

DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

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FILE COPY

OCT 3 2016
OCT 08 2016

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



ROBERT J. KRONING, P.E.
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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

666404

September 21, 2016

Mr. Scott Glenn, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
State of Hawaii, Department of Health
235 South Beretania Street, Room 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RECEIVED
16 SEP 28 P2:04
OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

Dear Mr. Glenn:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment and Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact for the Proposed Thomas Square Park Renovation Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, TMK (1) 2-4-001:001

With this letter, the Department of Design and Construction hereby transmits the Draft Environmental Assessment and Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact (DEA-AFONSI) for the Thomas Square Park Renovation situated at TMK: (1) 2-4-001-001 in the Honolulu District of Oahu. Please submit this for publication in the next available edition of the Environmental Notice.

Enclosed is a completed Office of Environmental Quality Control Publication Form, one (1) copy of the DEA-AFONSI, an Adobe Acrobat PDF file of the same, and an electronic copy of the publication form in MS Word.

Should there be any questions, please contact Elaine Morisato at 768-8406.

Very truly yours,

Handwritten signature of Robert J. Kroning in black ink.

Robert J. Kroning, P.E.
Director

RJK:ln

Enclosures

17-134

**AGENCY
PUBLICATION FORM**

OCT 08 2016

Project Name:	Thomas Square Park Renovation
Project Short Name:	Master Plan for Park Renovation
HRS §343-5 Trigger(s):	Use of County lands and funds; action within a site on the National Register of Historic Places
Island(s):	O'ahu
Judicial District(s):	Honolulu
TMK(s):	(1) 2-4-001-001
Permit(s)/Approval(s):	Compliance with Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes; Compliance with Chapter 6E, Hawai'i Revised Statutes; Special District Permit-minor; Special Design District Amendment; Grading and Building Permits, Street usage permit for construction-related work in right of ways or lane closures
Proposing/Determining Agency:	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Design and Construction
<i>Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address</i>	Robert J. Kroning, P.E. 650 S. King Street, 11th Floor Honolulu, HI 96813 Telephone: (808)768-8480 Fax (808) 768-4567 rkroning@honolulu.gov
Accepting Authority:	(for EIS submittals only)
<i>Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address</i>	
Consultant:	PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
<i>Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address</i>	Catie Cullison, AICP 1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 Telephone: (808) 521-5631 Fax: (808) 523-1402 ccullison@pbrhawaii.com

Status (select one) DEA-AFNSI**Submittal Requirements**

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the DEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the DEA; a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 FEA-FONSI

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the FEA; no comment period follows from publication in the Notice.

 FEA-EISPN

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the FEA; a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 Act 172-12 EISPN
("Direct to EIS")

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination letter on agency letterhead and 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file; no EA is required and a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 DEIS

Submit 1) a transmittal letter to the OEQC and to the accepting authority, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the DEIS, 4) a searchable PDF of the DEIS, and 5) a searchable PDF of the distribution list; a 45-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 FEIS

Submit 1) a transmittal letter to the OEQC and to the accepting authority, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEIS, 4) a searchable PDF of the FEIS, and 5) a searchable PDF of the distribution list; no comment period follows from publication in the Notice.

 FEIS Acceptance

The accepting authority simultaneously transmits to both the OEQC and the proposing agency a letter

Determination	of its determination of acceptance or nonacceptance (pursuant to Section 11-200-23, HAR) of the FEIS; no comment period ensues upon publication in the Notice.
FEIS Statutory Acceptance	Timely statutory acceptance of the FEIS under Section 343-5(c), HRS, is not applicable to agency actions.
____ Supplemental EIS Determination	The accepting authority simultaneously transmits its notice to both the proposing agency and the OEQC that it has reviewed (pursuant to Section 11-200-27, HAR) the previously accepted FEIS and determines that a supplemental EIS is or is not required; no EA is required and no comment period ensues upon publication in the Notice.
____ Withdrawal	Identify the specific document(s) to withdraw and explain in the project summary section.
____ Other	Contact the OEQC if your action is not one of the above items.

Project Summary

The City and County of Honolulu has prepared a master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square Park. The purpose of the renovation is to:

- Honor the past, especially the Restoration of the Hawaiian Monarchy on July 31, 1843.
- Embody art, history, and culture at the center of the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District.
- Revitalize and reactivate the Park to make it a fun place for passive, self-directed outdoor recreation.

The Renovation Plan includes but is not limited to: elements to honor Kamehameha III (King Kamehameha III) and the restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom on July 31, 1843; upgraded connections to surrounding arts and institutional uses; an allée of trees along widened sidewalks on Victoria Street and Ward Avenue; renovation of comfort station and maintenance buildings to include space for serving food or event preparations; performance space for the Royal Hawaiian Band; seating terraces to face the performance space; temporary food truck parking area parallel to Victoria Street; repairs of the central fountain; security lighting; and, new landscape beds, benches, and trash receptacles.

The Renovation is not expected to have an adverse effect on the environment, provided that mitigation measures discussed in the Environmental Assessment are implemented.

THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION

*Draft Environmental Assessment –
Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact*



Prepared For:
City and County of Honolulu

Prepared By:



September 2016

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFONSI	Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact
ALISH	Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i
AMSL	Above mean sea level
BMPs	Best management practices
BWS	City and County of Honolulu, Board of Water Supply
C.L.E.A.N	Community Lokahi to Enrich our Aina Now
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
DDC	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Design and Construction
DES	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Enterprise Services
DHS	State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services
DLNR	State of Hawai'i Department of Land & Natural Resources
DOE	State of Hawai'i Department of Education
DOH	State of Hawai'i Department of Health
DOT	State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation
DPP	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning & Permitting
DPP WWB	DPP Wastewater Branch
DPR	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Parks and Recreation
DTS	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Transportation Services
DUF	DPR Division of Urban Forestry
EA	Environmental Assessment
E.O.	Executive Order
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency

THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION

Draft Environmental Assessment – Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact

FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GPD	Gallons per day
HAR	Hawai'i Administrative Rules
HCDA	Hawai'i Community Development Authority
HFD	Honolulu Fire Department
HPD	Honolulu Police Department
HRS	Hawai'i Revised Statutes
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LID	Low Impact Development
LSB	University of Hawai'i Land Study Bureau
LUO	Land Use Ordinance
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
OEQC	State of Hawai'i, Office of Environmental Quality Control
ROH	Revised Ordinances of Honolulu
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division
SLUD	State Land Use District
TMK	Tax Map Key
TOD	Transit-oriented development

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

The City and County of Honolulu (“County”) has prepared a master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square Park. The purpose of the renovation is to:

- Honor the past, especially the Restoration of the Hawaiian Monarchy on July 31, 1843.
- Embody art, history, and culture at the center of the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District.
- Revitalize and reactivate the Park to make it a fun place for passive, self-directed outdoor recreation.

The renovation is proposed to be phased, so as to set forth an orderly and logical implementation of Park elements. In preparing the renovation master plan, the County and their consultant team engaged community stakeholders to discuss the issues and demands facing the Park, as well as desired elements to support the renovation’s purpose. Through the public engagement process, specific elements were identified, considered, evaluated, and eliminated or included in the renovation master plan. The key elements included in the plan are described in greater detail in Section 2.5, and strong themes emerged as important to the community, as follows:

- Most importantly, let this be a place to speak and honor [the Park's] history
- Thomas Square must have a Hawaiian Flag
- Represent Kauikeaouli (King Kamehameha III)
- The Park is central to a thriving arts district and should be integral to the district in both form and function
- Tell the many stories of Thomas Square (Restoration, flag, motto, Royal Hawaiian Band, Banyan Trees)
- Return a bandstand for the Royal Hawaiian Band
- Remove or renovate elements with chronic maintenance problems.
- Outdoor seating areas are essential
- Allow space where the variety of on-going community activities can continue

The elements of the proposed master plan for the renovation of the Thomas Square Park are compliant with land use controls of the County, State and Federal government and are not expected to have a significant impact on the natural or social environment. The primary mitigation measures employed with the master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square are:

THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION

Draft Environmental Assessment – Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact

Construction Noise – The proposed renovations to Thomas Square will have its greatest impact during construction, but all construction activities will be limited to daylight work hours. It is expected that the various elements of the proposed renovations will generate less noise during construction than the various roadway improvements that typically occur on surrounding streets, which often require jack hammers, or heavy earthmoving equipment, asphalt producing equipment, etc. To mitigate construction noise levels, the Department of Design and Construction will work with their contractors to ensure adherence with State Department of Health (DOH) community noise regulations, use of proper equipment, and regular vehicle maintenance. Equipment mufflers or other noise attenuating equipment may also be employed as required.

Performance Sound – Mitigation for the bandstand shall include use of speakers that are directed downward toward the audience and reasonable hours of operation for amplified music.

Soils Disturbance – During construction and landscaping of the renovation plan elements, top soil and vegetation will be disturbed on a localized basis. Contractors will use best management practices (BMPs) to minimize erosion during construction and planting, including watering loose soils during construction, and planting groundcover over areas where construction has been completed.

Air Quality - Emissions derived from operation of construction equipment and other vehicles involved in construction activities may temporarily affect the ambient air quality in the immediate vicinity. However, these effects will be minimized through proper maintenance of construction equipment and vehicles. In addition, there may be a temporary adverse impact on air quality attributable to dust generated during project construction, particularly earthmoving activity. The Department of Design and Construction will work with their contractors to ensure that best management practices to control fugitive dust are employed. This may include the use of construction fencing or watering the site while soil is exposed. After construction, the Park will be revegetated with grass or landscaping.

Protected Species – In order to minimize threats to protected species, the following measures will be implemented with the renovation plan improvements:

- To avoid impacts to young indigenous manu-o-Kū (white terns), and 'ōpe'ape'a (Hawaiian hoary bats), tree and shrub clearing of woody plants over 15 feet tall will not occur during the combined breeding and pupping/fledgling seasons of February 1 through July 31.

THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION

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- To protect seabirds that may fly over the Park, outdoor lighting will be installed with the following considerations:
 - Overhead lighting will be of a type that is shielded so the bulb can only be seen from below and use the lowest wattage bulbs possible.
 - Uplighting of vegetation will be installed such that the light is diffused by vegetation as opposed to casting beams into the sky.
- To avoid predation of avian species by dogs, Honolulu’s leash laws will continue to be enforced in the Park, allowing for reasonable exceptions for permitted dog shows conducted by established kennel and obedience training clubs.

Archaeological and Historical Resources – To mitigate for potential impacts to archaeological and historical resources, the proposed Renovation Plan retains all historic structures, although some are proposed to be altered. Alterations should comply with the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). Section 6E-8, HRS requires that before a County agency commences projects that affect historic properties, the agency must advise the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), and the project may not commence until the DLNR (as implemented by SHPD) has given its written concurrence. Therefore, prior to any alterations of historic structures, including the basalt wall, the tall pillar on the northwest corner of the wall, restrooms and storage building, fountain and its surrounding circular wall, and internal pathways, the County must obtain SHPD concurrence. With respect to archaeological resources, the recommendation from the Archaeological Evaluation (Appendix F) is to conduct Archaeological Inventory Surveys prior to any improvements to Thomas Square.

Streets - Construction of the Master Plan sidewalk improvements may affect lanes on a temporary basis. HFD will be informed of any lane closures required during construction. If street or lane closures are necessary, a Street Usage Permit will be acquired from the Department of Transportation Services.

Water - To aid in water conservation, low flow or water efficient fixtures will be used in comfort station improvements.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared in compliance with Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) for the proposed project, as the renovation of Thomas Square Park will involve the use of County lands and funds, and it involves an action within a historic site on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Name:	Thomas Square Park Renovation
Location:	1102 Victoria Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i (Figure 1)
Proposing	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Design and Construction
Landowner:	State of Hawai'i (E.O. 3873 sets Thomas Square aside to the City and County of Honolulu for public purposes)
Tax Map Key:	TMK: (1) 2-4-001-001(Figure 2)
Project Area:	Approximately 6.4 acres
Existing Uses:	Park uses such as picnicking, community events, and passive recreation
Proposed Uses:	Park uses such as picnicking, community events, and passive recreation. Historical interpretation.
Land Use Designations:	<i>State Land Use:</i> Urban (Figure 3) <i>County Zoning:</i> P-2 (Figure 4) <i>Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts District:</i> Within (Figure 5)
Special Management Area:	No

THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION

Draft Environmental Assessment – Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact

Need for Assessment: Compliance with Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes for the use of County lands and funds; and an action within a historic site on the National Register of Historic Places

Permits/Approvals Required: Compliance with Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes; Compliance with Chapter 6E, Hawai'i Revised Statutes; Special District Permit-minor; Special Design District Amendment; Grading and Building Permits, Street usage permit for construction-related work in right of ways or lane closures

Determination Agency: City and County of Honolulu, Office of the Mayor

Determination: Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact (AFONSI)

1.2 LOCATION

Thomas Square Park is located in Kulaokahu‘a, which lies within the *ahupua‘a* of Makiki, in urban Honolulu on the island of O‘ahu. The tax map key is 2-4-001-001. The Park is bounded on all sides by public streets: South Beretania Street (*mauka*) South King Street (*makai*), Ward Avenue (*‘Ewa*), and Victoria Street (Diamond Head). See Figure 1.

1.3 LAND OWNERSHIP

The City and County of Honolulu is the fee owner of the parcel. A tax map highlighting the project area is provided in Figure 2.

1.4 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSING AGENCY

The proposing agency is the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Design and Construction.

Contact: Robert J. Kroning, P.E.
 650 S. King Street, 11th Floor
 Honolulu, HI 96813
 Telephone: (808)768-8480
 Fax (808) 768-4567

1.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

The City and County of Honolulu's planning consultant to prepare this EA is PBR HAWAII.

Contact: PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
 Catie Cullison, AICP
 1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
 Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813
 Telephone: (808) 521-5631
 Fax: (808) 523-1402

1.6 IDENTIFICATION OF DETERMINATION AGENCY

The determining agency is the City and County of Honolulu, Office of the Mayor

Contact: Chris Dacus
Address: 530 S King Street Room 306
Honolulu, HI 96813
Telephone: (808) 768-3046

1.7 COMPLIANCE WITH STATE OF HAWAII AND CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

This document has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the State of Hawai'i's Environmental Impact Statement Law, Chapter 343, HRS and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Title 11, Department of Health, Chapter 200, Environmental Impact Rules. Section 343-5 HRS establishes nine (9) "triggers," which require the environmental review process. Implementation of the master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square will involve the use of County land and funds, and use within a historic site as designated in the National Register of Historic Places, thus it is subject to the provisions of Chapter 343, HRS.

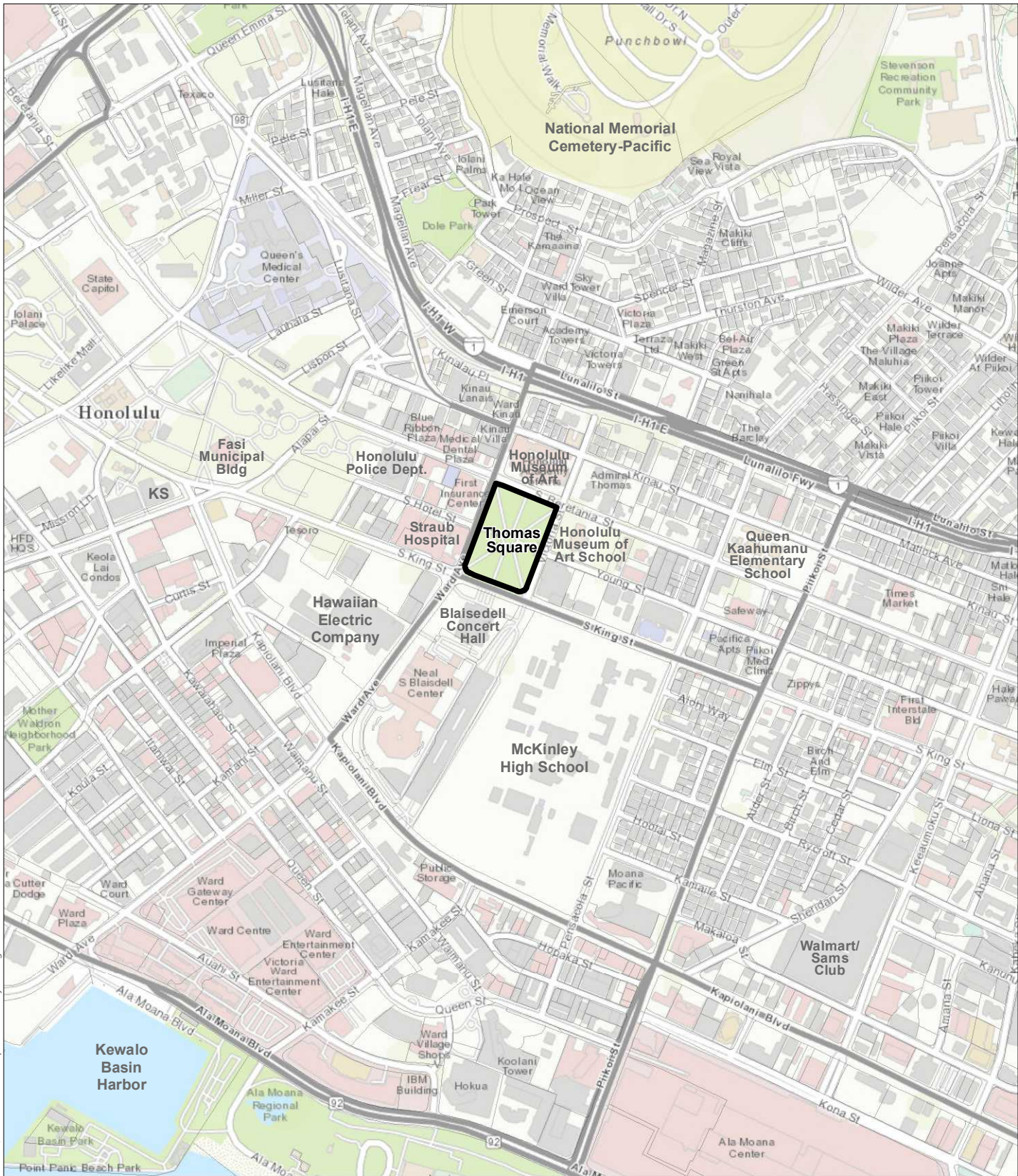
Thomas Square is located in the Urban State Land Use District (Figure 3), the County's P-2 General Preservation Zoning District (Figure 4), and the County's Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Art Special Design District (Figure 5).

1.8 IDENTIFICATION OF AGENCIES AND COMMUNITY GROUPS

Throughout the planning process, the City and County of Honolulu engaged in meetings with the community, neighboring institutions, State and Federal agencies as well as other county departments. In addition, other agencies were consulted as a matter of course for this Environmental Assessment. These interactions are detailed in Section 8.0 and documented in Appendix A.

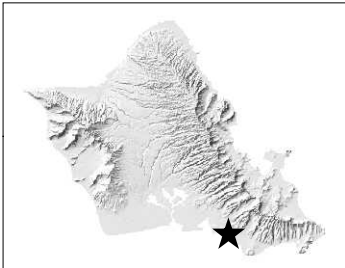
1.9 STUDIES CONTRIBUTING TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The information contained in this report has been gathered from agency and community conversations, document and historical research, site visits, technical studies, and generally available information regarding the characteristics and history of the Park and surrounding area. References can be found in Section 9.0 of this report.



DATE: 7/11/2016

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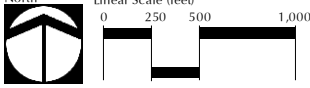

Legend
 Thomas Square Parcel

Figure 1
Regional Location Map

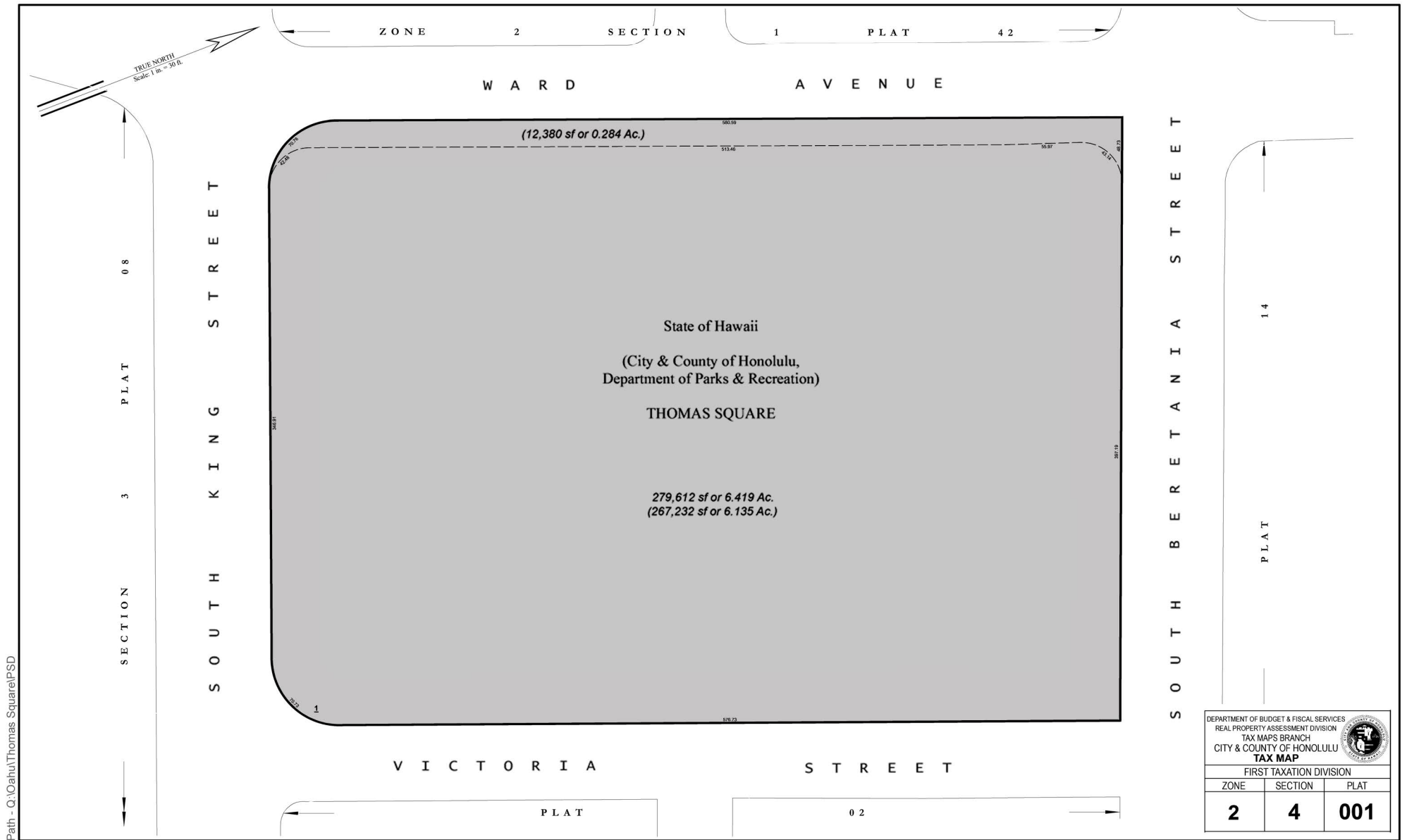
Thomas Square Park Renovation

City and County of Honolulu Island of O'ahu

North Linear Scale (feet)

Source: ESRI Online Basemaps.
 Disclaimer: This Graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



DATE: 6/3/2015

Legend

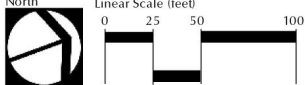
 Thomas Square Parcel

Figure 2
TMK Map


Thomas Square Park Renovation

City and County of Honolulu
North

Linear Scale (feet)
0 25 50 100

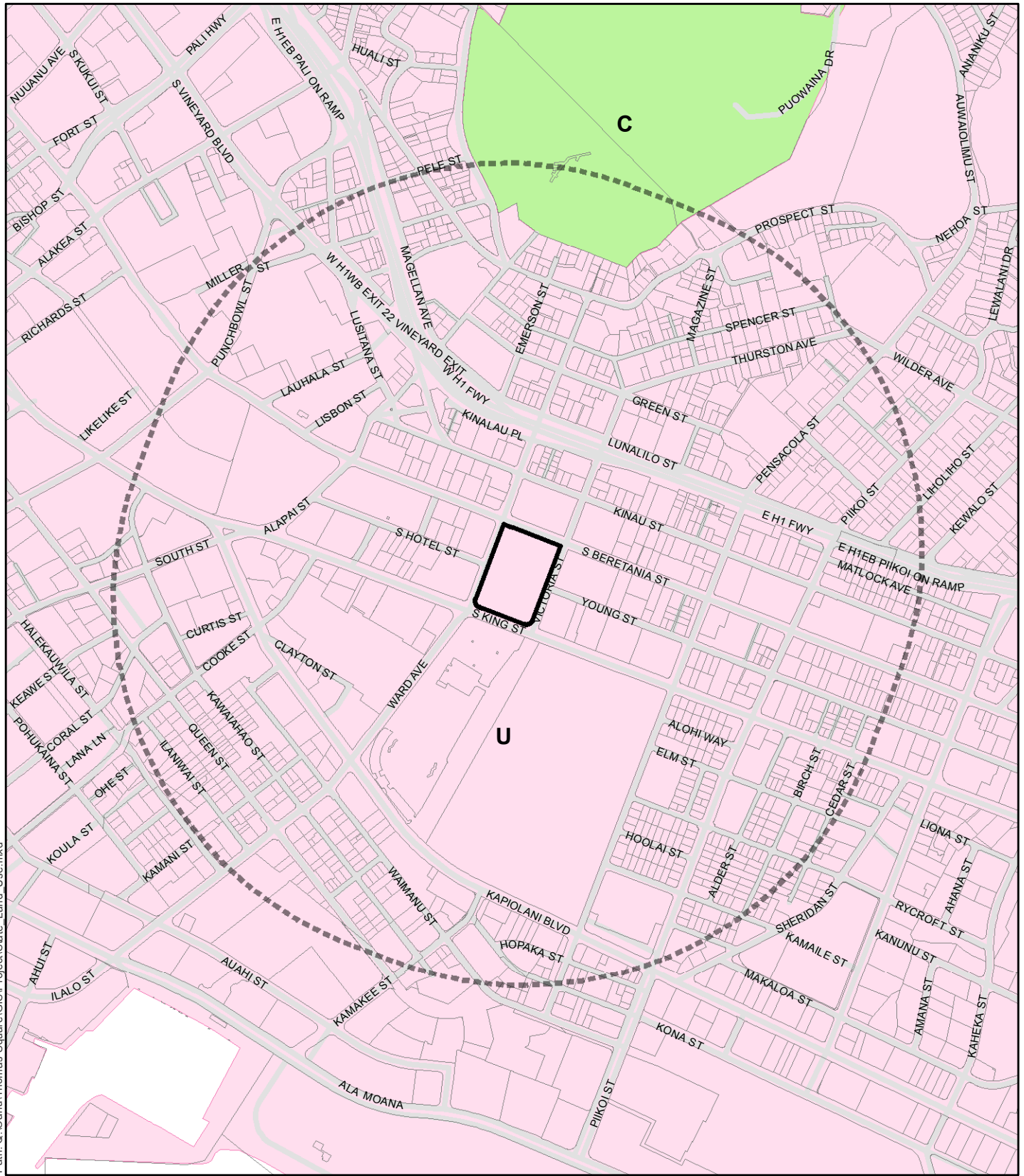


Island of O'ahu



PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2014.
Disclaimer: This Graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



DATE: 7/11/2016

Legend





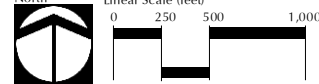

-  Thomas Square Parcel
-  Half Mile Radius
-  U: Urban
-  C: Conservation

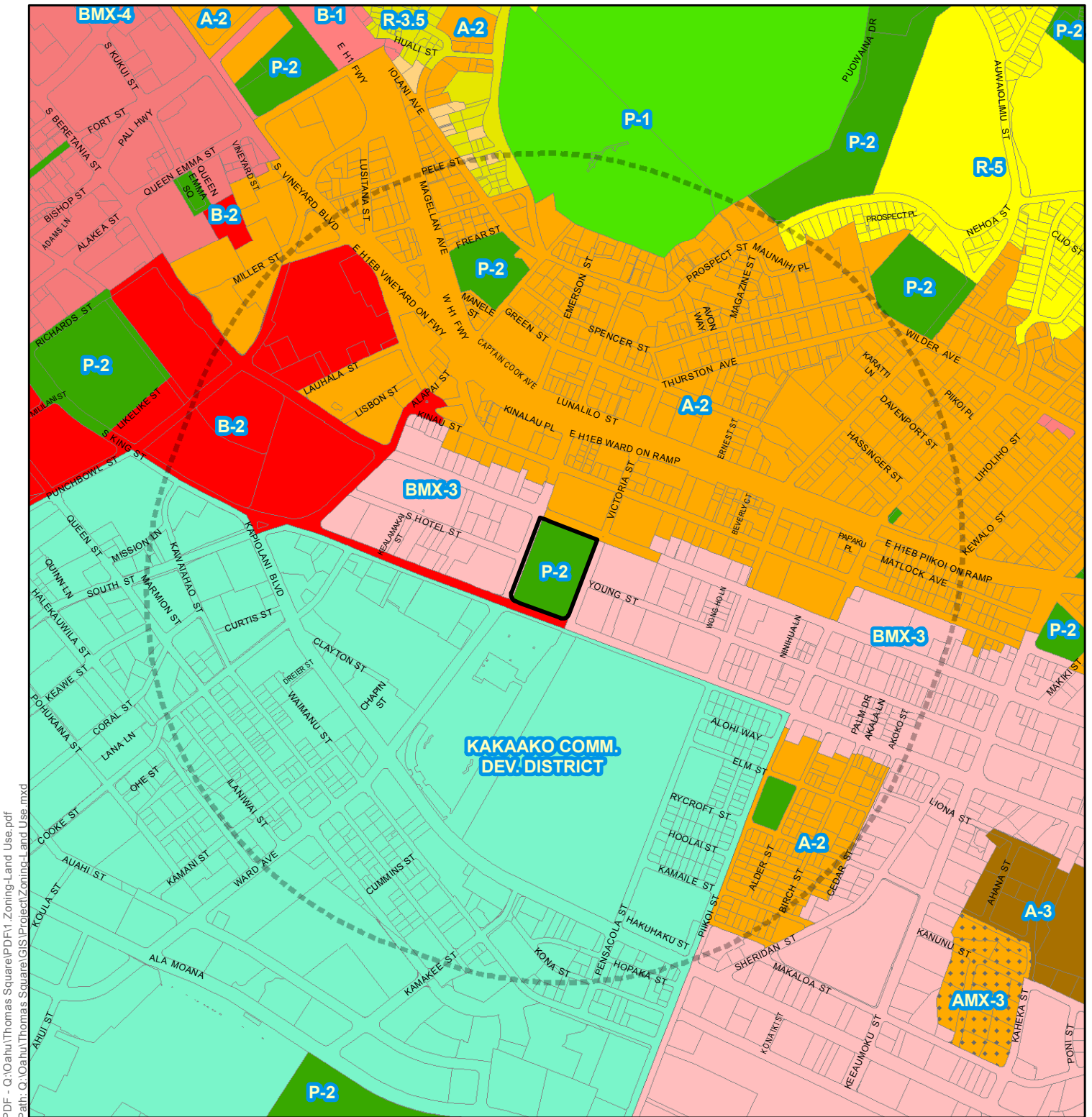
Figure 3

State Land Use District

Thomas Square Park Renovation

City and County of Honolulu
 North
 Linear Scale (feet)
 0 250 500 1,000



PDF - Q:\Oahu\Thomas Square\PDF1 Zoning-Land Use.pdf
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DATE: 7/11/2016

Legend

- Thomas Square Parcel
- Half Mile Radius

Zoning Designation

- A-1 Low-density Apartment
- A-2 Medium-density Apartment
- A-3 High-density Apartment
- AMX-3 High-density Apartment Mixed Use
- B-1 Neighborhood Business
- B-2 Community Business

- BMX-3 Community Business Mixed Use
- BMX-4 Central Business Mixed Use
- P-1 Restricted Preservation
- P-2 General Preservation
- R-3.5 Residential
- R-5 Residential
- State Jurisdiction: Kakaako Community Development District (Admin. by HCDA)

Figure 4

Zoning & Land Use Map

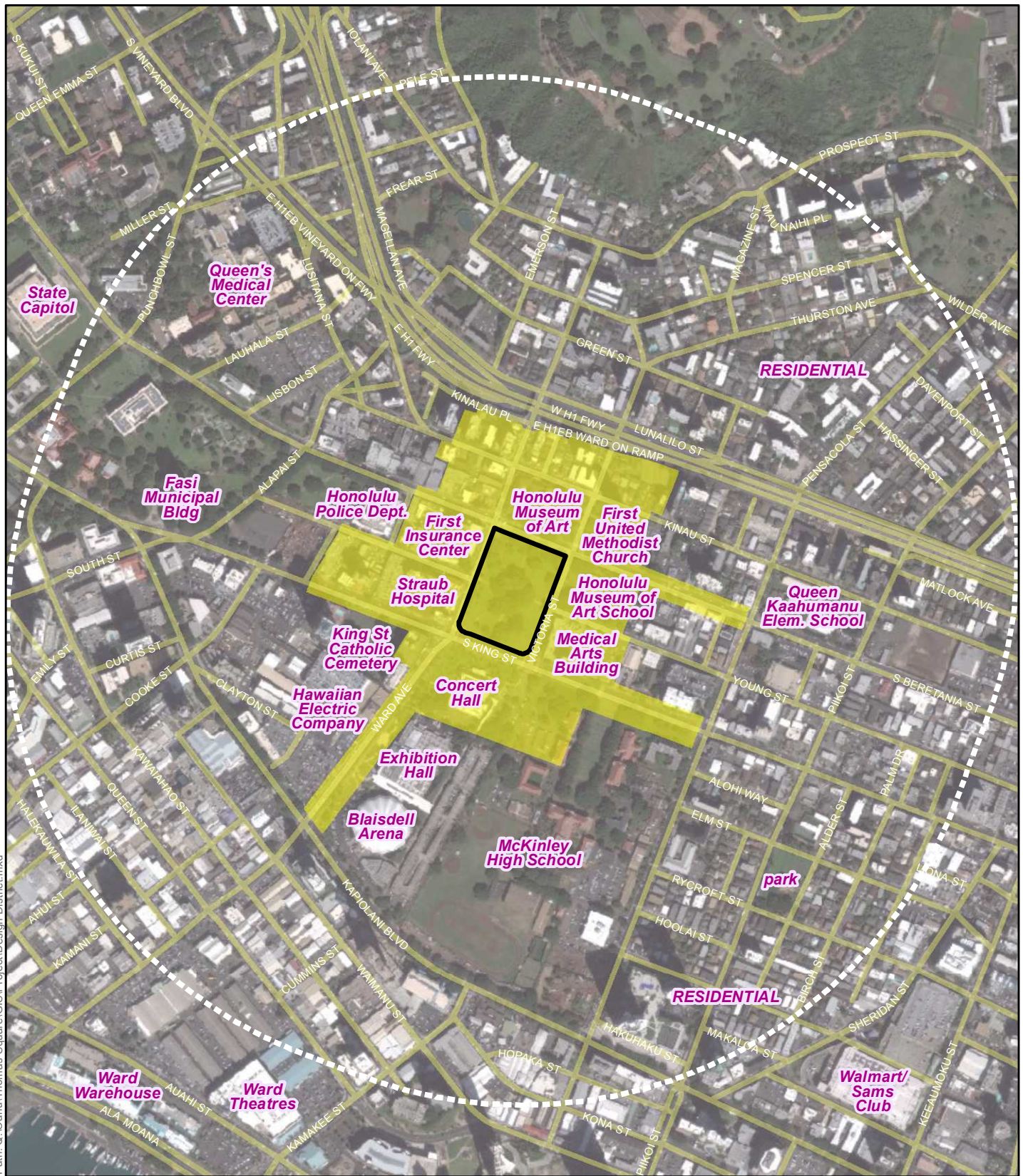
Thomas Square Park Renovation

City and County of Honolulu
 Island of O'ahu

North

Linear Scale (feet)
 0 250 500 1,000

Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2016
 Disclaimer: This Graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



DATE: 7/11/2016

Legend





-  Thomas Square Parcel
-  Half Mile Radius
-  Thomas Square Special Design District


Figure 5

Special Design District

Thomas Square Park Renovation

City and County of Honolulu
 North
 Linear Scale (feet)
 0 200 400 800



Island of O'ahu


Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2011. ESRI Online Basemap.
 Disclaimer: This Graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

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2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides background information, identifies the project’s goals and objectives, describes the proposed improvements, describes construction activities, and provides approximate costs.

2.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1.1 Park Ownership and Development

Thomas Square is located in an area once known as Kulaokahu’a, which is translated as: “plain of the boundary” (Pukui, 1974). There is little information pertaining to the use of the area during the pre-Contact Period. During the Historic Period, the Plain of Waikīkī, as it was known, was considered a vast wasteland that extended from the American Missionary to Makiki Stream. The following is a timeline of significant events in the development of the Park:

- 1843 The ceremony to honor the Restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom is held at Thomas Square. A British flag was lowered and the Hawaiian flag was raised. The assembled crowd cheered, and 21-gun salutes were fired from ships in Honolulu Harbor and from Puowaina (Punchbowl). In reference to the Restoration, Kauikeaouli (King Kamehameha III) says, “Ua Mau ke Ea o ka ‘Āina i ka Pono” (The sovereignty of the land is perpetuated in righteousness).

- 1845-46 In an attempt to offset a projected treasury shortfall, the Hawaiian Government sought to sell undeveloped lands in Kulaokahu’a. Between 1845 and 1846, lots in the area were purchased by prominent members of the community.

- 1850 The Privy Council named the place Thomas Square and fixed its boundaries. However, no park development is known to have occurred at that time.

- 1873-75 The site was planted with oats and algaroba and later, jute.

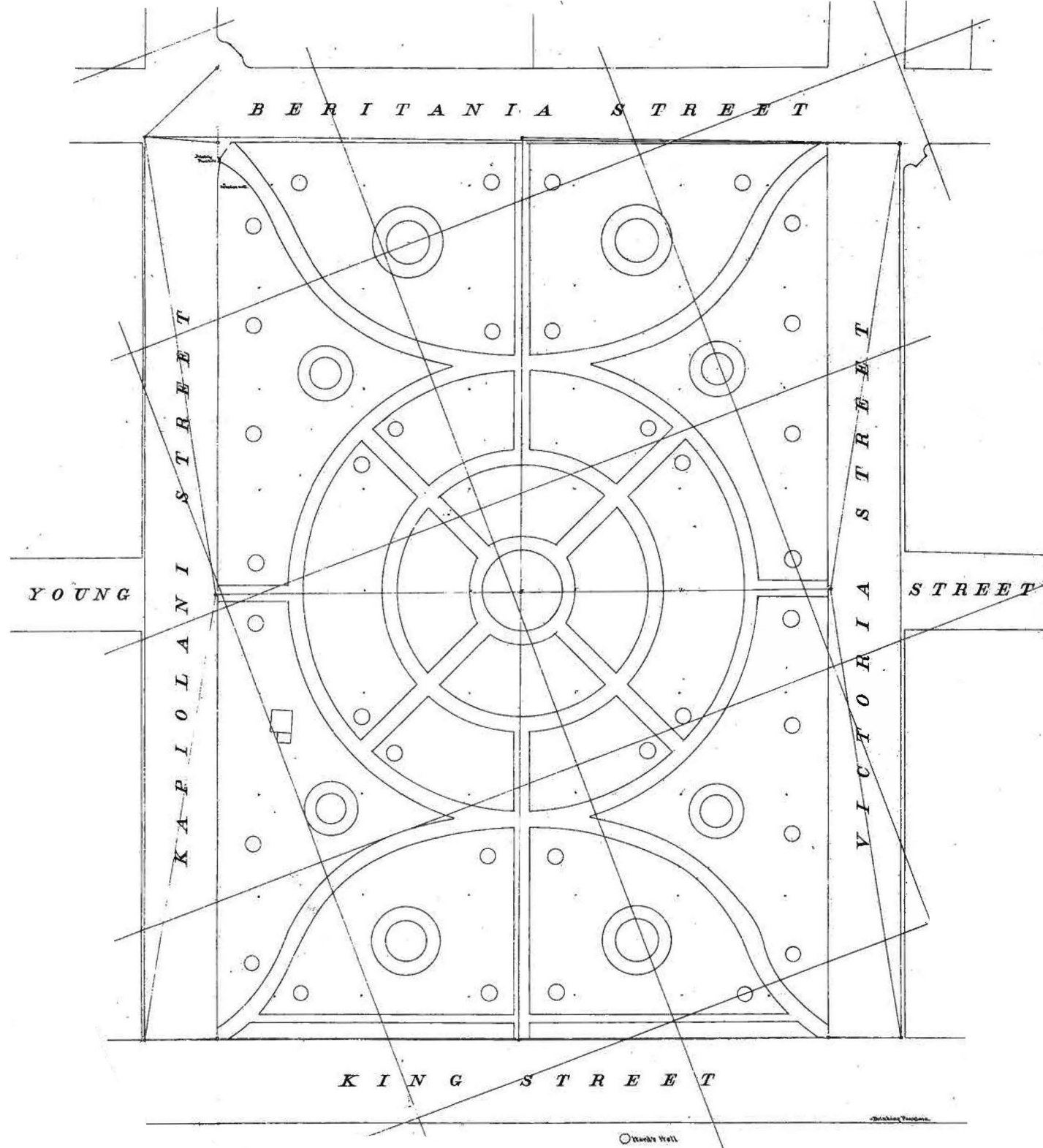
- 1876 What resembled park development is thought to have begun when Archibald S. Cleghorn piped in water and planted a nursery. Public donations funded rows of palm trees bordering the Park boundaries.

THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION

Draft Environmental Assessment – Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact

- 1883 Robert Sterling laid out the first known design of the Park; however, the plans were never realized due to rising national debt. See Figure 6: Historic Park Plans.
- 1887 Cleghorn brought in banyan trees from Ainalou Estate in Waikīkī. Community contributions provided funds to build a bandstand, seating, and landscaping. Officially, the Park was opened on April 7, 1887.
- 1925 Hawai'i now a territory, the Territorial Legislature set aside Thomas Square as a public park and placed it under the management of the Park Board of the City and County of Honolulu. Governor Farrington signs a joint resolution prohibiting the extension of Young Street through Thomas Square.
- 1932 Thomas Square is renovated by Catherine Jones Richards Thompson and Robert Thompson with an eye toward creating a landscape space supportive of the recently constructed Honolulu Museum of Art. The sloping landform was graded flat and the retaining rock walls near South Beretania Street were added to support the approximately 15-feet of grade difference between South Beretania and South King Street. The circular fountain at the center of the Park was added at this time. The fountain was planned to be lined with black tile to give an illusion of depth (Honolulu Advertiser, 1931). A mock orange hedge was also planned for between the curb line and sidewalk, essentially pulling the public sidewalk into the Park. The plan included curved walkways from the corners of the square. See Figure 6.
- 1942 The U.S. government erected barracks on Thomas Square to house military troops.
- 1967 Landscape Architect George Walters proposed hardscape improvements that emphasized the Young Street axis and an enlargement to the central paving area. The hardscape improvements were not implemented.
- 1970 An executive order of the Hawai'i Governor set aside the Park to the City and County of Honolulu.
- 1972 The Park was added to the State and National Registers of Historic Places (80-14-9990).
- 1993-Present Trees are added throughout the Park.

A.S. Cleghorn
Father of Princess Kaiulani
1886



Thompson and Thompson
Circa 1932

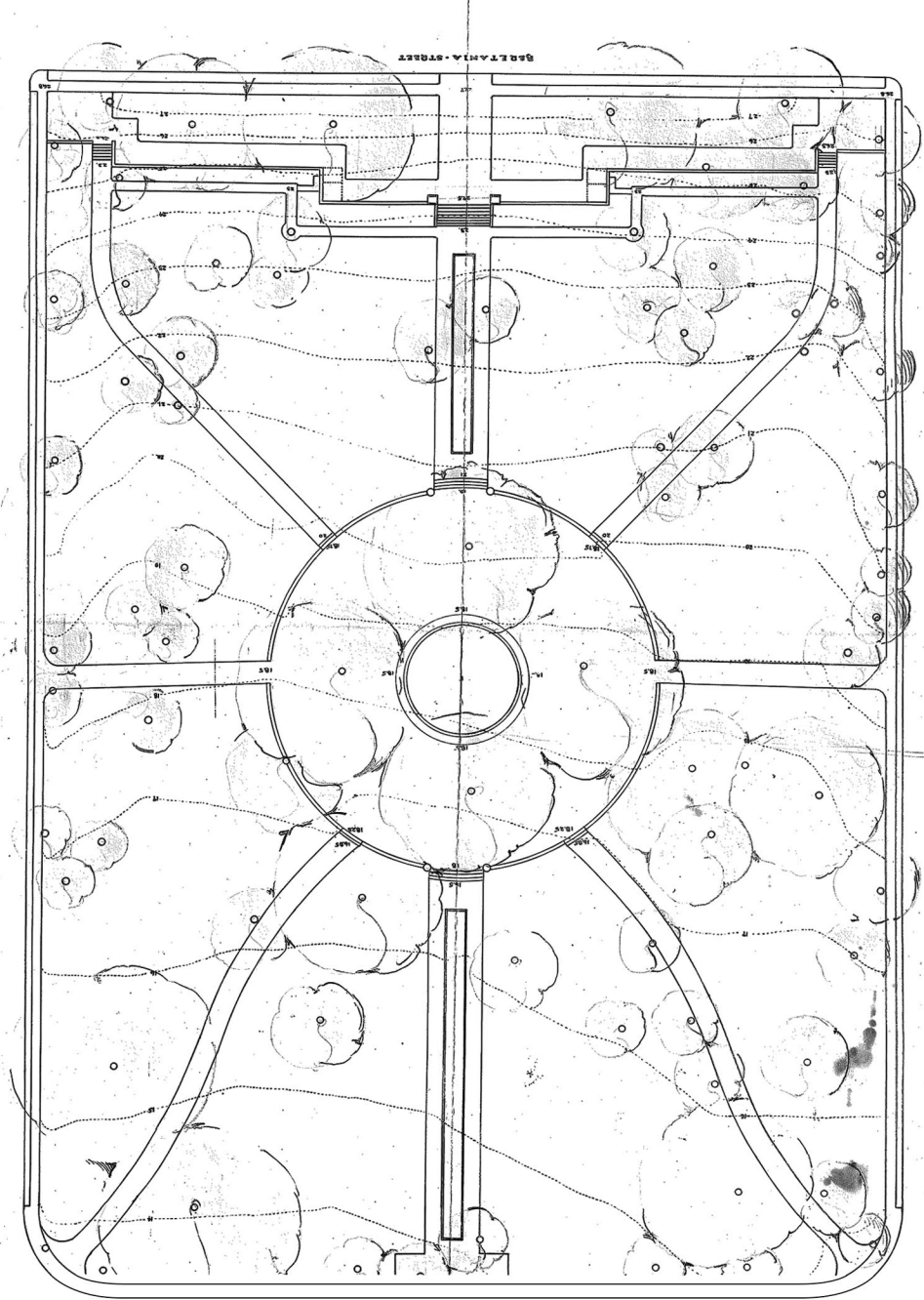


Figure 6
Historic Park Plans
Thomas Square Park Renovation
City and County of Honolulu Island of O'ahu

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2.1.2 Project Need

The need for renovation of Thomas Square is several-fold. Foremost, the City and County of Honolulu has a responsibility to ensure the safety of the public. Overgrown vegetation, and uneven or broken concrete surfaces create hazards for Park users. The aging comfort station is repeatedly vandalized. Its continual repair has been an on-going expense for the City. Trees have been added throughout the park in a manner inconsistent with the Thompson and Thompson plan of 1932. The unplanned and overgrown vegetation impedes sight lines through the park, detracting from the formal character envisioned with the Thompson and Thompson plan, and creating spaces that can feel isolated and at times, unsafe.

The County is proposing a renovation plan that celebrates the historical significance of Thomas Square. Recognizing the significance of the Park in Hawai'i's political history, there is a desire to return the park to a more stately landscape, while modernizing it for on-going, contemporary uses.

Thomas Square's proximity to the Neal S. Blaisdell Center, Honolulu Museum of Art and the Honolulu Museum of Art School, Straub Hospital, and other community resources also drives the need for making improvements to the Park to facilitate the continued vitality of the arts district.

The project is also needed to adapt to the transformation of the neighborhood. The forthcoming rail transit line and associated commercial and residential development in Kaka'ako are expected to increase the residential population and the number of people walking and biking in the area. It can be expected that these neighborhood changes will result in greater demand for Park use. General refurbishment of the facilities is necessary to accommodate an increase in use.

2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the proposed renovation of Thomas Square are as follows:

- Honor the past, especially the Restoration of the Hawaiian Monarchy on July 31, 1843.
- Embody art, history, and culture at the center of the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District.
- Revitalize and reactivate the Park to make it a desirable place for community gathering and informal outdoor recreation uses.

2.3 EXISTING PARK ELEMENTS

Thomas Square is located in Kulaokahu‘a, which lies within the *ahupua‘a* of Makiki, in urban Honolulu on the island of O‘ahu. The tax map key is 2-4-001-001. The Park is bounded on all sides by public streets: South Beretania Street (*mauka*), South King Street (*makai*), Ward Avenue (*‘Ewa*), and Victoria Street (Diamond Head). See Figure 1. The topography of the site is generally level with existing ground surface elevations ranging between about +20 to +35 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The park consists of two terraces; the main lower portion of the park is approximately +20 feet AMSL, and the upper terrace along South Beretania Street is about 5-15 feet above the rest of the park area.

Existing Park elements and their condition are documented in Figure 7: Site Photos. Beginning at the *mauka* end of the Park, the upper terrace of the Park is at grade with South Beretania Street and immediately adjacent to the road, separated by a curb and gutter. Vegetation includes grass, small planter beds and large trees behind the sidewalk. Physical improvements include benches and “cobrahead” style overhead lights. A concrete plaza is located at the center of the South Beretania frontage, immediately across from the entry to the Honolulu Museum of Art. A central stairway leads down to the Park. The stairway is supported by a rock wall, constructed with the 1932 renovation of the Park. It is on this wall where a plaque commemorating the Restoration ceremony is located. Concrete plazas at the corners of Beretania/Victoria and Beretania/Ward also denote Park entries. At the Beretania/Ward entry, the remains of a defunct light fixture or fountain is situated within the rock wall. Nearby is a Board of Water Supply monitoring well. Paths leading into the Park from the central staircase and the corners are unpaved and well-worn by pedestrians over the years. The Victoria and Ward Avenue edges of the Park are demarked by a hedge, behind the public sidewalk. On both streets, the hedge opens to allow pedestrian access at the Young Street axis. A stone storage building, comfort station, and four pillars (absent of their wood pergola) are located at this location on the Victoria Street side of the Park. The Park is vegetated with grass and an assortment of trees (see Appendix B for an inventory of trees). The predominant landscape features are the four banyan trees located at the center of the Park that were installed by Cleghorn in 1887. The trees surround a circular fountain which was constructed in 1932. A plaque on the fountain honors the first President of the Outdoor Circle, Beatrice Castle. Benches and trash receptacles are distributed throughout the Park. Along the South King Street frontage, the sidewalk is adjacent to the street and the hedge treatment is behind. Openings at the street corners and center of this frontage permit pedestrian access.

THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION

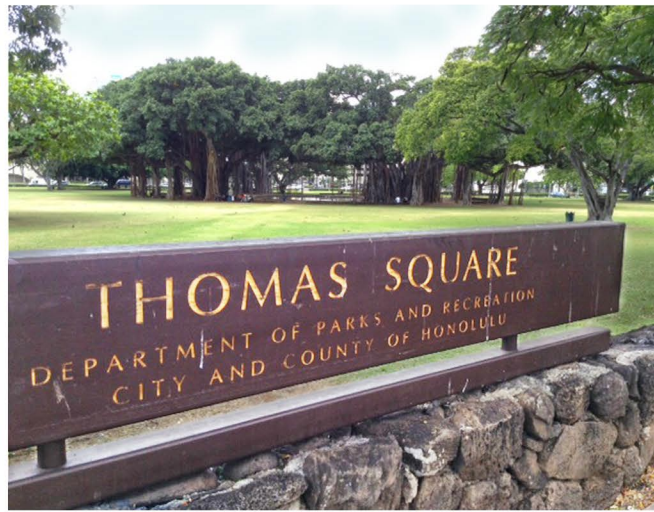
Draft Environmental Assessment – Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact

The Department of Parks and Recreation, Division of Urban Forestry (DUF) is responsible for landscape maintenance of the pink hibiscus planter boxes on the sidewalk at the South Beretania Street side of Thomas Square Park, the plumbago planter boxes on the South King Street side of the park, and tree care for the trees located within the park, as well as in the planting strips and tree wells along the four streets surrounding the park.

2.4 SURROUNDING USES

Surrounding land uses are the Honolulu Museum of Art (*mauka*, across South Beretania Street); the Neal S. Blaisdell Center and Concert Hall (*makai*, across South King Street); Straub Hospital and First Insurance (*Ewa*, across Ward Avenue); and the Honolulu Museum of Art School and the Medical Arts Building (Diamond Head, across Victoria Street).

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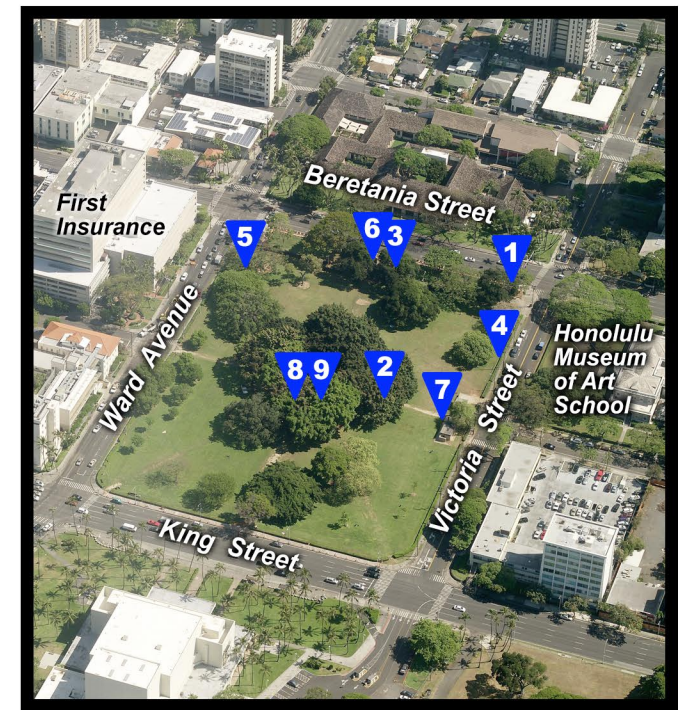
1. Sign on Beretania Street



2. Banyan Trees



3. Stairs to Beretania Street



4 Thomas Square wall in the direction of Honolulu Museum of Art School



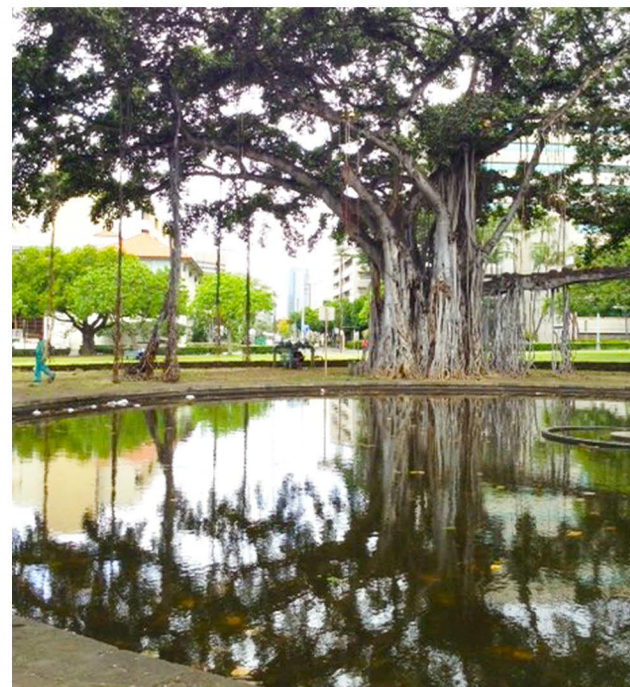
5. Thomas Square wall in the direction of First Insurance Building



6. Daughters of Hawaii plaque commemorating Restoration



7. Comfort station and storage building



8. Fountain

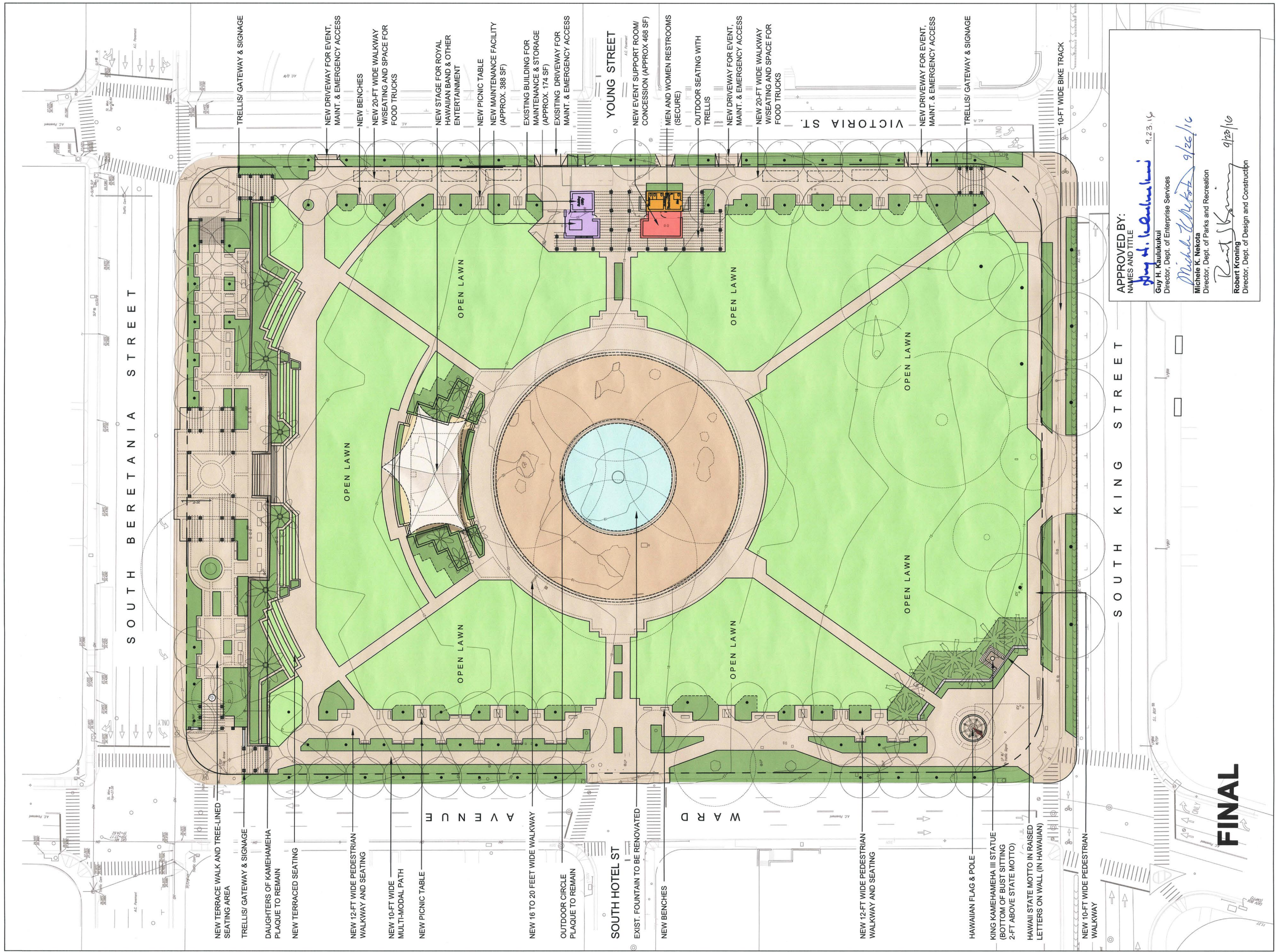


9. Plaque on fountain

Path - Q:\Oahu\Thomas Square\PSD

Figure 7
Site Photos
Thomas Square Park Renovation
City and County of Honolulu Island of O'ahu

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APPROVED BY:
 NAMES AND TITLE
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 Director, Dept. of Enterprise Services
 9.23.16
 Michele K. Nakota
 Director, Dept. of Parks and Recreation
 9/26/16
 Robert Kroning
 Director, Dept. of Design and Construction
 9/28/16

FINAL

Figure 8
 Renovation Plan
 Thomas Square Park Renovation
 City and County of Honolulu
 Island of O'ahu

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2.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED RENOVATION PLAN IMPROVEMENTS

The elements of the master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square subject to this Environmental Assessment are depicted on Figure 8: Renovation Plan, and include:

- Install a single flagpole to fly the Hawaiian flag. This is deemed to be the single most important element to honor Kamehameha III and the restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom on July 31, 1843, because the British flag was lowered and replaced with a Hawaiian flag at what is now Thomas Square.
- Include Kamehameha III's words, "*Ua Mau ke Ea o ka 'Āina i ka Pono*" (The sovereignty of the land is perpetuated in righteousness¹) in Hawaiian together with the Hawaiian flag to further provide a platform for telling the story of the political circumstances that faced Kamehameha III and his Kingdom. The words are to be mounted on a low rock wall.
- Reserve a space for the installation of a statue commemorating Kamehameha III. Statue installation may include interpretive devices such as a plaque to explain his significance in Hawaiian history.
- Incorporate the King Street Protected Bike Lane – A vegetative buffer is planned for the *makai* side of the King Street Protected Bike Lane. The purpose is to further protect bicycles along the Park's frontage. A secondary purpose is to visually "reach" toward the Neal S. Blaisdell Center, to improve the connection between these two facilities.
- Install specialty paving and trellises at Park entrances and the fountain perimeter to create an improved sense of arrival.
- Provide paved walkways to improve access to the heart of the Park for people of all abilities.
- Relocate perimeter sidewalks to the Park interior. Wide, shaded sidewalks are proposed along the Victoria Street and Ward Avenue frontages to encourage pedestrian flow to and through Thomas Square from the surrounding businesses, health care facilities, arts and cultural institutions.
- Leave the basalt wall that supports the Beretania terrace in place and protect as necessary. Create additional terraces below the wall to allow seating.

¹ Kamehameha III's words, "*Ua Mau ke Ea o ka 'Āina i ka Pono*" were later adopted as the State motto of Hawai'i. Hawaiian words often have multiple interpretations and for the purposes of the state motto the word "ea" is often translated as "life". However, for the purposes of this document, the word "ea" is interpreted as "sovereignty" to more accurately reflect the political circumstances of Kamehameha III's time.

THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION

Draft Environmental Assessment – Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact

- Provide a performance area for the Royal Hawaiian Band – Thomas Square was the original home of the Royal Hawaiian Band. Earliest Park plans included a gazebo-like structure within the central banyans for the band (before the fountain was constructed at this location). With the growth of the trees, as well as the modern needs of the band, a larger performance structure is required. Thus, a covered bandstand is proposed on the *mauka* side of the central banyans, facing South Beretania Street.
- Replace, relocate or install new trees – An allée of trees is proposed along the new, widened sidewalks on Victoria Street and Ward Avenue frontages. The trees are meant to frame and formalize the Park, while providing a deep canopy of shade for pedestrians on the widened sidewalks. Coconut trees may be added to the King Street end of the park to create a more cohesive landscape between Thomas Square and the Neal S. Blaisdell Center across King Street. Additional trees are proposed along South Beretania Street and within the proposed terrace between South Beretania Street and the bandstand.
- Rehabilitate and enlarge the existing comfort station and maintenance building to accommodate new restrooms with improved security, a small concession stand, and park maintenance storage.
- Rehabilitate and expand the remnant trellis located near the existing comfort station to make the space more inviting for eventual café seating associated with the concession stand
- Install four curb-cut driveways on Victoria Street to allow maintenance vehicle access.
- Allow for food truck and event set up/take down parking (assumed by permit) along Victoria Street. This element is proposed as a reasonable way to incorporate the vitality that food vendors can bring to public spaces without impacting the park’s character with permanent structures. The provision of food truck space allows the flexibility for community gatherings to include food, without food vendors driving on lawns or setting up in the park.
- Repair and rehabilitate the central fountain. Historic elements of the fountain will be retained, including its walls and plaque commemorating the first president of the Outdoor Circle, Beatrice Castle.
- Uplight central banyan trees. While the central banyan trees define Thomas Square for many people, the area is dark and perceived to be a place where unobserved mischief can occur at night. The proposed solution is a lighting scheme that celebrates the trees while providing a new element of security to the Park. The lights are proposed to be pole-mounted and oriented both to the ground to illuminate walkways and upward to periodically uplight the trunks and aerial roots of the trees, without projecting into the night sky. The uplighting

will be programmable and triggered by motion sensors, thereby alerting observers that someone is moving through the central part of the Park at night.

- Allow for temporary art installation throughout the Park.
- Add new landscape beds, benches, and trash receptacles throughout.

2.6 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE AND PHASING

The proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square is expected to be completed in phases as generally outlined in Table 1: Proposed Phasing Plan. By phasing the Park’s development, the cost can be distributed over time. Note that phasing may change or be further divided into smaller sub-phases based on funding availability.

Cost estimate information is found in Appendix C. Note that the cost estimate was prepared during the planning process. Several elements were ultimately eliminated from the Preferred Alternative Master Plan.

Table 1: Proposed Phasing Plan

Estimated Scope of Work	Estimated Timeline
New grass, irrigation and electrical lines. Removal of dead or dying trees	Immediate, pre-development maintenance
Interpretive elements (statue, flagpole, motto); fountain restoration; tree planting; comfort station renovation; paths on King Street side of Park	3-5 years as funding allows
Remainder of sidewalks and paths, benches, trash receptacles, street trees, planting beds, and Beretania terrace	4-7 years as funding allows
Seating below rock wall, stage, and maintenance facility improvements	5-10 years as funding allows

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3.0 LAND USE CONFORMANCE

The processing of certain permits and approvals are prerequisites to the implementation of the Thomas Square renovation plan. Relevant State of Hawai'i and City and County of Honolulu land use plans, policies, and ordinances are described below.

3.1 STATE OF HAWAI'I

3.1.1 State Environmental Review Law (Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes)

The State Environmental Review Law (Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS)) requires an environmental assessment for certain actions, including the use of State or County lands and funds. This environmental assessment has been prepared in compliance with Chapter 343, HRS as the proposed Park renovation will involve the use of County land and funds, and it involves an action within a historic site on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.1.2 State Land Use Law (Chapter 205, Hawai'i Revised Statutes)

The State Land Use Law (Chapter 205, HRS), establishes the State Land Use Commission and authorizes this body to designate all lands in the State into one of four districts: Urban, Rural, Agricultural, or Conservation. Areas that are located within the State Urban Land Use District are under the jurisdiction of the Counties.

Thomas Square is located within the State Urban Land Use District (Figure 3: State Land Use District). Land uses are regulated by the County under the Land Use Ordinance (Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, Chapter 21).

3.1.3 Hawai'i State Plan (Chapter 226, HRS)

The Hawai'i State Planning Act, or the Hawai'i State Plan (Chapter 226, HRS), establishes goals, objectives, priorities, and priority guidelines for growth, development, and the allocation of resources throughout the State. As requested by the State Office of Planning, below is a discussion regarding the consistency of the proposed renovation of Thomas Square with respect to relevant objectives, policies, and priority guidelines in the Hawai'i State Plan.

§226-12 Objective and policies for the physical environment – scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources.

- (1) Promote the preservation and restoration of significant natural and historic resources.*
- (2) Provide incentives to maintain and enhance historic, cultural, and scenic amenities.*

- (4) *Protect those special areas, structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawai'i's ethnic and cultural heritage.*
- (5) *Encourage the design of developments and activities that complement the natural beauty of the islands.*

Discussion: One of the major objectives of the renovation is to preserve and restore the unique historic significance of Thomas Square. As the site of the ceremony honoring the 1843 Restoration of the Hawaiian Monarchy, the Park has become an integral part of Hawai'i's historical and cultural heritage. The master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square includes the installation of elements to highlight this history of the Park, such as a flag pole to fly the Hawaiian flag, as well as statue or art depicting Kamehameha III (King Kamehameha III). The addition of these elements would restore and enhance this important historic and cultural amenity. Special existing elements of the Park, such as the banyan trees and the fountain, have likewise become a part of Hawai'i's heritage and will be preserved and restored by the renovation.

§226-23 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement – leisure.

- (1) *Foster and preserve Hawai'i's multi-cultural heritage through supportive cultural, artistic, recreational, and humanities-oriented programs and activities.*
- (2) *Provide a wide range of activities and facilities to fulfill the cultural, artistic, and recreational needs of all diverse and special groups effectively and efficiently.*
- (3) *Enhance the enjoyment of recreational experiences through safety and security measures, educational opportunities, and improved facility design and maintenance.*
- (4) *Promote the recreational and educational potential of natural resources having scenic, open space, cultural, historical, geological, or biological values while ensuring that their inherent values are preserved.*
- (5) *Ensure opportunities for everyone to use and enjoy Hawai'i's recreational resources.*
- (6) *Assure the availability of sufficient resources to provide for future cultural, artistic, and recreational needs.*
- (7) *Provide adequate and accessible physical fitness programs to promote the physical and mental well-being of Hawai'i's people.*
- (8) *Increase opportunities for appreciation and participation in the creative arts, including the literary, theatrical, visual, musical, folk, and traditional art forms.*
- (9) *Encourage the development of creative expression in the artistic disciplines to enable all segments of Hawai'i's population to participate in the creative arts.*
- (10) *Assure adequate access to significant natural and cultural resources in public ownership.*

Discussion: During the pre-assessment consultation process, the City and County of Honolulu Department of Enterprise Services wrote: "The Department of Enterprise

Services is working on a master plan for the proposed redevelopment of our campus, and I expect that any renovation of Thomas Square Park will have a significant impact on our existing program and proposed plans.”

With its proximity to the Neal S. Blaisdell Center, the Honolulu Museum of Art, and also the emerging arts scene in Kaka’ako, the County aims to improve the Park to facilitate the continued vitality of the arts district. The renovations to Thomas Square will help it become a hub for arts and culture, with improved, more secure facilities that will foster a wide diversity of cultural, artistic, recreational, and humanities-oriented programming and activities. As a public, centralized gathering space open to all members of the community, and as a significant cultural resource in public ownership, the Park will feature artistic, cultural, and recreational programming that provides all segments of Hawai’i’s population with the opportunity to enjoy and participate in creative arts and recreation.

§226-25 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement – culture.

- (1) Foster increased knowledge and understanding of Hawai’i’s ethnic and cultural heritages and the history of Hawai’i.*
- (2) Support activities and conditions that promote cultural values, customs, and arts that enrich the lifestyles of Hawai’i’s people and which are sensitive and responsive to family and community needs.*
- (3) Encourage increased awareness of the effects of proposed public and private actions on the integrity and quality of cultural and community lifestyles in Hawai’i.*
- (4) Encourage the essence of the aloha spirit in people’s daily activities to promote harmonious relationships among Hawai’i’s people and visitors.*

Discussion: With improved interpretive signage and the installation of statues or art representing historic figures such as Kamehameha III, the renovation will foster increased knowledge and understanding of Hawai’i’s cultural heritage and history. Meanwhile, the art installations, programming, and activities enabled by the renovation will promote cultural values, customs, and arts that enrich the lifestyles of Hawai’i’s people and diverse communities.

3.2 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

3.2.1 The O’ahu General Plan

The O’ahu General Plan is a statement of long-range social, economic, environmental and design objectives for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of O’ahu. The General Plan is also a statement of broad policies which facilitate the attainment of the objectives of the Plan. The General Plan is currently in the process of being updated; however, during this process the adopted plan remains in effect. Applicable General Plan objectives and policies relating to culture and recreation include:

Objective: To protect O’ahu’s cultural, historic, architectural and archaeological resources (GP Culture and Recreation, Objective B).

Policy: Encourage the restoration and preservation of early Hawaiian structures, artifacts and landmarks (GP Culture and Recreation, Objective B, Policy 1).

Policy: Identify, and to the extent possible, preserve and restore buildings, sites and areas of social, cultural, historic, architectural and archaeological significance (GP Culture and Recreation, Objective B, Policy 2).

Discussion: As previously noted, the Park’s historical importance is tied to the ceremony to honor the Restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1843. Since becoming a park in 1850, the physical appearance of Thomas Square has transformed over the years. The County desires to celebrate the historical significance of Thomas Square by drawing greater attention to the Restoration ceremony that took place at this locale. Recognizing the significance of the Park in Hawai’i’s political history, there is a desire to return the park to a more stately landscape, while modernizing it for on-going, contemporary uses.

Objective: To provide a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to all residents of O’ahu (GP Culture and Recreation, Objective D).

Policy: Develop and maintain community-based parks to meet the needs of the different communities on O’ahu (GP Culture and Recreation, Objective D, Policy 1).

Policy: Develop and maintain urban parks, squares, and beautification areas in high density urban places (GP Culture and Recreation, Objective D, Policy 3).

Policy: Provide for recreation programs which serve a broad spectrum of the population (GP Culture and Recreation, Objective D, Policy 7).

Policy: Provide for safe and secure use of public parks, beaches and recreation facilities (GP Culture and Recreation, Objective D, Policy 12).

Discussion: Thomas Square is an urban Park that serves as a recreational asset for the densely populated urban core of Honolulu as well as a storied cultural site for the whole State. The Park offers a quiet, cool landscaped environment that provides a respite from city life. The renovation would not only enhance the beauty of the Park, but also create a safer, more secure environment with the addition of lighting.

3.2.2 Primary Urban Center Development Plan

The second tier of the City and County’s system of planning objectives, policies, guidelines and regulations are the regionally-based Development Plans and Sustainable Community Plans. The Development Plans and Sustainable Community Plans provide a policy context for the land use and budgetary actions for the County. As part of the annual County budget process, all capital improvement projects are reviewed to determine if they are consistent with the respective Development Plan or Sustainable Community Plan. The Primary Urban Center Development Plan (PUCDP) presents a vision and a clear set of planning policies and guidelines for O’ahu’s most diverse and populous region.

Applicable land use policies and guidelines from the Primary Urban Center Development Plan include:

Preserve historic and cultural sites. Preserve and protect sites that have high preservation value because of their good condition or unique features. Protection includes planning and design of adjacent uses to avoid conflicts or abrupt contrasts that detract from or destroy the physical integrity and historic cultural value of the site. Retain, whenever possible, significant vistas associated with historic, natural and man-made features. Allow adaptive reuse of historic buildings to serve a new function and/or enhance interpretive value without destroying the historic value of a site. (PUCDP 3.1.2)

Discussion: Due to the unique historic value of Thomas Square, the renovation aims to enhance the site by highlighting the historical significance of the Park, and better integrating with the Honolulu Museum of Art and the Neal S. Blaisdell Center.

Provide parks and active recreation areas. Develop and maintain parks and other outdoor spaces in a manner that expands opportunities for both active and passive recreation. Increase and enhance recreational open space in the most densely settled parts of the PUC. (PUCDP 3.1.2)

Discussion: The Park renovation will enhance recreational open space in one of the most densely settled parts of the PUC, by upgrading the facilities and expanding

opportunities for passive recreation through improved programming and integration with the Arts District.

Historic and Cultural Sites: *Preserve the architectural character, landscape setting and visual context of historic landmarks through appropriate zoning standards and development controls, as necessary, and public outreach programs such as design guidelines for the maintenance, renovation or expansion of older dwellings. (PUCDP 3.1.3.1)*

Discussion: The design of the Thomas Square renovation will be guided by the design guidelines adopted by the County (Thomas Square /Honolulu Academy of Arts Special Design District), thereby preserving the architectural character, landscape setting, and visual context of this historic landmark.

Parks and Recreational Open Spaces: *Develop innovative approaches to make optimum use of existing parks and recreation resources, such as:*

- *Building partnerships between City, State and private, nonprofit organizations for joint use of facilities and complementary recreation programs.*
- *Optimizing private sector contributions to open space through park dedication as properties are redeveloped.*
- *Reassessing and reassigning, as appropriate, the use of existing park land. (PUCDP 3.1.3.6)*

Discussion: The planning process has included input from the surrounding arts and cultural institutions, such as the Honolulu Museum of Art and the Neal S. Blaisdell Center, since one of the goals of the renovation is to strengthen public-private partnerships through creating a space that is integral to the arts district in both form and function.

Cultivate existing and new “neighborhood centers.” *Neighborhoods need central places where people gather for shopping, entertainment, and/or recreation. The center of a neighborhood could be a public plaza or a recreation complex, or a commercial town center, with a grocery store and other shops and services. It could have a public park or a plaza linked to shops. Cultivating neighborhood centers entails investment in parks and pedestrian street improvements. (PUCDP 3.2.2.1)*

Discussion: With this renovation, the County is investing in Park and pedestrian street improvements for a resource that serves as a neighborhood center. It is hoped that the renovated Thomas Square will become the central gathering place in a renewed and vibrant arts district.

Create parks that draw people and activity. ... Like other cities throughout the world, plazas and open spaces that attract people and activity are integrated with churches, shops, and other buildings. (PUCDP 3.2.2.1)

Discussion: It is anticipated that the renovated Park will attract people and activity by connecting the surrounding arts and cultural institutions with the neighboring businesses and residences.

Make streets “pedestrian-friendly.” There are many opportunities to create street environments that invite pedestrian use, such as widening sidewalks, planting trees to provide shade and buffer pedestrians from vehicular traffic, and narrowing intersections to provide shorter and safer pedestrian crossings. (PUCDP 3.2.2.1)

Discussion: The master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square is designed to facilitate pedestrian traffic to the Park from surrounding properties. To facilitate pedestrian access to the Park, the plan incorporates elements that are compatible with the County’s Complete Streets ordinance and principles associated with Transit Oriented Development, such as wide pedestrian walks that connect all surrounding uses to each other in a pleasant, walkable environment. An allée of trees is proposed along the new, widened sidewalks on Victoria Street and Ward Avenue frontages. The trees are meant to frame and formalize the Park, while providing a deep canopy of shade for pedestrians on the widened sidewalks. The master plan also incorporates the recommendations of the Honolulu Complete Streets Project Implementation Study for this area (City and County of Honolulu, 2015).

The Renovation Plan for Thomas Square is thus consistent with applicable land use policies and guidelines of the Primary Urban Center Development Plan.

3.2.3 Public Infrastructure Map

Chapter 4, Article 8 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu establishes the provisions for Public Infrastructure Maps (PIM). These maps reflect “major public infrastructure” projects that impact the growth policies or needed public facility policies for each of the development plan areas of the County. Thomas Square is identified on the PIM as symbol 125. The Park renovation does not trigger the need for an amendment to the PIM.

3.2.4 Land Use Ordinance

Chapter 21 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu is the Land Use Ordinance (LUO). The LUO regulates land use to encourage orderly development in accordance with the General Plan, Development Plans, and Sustainable Communities Plans and to protect

public health, safety and welfare. The document establishes zoning, permitted uses and development standards within the zoning districts. It also regulates development in special districts such as the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District.

Thomas Square is zoned P-2 (General Preservation District). As specified in Section 21-21-3.40, the “purpose of the preservation districts is to preserve and manage major open space and recreation lands and lands of scenic and other natural resource value.” The P-2 designation is intended for “lands designated urban by the state, but well suited to the functions of providing visual relief and contrast to the city’s built environment or serving as outdoor space for the public’s use and enjoyment.” The LUO sets forth general development standards as well as specific design standards for the P-2 zoning district. However, the P-2 design standards in this case are supplemented by the design standards delineated in the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District design standards and guidelines below.

The LUO defines public parks as “public uses and structures” because they are owned and managed by the government to fulfill a public service. Public uses and structures are permitted in all zoning districts.

3.2.5 Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District Special Design District

Article 9 of the LUO pertains to the Special District Regulations. Section 21-9.70 pertains specifically to the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District. Introductory statements in Section 21-9.70, read:

...Thomas Square is an urban park with a formal symmetrical design. It has historic significance as the site where the sovereignty of the Hawaiian kingdom was restored to King Kamehameha III by Great Britain. It is the focal point for the Honolulu Academy of Arts, the Neal S. Blaisdell Center and Linekona School and has increasingly been used for recreation and special activities...”

The Special District Objectives (Section 21-9.70-1) are meant to protect both the Park and the Honolulu Museum of Art (formerly known as the Honolulu Academy of Arts). The two Objectives pertaining to the Park include, “*preserve and enhance Thomas Square’s formal Park design by modifying construction projects which would diminish its serene and scenic quality,*” and “*create a landscaping theme which takes into consideration the Park qualities of Thomas Square and the Honolulu Academy of Arts, and the transition from these two low-rise sites to taller developments nearby and their location as a gateway to the Hawai’i capital district.*”

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In order to preserve and enhance the serene and scenic quality of Thomas Square, the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District design guidelines call for specific open space, building height, landscape, sign and lighting design requirements. These design guidelines can be found in Section 21-9.70-4.

Open space guidelines are provided in Section 21-9.70-4(a)(1), which specifies a one hundred percent open space requirement for Thomas Square, in order to “maintain the existing character and landscape elements in the square and to prohibit all permanent structures except for public rest rooms and the enhancement and function of the landscaped square as a passive park.”

Building heights around the perimeter of Thomas Square are limited in order to protect the serene and scenic qualities of the Park against the impact of high-rise and obtrusive development, and to preserve the views to and from the Park. Since permanent structures are prohibited in the square, the permitted maximum building height within the Park itself is zero feet, as specified in Exhibit 21-9.11 of the LUO.

Guidelines for landscaping and tree planting in the Special Design District are provided in Section 21-9.70-4(c)(2). All street trees in the District must be at least two inches in trunk diameter (caliper), except palms which should have a minimum trunk height of 15 feet. Exhibit 21-9.4 of the LUO provides a conceptual street tree plan for the District, which maps acceptable tree species (such as Royal Poinciana, coconut palm, alibangbang, false olive, rainbow shower, monkeypod, autograph, and true *kou*) throughout the District, but does *not* specify species, spacing, or location of street trees for Thomas Square itself. All landscaping and tree planting in and adjacent to Thomas Square must be reviewed and approved by the County, and must “preserve, enhance and complement the existing trees and landscaping.”

Guidelines for the removal of trees are provided in Section 21-9.70-4(c)(5). Any tree in the Special District with a trunk that is at least six inches in diameter (caliper) should not be removed or destroyed unless one of the following conditions are met:

- a) The tree is not visible from any street, park or other public viewing area.
- b) Appropriate development of the site cannot be achieved without removal of the tree.
- c) The tree is a hazard to the public safety or welfare.
- d) The tree is dead, diseased or otherwise irretrievably damaged.
- e) The applicant can demonstrate the tree is unnecessary due to overcrowding of vegetation.

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If the removed tree is visible from any street, park or other public viewing area, it should be replaced by an approved tree that is at least two inches in trunk diameter (caliper). It is also recommended that, where possible, trees proposed for removal should be relocated elsewhere on the renovation site.

Guidelines for signs are provided in Section 21-9.70-4(d). Signs directly fronting Thomas Square must “not be directly illuminated, have moving parts, luminous paints or reflective materials.” Illumination of signs and graphics must be from an indirect, detached source, shielded from direct pedestrian view. Box fluorescent signs are prohibited.

Guidelines for exterior lighting are provided in Section 21-9.70-4(e). To preserve the serene quality of the Square, any exterior lighting in and around Thomas Square should be generally subdued and shielded so as not to produce glare to surrounding properties and public viewing areas. High intensity lights, such as sodium and fluorescent lamps, are not permitted.

Discussion: The Thomas Square Design District purpose and guidelines are directed at ensuring that the surrounding development preserves and enhances Thomas Square’s formal Park design, and that the Park remains a focal point for the surrounding institutional uses. The Design District underscores the value of the layout of the Park as designed by Thompson and Thompson in 1932, the remnants of which are enjoyed today. The Design District also emphasizes the Park’s significance in the Kingdom of Hawai’i’s political history and its place central to an important arts district for Honolulu. The proposed renovation plan is supportive of the Special Design District’s objectives in that it re-establishes the stately landscape, using symmetry in path design and tree placement. The renovation plan serves to open views and facilitate physical access to the arts uses surrounding the Park. The Hawaiian flag is the most symbolic statement that the renovation plan can make in signifying the political import of the Park. Inclusion of the State Motto in Hawaiian together with the Hawaiian flag further provides a platform for telling the story of the political circumstances that faced Kamehameha and his Kingdom: “Ua Mau ke Ea o ka ‘Āina i ka Pono” (The sovereignty of the land is perpetuated in righteousness).

To modernize the Park for contemporary uses, additional structures are proposed. Inclusion of a bandstand re-asserts the Park as the home for the Royal Hawaiian Band. Elements of the renovation plan such as additional buildings for storage and event support (proposed near the existing comfort station), as well as a permanent stage structure, do not meet the 0-foot height restriction as set forth in Exhibit 21-9.11 of the

LUO. In order to accomplish construction of new buildings and structures, the Special Design District will require an amendment. Two Special District Permits (minor) have recently been approved for removal of trees within the Park:

Special District Permit 2014/SDD-23 was approved on May 2, 2014 for the removal of two (2) Benjamin Banyan trees. The trees were removed and it is expected that tree replacement will be fulfilled with trees planted as part of the Thomas Square Master Plan.

Special District Permit 2015/SDD-62 was approved on December 22, 2015 for the removal of four (4) diseased and/or structurally unsound trees. It is expected as a condition of approval that tree replacement will be fulfilled with trees planted as part of the Thomas Square Master Plan.

3.3 FEDERAL

3.3.1 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, as amended, sets forth guidelines for accessibility to buildings and facilities for individuals with physical disabilities.

Any new or reconstructed comfort stations will be constructed to be ADA compliant.

3.3.2 National Register of Historic Places

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the creation of the National Register of Historic Places, the official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. National Register status does not automatically trigger state or local historic protections.

Thomas Square is on the National Register of Historic Places. It was added to the National Register in 1972. Properties are nominated to the National Register based on their elements, such as architecture, archaeology, or significance to a person or event. The National Register Nomination for Thomas Square identifies the place as a politically significant place. The Statement of Significance in the nomination form discusses the forced takeover and subsequent restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The National Register Nomination form is included in Appendix D.

3.3.3 Coastal Zone Management Act

The U.S. Congress enacted the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Act in 1972 to assist states in better managing coastal and estuarine environments. The act provides grants

to states that develop and implement federally-approved CZM plans. The State of Hawai'i's CZM Act Program was enacted pursuant to Chapter 205A, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS).

The "coastal zone management area" is defined as all lands of the State and the area extending seaward from the shoreline to the limit of the State's police power and management authority, including the United States territorial sea (HRS §205A-1). As all lands within the State of Hawai'i fall within the CZM area, the Thomas Square renovation site is thus included in the coastal zone. The Park is not located within the Special Management Area (SMA) designated in §205A-21.

The applicable objectives and policies of the Hawai'i CZM Program, along with a detailed discussion of how the renovations and improvements in Thomas Square conform to these objectives and policies, are discussed below.

§205A-2(1): *Recreational resources*

Objective: Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.

Policies:

- (A) Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreational planning and management;*
and
- (B) Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area by:*
 - i. Protecting coastal resources uniquely suited for recreational activities that cannot be provided in other areas;*
 - ii. Requiring replacement of coastal resources having significant recreational value including, but not limited to surfing sites, fishponds, and sand beaches, when such resources will be unavoidably damaged by development; or requiring reasonable monetary compensation to the State for recreation when replacement is not feasible or desirable;*
 - iii. Providing and managing adequate public access, consistent with conservation of natural resources, to and along shorelines with recreational value;*
 - iv. Providing an adequate supply of shoreline parks and other recreational facilities suitable for public recreation;*
 - v. Ensuring public recreational uses of county, state, and federally owned or controlled shoreline lands and waters having recreational value consistent with public safety standards and conservation of natural resources;*

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- vi. Adopting water quality standards and regulating point and nonpoint sources of pollution to protect, and where feasible, restore the recreational value of coastal waters;*
- vii. Developing new shoreline recreational opportunities, where appropriate, such as artificial lagoons, artificial beaches, and artificial reefs for surfing and fishing; and*
- viii. Encouraging reasonable dedication of shoreline areas with recreational value for public use as part of discretionary approvals or permits by the land use commission, board of land and natural resources, and county authorities; and crediting such dedication against the requirements of section 46-6;*

Discussion: While not located near the shoreline, the proposed renovations will be designed to enhance public accessibility to the Thomas Square. The renovations will not affect coastal or shoreline resources, and will in no way restrict the existing public access to the ocean available through Kaka’ako Waterfront Park, Kewalo Basin Park, or Ala Moana Beach Park, which are all *makai* of Thomas Square. The proposed renovations to Thomas Square are thus consistent with the objectives and policies of §205A-2 regarding recreational resources in the CZM area.

§205A-2(2): *Historic resources*

Objective: *Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore those natural and manmade historic and prehistoric resources in the coastal zone management area that are significant in Hawaiian and American history and culture.*

Policies:

- (A) Identify and analyze significant archaeological resources;*
- (B) Maximize information retention through preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage operations; and*
- (C) Support state goals for protection, restoration, interpretation, and display of historic resources.*

Discussion: One of the major objectives of the renovation is to preserve and restore the unique historic significance of Thomas Square. As the site of the ceremony honoring the 1843 Restoration of the Hawaiian Monarchy, the Park has become an integral part of Hawai’i’s historical and cultural heritage. The renovation plan includes the installation of elements, such as the Hawaiian flag, to highlight the history of the Park. Inclusion of a bandstand re-asserts the Park as the home for the Royal Hawaiian Band. Existing elements of the Park, such as its formal layout and the four central banyan trees, have

likewise become a part of Hawai'i's heritage and will be preserved through the renovation.

§205A-2(3): *Scenic and open space resources*

Objective: *Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources.*

Policies:

- (A) *Identify valued scenic resources in the coastal zone management area;*
- (B) *Ensure that new developments are compatible with their visual environment by designing and locating such developments to minimize the alteration of natural landforms and existing public views to and along the shoreline;*
- (C) *Preserve, maintain, and, where desirable, improve and restore shoreline open space and scenic resources; and*
- (D) *Encourage those developments that are not coastal dependent to locate in inland areas.*

Discussion: The renovation aims to preserve, maintain, and improve the open space and scenic resources of Thomas Square. In compliance with these policies regarding scenic and open space resources, and also in compliance with the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District design guidelines, the renovation will be compatible with the visual environment and will minimize the alteration of natural landforms and existing public views.

§205A-2(4): *Coastal Ecosystems*

Objective: *Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.*

Policies:

- (A) *Exercise an overall conservation ethic, and practice stewardship in the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources;*
- (B) *Improve the technical basis for natural resource management;*
- (C) *Preserve valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, of significant biological or economic importance;*
- (D) *Minimize disruption or degradation of coastal water ecosystems by effective regulation of stream diversions, channelization, and similar land and water uses, recognizing competing water needs; and*
- (E) *Promote water quantity and quality planning and management practices that reflect the tolerance of fresh water and marine ecosystems and maintain and enhance water quality*

through the development and implementation of point and nonpoint source water pollution control measures.

Discussion: While the proposed renovation is not located along the coastline, to protect marine water quality, the renovation of Thomas Square will be designed and built in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and county regulations pertaining to storm water management including the City & County of Honolulu’s grading and Department of Planning and Permitting’s Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards, June 2013. BMPs will be employed during construction to reduce erosion of soils and fugitive dust during construction. These measures will also protect down-gradient resources and prevent secondary and cumulative impacts of storm water.

§205A-2(5): *Economic uses*

Objective: *Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the State’s economy in suitable locations.*

Policies:

- (A) *Concentrate coastal dependent development in appropriate areas;*
- (B) *Ensure that coastal dependent development such as harbors and ports, and coastal related development such as visitor industry facilities and energy generating facilities, are located, designed, and constructed to minimize adverse social, visual, and environmental impacts in the coastal zone management area; and*
- (C) *Direct the location and expansion of coastal dependent developments to areas presently designated and used for such developments and permit reasonable long-term growth at such areas, and permit coastal dependent development outside of presently designated areas when:*
 - i. *Use of presently designated locations is not feasible;*
 - ii. *Adverse environmental effects are minimized; and*
 - iii. *The development is important to the State’s economy.*

Discussion: Thomas Square Park is not a source of revenue generation. With this renovation, the County is investing in park and pedestrian street improvements for a resource that serves as a neighborhood center. It is hoped that the renovated Thomas Square will become the central gathering place in a renewed and vibrant arts district. Additionally, it is anticipated that the renovated Park will attract people and activity by connecting the surrounding arts and cultural institutions with the neighboring businesses and residences.

§205A-2(6): Coastal Hazards

Objective: *Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution.*

Policies:

- (A) *Develop and communicate adequate information about storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, subsidence, and point and non-point source pollution hazards;*
- (B) *Control development in areas subject to storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, hurricane, wind, subsidence, and point and non-point source pollution hazards;*
- (C) *Ensure that developments comply with requirements of the Federal Flood Insurance Program; and*
- (D) *Prevent coastal flooding from inland projects.*

Discussion: According the Flood Insurance Rate Map and the Tsunami Evacuation Map, Thomas Square is not subject to storm waves, tsunami inundation or stream flooding.

§205A-2(7): Managing development

Objective: *Improve the development review process, communication, and public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards.*

Policies:

- (A) *Use, implement, and enforce existing law effectively to the maximum extent possible in managing present and future coastal zone development;*
- (B) *Facilitate timely processing of applications for development permits and resolve overlapping or conflicting permit requirements; and*
- (C) *Communicate the potential short and long-term impacts of proposed significant coastal developments early in their life cycle and in terms understandable to the public to facilitate public participation in the planning and review process.*

Discussion: This EA discusses potential impacts and mitigation measures of the Project and provides an opportunity for input. Before the EA was prepared, comments on potential scope of impacts from the proposed renovation were sought and obtained, and are reproduced in Appendix A-3.

§205A-2(8): Public participation

Objective: *Stimulate public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management.*

Policies:

- (A) *Promote public involvement in coastal zone management processes;*
- (B) *Disseminate information on coastal management issues by means of educational materials, published reports, staff contact, and public workshops for persons and organizations concerned with coastal issues, developments, and government activities; and*
- (C) *Organize workshops, policy dialogues, and site-specific mediations to respond to coastal issues and conflicts.*

Discussion: This EA discusses potential impacts and mitigation measures of the Project and provides an opportunity for input. Before the EA was prepared, comments on potential scope of impacts from the proposed renovation were sought and obtained, and are reproduced in Appendix A-3.

§205A-2(9): Beach Protection

Objective: *Protect beaches for public use and recreation.*

Policies:

- (A) *Locate new structures inland from the shoreline setback to conserve open space, minimize interference with natural shoreline processes, and minimize loss of improvements due to erosion;*
- (B) *Prohibit construction of private erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline, except when they result in improved aesthetic and engineering solutions to erosion at the sites and do not interfere with existing recreational and waterline activities; and*
- (C) *Minimize the construction of public erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline.*

Discussion: Thomas Square is not located on the shoreline and will not affect any beaches used by the public or for recreation.

§205A-2(10): Marine Resources

Objective: *Promote the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources to assure their sustainability.*

Policies:

- (A) *Ensure that the use and development of marine and coastal resources are ecologically and environmentally sound and economically beneficial;*

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- (B) Coordinate the management of marine and coastal resources and activities to improve effectiveness and efficiency;*
- (C) Assert and articulate the interests of the State as a partner with Federal agencies in the sound management of ocean resources within the United States exclusive economic zone;*
- (D) Promote research, study, and understanding of ocean processes, marine life, and other ocean resources in order to acquire and inventory information necessary to understand how ocean development activities relate to and impact upon ocean and coastal resources; and*
- (E) Encourage research and development of new, innovative technologies for exploring, using, or protecting marine and coastal resources.*

Discussion: While the proposed renovation is not located along the coastline, to protect marine water quality the renovation of Thomas Square will be designed and built in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and county regulations pertaining to storm water management including the City & County of Honolulu’s grading. In particular, the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting’s Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards, June 2013, will be incorporated in drainage design to ensure the proposed renovation does not impact the existing storm water quality or volume of runoff. Best management practices (BMPs) will be employed during construction to reduce erosion of soils and fugitive dust during construction. These measures will also protect down-gradient resources and prevent secondary and cumulative impacts of storm water.

3.4 APPROVALS AND PERMITS

The permits and/or approvals anticipated to implement the proposed site improvements are listed below in Table 2: List of Anticipated Permits and Approvals.

Table 2: List of Anticipated Permits and Approvals

PERMIT/APPROVAL	AUTHORITY
Compliance with Chapter 343 HRS	Office of Environmental Quality Control
Compliance with Chapter 6E, HRS (Historic Preservation)	State Historic Preservation Division
Special District Permit	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting
Grading & Building Permits	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning & Permitting
Street Usage Permit	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Transportation Services
Thomas Square Honolulu Academy of Arts Special Design District Amendment	City Council, City and County of Honolulu

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4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section describes the existing conditions of the physical or natural environment, potential impacts of the proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square on the environment, and mitigation measures to minimize any impacts.

4.1 CLIMATE

Existing Conditions

Mild temperatures, light northeast trade winds, and occasional rainfall characterize climatic conditions in Thomas Square. Monthly average temperatures in Thomas Square range from 71 degrees to 78 degrees Fahrenheit, with a mean annual temperature of 74 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall averages 29.4 inches per year. Winds are generally light, averaging 4 to 11 miles per hour.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

The proposed Park improvements are not expected to have an impact on climatic conditions and no mitigation measures are planned.

4.2 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY & SOILS

4.2.1 Geology

Existing Conditions

The island of O'ahu was formed by two volcanoes, Wai'anae and Ko'olau. Ko'olau consists of the eruptive products of the shield and rejuvenated stages; no post-shield-stage lavas are known (Juvik & Juvik). The lavas of Ko'olau are thought to be over 100,000 years old. A geotechnical exploration was conducted for the proposed renovation, the findings of which are included herein as Appendix E. The geotechnical engineer describes the regional subsurface conditions of the site to be weathered volcanic tuff and cinder deposits over calcareous sediments and formations. Geotechnical borings extending to depths of about 20 feet below the surface found a thin surface fill layer (.5 to 1.2 feet below surface) over weathered volcanic tuff (extending down to 4-5 feet below surface), underlain by cinder sands, coral formation, coralline sandstone and coralline detritus (14-18.5 feet below surface). Groundwater was encountered at about 19-20 feet below surface.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

The proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square will have no effect on geologic conditions. The renovation of Thomas Square does not place any existing or new uses in geologically sensitive areas. No mitigation is required or proposed.

4.2.2 Soils

Natural Resource Conservation Service

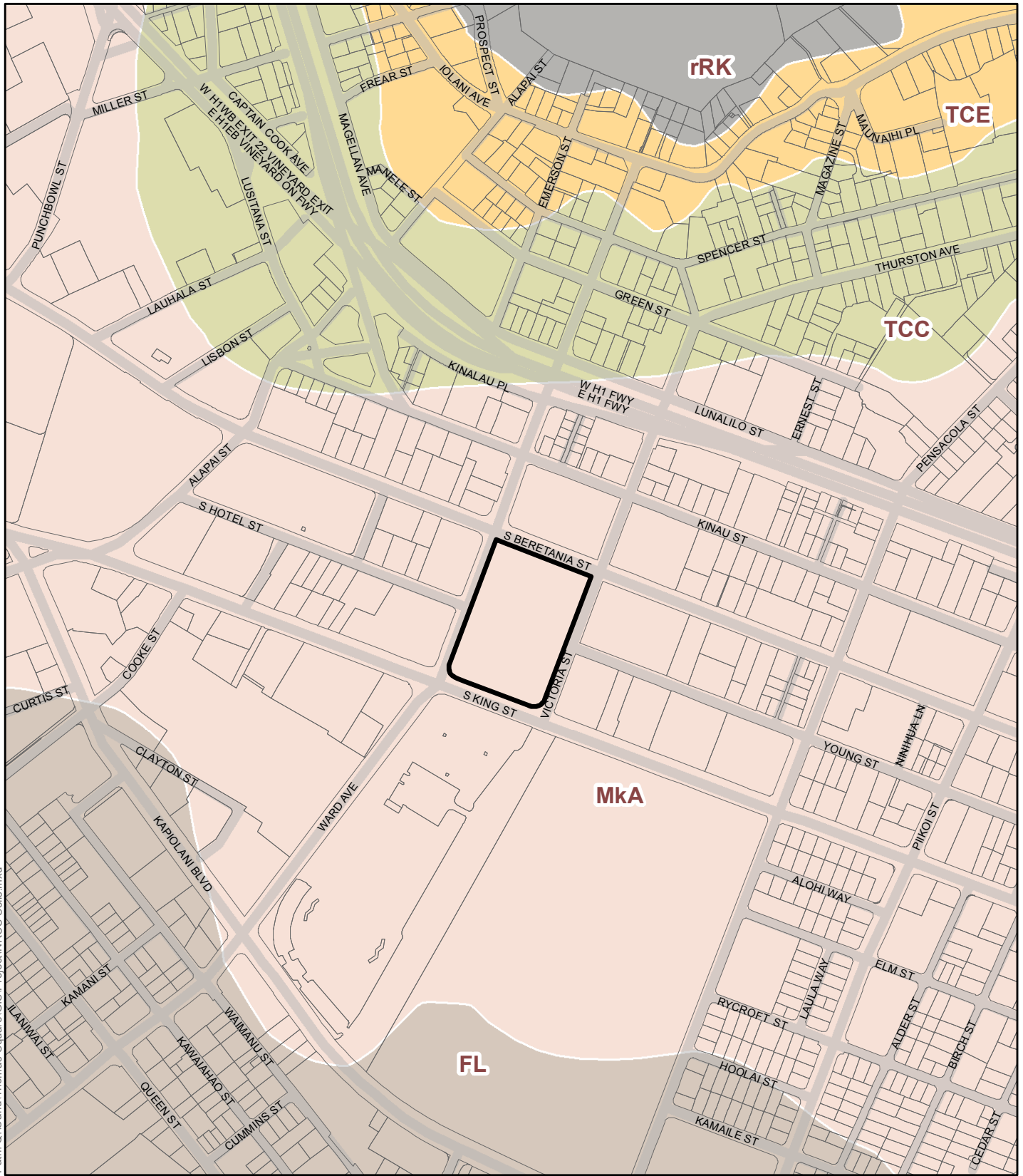
The native soil of Thomas Square consists of Makiki clay loam, 0-2% slopes (Figure 9: NRCS Soil Classification). However, in 1932, a retaining wall was added on the Beretania side of the Park and the remainder of the site was graded to flatten the slope to King Street. Exhibit E contains a geotechnical engineering exploration that characterized the soils at the Park. Geotechnical borings extending to depths of about 20 feet below the surface found a thin surface fill layer (.5 to 1.2 feet below surface) over weathered volcanic tuff (extending down to 4-5 feet below surface), underlain by cinder sands, coral formation, coralline sandstone and coralline detritus (14-18.5 feet below surface).

Land Study Bureau Detailed Land Classification & Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i

Urban areas of Honolulu are not classified by these two agricultural rating systems.







Potential Impacts and Mitigation

During construction and landscaping of the renovation plan elements, top soil and vegetation will be disturbed on a localized basis. Contractors will use best management practices (BMPs) to minimize erosion during construction and planting, including watering loose soils during construction, and planting groundcover over areas where construction has been completed.



DATE: 9/5/2016

Legend

-  Thomas Square Parcel
- oasoil**
-  FL: Fill land, mixed
-  Mka: Makiki clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
-  TCC: Tantalus silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  TCE: Tantalus silty clay loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes
-  rRK: Rock land



Source: U.S. Department Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service.
 Disclaimer: This Graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

Figure 9

NRCS Soil Classification

Thomas Square Park Renovation

City and County of Honolulu
 North
 Linear Scale (feet)
 0 150 300 600

4.3 NATURAL HAZARDS

Existing Conditions

Natural hazards impacting the Hawaiian Islands include flooding, tsunami inundation, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and landslides. Areas of flood hazard are documented by Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel 15003C0362G prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Flood Insurance Program. Thomas Square is located in Zone X, which is outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. (Figure 10).

Thomas Square is located outside the tsunami evacuation zone.

Since 1980, two hurricanes have had significant effect on O‘ahu; Hurricane ‘Iwa in 1982 and Hurricane ‘Iniki in 1992. On O‘ahu, these hurricanes brought the most damage to the Wai‘anae coast.

Volcanic hazard is considered minimal due to the extinct status of the Ko‘olau volcano. Kona winds may bring volcanic gasses from Hawai‘i Island on an intermittent basis.

In Hawai‘i, most earthquakes are linked to volcanic activity, unlike other areas where a shift in tectonic plates is the cause of an earthquake. Each year, thousands of earthquakes occur in Hawai‘i, the vast majority of which are so small they are detectable only with highly sensitive instruments. The threat of an earthquake to the site area is no greater than any other location on O‘ahu.

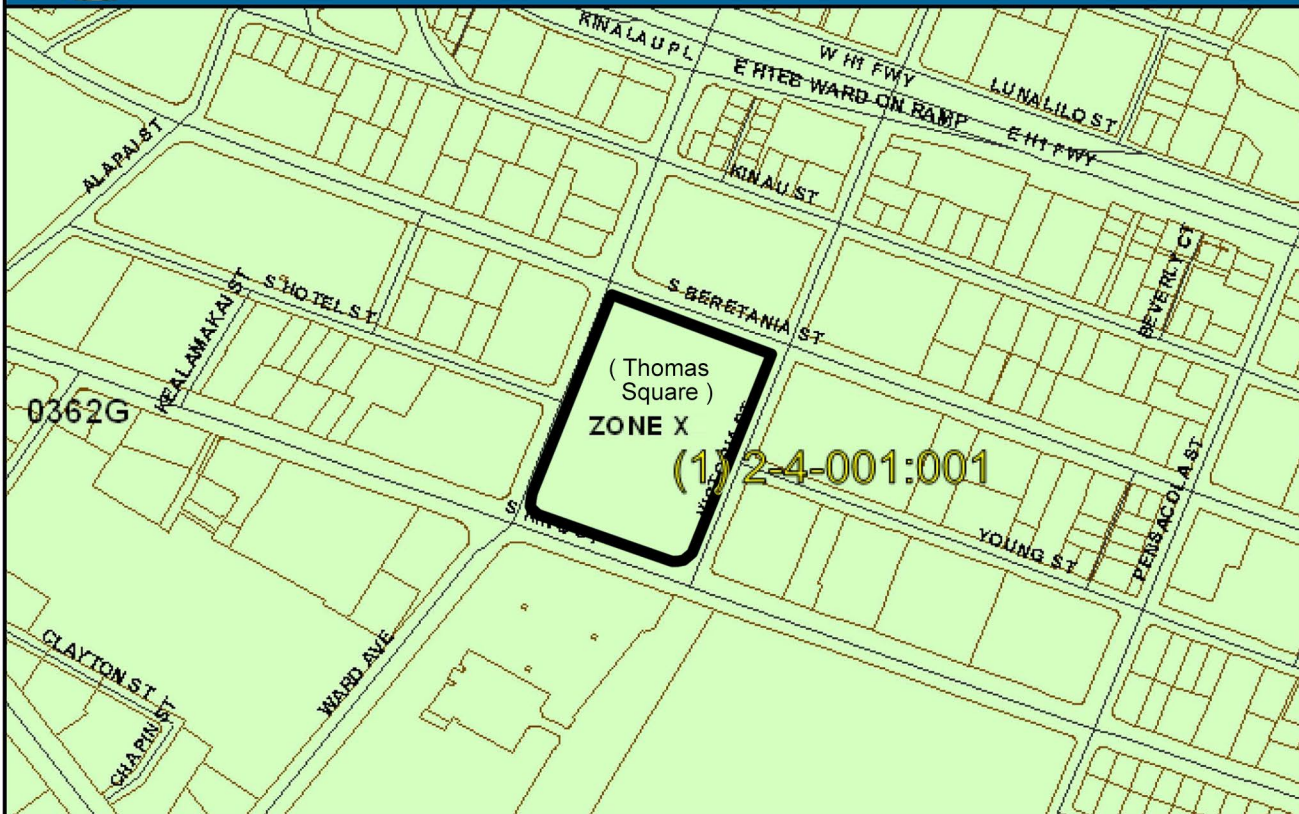
Potential Impacts and Mitigation

While it is difficult to predict natural disasters, it is reasonable to assume that future incidents are likely. However, the threat of such hazard is no greater for the proposed renovation site than any other location on O‘ahu.

During the pre-assessment consultation process, First Insurance Company wrote: “The evacuation and assembly area for the First Insurance Building and all its tenants is Thomas Square Park.” Since the First Insurance Building offices face the Park, those that are responsible during times of building emergencies can monitor which areas of the park are available for assembly. Other nearby areas with large open spaces include the Neal S. Blaisdell Concert Hall lawn, the Honolulu Museum of Art, and Linekona School, should First Insurance Building management need to adjust evacuation procedures.



State of Hawaii FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT REPORT



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FLOOD ZONE DEFINITIONS

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD – The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zone A, AE, AH, AO, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood. Mandatory flood insurance purchase applies in these zones:

- Zone A: No BFE determined.
- Zone AE: BFE determined.
- Zone AH: Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); BFE determined.
- Zone AO: Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined.
- Zone V: Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no BFE determined.
- Zone VE: Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); BFE determined.
- Zone AEF: Floodway areas in Zone AE. The floodway is the channel of stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without increasing the BFE.

NON-SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA – An area in a low-to-moderate risk flood zone. No mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply, but coverage is available in participating communities.

- Zone XS (X shaded): Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.
- Zone X: Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

- Zone D: Unstudied areas where flood hazards are undetermined, but flooding is possible. No mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply, but coverage is available in participating communities.

PROPERTY INFORMATION

COUNTY: HONOLULU
 TMK NO: (1) 2-4-001-001
 PARCEL ADDRESS: 1102 VICTORIA ST
 HONOLULU, HI 96814
 FIRM INDEX DATE: NOVEMBER 05, 2014
 LETTER OF MAP CHANGE(S): NONE
 FEMA FIRM PANEL(S): 15003C0362G
 PANEL EFFECTIVE DATE: JANUARY 19, 2011

PARCEL DATA FROM: APRIL 2014
 IMAGERY DATA FROM: MAY 2006

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

County NFIP Coordinator
 City and County of Honolulu
 Mario Siu-Li, CFM (808) 768-8098
 State NFIP Coordinator
 Carol Tyau-Beam, P.E., CFM (808) 587-0267

Disclaimer: The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) assumes no responsibility arising from the use of the information contained in this report. Viewers/Users are responsible for verifying the accuracy of the information and agree to indemnify the DLNR from any liability, which may arise from its use.

If this map has been identified as 'PRELIMINARY' or 'UNOFFICIAL', please note that it is being provided for informational purposes and is not to be used for official/legal decisions, regulatory compliance, or flood insurance rating. Contact your county NFIP coordinator for flood zone determinations to be used for compliance with local floodplain management regulations.

Path - Q:\Oahu\Thomas Square\PSD

Figure 10
Flood Hazard Assessment Report
Thomas Square Park Renovation
 City and County of Honolulu Island of O'ahu

4.4 FLORA

Existing Conditions

Thomas Square is vegetated with grass lawn, surrounded by a mock orange hedge. Four Indian banyan (*Ficus benghalensis*) trees are planted at the Park's center. A variety of trees are planted elsewhere within the Park.

During the pre-assessment consultation process, the Department of Parks and Recreation Division of Urban Forestry (DUF) wrote: "A Tree Assessment Report of the park trees shall be prepared by a Qualified Arborist, approved by DUF, prior to the design of the project and consulted during the design development phase."

The existing trees in Thomas Square have been inventoried and evaluated by an arborist in terms of their species, size, maturity, condition, horticultural value, structural risk, ability to be transplanted, difficulty of being transplanted, maintenance level, and disease susceptibility. A total of 43 trees have been inventoried in the Square. The tree assessment report, prepared by Steve Nimz, can be found in Appendix B. None of the flora observed in the Park are listed as threatened or endangered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. However the trees in Thomas Square are known to serve as a nesting area for *manu-o-Kū* or white fairy terns (*Gygis alba*). The trees within the Park are also a historical touchpoint for Thomas Square's human users, particularly the four banyan trees central to the Park.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

Selective pruning and tree removal is proposed for Thomas Square. This supports project objectives, including honoring the past by formalizing the landscape; enhancing the park as a center of an arts and cultural district; as well as improving visibility to make the park a safer place for its users

Removal of any trees (over 6-inches in diameter) proposed for removal shall be reviewed by the Department of Planning and Permitting for compliance with Special District standards through the Special District Permit (Minor) process. Prior Special District Permit (Minor) approvals for tree removals have been granted with the condition that new trees will be planted with the anticipated Renovation Plan.

- Special District Permit 2014/SDD-23 was approved on May 2, 2014 for the removal of two (2) Benjamin Banyan trees. The trees were removed and it is

expected that tree replacement will be fulfilled with trees planted as part of the Thomas Square Master Plan.

- Special District Permit 2015/SDD-62 was approved on December 22, 2015 for the removal of four (4) diseased and/or structurally unsound trees. It is expected as a condition of approval that tree replacement will be fulfilled with trees planted as part of the Thomas Square Master Plan.

These commitments are intended to be met with the proposed plan which includes a series of trees planted in a formal allée along Ward and Victoria Avenues.

To avoid impacts to threatened and endangered species, tree removal will not occur during the months of February 1 and September 15 to avoid the bat pupping season as well as the nesting and fledgling season of the white fairy tern (discussed in more detail in Section 4.5 below).

4.5 FAUNA

Existing Conditions

Faunal communities in the project area are alien dominated. Avian species commonly encountered are all introduced species common to lowland areas across Hawai'i. These include common myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), red-crested cardinal (*Paroaria coronata*), and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

The *manu-o-Kū*, also known as the white tern or fairy tern (*Gygis alba*), is also known to inhabit Thomas Square. *Manu-o-Kū* is a small white seabird with distribution across the tropics (Mitchell et al. 2005). *Manu-o-Kū*, which is indigenous to Hawai'i, breeds throughout the Northwest Hawaiian Islands and on the island of O'ahu. Breeding adults typically remain close to their nest sites and breeding colonies year-round, and prefer to nest in loosely associated groups or singly. *Manu-o-Kū* remain paired for several seasons and often return to the same nest site year after year. No nest is built and a single speckled egg is laid directly on a small depression on a tree branch, rock ledge, rooftop or other man-made structure, or on the ground. In Hawai'i, *manu-o-Kū* breed year-round, but most eggs are laid between February and June, with an average incubation period of 36 days. Some pairs raise two or three broods per year. Both parents incubate the egg and brood and feed the chick. Fledglings are dependent on adults for up to two months (State of Hawaii, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, 2015).

In the Hawaiian Archipelago, the population of *manu-o-Kū* is estimated at 15,000 breeding pairs, with the vast majority found in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands. On O’ahu, the number of pairs was estimated at greater than 250 in 2005.

Although the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has classified the white tern (*Gygis alba*) as a species of “least concern” globally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has classified the *manu-o-Kū* as a species of “moderate concern” in its Seabird Conservation Plan for the Pacific Region. Meanwhile, the State of Hawai’i has officially listed the species as “threatened.”

In 2007, the *manu-o-Kū* was designated as the official bird of Honolulu, due to its historical and cultural significance as a traditional wayfinder and guide for Polynesian voyagers, both in ancient times and today (Bornhorst).

Threats to *manu-o-Kū* include introduced predators such as rats and feral cats, introduced insects, and overfishing.

It is expected that detrimental animal species such as feral cats and rats are present at times in Thomas Square.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Threats to protected species can come from removal of habitat, lighting and attraction of feral predators and pets such as dogs, cats, rats and mongoose. Lighting can impact listed and migratory seabird species. Seabirds fly at night and are attracted to artificially-lighted areas which can result in disorientation and subsequent fallout due to exhaustion or collision with objects such as utility lines, guy wires and towers that protrude above the vegetation layer. Once grounded, the birds are vulnerable to predators or can be struck by vehicles along roadways. Domestic pets, such as dogs running freely through the Park can cause harm to birds. Avian resources like *manu-o-Kū* are also susceptible to predation by feral cats, rats and mongoose.

In order to minimize threats to protected species, the following measures will be implemented with the renovation plan improvements:

- To protect the *manu-o-Kū*, trees should not be removed during the prime egg-laying season of February through June.
- To protect seabirds that may fly over the Park, outdoor lighting will be installed with the following considerations:
 - Overhead lighting will be of a type that is shielded so the bulb can only be seen from below and use the lowest wattage bulbs possible.

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- Uplighting of vegetation will be installed such that the light is diffused by vegetation as opposed to casting beams into the sky.
- To avoid predation of avian species by dogs, Honolulu’s leash laws will continue to be enforced in the Park, allowing for reasonable exceptions for permitted dog shows conducted by established kennel and obedience training clubs.

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5.0 ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, POTENTIAL IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section describes the existing conditions of the human environment, potential impacts of the proposed renovation and mitigation measures proposed to minimize any impacts.

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Existing Conditions

Thomas Square is identified as State Historic Site 50-80-14-9990 and has been listed on the National Register of Historic Properties as 72000423 since 1972. In compliance with HRS Chapter 6E, in December 2014, Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. was contracted to complete an archeological field inspection in order to identify the existing archeological resources in and around Thomas Square. The Archeological Evaluation is included as Appendix F. Additionally, Fung Associates, Inc. were retained to provide a Historic Assessment of the Park. It is included as Appendix G. A Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) was also prepared, and is included as Appendix H.

Thomas Square is an existing park and has undergone a number of incarnations that included grading, grubbing, landscaping, and construction since its dedication in 1850.

Thomas Square is located in an area once known as Kulaokahu`a (plain of the boundary; Pukui *et al.* 1974: 123). While there is not much information related to the Pre-Contact Period, this area was known as a vast wasteland during the Historic Period. Greer (*ibid*) paints a very graphic picture of “[t]his unpalatable stretch of real estate”:

Kulaokahu`a was best known for its dust storms and vast nothingness. It was so empty that after Punahou School opened in July 1842, mothers upstairs in the mission house could see children leave that institution and begin their trek across the barren waste. Trees shunned the place; only straggling livestock inhabited it.

In July 1843 the location of Thomas Square was selected as the site of the formal Restoration Ceremony, following the unauthorized annexation of the Hawai`i Kingdom by Lord George Paulet. The square is named after Rear Admiral Thomas, who had been sent by Queen Victoria to restore sovereignty to the Hawai`i Kingdom. From July 31, 1843, when the Hawaiian flag was raised again, onward, the land was known as

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Thomas Square and was later dedicated a public park by Kamehameha III. It was in association with the Restoration Ceremony that Kamehameha III first stated what has become the official motto for the State of Hawai'i, "*Ua Mau ke Ea o ka 'Āina i ka Pono*" or "The sovereignty of the land is perpetuated in righteousness."

Given the history of Hawai'i from contact in 1778 until annexation in 1900, this was the only incident of a forced take over with subsequent restoration which makes the site all the more significant.

In 1850 the Privy Council expanded the boundaries of the square, based on a survey by Metcalf. During this time the Park and surrounding area was not popular although there had been a brief flurry of sales for surrounding properties in the early 1850's.

In 1873, a fence was erected around the Park and workers sowed oat and algarroba seeds. Three years later, C.C. Coleman was allowed to experimentally cultivate jute for one year, with the provision that no harm came to the algarroba or other trees. He was provided with prison laborers and free water.

Nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for the political events that occurred at the site that is now the Park, Thomas Square has become significant due to its landscape design. From 1882-1887 Archibald Cleghorn oversaw the formal layout of the Park (Fung & Associates). As early as 1876, Cleghorn attempted to revive Thomas Square, however there was no visible improvement until 1882, when the Minister of the Interior became interested in the Park and planted a nursery in a small, fenced area within the Park. With the help of public donations, a row of stately palm trees bordered the Park boundaries. Budgetary constraints threatened to put a damper on further improvements, but Archibald Cleghorn brought in banyan trees from his estate in Waikiki, planted clusters of crotons, and raised funds for additional structural improvements. The Park was officially opened on April 7, 1887 (*ibid*: 144). The opening celebration included a concert by the new Royal Hawaiian Band from a bandstand, designed by the original Bandmaster, at the center of the park (Greer).

With the Park successfully implemented, development slowly began with churches, residences and small businesses sprouting up in the surrounding area.

Subsequent significant plans were developed in 1931 to 1932 by Catherine Jones Richards Thompson and Robert Thompson, 1966 to 1967 by George Walters, and 1968 additions by the City and County of Honolulu. Brief descriptions of these iterations are outlined below.

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A major design effort was by Catherine Jones Richards Thompson and Robert Thompson in 1931-32, under direction of the Parks Board, headed by Lester McCoy. Prior to this plan, the original ground plain sloped makai at what was thought to be a relatively constant grade until the park was renovated. At that time, it was graded and a wall was constructed to create the terrace that is now adjacent to South Beretania Street. The Thompson and Thompson plan from 1931 retained many of the plantings from the Cleghorn plan, and included the additions of a mock orange hedge along King Street, Victoria Street, and Ward Avenue; stone wall and terrace with central staircase along the South Beretania side; and a wading pool with low wall that encircles it, dedicated in September 1932 as the Castle Memorial Fountain, at the center of the Park. These elements, in addition to the eight radial pathways that run outward from the central fountain contribute to the historic character of the Park.

In 1938, the Daughters of Hawai'i sponsored the erection of a plaque honoring the 1843 restoration of the monarchy. The plaque is located on the wall of the central steps leading from South Beretania in to the Park.

With the outbreak of World War II, the U.S. government in 1942 erected barracks on Thomas Square to house the troops. Following the end of the war, the Park was restored.

A topographic map from 1965 indicates that some trees, (in addition to the central banyans) planted before 1965 remain in the park today (Fung & Associates).

Then in 1966 the final major design episode occurred when George Walters was hired by the County to refurbish the Park. Trees were trimmed or removed to bring more light and air into the Park; the ends of the terrace were reworked to remove stairs; and a Board of Water Supply gauge station was added at the corner of Ward and South Beretania. During this time, a comfort station and caretaker's building was designed by Tom Wells, who had previously worked in Vladimir Ossipoff's office, and constructed.

Several small changes have occurred since then and include the following: in 1968, the "Thomas Square" sign and concrete planter box were added at the corner of South Beretania and Victoria; in 1985, the pathways aligning with Young and Hotel streets were widened; and in 1991, walls were designed by Allen Ng and added to the comfort station and caretaker's building in a manner that is consistent with the original lava rock wall design.

According to the field inspection and Historic and Architectural Assessment, several existing structures noted in the previous plans and related to Park use were observed,

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including: bathroom buildings; Park maintenance shed; a square planter; a concrete sidewalk extending around the perimeter of the Park; central staircase located between the two halves of the basalt wall; a tall pillar located near the northwest corner of the project; a concrete fountain pump; the central fountain and surrounding wall; numerous pathways; and utility boxes for water and electricity.

Of these facilities, the basalt wall on the northern end of the property appears to be over 50 years old based on construction type, while the staircase in the center of said wall does not appear to be an historic property (over 50 years old). The tall pillar on the northwest corner of the property may also be an historic property because it may be positioned on the site of an artesian well or drinking fountain. The structures surrounding the fountain, the fountain wall and circular wall, are likely to be historic properties based on the construction materials and historic documentation. Lastly, some of the pathways still in use today were observed to have crushed coral and are likely to be historic structures.

It is unclear whether the fountain pump is over 50 years old, but the rest of the structures previously listed are not likely to be historic properties (over 50 years old) based on their construction types and materials.

Lastly, the water and electrical utility boxes point to the likelihood that prior ground disturbances have occurred on the site.

The Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) conducted for the Renovation Plan (Appendix H) describes the history of Kulaokahu'a and Thomas Square. Consultation to inform the CIA was conducted by telephone, email, personal interviews and mail. Consultation was sought from Dr. Kamana`opono M. Crabbe, Chief Executive Officer, Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Vincent H. Rodrigues, Cultural Historian, State Historic Preservation Division; Coco Needham, community member; Malia Nobrega, President, Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu; Michael Kumukauoha Lee, traditional cultural practitioner and community member; Misty Kelai, Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts; Dr. Puakea Nogelmeier, Professor of Hawaiian Language at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa; Joslyn Kaawa, community member; Dr. Lynette H. Cruz, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Hawai'i Pacific University; Laulani Teale, Cultural Practitioner; William Ho`ohuli, community member; and E. Tory Laitila, Registrar of the Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts. Additionally, a notice inviting consultation was published in the Honolulu Star Advertiser and the Ka Wai Ola, published by OHA. Responses were received from four individuals and are included in the CIA. Most responses referred to the importance of Thomas Square as a place where the restoration ceremony took place. However, one respondent, who preferred to remain anonymous,

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described family history from the general area, including use of the fishponds, knowledge of the springs that flow below ground and reach daylight at what is now the Neal S. Blaisdell Center. The request of this respondent is to maintain large areas of grass or bare soil where people can continue to gather for Lā Ho'iho'i Ea celebrations. The respondent stressed the importance of being able to walk barefoot in grass or soil as opposed to bricks, cobblestone, or other paving surfaces. They also recommend that the pathways remain and not be re-aligned, and that the fountain remain in the Park.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed Renovation Plan retains large grassy areas in which to gather for celebrations and community functions. It also retains all historic structures, although some are proposed to be altered. Alterations should comply with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). Section 6E-8, HRS requires that, before County agencies commence projects that affect historic properties, the agency must advise the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and that the project may not commence until the DLNR (as implemented by SHPD) has given its written concurrence. Therefore, prior to any alterations of historic structures, including the basalt wall, the tall pillar on the northwest corner of the wall, restrooms and storage building, fountain and its surrounding circular wall, and internal pathways, the County must obtain SHPD concurrence. The recommendation from the Archaeological Investigation is to conduct Archaeological Inventory Surveys prior to any improvements to Thomas Square.

Comments to the pre-consultation request were received from the Historic Hawai'i Foundation. The comment letter, included in Appendix A, provided historical information about the Park, identified prior actions that the City and State have taken to preserve the Park (such as prohibiting the extension of Young Street through the Park in 1925); identifies the requirements of Section 6E-8, HRS regarding the need for concurrence; and articulates the Foundation's interest and prior actions to preserve the Park. Notably, the letter from the Foundation raises concerns with Park elements that were under consideration in the early planning stages, such as a cross-park bike path, removal of the central fountain, adding perimeter planters, and other installations such as shops or cafes. In response to comments from stakeholders, such as the Foundation, the Park Renovation Plan has been significantly scaled back (more information about discarded alternatives can be found in Section 6.0) with the intent that the Renovation does not change the character or setting of the Park.

The Renovation Plan conceives the following alterations to historic structures (see Figure 8: Renovation Plan):

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- Basalt wall – leave in place and protect as necessary. Create additional terraces below wall to allow seating.
- Internal walkways – pave to provide improved accessibility to the fountain.
- Central fountain – perform on-going cleaning and maintenance (may not require concurrence from SHPD).

The Renovation Plan conceives the following alterations to structures that will be 50-years old prior to alteration (see Figure 8: Renovation Plan):

- Storage Building – Add to the stone structure to enlarge the capacity for Park maintenance equipment.
- Restroom Building – Renovate to make the facility more secure, and enlarge to add an event support room.

The proposed plan does anticipate that a stage be installed mauka of the central banyan trees. The stage is proposed to be designed for the Royal Hawaiian Band, but not for the Band's exclusive use. It is deemed fitting by the County to include a bandstand at the Park because the Royal Hawaiian Band was originally commissioned by Kauikeaouli, and Thomas Square was the original "home" for the Band, whose performance space was a bandstand at the center of the park. Additionally, a widened walkway along Victoria Street allows for food truck parking. This element is proposed in lieu of a permanent café space and deemed a reasonable way to incorporate the vitality that food vendors can bring to public spaces without impacting the park's character with permanent structures. The provision of foodtruck space allows the flexibility for community gatherings to include food, without food vendors driving on lawns or setting up in the park.

In summary, the proposed elements are not anticipated to tarnish the character of the park. Large areas of grass are proposed to be retained so that major cultural events can continue. Changes to the landscape are intended to honor the formality that the Thompson and Thompson Plan designed. Iconic elements such as the central fountain and the four banyans planted by Cleghorn are proposed to remain. By following the established laws relating to historic properties (Section 6E-8, HRS) and conducting archaeological inventory surveys as improvements are phased for construction, alterations to the Park will be mitigated against any adverse effects.

5.2 NOISE

Existing Conditions

Thomas Square is in an urban setting. Within the Park, outside noise sources include traffic along the streets that surround the Park, aircraft flying overhead, wind through vegetation and human sounds from surrounding areas. While Thomas Square does not contain constant noise generating facilities (such as air-conditioning units), it is used by people and their pets, so there are occasional sounds of human activity.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

During the pre-assessment consultation process, First Insurance Company wrote: “Our offices face Thomas Square, and potential noise during renovation could be a major impediment to our business operations and also become a ‘quality of life’ issue for our 310 associates.” The proposed renovations to Thomas Square will have its greatest impact during construction. It is expected that the various elements of the proposed renovations will generate less noise during construction than the various roadway improvements that typically occur on surrounding streets, which often require jack hammers, or heavy earthmoving equipment, asphalt producing equipment, etc. To mitigate construction noise levels, the Department of Design and Construction will work with their contractors to ensure adherence with State Department of Health (DOH) community noise regulations, use of proper equipment, and regular vehicle maintenance. Equipment mufflers or other noise attenuating equipment may also be employed as required. All construction activities will be limited to daylight work hours.

In the long term, sound may be generated from community gatherings and use of the bandstand. Mitigation for the bandstand shall include use of speakers that are directed downward toward the audience and reasonable hours of operation for amplified music.

5.3 AIR QUALITY

Existing Conditions

Due to Honolulu’s island location and presence of trade winds, air quality is generally excellent. However, localized air pollution can occur in urban Honolulu due to automobile traffic.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

During the pre-assessment consultation process, First Insurance Company wrote: “Note that our computer operations are located on the lower floors of our building, and dirt

and dust from construction activity could become a maintenance issue.” Emissions derived from operation of construction equipment and other vehicles involved in construction activities may temporarily affect the ambient air quality in the immediate vicinity. However, these effects will be minimized through proper maintenance of construction equipment and vehicles. In addition, there may be a temporary adverse impact on air quality attributable to dust generated during project construction, particularly earthmoving activity. The Department of Design and Construction will work with their contractors to ensure that best management practices to control fugitive dust are employed. This may include the use of construction fencing or watering the site while soil is exposed. After construction, the Park will be revegetated with grass or landscaping.

In the long term, the Park uses will not contribute to air pollution. The master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square includes accommodating the King Street Protected Bike Lane as well as a DTS-proposed, 12-foot wide, shared use path along the Ward Avenue frontage, infrastructure that is intended to reduce Honolulu’s dependence on automobiles.

5.4 VISUAL RESOURCES

Existing Conditions

Thomas Square is bounded on all sides by public streets: South Beretania Street (*mauka*) South King Street (*makai*), Ward Avenue (*‘Ewa*), and Victoria Street (Diamond Head). Across Ward Avenue from Thomas Square is the First Interstate Insurance Building and an annex of Straub Hospital. *Makai* of South King Street is the front lawn of the Neal S. Blaisdell Concert Hall (which is significantly set back from South King Street). Across Victoria Street are Linekona School (an annex to the Honolulu Museum of Art – which is also set back from Victoria Street) and a medical office building. *Mauka* of South Beretania Street is the Honolulu Museum of Art.

In general, the *makai* half of Thomas Square is more open and allows visual access to *mauka* areas from along King Street. The *mauka*/Diamond Head corner of Thomas Square and surrounding streets have street trees which provide better shade and a cooler micro-climate for Park users.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Of the proposed elements of the master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square, the proposal to replace or install new street trees would have the greatest visual impact

from surrounding streets and properties. Views across the park from adjoining streets and nearby arts venues as well as to the central fountain and four central banyans are planned to be improved by relocating trees within and when necessary outside the Park. Formality and framing of sight-lines with the addition of new trees is proposed. An allée of trees is proposed along the new, widened sidewalks on the Victoria Street and Ward Avenue frontages. The trees are meant to frame and formalize the park, while providing a deep canopy of shade for pedestrians on the widened sidewalks.

Street trees are required to have 18 feet of clearance, thus they should not result in obstructing visual access to *mauka* areas from along King Street. Depending on the type of canopy that are characteristic of the new street trees, views from properties across Victoria Street and Ward Avenue into Thomas Square may be altered, but still remain “of nature.”

5.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Existing Conditions

Thomas Square is located in Kulaokahu‘a, which lies within the ahupua‘a of Makiki, in urban Honolulu on the island of O‘ahu. The Park is bounded on all sides by public streets: South Beretania Street (*mauka*), South King Street (*makai*), Ward Avenue (*‘Ewa*), and Victoria Street (Diamond Head). The Park is located in the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts District, with the neighborhoods of Makiki to the north and east (*mauka* and Diamond Head), Kaka‘ako and Ala Moana to the south (*makai*), and Queen’s Hospital and Civic Center (Capital District) to the west (*‘Ewa*). The neighborhoods surrounding Thomas Square are heavily urbanized and densely populated, marked by multi-unit residential buildings and a rapidly growing number of high-rises.

According to the 2010 Census, the total population of the four census tracts immediately surrounding Thomas Square was 16,335 persons, with the majority residing in Census Tract 37 (Ala Moana) and Census Tract 41 (Queen’s Hospital). Resident population by race for the four census tracts are as shown in Table 3:

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Table 3: Resident Population by Race and Census Tract, 2010

	City & County Honolulu	Census Tract 35.01 <i>(Academy of Arts)</i>	Census Tract 37 <i>(Ala Moana)</i>	Census Tract 38 <i>(Kaka'ako)</i>	Census Tract 41 <i>(Queen's Hospital)</i>
Population total	876,156 (100%)	2,282 (100%)	5,579 (100%)	3,970 (100%)	4,504 (100%)
Two or more races	174,624 (20%)	335 (14.7%)	607 (10.9%)	533 (13.4%)	865 (19.2%)
Population of one race	701,532 (80%)	1,947 (85.3%)	4,972 (89.1%)	3,437 (86.6%)	3,639 (80.8%)
White alone	186,484 (21%)	438 (19.2%)	1,473 (26.4%)	784 (19.7%)	845 (18.8%)
Black or African American alone	20,619 (2%)	28 (1.2%)	97 (1.7%)	63 (1.6%)	74 (1.6%)
AIAN alone 1/	2,178 (<1%)	5 (0.2%)	7 (0.1%)	5 (0.1%)	8 (0.2%)
Asian alone	403,371 (46%)	1,318 (57.8%)	3,174 (56.9%)	2,314 (58.3%)	2,134 (47.4%)
NHOPI alone 2/	77,680 (9%)	132 (5.8%)	192 (3.4%)	252 (6.3%)	519 (11.5%)
Some other race alone	11,200 (12%)	26 (1.1%)	29 (0.5%)	19 (0.5%)	59 (1.3%)

1/ American Indian and Alaska native alone.

2/ Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171)

Summary File Table P1; extracted by the Hawai'i State Department of Business, Economic
 Development & Tourism, Hawai'i State Data Center

The demographic information in Table 4 below is from the 2010 American Community Survey profiles for the Island of O'ahu and the census tracts neighboring the Park:

Table 4: Household, Age, and Income Estimates by Census Tract, 2010

	City & County of Honolulu	Census Tract 35.01 <i>(Academy of Arts)</i>	Census Tract 37 <i>(Ala Moana)</i>	Census Tract 38 <i>(Kaka'ako)</i>	Census Tract 41 <i>(Queen's Hospital)</i>
Number of Households	304,827	1,110	2,553	1,820	2,220
Household Size	2.9 people	2 people	1.96 people	1.74 people	2.08 people
% Households with own children under 18 years	29%	11.2%	15.7%	9.9%	18.9%
Median Age	36.9 years	43.9 years	46.1 years	47.7 years	37.4 years
Housing: Owner Occupied	57.6%	30.7%	44.6%	43.4%	34.2%
Housing: Renter Occupied	42.4%	69.3%	55.6%	56.6%	65.8%
Median Household Income	\$70,093	\$50,761	\$55,670	\$62,091	\$43,515

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The renovation of Thomas Square will not generate new population and is not expected to affect the demographics of the surrounding neighborhoods. However, there is a

potential for greater park usage in the future due to (1) user access via rail transit, (2) an increase in regional residential population resulting from TOD projects in Kaka’ako and around other planned rail stops (3) increased arts and cultural programming in the park, and (4) the park being improved and more attractive for passive, recreational use. In the long-term, assuming that the Park renovation is successful, it will likely result in attracting more users.

5.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

5.6.1 Transportation

Existing Conditions

Thomas Square is located with frontages on South Beretania Street, South King Street, Ward Avenue and Victoria Street, all of which are City and County of Honolulu owned and maintained rights-of-way.

South Beretania Street is a one-way (westbound) roadway with five lanes that serve all traffic movements. At the intersection of Victoria Street, there are three through lanes, one shared left turn and through lane, and one shared right turn and through lane. At the intersection of Ward Avenue, there are three through lanes, one left turn lane, and one shared right turn and through lane.

Ward Avenue is a predominantly four-lane, two-way roadway that serves as a connector to South Beretania Street and South King Street at the project area. The Ward Avenue approaches to South Beretania Street and South King Street have two lanes that serve through traffic movements.

Victoria Street is a predominantly two-lane, two-way roadway that serves as a connector to South Beretania Street and South King Street at the project area. At the intersection of South Beretania Street, there is one shared left turn and through lane in the *mauka* direction, and one through lane in the *makai* direction. At the intersection of South King Street, there is one left turn lane and one shared left turn and through lane in the *makai* direction. On-street parking is allowed along portions of Victoria Street.

South King Street is a one-way (eastbound) roadway with six lanes that serve all traffic movements. At the intersection of Ward Avenue, there are four through lanes, one shared left turn and through lane, and one shared right turn and through lane. At the intersection of Victoria Street, there are five through lanes and one shared left turn and through lane.

The site is well served by mass transit. TheBus routes 1, 1L, 2, 2L, and 15 all pass by the Park. Additionally, the Park is about a half-mile from two future transit stops. See Figure 11.

To address the County's Complete Streets ordinance and principles, the City and County of Honolulu has prepared an Implementation Study Report for Ward Avenue between Halekauwila Street and South Beretania Street which includes the Thomas Square frontage (SSF International, 2015). The report recommends the following improvements for the Park's Ward Avenue frontage:

- Improvements to the sidewalk at the intersection of Ward Avenue and South Beretania Street by: 1) re-sloping the sidewalk to the street elevation; 2) installing bollards around the corner to protect pedestrians from vehicular traffic; and 3) reducing the curb radius to shorten pedestrian crossing distances (across Ward Avenue and South Beretania Street).
- The installation of a 12-foot-wide shared use path along the Ward Avenue frontage of the Park. The proposed share use path would be separated from Ward Avenue, by: 1) the existing three-and-a-half-foot-wide planting strip; 2) the existing five-foot-wide sidewalk; and 3) a proposed 10-foot-wide planting strip for trees and utilities.
- The reduction of curb radii on the Hotel Street intersection of Ward Avenue to shorten pedestrian crossing distances (across Ward Avenue) and to slow vehicles making right-turn movements.
- The painting of advanced stop bars set back 30 feet from the Hotel Street crosswalks (across Ward Avenue).
- Improvements to the sidewalk at the intersection of Ward Avenue and South King Street by: 1) re-sloping the sidewalk to the street elevation; and 2) installing bollards around the corner to protect pedestrians from vehicular traffic.

Additionally, pre-Assessment comments from the City and County of Honolulu Department of Design and Construction indicate that there is a near-term project to construct an accessible path with a landing on Ward Avenue across from Hotel Street at Thomas Square.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

A purpose of the renovation plan is to attract more visitors to the Park. Therefore, it can be expected that there will be additional trips to the Park; however, it is hoped that many of these additional trips will be from nearby businesses and residences on foot or by bicycle. To facilitate easy and comfortable access to and through the Park, wide

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shaded sidewalks separated from the street by landscaping are proposed. The proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square is compatible with the County's Complete Streets ordinance and principles because it incorporates wide pedestrian walks that connect all surrounding uses to each other, in a pleasant, walkable environment. The plan also incorporates the recommendations of the Honolulu Complete Streets Project Implementation Study for this area with the inclusion of bicycle facilities on Ward Avenue and Victoria Streets, as well as additional landscape protection for the King Street Cycle Track (see Figure 8: Renovation Plan).

The Honolulu Bikeshare Organizational Study (City and County of Honolulu, 2014), suggests that a small (7-10 bikes) bike station be located in the Park (or near the Park) on Victoria Street at the terminus of Young Street. Another small (7-10 bikes) station is suggested at the intersection of South Beretania Street and Ward Avenue. The Master Plan does not designate a specific location for a bike share station, but it can easily accommodate one or even two stations when the Bikeshare program develops its infrastructure.

During the construction phase of the project, a street usage permit from the City and County of Honolulu's Department of Transportation Services (DTS) will be obtained for any construction-related work that may require the temporary closure of any traffic lane on a County street.

During the pre-assessment consultation process, the State Department of Transportation wrote: "The subject project is not expected to significantly impact the State Highway facility. However, a permit from DOT Highways Division is required for the transport of oversized and/or overweight materials and equipment on State highway facilities." The County will abide by this request in the event oversize/weight materials are needed to implement the Master Plan.

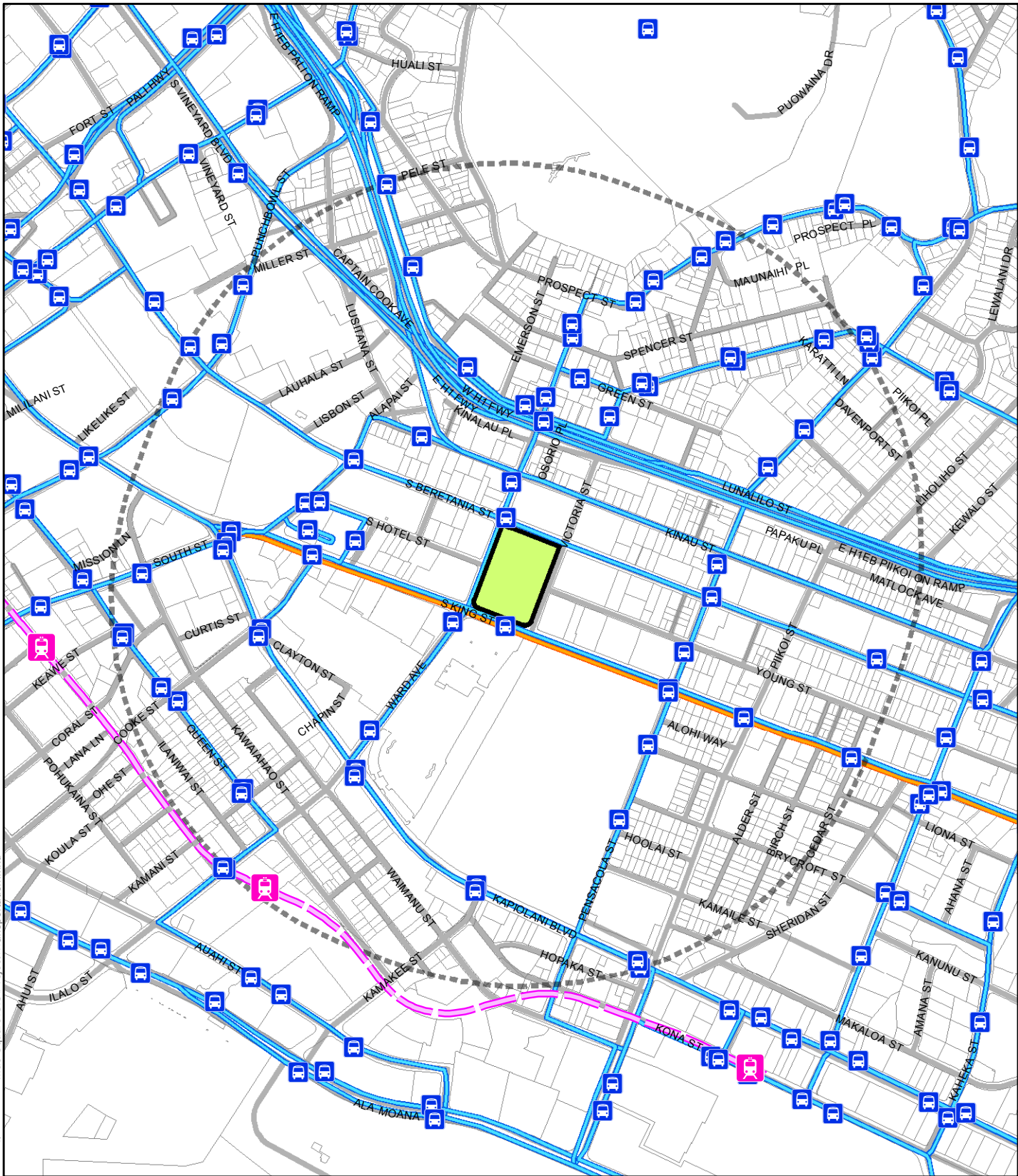
Also during the pre-assessment, the Honolulu Fire Department requested that it be informed in advance of any road and lane closures or any condition that would affect their emergency response. Construction of the Master Plan sidewalk improvements may affect lanes on a temporary basis. HFD will be informed of any lane closures required during construction.

During the pre-assessment consultation process, First Insurance Company wrote: "Ward Avenue is a heavily trafficked street, and it is chronically prone to traffic delays. Construction and renovation activities could exacerbate that issue... Separate but related to the traffic question is the issue of regular and uninterrupted access to the First Insurance building to its parking garage." Any construction materials and equipment

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will be transferred to and from the renovation site during off-peak traffic hours (8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.) to minimize any possible disruption to pedestrians and traffic on the local sidewalks and streets.



DATE: 7/11/2016

Legend

- Thomas Square Parcel
- Bus Stops
- Half Mile Radius
- Bus Routes
- Future HRTM Stations
- Future HRTM Line
- King Street Cycle Track

Figure 11
 Transportation Systems

Thomas Square Park Renovation

City and County of Honolulu
 North
 Linear Scale (feet)
 0 250 500 1,000

Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2012 (bus) and 2015 (cycle track and HRTM).
 Disclaimer: This Graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

5.6.2 Water

Existing Conditions

Potable water service to Thomas Square is currently provided through the municipal water system of the City and County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS). The BWS water system in the vicinity of the Park consists of a system of transmission mains and fire hydrants. There is a 20-inch and 8-inch waterline that runs in the east-west direction through the middle of Thomas Square. A hydrant is located on the mauka side of South King Street off a 12-inch waterline (W. Higa of Wilson Okamoto Corp., personal communication, Nov. 16, 2015).

From the premise information report obtained from BWS, there is a 2-inch domestic water meter currently servicing the Park. The meter is located near the fountain at the middle of Thomas Square (W. Higa, personal communication, Nov. 16, 2015).

Meter readings found that the average monthly water consumption is approximately 16,000 gallons per day (GPD) for 2013, and 20,000 GPD for 2014.

The Park has a permanent irrigation system that utilizes potable water. The system includes high power lawn rotors distributed evenly throughout and a backflow prevention device to safeguard domestic water supply. Sidewalk planters are hand-watered.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Water demand is not expected to increase above current usage at Thomas Square. The Master Plan is not expected to necessitate any significant upgrades to the water infrastructure to, or within the Park.

According to pre-consultation comments from the Board of Water Supply (BWS), the existing water system is presently adequate to accommodate the domestic water requirements of the proposed Park renovation. However, as this information is based on current data, the BWS reserves the right to change any position or information up to the final approval of the building permit application. The BWS also reserves the right to confirm availability of water when building permit applications are submitted for approval. On-site water systems for the proposed renovation will also be subject to the BWS Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention requirements prior to issuance of building permits. The BWS also recommends coordinating on-site fire protection requirements with the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Honolulu Fire Department.

The State Commission on Water Resources Management (CWRM) suggested in their pre-consultation comments that non-potable water sources be considered for irrigation and that conservation measures be discussed in the EA. Non-potable water sources are not available at Thomas Square. To aid in water conservation, low flow or water efficient fixtures will be used in comfort station improvements.

5.6.3 Wastewater

Existing Conditions

Facility maps obtained from the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Wastewater Branch (DPP WWB), indicate existing sewer lines along South Beretania Street, Ward Avenue, South King Street, and Victoria Street. A pair of 6-inch sewer laterals from the project site ties into the existing 12-inch main along Victoria Street. Additional laterals include a 6-inch lateral to a 60-inch main along Ward Avenue and a 6-inch lateral to a 16-inch main located along South King Street (W. Higa, personal communication, Nov. 16, 2015).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The number of fixtures involved in the restroom renovation is not likely to increase, therefore it is anticipated there will be no increase in wastewater demand. Organizers of large events will be required to provide additional, temporary facilities.

5.6.4 Drainage

Existing Conditions

Review of the Park grading, flooding, and storm drainage system is based on site reconnaissance and a review of available record drawings and facility maps. The Park is located in a highly urbanized area with many impervious surfaces in the immediate vicinity (see Figure 12). Thomas Square slopes in the south and southwest direction from South Beretania Street to South King Street. Runoff from the Park sheet flows to catch basins located along Ward Avenue, South King Street, and Victoria Street. The runoff is conveyed through 18-inch drain lines that connect to a box culvert which ultimately discharges to Kewalo Basin (W. Higa, personal communication, Nov. 16, 2015). It does not appear that there are any drainage issues with the exception of localized ponding due to limited drainage facilities in the area.

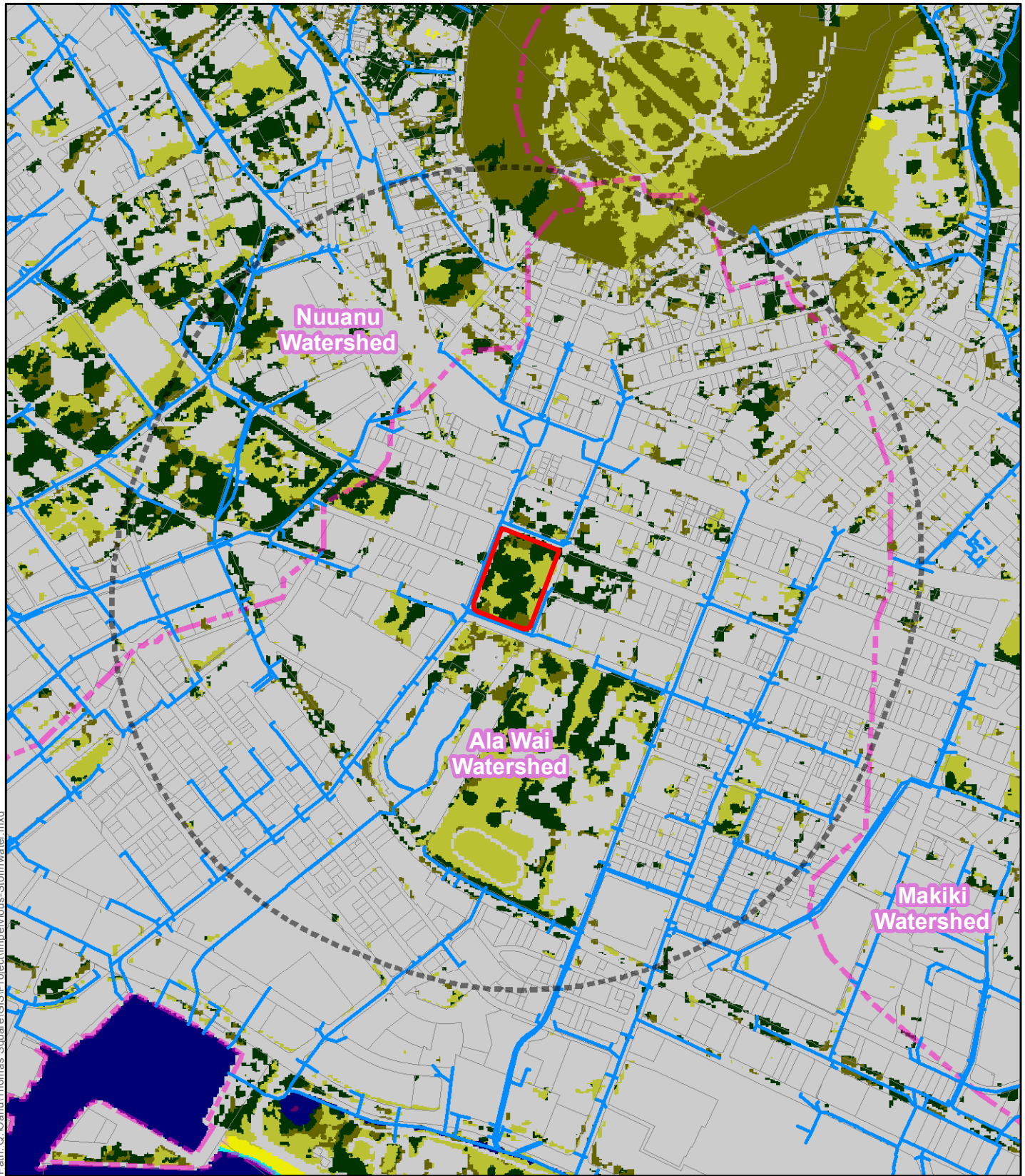
Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Upon completion of the elements of the proposed Thomas Square renovation, stormwater drainage will continue to infiltrate onsite and when enough volume is present, sheet flow to the catch basins located along Ward Avenue. The addition of

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more trees will help to capture stormwater and reduce runoff to the piped stormdrain system. No impacts are expected and no mitigation measures are proposed.



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Legend

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Thomas Square Parcel | Impervious Surface | Estuarine Scrub Shrub Wetland |
| Half Mile Radius | Open Space Developed | Unconsolidated Shore |
| Stormwater Conduits | Grassland | Bare Land |
| Watershed Boundaries | Evergreen | Open Water |
| | Scrub Shrub | |

Figure 12

Impervious Surfaces and Stormwater Infrastructure

Thomas Square Park Renovation

City and County of Honolulu
 North
 Island of Oahu

Linear Scale (feet)
 0 250 500 1,000

Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2015. NOAA Coastal Change Analysis Program, 2005. GDSI, 1995.
 Disclaimer: This Graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

5.6.5 Electrical and Communication Systems

Existing Conditions

During the pre-assessment consultation process, the Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO) wrote that it has a proposed underground future fiber cable which will run adjacent to Thomas Square along South Beretania Street, with construction anticipated to begin in 2020. It also wrote that should HECO have existing easements and facilities on Thomas Square, it will need continued access for maintenance of HECO facilities.

Also during the pre-assessment consultation process, Hawaiian Telcom wrote: “Hawaiian Telcom has aerial and underground facilities around the parcel that may be impacted by the proposed project. However, there are no specific issues that need to be addressed in the preparation of the Environmental Assessment. Please continue to include us during the design stages of the project.”

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

During the pre-assessment consultation process, the Department of Customer Services wrote: “...Mayor Caldwell’s desire [is] to include lighting of Thomas Square as part of the holiday program. In the proposed renovation, please consider electrical power source for such program.” The design drawings for the renovation plan shall include adequate electrical infrastructure to serve the City’s long-term desires for community entertainment. Design will need to consider eventual development of a stage and the need for stage lighting as well as the potential for lighting for seasonal events such as the Honolulu City Lights display.

5.6.6 Solid Waste Disposal

Existing Conditions

Garbage receptacles are located throughout the Park, and garbage is collected regularly by City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation maintenance staff.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

During the construction phase, solid waste generated at the Park is anticipated to increase over current conditions. The additional waste is expected to include materials from construction, grading, and landscaping activities. Efforts will be made to reduce the waste generated during the construction phase and when possible materials will be re-used or recycled.

There is a potential for greater park usage in the future due to (1) user access via rail transit, (2) an increase in regional residential population resulting from TOD projects in Kaka’ako and around other planned rail stops, (3) increased arts and cultural programming in the park, and (4) the park being improved and more attractive for passive, recreational use. In the long-term, assuming that the Park renovation is successful and results in attracting more users, it is possible that there could be an increase in the amount of solid waste generated by Park users. To reduce the impact of increased solid waste, facilities for recyclables and non-recyclables will be provided within the Park. Additionally, signage will be installed to ask park users to assist in keeping the Park clean from rubbish.

5.7 PUBLIC SERVICES

5.7.1 Police Protection

Existing Conditions

Thomas Square is located within the Honolulu Police Department’s (HPD) District 1, Central Honolulu Patrol District. The nearest police station is the Alapai Police Headquarters, located at 801 South Beretania Street, which is one block ‘Ewa of Thomas Square. In addition to the patrol district, the HPD has investigative units focused on criminal, narcotics, traffic and scientific investigation. The HPD also has a number of community policing initiatives including neighborhood security watches, citizen patrols as well as programs oriented toward children and elderly. The mission of the District 1 Community Policing/Weed and Seed Team is to reduce crime, create safer neighborhoods, and improve the quality of life for residents. This is achieved by establishing collaborative partnerships with community stakeholders as well as other law enforcement and government agencies. The HPD has a graffiti hotline available as well as a new initiative called Project C.L.E.A.N. (Community Lokahi to Enrich our Aina Now), which brings community organizations together to paint out graffiti, remove trash and bulky items.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The improvements made with the proposed master plan are not anticipated to adversely affect crime or police operations.

5.7.2 Fire Protection

Existing Conditions

The Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) is divided into three platoons that are further divided into battalions, which are in turn divided into companies. The island of O‘ahu is divided into five battalions comprising 45 fire stations (companies). The fire stations nearest to Thomas Square are the Makiki Station (Fire Company 3), Kaka‘ako Station (Fire Company 9), and Downtown Station (Fire Company 1), which are each approximately 0.9 miles from the renovation site. The Park can be served by fire hydrant(s) located along surrounding streets.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

While the likelihood of a brush or structural fire is very low at Thomas Square, there is likely to be an occasional and unavoidable demand for HFD services, whether for emergency medical services or for other types of fires such as rubbish fires. During the pre-assessment consultation process, HFD reviewed the information provided and wrote that it: “...has no comments regarding the environmental concerns for this project.” HFD also requested that it be informed in advance of any road and lane closures or any condition that would affect their emergency response.

5.7.3 Education

Existing Conditions

Public school education is under the direct supervision of the Hawai‘i State Department of Education (DOE). Thomas Square is located within the Kaimuki-McKinley-Roosevelt Complex Area in the Honolulu District of the DOE. The neighborhoods immediately surrounding the Park are served by Ka‘ahumanu Elementary, Royal Elementary, Stevenson Middle, and Central Middle schools. High school students are within the service area of McKinley High School. The official enrollment count for the 2013-2014 school year was 597 students at Ka‘ahumanu Elementary; 376 students at Royal Elementary; 653 students at Stevenson Middle; 351 students at Central Middle; and 1,677 students at McKinley High School.

According to the State Department of Human Services (DHS), a licensed group child care preschool is located at the First Methodist Church on the corner of Victoria Street and South Beretania Street, across from Thomas Square.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed renovation of Thomas Square will not generate new public school-aged residents. No mitigation measures are proposed.

Construction activities during the proposed renovation period may have an occasional but temporary noise impact on the preschool located at the neighboring First Methodist Church; however, after the Park undergoes renovation, many of the health and safety issues at Thomas Square (overgrown vegetation, uneven or broken concrete walking surfaces, ageing and vandalized restrooms, and debris in the fountain) will be addressed. This will render the park more usable and attractive to all children, including those from this preschool.

5.7.4 Health Care Services

Existing Conditions

The neighborhoods surrounding Thomas Square are served by several major medical facilities. Across Ward Avenue on the 'Ewa side of Thomas Square is the Straub Clinic and Hospital (888 South King Street), a fully integrated, not-for-profit medical center that provides a full range of medical services and is home to the Pacific region's only multi-disciplinary burn treatment center. Also in the vicinity is the Queen's Medical Center (1301 Punchbowl Street), a private, non-profit, acute medical care facility. Located approximately 0.6 miles from Thomas Square, Queen's offers a comprehensive range of primary and specialized care services, and it serves as the leading medical referral center in the Pacific Basin. Finally, the Kaiser Permanente Honolulu Medical Office (1010 Pensacola Street), an integrated managed care facility that provides a full range of medical services for its members, is located less than 0.5 miles Diamond Head of Thomas Square between Young Street and South King Street.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Primarily, the Park improvements are expected to be a beneficial impact to public health. Energized, public gathering places are known to have a positive impact on public health (Eitler, et al, 2013) by reducing social isolation. Upgrades to sidewalks and walkways as well as the addition of shade trees will make it easier for people to take advantage of the Park for passive recreation.

There is likely to be an occasional and unavoidable demand for emergency medical services, and the Park is located very nearby emergency rooms of major hospitals. After the Park undergoes renovation, many of the health and safety issues at Thomas Square (overgrown vegetation, uneven or broken concrete walking surfaces, ageing and vandalized restrooms, and debris in the fountain) will be addressed.

5.7.5 Recreational Facilities

Existing Conditions

Thomas Square is one of 58 County-owned/operated parks in the area designated as District II (Makiki to Aiea) by the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). Within a half-mile radius of Thomas Square are two small community parks: Dole Community Park and Sheridan Community Park. In the broader vicinity are additional parks such as the Mother Waldron Neighborhood Park, Cartwright Neighborhood Park, and Makiki District Park. These community, neighborhood, and district parks feature playgrounds and recreational/sports facilities. Two major parks located *makai* of Thomas Square include the Ala Moana Regional/Beach Park, and the Kaka’ako Waterfront Park. Unlike the other parks, the Kaka’ako Waterfront Park is owned by the State of Hawai’i and managed by the Hawai’i Community Development Authority (HCDA).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed Park renovation will enhance the amenity Thomas Square provides to the park’s neighbors, and to the greater city of Honolulu. It is hoped that the renovated Park will be an attractive venue for arts, as well as cultural and community activities, thereby relieving some of the demand and wear and tear on other Honolulu parks.

The need for renovation of Thomas Square is several-fold. First, the City and County of Honolulu has a responsibility to ensure the safety of the public. Overgrown vegetation, and uneven or broken concrete surfaces create hazards for Park users. Second, the ageing restrooms and fountain are expensive to maintain and continually repair, due to misuse and vandalism (restrooms) and leaf and trash debris (fountain). Additionally, the County desires to celebrate the historical significance of Thomas Square by drawing greater attention to the Restoration ceremony that took place at this locale. Its proximity to the Neal S. Blaisdell Center, Honolulu Art Museum and school, Straub Hospital and other community resources also drives the need for making improvements to the Park to facilitate the continued vitality of the arts district.

During the pre-assessment consultation process, the Aloha State Sporting Association wrote in part: “By closing the park or even portions of the park and not permitting any activities would severely impact the trials and dog shows that we historically have been having at Thomas Square for over 25 years...We ask that you please keep in mind the large amount of people that utilize Thomas Square for our sport as well as the many dog owners that live in the area.” The Obedience Training Club of Hawai’i, Inc. wrote in part: “Our club uses the park to hold Licensed Obedience and Rally Trials every year

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on the 4th Sunday in the months of February, May, August and November on the quadrant bordered by South Beretania and Victoria Streets. Any closure or major digging up of this area will severely impact our ability to use the park for our trials...Our club has held 229 Licensed Obedience Trials, more than any other club in the entire country...We are concerned that all dog activities would be severely restricted, because we are only one of many dog clubs that regularly use Thomas Square for dog events.”

In the renovation plans for the park, space will be allowed for the continuation of on-going activities, such as permitted cultural celebrations, plant shows, and permitted dog shows conducted by established kennel and obedience training clubs. During construction of park elements, it may be necessary to relocate uses that have traditionally occurred in the Park to accommodate construction. It is expected that relocation of long-standing uses will be of a temporary nature and resume upon completion of construction.

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6.0 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

This section identifies and evaluates a range of alternatives that could meet the purpose and need and possibly avoid, reduce, or minimize adverse environmental effects.

6.1 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action alternative would essentially leave Thomas Square as is, with no improvements planned for the foreseeable future. The No Action alternative would not meet the purpose and need of the proposed renovation of Thomas Square. Presently, overgrown vegetation, and uneven or broken concrete surfaces create hazards for Park users. Second, the ageing restrooms and fountain are expensive to maintain and continually repair, due to misuse and vandalism (restrooms) and leaf and trash debris (fountain).

The No Action alternative is rejected as a feasible alternative to the proposed action as it would not meet the purpose and need of the project, and because the City and County of Honolulu has a responsibility to ensure the safety of the public.

6.2 PLANS FOR RENOVATION THAT WERE REJECTED

A preliminary iteration of the park renovation plan included several elements not included in the preferred alternative such as a café, splash pad, children’s play structure, and removal or repurpose of the fountain. These elements were proposed together with the Hawaiian flag, the State motto in Hawaiian, bandstand, additional seating, provisions for food truck parking and formalized pathways. In combination, the renovation plan achieved some project goals, such as honoring the past, and celebrating culture and the arts. However, after taking into account the desire from community members to retain more open space to allow adequate room for on-going community events, the plan was discarded for a more modest renovation scheme.

6.3 PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The renovation planning process began with a public meeting in 2013 held at the Honolulu Museum of Art. In 2014, a public meeting was held to gain an understanding of community desires for the Park. Numerous stakeholder meetings and interviews have transpired since that time to further hone in on particular details and nuances. Through the public engagement process, specific elements were identified, considered, evaluated, and eliminated or included in the renovation master plan. Strong themes emerged as important to the Park, as follows:

- Most importantly, let this be a place to speak and honor the Park's history.

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- Thomas Square must have a Hawaiian Flag.
- Represent Kauikeaouli (King Kamehameha III).
- The Park is central to a thriving arts district and should be integral to the district in both form and function.
- Tell the many stories of Thomas Square (Restoration, flag, motto, Royal Hawaiian Band, Banyan Trees).
- Return a bandstand for the Royal Hawaiian Band.
- Remove or renovate elements with chronic maintenance problems.
- Outdoor seating areas are essential.
- Allow space where the variety of on-going community activities can continue.

The Preferred alternative focuses on renovation improvements that embody the strong themes identified above. Recognizing that a plan to change an existing public space rarely meet unanimous approval, the preferred alternative (Figure 8, Renovation Plan), represents the best attempt to satisfy project goals to accommodate the 1) public safety needs for improvement; 2) community desires for the park; and 3) City and County aspirations to utilize the park as a platform to honor the past and celebrate culture and arts.

7.0 ANTICIPATED DETERMINATION, FINDINGS, & REASONS FOR SUPPORTING THE DETERMINATION

To determine whether the proposed action may have a significant impact on the environment, including all phases of the project, expected consequences (both primary and secondary), and cumulative as well as short- and long-term effects have been evaluated. Based on the research performed and studies evaluated, the Determining Agency, the Department of Planning and Permitting, is anticipating a Finding of No Significant Impact (AFONSI) as detailed in this section.

7.1 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

According to the Department of Health Environmental Assessment Rules Section 11-200-12 HAR, an (applicant or) agency must determine whether an action may have a significant impact on the environment, including all phases of the project, its expected consequences both primary and secondary, its cumulative impact with other projects and its short and long-term effects. In making the determination, the rules establish “significance criteria” to be used as a basis for identifying whether a significant environmental impact will occur. According to the Rules, an action shall be determined to have a significant impact on the environment if it meets any one of the following criteria:

- (1) Involves an irrevocable commitment to loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources;**

The proposed renovation of Thomas Square does not involve an irrevocable commitment to loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources. The elements of the proposed renovation have been designed to avoid natural and cultural resources. Areas proposed for earth disturbance and increased activity are those which have been previously disturbed; however, an archaeological inventory survey is recommended prior to construction.

- (2) Curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment;**

The proposed renovation of Thomas Square does not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment. The purpose of master planning the renovations to the Park is to ensure the beneficial use of this key Honolulu amenity for the foreseeable future.

(3) Conflicts with the State’s long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, HRS; and any revisions thereof and amendments thereto, court decisions, or executive orders;

The proposed renovation of Thomas Square is consistent with the Environmental Policies established in Chapter 344-3, HRS:

- The proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square conserves public open space in a manner that promotes the general welfare of the people of Hawai’i [344-3(1)].
- The proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square enhances quality of life by contributing to Kulaokahu’a’s sense of identity, and aesthetic and social satisfaction in harmony with the natural environment which is uniquely Hawaiian [344-3(2)(C)].

Further, the proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square does not conflict with the goals and guidelines enumerated in Chapter 344-4, HRS that support the Environmental Policies.

- The renovation plan elements support the guidelines relating to land, water, mineral, visual, air and other natural resources by minimizing impervious surfaces and infiltrating storm water on site as much as possible [344-4(2)(A),(B),(C)].
- The renovation plan elements support the guidelines relating to flora and fauna by fostering the planting of native as well as other trees, shrubs and flowering plants compatible to the enhancement of our environment [344-4(3)(B)].
- The renovation plan supports the guidelines relating to parks, recreation and open space by maintaining the Park use; by maintaining view planes for their natural beauty; and as an ennobling, living environment for its people [344-4(4)(A-C)]
- The master plan process was supportive of the guidelines relating to citizen participation by encouraging all individuals to fulfill the responsibility as trustees of the environment for the present and succeeding generations; and providing for citizen participation in the decision making process [344-4(10)(A),(B)].

(4) Substantially affects the economic or social welfare and cultural practices of the community or State;

The proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square does not substantially affect the economic or social welfare or the cultural practices of the community or State. The site is currently a park and the land has not been intended for uses other than public open space. Through careful consideration of the Park’s valuable assets, the proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square elements contribute to the social fabric of Kulaokahu’a and the State as a whole.

(5) Substantially affects public health;

The proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square will not substantially negatively affect public health beyond the construction period. Once completed, the following elements of the proposed renovation plan will benefit public health in the long term:

- Paved walkways to improve access to the heart of the Park for people of all abilities, and to reduce soil erosion.
- Relocated perimeter sidewalks to Park interior – Wide, shaded sidewalks are desired along the Victoria Street and Ward Avenue frontages to encourage pedestrian flow through the Thomas Square arts and cultural neighborhood.
- Additional street trees to improve air quality, visual quality and stormwater retention.

(6) Involves substantial secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities;

The proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square does not involve substantial secondary impacts. It will not contribute to a change in the local demographics, nor will it place a significant burden on public facilities; rather, it will enhance one such public facility, Thomas Square.

(7) Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality;

The proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square does not involve a substantial degradation of environmental quality. Overgrown vegetation, and uneven or broken concrete surfaces create hazards for Park users. Second, the ageing restrooms and fountain are expensive to maintain and continually repair, due to misuse and vandalism (restrooms) and leaf and trash debris (fountain). Many of the elements of the proposed renovation are to address the degradation and ageing of Park facilities.

(8) Is individually limited but cumulatively has considerable effect on the environment, or involves a commitment for larger actions;

The proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square does not contribute to a larger cumulative negative effect on the environment. The act of renovating Thomas Square will contribute to the viability of the Park for outdoor recreation and as a visual amenity for both the near term and into the future.

(9) Substantially affects a rare, threatened or endangered species or its habitat;

In order to minimize threats to protected species, the following measures will be implemented with the renovation plan improvements:

- To avoid impacts to young indigenous manu-o-Kū (white terns), and ‘ōpe‘ape‘a (Hawaiian hoary bats), tree and shrub clearing of woody plants over 15 feet tall will not occur during the combined breeding and pupping/fledgling seasons of February 1 through July 31.
- To protect seabirds that may fly over the Park, outdoor lighting will be installed with the following considerations:
 - Overhead lighting will be of a type that is shielded so the bulb can only be seen from below and use the lowest wattage bulbs possible.
 - Uplighting of vegetation will be installed such that the light is diffused by vegetation as opposed to casting beams into the sky.
- To avoid predation of avian species by dogs, Honolulu’s leash laws will continue to be enforced in the Park, allowing for reasonable exceptions for permitted dog shows conducted by established kennel and obedience training clubs.

(10) Detrimentially affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels;

The master plan improvements will not detrimentally affect air, water or ambient noise quality in the long term. During construction, best management practices to control erosion, fugitive dust and equipment noise will be employed.

(11) Affects or is likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area, such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, freshwater, or coastal waters.

Thomas Square is not located in an environmentally sensitive area but in a highly urbanized one.

(12) Substantially affects scenic vistas and view planes identified in County or State plans or studies;

The master plan improvements will not conflict with scenic view planes identified by the County in the Primary Urban Center Development Plan.

(13) Requires substantial energy consumption.

The proposed renovation of Thomas Square and its ultimate operation will not require substantial energy consumption.

7.2 ANTICIPATED DETERMINATION

On the basis of the above criteria, the discussion of impacts and mitigation measures contained in this document, the Determination Agency, the Department of Planning and Permitting, finds that the proposed master plan for the renovation of Thomas Square is not likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

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8.0 AGENCY AND PUBLIC CONTACTS

8.1 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

In preparing the renovation master plan, the County and their consultant team engaged community stakeholders to discuss the issues and demands facing the Park, as well as desired elements to support the renovation’s purpose.

After an initial public meeting in 2013 at the Honolulu Museum of Art, the renovation planning process began in April, 2014, with a public meeting at Mission Memorial Theatre. The purpose was to gain an understanding of what the community desires were for the park. The meeting included presentations that provided historical information, live polling and an open-house to collect information, and which allowed the community to interact, share stories, ask questions, and provide suggestions one-on-one with the project team.

Numerous stakeholder meetings and interviews have transpired since that time to further hone in on particular details and nuances (see Table 5: List of Public Meetings, Stakeholder Meetings, & Interviews).

Through the public engagement process, strong themes emerged as important to the community, as follows:

- Most importantly, let this be a place to speak and honor the Park's history.
- Thomas Square must have a Hawaiian Flag.
- Represent Kauikeaouli (King Kamehameha III).
- The Park is central to a thriving arts district and should be integral to the district in both form and function.
- Return a bandstand for the Royal Hawaiian Band.
- Tell the many stories of Thomas Square (Restoration, flag, motto, Royal Hawaiian Band, Banyan Trees).
- Remove or renovate elements with chronic maintenance problems.
- Outdoor seating areas are essential.
- Allow space where the variety of on-going community activities can continue.

Table 5 below lists the various public meetings, stakeholder meetings, and interviews that were conducted through the course of designing the renovation plan.

Table 5: List of Public Meetings, Stakeholder Meetings, & Interviews

MEETING DATE	PURPOSE
May 13, 2013	Public meeting at Honolulu Museum of Art
April 22, 2014	Public Meeting & Open House – Notes are included in Appendix A-1
May 28, 2014	Mayor meets with representatives from neighboring institutions
September 18, 2014	Meet with focus group related to arts and neighboring institutions
September 18, 2014	Makiki-Tantalus Neighborhood Board: Announce project and on-line engagement open to the public
September 23, 2014	Downtown Neighborhood Board: Announce project and on-line engagement open to the public
October 2, 2014	Downtown Neighborhood Board: Announce project and on-line engagement open to the public.
December 29, 2014	Interview Royal Hawaiian Band Master
January 26, 2015	Interview with Honolulu Museum of Art and Honolulu Museum of Art School Management
February 5, 2015	Interview with CEO, Straub Hospital and Clinic
February 20, 2015	Present concept plan to Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners who are also involved with development in the area
February 28, 2015	Neighborhood institutional stakeholders
March 13, 2015	Present concept plan to a focus group of Native Hawaiian activists
March 30, 2015	Present concept plan to representatives of arts and neighboring institutions focus group
May 28, 2015	Neighborhood Institutional stakeholders
June 26, 2015	State Historic Preservation Division
July 29, 2015	Meet with Historic Hawai'i Foundation
August 28, 2015	Neighborhood Institutional stakeholders
September 18, 2015	Neighborhood Institutional stakeholders
October 21, 2015	Neighborhood Institutional stakeholders
February 5, 2016	The Outdoor Circle
April 7, 2016	Honolulu Museum of Art
May 5, 2016	Councilmember Kobayashi
May 11, 2016	Councilmember Fukunaga
May 13, 2016	Historic Hawai'i Foundation
May 18, 2016	Makiki Neighborhood Board
May 23, 2016	City presents elements of preferred alternative master plan to public; focus on discussion of permits for park use at Neal S.

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	Blaisdell Center
May 24, 2016	Ala Moana-Kaka’ako Neighborhood Board
May 31, 2016	City presents elements of preferred alternative master plan to public at Neal S. Blaisdell Center
June 1, 2016	Mānoa Neighborhood Board
June 22, 2016	Councilmember Pine
July 5, 2016	Presentation to cultural practitioners at Mission Hearing Room
July 7, 2016	Exceptional Tree Committee meeting
September 14, 2016	Public Meeting at Neal S. Blaisdell Center

In addition to face-to-face meetings, a website was made available during the idea-generation portion of the planning process (August - October, 2014). The site had over 182 site visitors with over 1,857 page views. The interactive site included questions to help understand how people use the park and how they would like to use the park in the future. See Appendix A-2.

8.2 PRE-CONSULTATION

As part of the Environmental Assessment process, agencies were also consulted in preparation for the renovation plan. Consulted agencies are identified in the following table.

Table 6: Consulted Parties

AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS/INDIVIDUALS	PRE-CONSULTATION LETTER SENT	COMMENT RECEIVED
OEQC	x	x
STATE		
Department of Accounting and General Services	x	x
Department of Agriculture	x	
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism	x	
Hawaii Tourism Authority	x	x
DBEDT - Office of Planning	x	x
Department of Defense	x	x
Department of Education	x	
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands	x	
Department of Health	x	x
Department of Human Services	x	x
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	x	
Department of Land and Natural Resources	x	x
DLNR - Historic Preservation Division	x	

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Department of Transportation	x	x
Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation	x	x
Hawaii Community Development Authority	x	
University of Hawaii Water Resource Research Center	x	
FEDERAL		
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District	x	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	x	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	x	
Federal Highway Administration	x	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	x	
COUNTY OF HONOLULU		
Department of Community Services	x	x
Department of Environmental Services	x	
Department of Design and Construction	x	x
Department of Facility Maintenance	x	
COUNTY OF HONOLULU		
Department of Parks and Recreation	x	x
Department of Customer Services	x	x
Board of Water Supply	x	x
Fire Department	x	x
Department of Planning and Permitting	x	x
Police Department	x	x
Honolulu Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts	x	
Board of Parks and Recreation	x	
Department of Enterprise Services	x	x
Department of Parks & Recreation	x	x
Office of the Mayor	x	
Royal Hawaiian Band	x	
Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transit	x	
Department of Transportation Services	x	x
ELECTED OFFICIALS		
State Senator Brickwood Galuteria	x	
State Representative Scott Saiki	x	
County Council Member Ann Kobayashi	x	
Chair Alvin Au, Neighborhood Board (13-Downtown)	x	
Chair Larry Hurst, Neighborhood Board (11-Ala Moana/Kaka'ako)	x	
Chair John Steelquist, Neighborhood Board (10-Makiki Lower Punchbowl Tantalus)	x	
Robert Finley, Neighborhood Board (9-Waikiki)	x	
CITIZEN GROUPS/INDIVIDUALS, CONSULTED PARTIES		
Ali'i Pauahi Hawaiian Civic Club	x	
Aloha State Sporting Dog Association		x

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Ballet Hawaii	X	
Daughters of Hawaii	X	
First Insurance Company of Hawaii	X	X
First United Methodist Church	X	
Hawaii Bicycling League	X	
Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation	X	
Hawaii Museums Association	X	
Hawaii Opera Theatre	X	
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	X	X
Hawaiian Telecom	X	X
Historic Hawaii Foundation	X	X
Honolulu Club Building	X	
CITIZEN GROUPS/INDIVIDUALS, CONSULTED PARTIES		
Honolulu Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
Honolulu Museum of Art	X	X
Honolulu Symphony	X	
Kaiser Permanente Hawaii	X	
King Kamehameha Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
McKinley High School	X	
McKinley High School Foundation	X	
Medical Arts Building	X	
Oahu Intertribal Council	X	
Obedience Training Club of Hawaii (OTCH)	X	X
Oceanic Time Warner Cable	X	
Papakōlea Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
Prince Kūhio Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
Princess Ka'iulani Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
Royal Order of King Kamehameha	X	
Scenic Hawaii	X	
Straub Hospital & Clinic	X	
The Outdoor Circle	X	
UH Sea Grant	X	
Waikiki Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
YWCA Oahu	X	X

8.3 ADDITIONAL AGENCY CONSULTATION MEETINGS

The State Historic Preservation Office was consulted throughout the planning process because the Park is on the National Register of Historic Places. A list of meetings with SHPD is provided below and notes are included as Appendix A-4.

MEETING DATE	PURPOSE
June 12, 2015	Pre-Consultation Meeting with SHPD architecture and archaeological branches, and Department of Planning and Permitting
July 1, 2015	Consultation meeting with SHPD architecture branch and Historic Hawaii Foundation
August 4, 2016	Consultation meeting with SHPD architecture branch

The landscape design team also met on several occasions with City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) staff to gain a better understanding of park operations and maintenance issues.

MEETING DATE	PURPOSE
October 4, 2013	Park operation and maintenance concerns
October 7, 2013	Site visit with DPR staff to discuss park operation and maintenance concerns
June 12, 2014	Talk story with DPR Director and District 2 Manager
July 11, 2014	Operations meeting
February 4, 2015	Present concept plan to DPR Management

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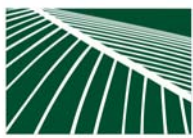
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APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

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APPENDIX A-1:
COMMUNITY MEETING
NOTES & COMMENTS

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MEETING NOTES

PRINCIPALS

THOMAS S. WITTEN, ASLA
President

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Executive Vice-President

RUSSELL Y. J. CHUNG, FASLA, LEED®AP BD+C
Executive Vice-President

VINCENT SHIGEKUNI
Vice-President

GRANT T. MURAKAMI, AICP, LEED®AP BD+C
Vice-President

W. FRANK BRANDT, FASLA
Chairman Emeritus

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Managing Director - Kapolei

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DATE: APRIL 22, 2014
MEETING DATE: APRIL 22, 2014
PUBLIC PRESENT: See Sign in Sheet
DISTRIBUTION: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu
SUBJECT: Thomas Square Master Plan

Project Overview:

Ramsey Taum served as the meeting facilitator. He welcomed everyone to the event and gave an overview on the agenda for the evening, emphasizing the activities to gather input on the future of the park. Misty Kela'i from the Mayor's office of Culture and the Arts led the pule to honor the evening's events and place.

Ramsey then acknowledged that he is the facilitator for the evening and the opportunity is to learn and hear about Thomas Square. He pointed out that the beginning of the evening is to ground everyone in the history of the park and what makes it special. One of the most important parts of the park's history is when the land was returned to the Hawaiian people, the Restoration. He drew parallels between the use of the word "righteous" in the state motto and the key effort for this park to seek the "right uses". Ramsey emphasized that the evening is about looking to the future and honoring our past, while recognizing there are many uses, stakeholders, etc. He noted further that the effort in revitalizing the park is to unify these different goals and groups. Additionally he acknowledged that this meeting is one of the first opportunities in revisiting the purpose for future of the park.

Ramsey then addressed the importance of technology in getting some input at this meeting and he introduced Livesift, a software program that allows participants to use their phones, tablets, or laptops to engage in group activities. He then introduced Viil Lid, one of the developers, of the program. Ramsey then gave the audience some time to get connected to the hotspot and the Livesift activity (paper copies were handed out for those audience members that did not have smart phones or tablets).

Meeting Notes and Community Input Results

Thomas Square Master Plan Public Meeting

Mission Memorial Auditorium April 22, 2014

The audience then participated in trivia questions to practice using Livesift and to “break the ice”.

After the completion of trivia questions Ramsey introduced four public input questions and asked audience members to answer the questions honestly. He also notified the audience that these answers will be tabulated and reported back to the public.

Before closing the activity, Ramsey noted the paper responses will be collected and tabulated to be included on a website that will be rolled out as part of the Thomas Square public input process.

Ramsey then introduced Chris Dacus. Chris thanked the Livesift representatives for being at the meeting and for helping with the Thomas Square project. He then gave a brief overview on the history of Thomas Square noting, in particular, that the park is six acres and previous considerations were related to the fountain, lawn, food, and comfort station. Chris further explained that the schedule is such that project will begin in 2015 and there is currently 1 million dollars set aside for the project. Chris then introduced PBR HAWAII, a local landscape architecture and planning firm that has done a lot of public projects, who has the contract for the project.

Chris emphasized that everything is up for consideration. The purpose of this meeting is to get bigger picture ideas of what residents would or would not like to see. He also acknowledged that Mayor Caldwell has parks as a priority for his administration, and within the parks list Thomas Square is a priority project.

It has been 82 years since the park was completely reconsidered. Chris acknowledged the importance of the park as representing Hawai'i's history, the arts district, restorative healing for the nearby hospitals, as a place for performances, and as space related to education on the Restoration for nearby schools.

Chris then passed the microphone to Misty Kela'i. She acknowledged her personal connection to Thomas Square as a place where she rode bikes, ate picnics, and visited the Honolulu International Center (Blaisdell Center). She also learned lessons on Hawaiian history at this park letting audience members know that her grandparents used to tell her “the king could have stood where you are.”

Misty then reviewed some of the important historical dates.

July 31, 2013, the 170th presentation of the Restoration Ceremony. The festivities started with the Royal Hawaiian Band, followed by a procession of Royal Order of Kamehameha, pule, songs and anthems.

Meeting Notes and Community Input Results

Thomas Square Master Plan Public Meeting

Mission Memorial Auditorium April 22, 2014

After the overview of the ceremony of 2013, Misty gave a history of the land of Thomas Square. The Restoration is an important history to Hawai'i because the world powers of the time wanted to take control of the land. In 1843, Kamehameha III gave in the demands of Lord George Paulet of Britain. As soon as Admiral Thomas received the news he went to restore the lands to a sovereign Hawai'i. On July 31 Thomas recognized Kamehameha III as the king of Hawai'i, restoring the kingdom as a sovereign entity. A subsequent celebration followed with 21 gun salutes, and thousands of Hawaiians cheering as Kamehameha III rode through the crowds. At the location of Thomas Square the flags were transferred and the Hawaiian Flag debuted.

After Misty finished, Ramsey emphasized that Thomas Square has always signified creating new opportunities and new beginnings. He then introduced George Atta.

George Atta told the audience that he wants to put the Thomas Square project into context with the surrounding urban form. He noted that the Blaisdell Center is 50 years old and the city is trying to figure out the best way to look at its future. With this in mind the city is trying to think of these areas, in close proximity to each other, together for their long term future. These initial ideas then led the department directly to the thoughts of an arts and cultural district, with emphasis on performing arts, related to the museums, Blaisdell Center, and McKinley school.

George then acknowledged the existing Thomas Square special district with an emphasis on height guidelines and view planes. He noted that the boundary of the arts and cultural district is still being determined based on conversations with neighbors. But the overall goal of the Arts and Cultural District will be to create a place where cultural events occur, an area that people will associate events and activities with the district. He further emphasized that the planning will hopefully accommodate ideas for a vibrant district that will revitalize the area.

As was previously noted the Arts and Cultural District idea doesn't currently have a predetermined plan. He then noted that the Urban Land Institute came to Hawai'i for an advisory workshop which resulted with the suggestion of having Thomas Square as the center to the district and why he is describing the Arts and Cultural District at this meeting. He also acknowledged that all the adjacent properties could be partners in creating the district, and all ideas for enhancing this district and Thomas Square are welcome and project coordinators look forward to input on these projects.

Ramsey then took the microphone and emphasized the importance of connectivity here in Hawai'i and how this type of growth and center of activity/attraction can be incorporated for the project. Ramsey told an anecdote about his mentor and the center hill and what it means to be center in Hawai'i Pūowaina it is used as a marker. Further, Ramsey addressed that perhaps it is not surprising that this park is in the center, since there are many ways to get there- bike,

Meeting Notes and Community Input Results

Thomas Square Master Plan Public Meeting

Mission Memorial Auditorium April 22, 2014

drive, walk, etc. Ramsey then introduced Mark Garrity.

Mark noted that it is interesting that Thomas Square is in the center of the city, and posed the question “how we can take advantage of this location as a valuable resource?” He acknowledged that he is at the meeting to think about how we can connect the city to Thomas Square. Mark pointed out that currently the emphasis is on moving past Thomas Square, not how to get there.

He then referenced the Livesift responses from earlier in the evening that revealed that a majority of the respondents used the park as a place to be passed through. Mark noted that a goal of this project is to get beyond moving past the park and rather focus on access to the park. Mark’s presentation then focused on some projects that are related to the project including protected bike lanes, multiuse paths, results of the rail walk audits, and bike share programs. Mark noted a current emphasis is to connect downtown towards Diamond Head. His particular focus is to acknowledge Thomas Square as an important place and making it an important space. He said currently people use the Young Street corridor and go through the park and that bicycles are one way to experience Thomas Square. This led Department of Transportation Services (DTS) to the idea of incorporating a multiuse path through Thomas Square. Additionally, a recent Walk-Audit went to each station to make sure the stations are accessible, that there are bike paths and wider sidewalks; and to make sure transportation infrastructure can accommodate the number of people that will be coming and going from the rail station. The walk audits showed that Thomas Square is within walking distance of a rail stop and that bike sharing would be a good public transportation option to increase connectivity.

Mark also addressed the King Street protected bike lane as a priority project (hopefully will be completed by December 2013) that will go between Thomas Square and the Blaisdell. He said it will be 2 miles long and will make it easier for people to choose this way as a route for transportation. Mark ended his presentation by noting that the emphasis is not moving cars past Thomas Square, but instead is focusing on a way to bring people to the square.

Chris Dacus then came back up to the microphone to give a more comprehensive history of the park. He noted that three important things came out of the restoration; the state motto, the state flag debuted, and the legacy of the restoration ceremony. He acknowledged his hope that there are opportunities to tell those stories through elements of design in this upgrade of the park.

He also emphasized the historical importance of this park nationwide; it is the 10 park west of Mississippi and the 28th in the nation. Chris followed by going through each phase of the park’s history as outlined below:

- Privy Council 1830’s- the park just had granite posts on the corner, there was grass, but it was not flat.

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- People didn't start moving into this area until 1870's when water was brought down from Makiki.
- April 7, 1887- park was made with water pumped to it, Robert Sterling, architect of the kingdom designed it with a band stand in the center of the park (Royal Hawaiian Band played nearly weekly for 30-40 years in this park), design was symmetrical, with 34 benches, and this is when the four banyans were planted. Overall there were 8 entrances, graceful curves, and sanded paths to every part of the park.
- 1932- Thompson and Thompson- this design wiped everything clean, except they kept the banyan trees. The 18 feet of slope was altered to create a more flat park and the focus of the center went from a bandstand to a pool. Many trees were planted and the walkway design became a British union jack. More than 34 benches were added. During this time the park got a lot of use because there was no A/C and fountain was shaded- kids would also play in this area.
- 1941-1945- WWII, the park became the site of army barracks but once soldiers vacated the park it was not left in the best conditions.
- 1967- George Walters did a minor renovation of the park, enlarging the central paving area, increasing the number of benches; straightening paths, and removing the central planting beds. Thomas Wells also designed the comfort station.

Chris emphasized that, essentially, the park is still a 1931 design and 2018 will be 175th anniversary of restoration day. Historically Thomas Square has been able to evolve with the times, however the park design is currently 83 years old. The hope for the meeting is that ideas are gathered to adapt it to the kind of uses that people want to see the park accommodate in the future, in a way that can honor the past. He noted again that at this meeting the audience can express what is important to them going forward. Chris emphasized that no decisions have been made and that's why everyone is at the meeting.

Ramsey then got the microphone back and acknowledged all the different factors that may come to play, and pointing out that there may be conflicting ideas but the meeting is set up to find out what is most important.

Ramsey then gave an overview of the activities and welcomed everyone to head up stairs to participate and contribute to the ideas, design themes, or concepts- especially the categories audience members are most interested in.

Welcome & Introductions	Ramsay Taum	
Pule	Misty Kela'i	
Meeting Goals & Creating Environment to Achieve Goals	Ramsay Taum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livesift trivia questions and community input questions • Addressed schedule for the evening • Speakers, topics, and his role as facilitator
Project Overview	Chris Dacus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimensions of the park • Previous ideas that the park represented • Importance of the Restoration Ceremony, State Motto, and State Flag at the site of Thomas Square
Historical Significance	Misty Kela'i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoke of her personal connection growing up near the park and learning about Hawaii's history at Thomas Square • Explained the Restoration history in more depth and the commemoration ceremonies that have followed
Blaisdell Arts & Culture	George Atta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the idea of an Arts and Cultural District in Honolulu, the potential boundaries, nearby facilities and potential users
Department of Transportation Services	Mark Garrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of nearby DTS projects that will affect transportation to, through, and around Thomas Square • Discussed protected bike lanes, multi-modal paths, the rail stop, bike share, and roadways
Evolution of Landscape	Chris Dacus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave an overview on the history of the physical development of Thomas Square, including major planning and redevelopment of it at various times • Related the history of the plan to current efforts to revitalize it (current form is not historic)
Public Feedback Exercise	Everyone!	<p>All audience members were invited upstairs to participate in activities relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History and Historic Features • The Arts District • Circulation and Connectivity • Health and Wellness • Facilities and Safety • Expression

Results of Community Input

Livesift Activity

Livesift is a software program that allows participants to use their phones, tablets, or laptops to engage in group activities. The Livesift activity was incorporated during the informational portion of the event in the auditorium. During the event a series of trivia questions were asked to meeting participants to ensure everyone was appropriately connected with the software, the audience was then asked four questions directly related to Thomas Square. For those audience members that did not have access to the digital platform, hard copies were handed out in order to gather their responses as well. The four questions are listed below with the response options and number of participant responses for each category.

Question 1: I use the Thomas Square project area (the park and the adjacent sidewalks):

Response Options:	Participant Responses
A. Daily	••
B. Weekly	•
C. Monthly	•
D. Yearly	••
	• (every once in a while)
E. Never	•

Question 2: Most often, I go to Thomas Square for this purpose (choose the one activity you do the most):

Response Options:	Participant Responses
A. Pass through on my way to somewhere else	•••
B. To relax	•
C. To express an opinion	
D. To practice cultural activities	
E. To exercise myself or my pet	••
F. Some other reason	• (potluck/de-occupy Honolulu Every Sunday) • (craft fair, plant sale) •

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Question 3: What improvement would make it easier for you to get to the park (select your top choice):

Response Options:	Participant Responses
A. Improved road crossings	
B. Better bike access	
C. Lighting	•••
D. ADA accessibility	• (take away planters)
E. Sidewalk improvements	
F. Parking	••
	(I have no problem getting there)

Question 4: Rank the following. Considering the presentations you just heard and your interests, what are your most important priorities for park improvements?

Response Options:	Participant Responses							
	Participant A:	B:	C:	D:	E:	F:	G:	H:
A. Tell the park's historical story		2		4		5	1	3
B. Reflect the park's legacy of self-expression		6		5		4	3	4
C. Make the park a safer place		1		3	1	1	5	1
D. Add a food concessionaire		5		6		6	Cross out	6
E. Upgrade the bathroom facilities		4	•	1	2	2	2	5
F. Add new park furnishings (i.e. benches)	• (take away planters)	3	•	2		3	4	2

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Following the series of presentations on Thomas Square, all audience members were invited upstairs to participate in activities relating to History and Historic Features, The Arts District, Circulation and Connectivity, Health and Wellness, Facilities and Safety, and Expression in Thomas Square. Each activity was stationed at a separate table. The tables were manned by representatives from the planning committee to explain the activities and discuss topics with participants. The activities related to each of the categories are further explained below. *Please note that public comments were documented without corrections to grammatical or spelling (English or Hawaiian)..*

Activity 1: History and Historic Features

Participants were invited to complete a comment card answering the question “*What physical features of the park do you feel would best honor the Restoration Ceremony, State Motto, and State Flag? Please share your idea(s) here:*” This station had a copy of the State Motto and an image of the State Flag for participants to reference as needed. The results for the comment card questions are organized into the chart below. Additional comments follow the chart of responses.

Responses	Number of each Response
Free Speech Area	•
No Planters	••
Park Furnishings (benches, bathrooms, places to eat and read)	••
Statue(s)	•••
Plaques telling the history of the park	•••
British Union Jack Pattern	•
Flag Pole	••
Fountain	••
Banyan Trees	•
Rose Garden (commemorating Queen Victoria)	•
Preserve Thompson & Thompson Design	••
Coral Pathways	•
Significant Trees	•
Box Hedges	•
Gateway(s) at entrances	•
Band Stand in the center of park	•

Comments:

- Statue of Adam Thomas on Beretania Street, and Kamehameha III on King Street
- Flag Pole with bronze plaque with history of restoration

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- Statue of Kamehameha III riding a horse into the square
- Do not widen or pave paths, or straighten or add new bike paths within the park. Keep new or increased bike use to the perimeter
- Any signage, sculpture, or permanent installation should be minimal and harmonious or classic. Avoid jarring signs, lighting, or permanent changes, but prioritize uses that are active, reversible, and temporary.
- All/any modifications need to respect & be harmonious with preserving design.
- Historic properties need to be protected by applying the secretary of the “interior standards for the treatment of historic properties”
- No cars and trucks in park

Meeting Notes and Community Input Results

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Activity 2: Arts District

Participants were invited to complete a comment card answering the question “*What physical development or activities would you recommend at Thomas Square to positively contribute to the surrounding arts district? Write or draw them below:*” During discussions they were also asked to reference a map of the proposed Arts District boundaries.

The results for the comment card questions are organized into the chart below. Additional comments follow the chart of responses.

Responses	Number of each Response
Café/Coffee Shop	•
Programming:	
• City & County Rec Classes at Park (ex: sketching, painting, etc)	•
• With Arts School and/or Museum	•
• Health Facilities and related activities	•
Events	
• Weekly Concerts	•
• Monthly movies in the park	•
• Craft Fairs/Quilt Shows	•
• Art in the Park	•
• Cultural Festivals	•
• Blaisdell Theater Performances	•
Shade Trees	•
Bike Racks	•
Cleanliness	•
Physical connections across roadways	••
Dedicated area for performances	•

Comments:

- It may be more important to activate the uses and frontages across the streets from the park. Then the park can serve as general open space, passive use space for those in the area
- The ‘arts district’ needs to respect and enhance the historic district, using and building on existing resources first. NBC should be evaluated for historic and architectural significance and existing buildings included in the development plan, especially the concert hall and possibly the arena and exhibit hall. (The parking garage could go). The scale of any infill or additions should be human-sized (no high-rises or out of scale bulk buildings).

Meeting Notes and Community Input Results

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- How will yet another urban arts district fit into the city as a whole? Chinatown is already developing into an arts center and Kakaako claims to be the next vibrant urban option. Does Honolulu have enough demand for all 3 areas to be revitalized (plus Waikiki) or will the efforts diffuse and cancel each other?

Meeting Notes and Community Input Results

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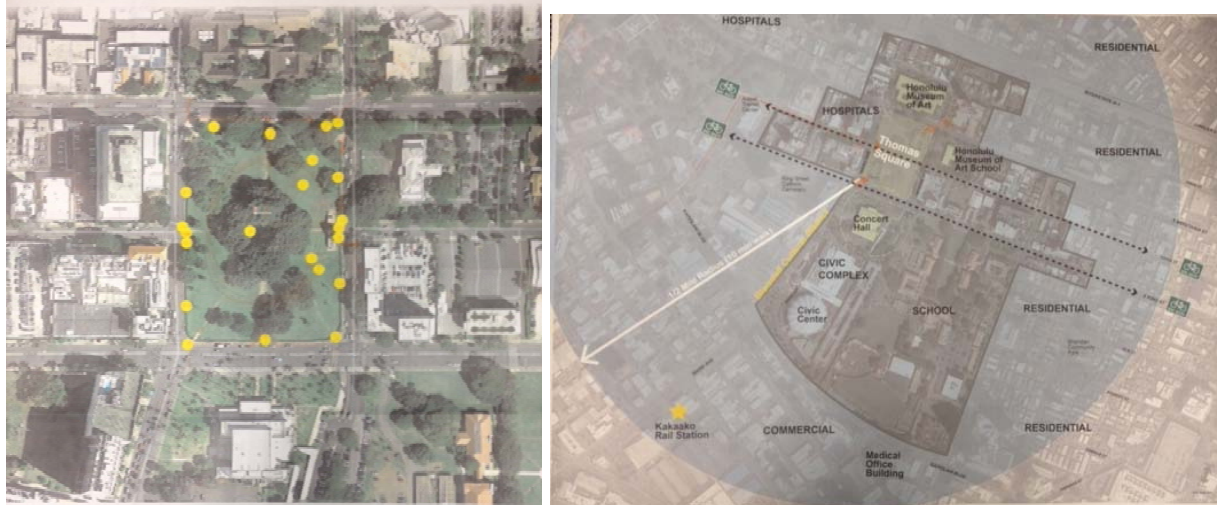
Activity 3: Multimodal Circulation

This activity incorporated two sections; the first an interactive mapping activity, the second a comment card response.

Mapping Activity

Participants were asked to look at a map in order to mark how they get to and through the park, and to identify what parts of the park they use. Participants placed sticky dots on a map or drew their paths directly on the map posters.

The results for the mapping activities are in the following images.



Comment Cards

After participating in the mapping activities, participants were invited to fill out a comment card answering the questions *“With respect to transportation, where are your areas of concern? (For example: connections to and from park; entries to park, park paths & circulation; conflicts between bicyclists and pedestrians, etc?)”* and *“Do you have a suggestion to improve your area of concern? If so, please share it here.”*

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The results for the comment card questions are organized into the chart below. Additional comments follow the chart of responses.

Responses	Number of each Response
Barn Dance Intersections	••
Bike connection (through park or on King St)	••••
Paved pathways in park	•
Sidewalks open to public	•
Fountain into center stage	•
Wider sidewalks	••
Shaded sidewalks (trees)	•
Trim hedges next to sidewalks	•
More narrow streets	•

Comments:

- Close Victoria Street from Young-Beretania and connect the park w/ art school. Easier access for pedestrians and bicyclists to enter from Young Street.
- It is difficult to realize the Hotel Young St Corridor due to crossings at Alapai, Ward, Thomas Square, and Victoria.
- Bike Lane should be off the street
- Fountain be made into center stage area for free speech and art with concrete bleachers instead of fountain
- Posted park hours of operation which are clearly posted
- As sidewalks are widened and bike lanes added they should use traffic lanes rather than green space or setbacks. The curb line should move into the streets (narrowing the road) and not take any land from the park, NBC, or adjacent parcels.
- Protected bike lanes are a good idea, possibly on Beretania. Should be prioritized over adding a new bike path inside Thomas Square. All bike use should be on the perimeter not through the park. All paths inside the park should retain or restore historic material, such as gravel or crushed coral, and not add pavement or asphalt.

Activity 4: Health and Wellness

Sticky dot Exercise

At this station participants were asked to place a sticky dot in each box that represents an element they feel promotes Health and Wellness in Thomas Square. The results for the activity are in the following image and chart.



Response Options:	Participant Responses
Healing Garden	●●●●●●●●
Traditional healing Plants in the Landscape	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Walking Paths	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Exercise Equipment	●●●●●●●●●●
Pet Waste Bags	●●●●●
Other:	●●●●●

Meeting Notes and Community Input Results

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Comment Cards

After participating in the sticky dot exercise participants were invited to provide additional comments by filling out a comment card answering the questions “*Are there other health and wellness elements that you would favor for Thomas Square? Do you have any additional specific comments relating to health and wellness?*” The results for the comment card questions are organized into the chart below. Additional comments follow the chart of responses.

Responses	Number of each Response
Seating	••
Programmed activities	•
Free Speech area	•
Community Garden	•
Pest Control (fleas)	•
Cleanliness	•
Strict Rules and Enforcement*	•

Comments:

- Free speech area in place of fountain. Public use of fountain has been limited because of no water. Made into a community soapbox, area would help in mental strength of the community and give an area for expression.
- Facet of spiritual wellness is ability to express Hawaiian sovereignty.
- * Strict rules and enforcement of animals in the park, specifically dogs. While it is currently used for dog training and other dog related events, the park should require that dogs must be kept on a leash that is being held by the respective owner. Current laws only require dogs to be on a leash, but doesn't require the owner of the dog to hold on to the leash. Also strict penalties must be enforced on dog owners that don't pick up their animal's waste.

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Activity 5: Facilities and Safety

At this station participants were invited to complete a comment card answering the question “As a user (or potential user) of the park, what facility or safety improvements would enhance your experience?” If participants got stuck during discussions, they were asked to reference a photo collage poster of existing conditions (while recognizing that the photo collage is limited in scope).

The results for the comment card questions are organized into the chart below. Additional comments follow the chart of responses.

Responses	Number of each Response
Maintain grass/foilage	••
Modify Restroom (upgrade and maintain)	•••••
Clear sightlines	••
Clear Pathways	•
Sufficient/Better Lighting	•••••••
Modify fountain space	•••
Posted rules	•
Repair walkways	••
24 hour bathrooms/accessibility	••
Reopen sidewalks (no planters)	•••
Monitor with camera	•
Police monitoring	••
Picnic areas	••
Water fountains (to drink)	•
ADA Compliance	•
Stage area	•
Benches	•
Onsite eatery	•

Comments:

- Clear sightlines in, out, and through the park
- 2 sets of restroom facilities
- Better utilize central fountain space as a ‘something else’ central space
- Creation and posting of park use rules- taking into consideration the variety of uses and shaping rules to protect the equal enjoyment of the park for all users. Consistent enforcement of posted rules.
- Thin and continued maintenance of the historic banyan trees- the thickness of the branches and dangling roots block the light and makes it feel isolated/no one will see if

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something bad happens. The thinning of the banyan trees at the palace grounds is a great example of how to make trees look better, healthier, and less creepy!

- Consider having posted park hours... then if the park is closed at night, overnight campers can be asked to leave.
- Bushes need to go, non-natives should go
- Access through the park in off-daylight hours is important
- Bug spray the park/ dog poo makes a lot of flies
- Triple restroom facilities
- A flowering fountain

Meeting Notes and Community Input Results

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Activity 6: Thomas Square and Expression

Once again, participants were invited to complete a comment card answering the question *“What do you envision as a space for public expression? Please share your idea(s) in words or drawings here:”* The results for the comment card questions are organized into the chart below. Additional comments follow the chart of responses, followed by a photo of the only card incorporating a drawn response.

Responses	Number of each Response
Do not encourage	••
Focal point	•
Clear site lines	•
Relate space to neighboring activities	•
Permanent “presentation space”*	••••
Free speak zone	•
Improve comfort stations	•
Concession Stands	•
Wall with history of the Square	•
Flag pole	•
Improve fountain	•

Comments:

- Is this in response to the de-occupy movement that is centered at Thomas Square? Does Thomas Square HAVE to be the DESIGNATED public expression park? Perhaps this isn't the only place public expression should be encouraged... certainly if the public wants to express en mass they can apply for a use permit and express all they want, but don't encourage this space as the “air your beef with the world”- a spot at Honolulu Hale or Capitol would be more appropriate.
- Public expression should not mean occupying the sidewalk with tents and people camping out
- *soap box, amphitheater,
- Amphitheater- various acceptable public expression; Political expression, musical
- Thomas Square should always be available to those who practice the cultural and media arts. The southeast corner (Victoria and King Street) is an open venue for those showing media. The Beretania side would be ideal for cultural public events, which has a natural stage for these performances.
- Hawai'i's culture is preserved with song and dance. An elevated area- preferable 40' x 40'- grass or paved- **covered** that would act as a performance venue for hula, music, concerts, theater, art displays, gatherings, parties, celebrations, etc. If it's covered, more

Meeting Notes and Community Input Results

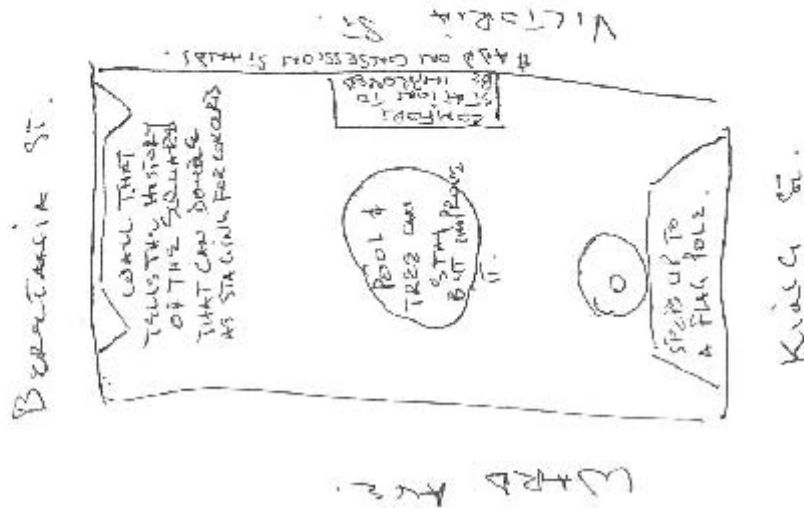
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will make use of it as a guarantee to host the event despite the inclement weather possibilities.

THOMAS SQUARE & EXPRESSION

What do you envision as a space for public expression? Please share your idea(s) in words or drawings here:



APPENDIX A-2: ON-LINE ENGAGEMENT & RESULTS

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Thomas Square Renovation Plan

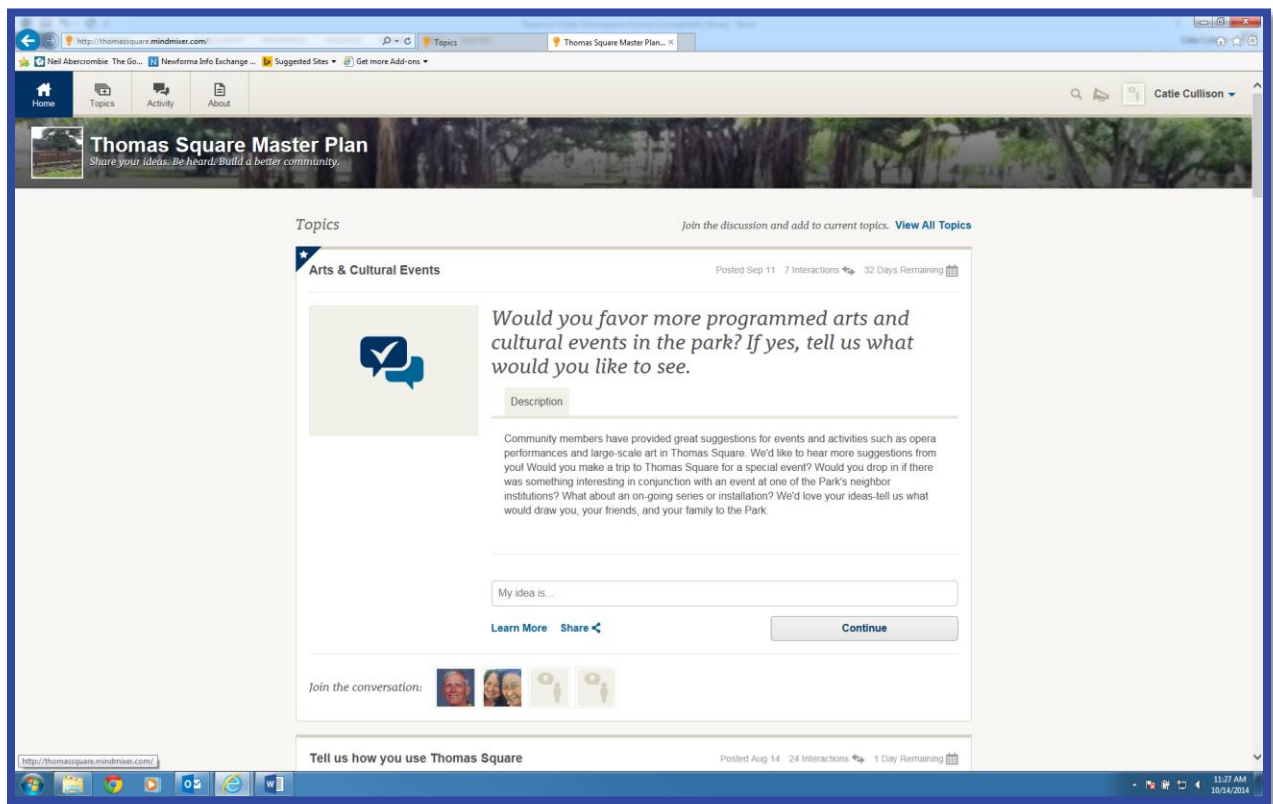
On-Line Engagement Results

On-line Public Engagement

With the knowledge that a mere 6.7% of Hawai'i residents participate in public meetings, the City and County of Honolulu and PBR HAWAII project team sought to provide alternative venues to give people who might otherwise be overlooked or overshadowed a voice in the planning process. To that end, an on-line public engagement platform was provided. The goal for on-line engagement was to find a way to reach the people who cannot or will not attend public meetings, but have important contributions to make to the planning process.

The team utilized the on-line engagement platform provided by MindMixer and established a project web presence at <http://thomassquare.mindmixer.com>. The site was launched on August 14, 2014.

Figure 1 Project Website

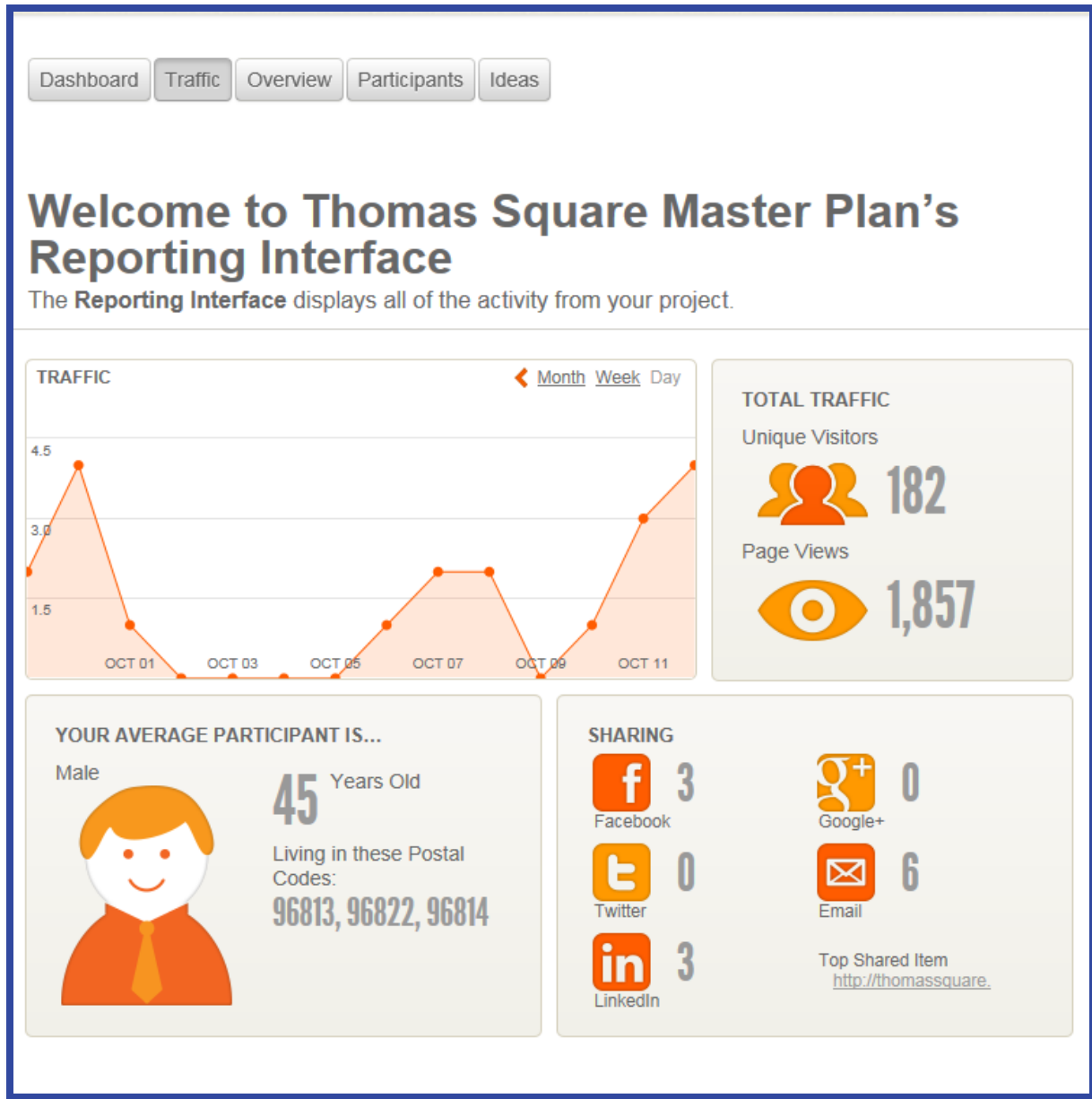


As of October, 2014, activity at the Thomas Square Master Plan website has included 182 site visitors with over 1,857 page views.

Thomas Square Renovation Plan

On-Line Engagement Results

Figure 2 Thomas Square Website Traffic



On the website, participants have responded to poll questions and shared unique ideas.

Poll Question Results

Figure 3 Frequency of Use

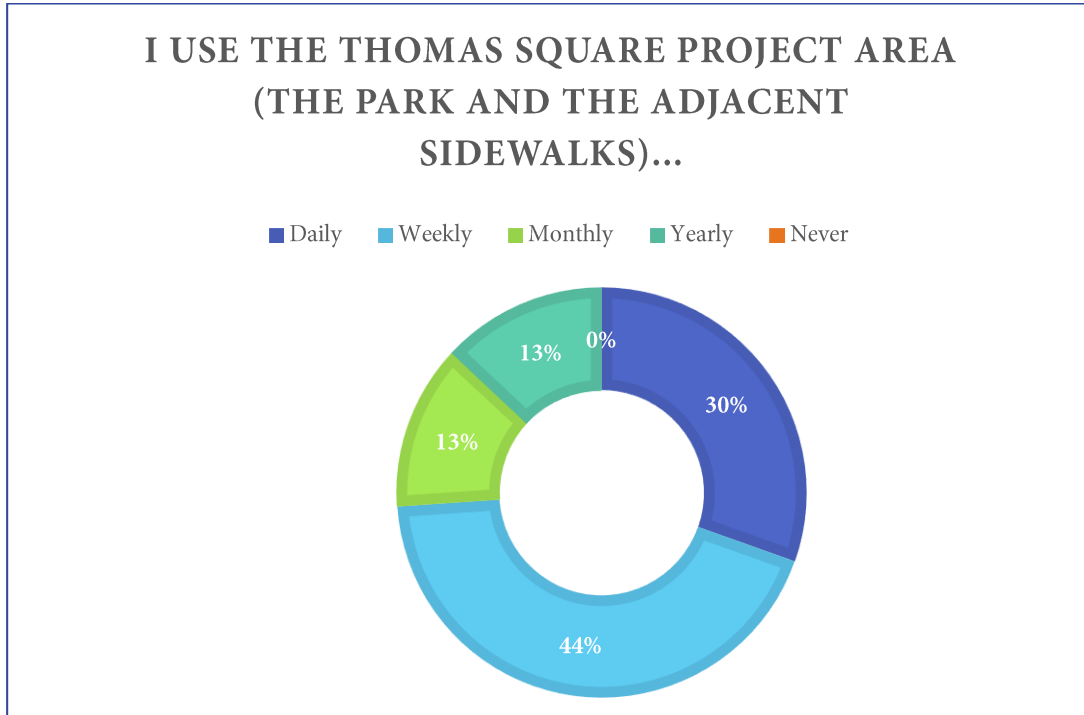
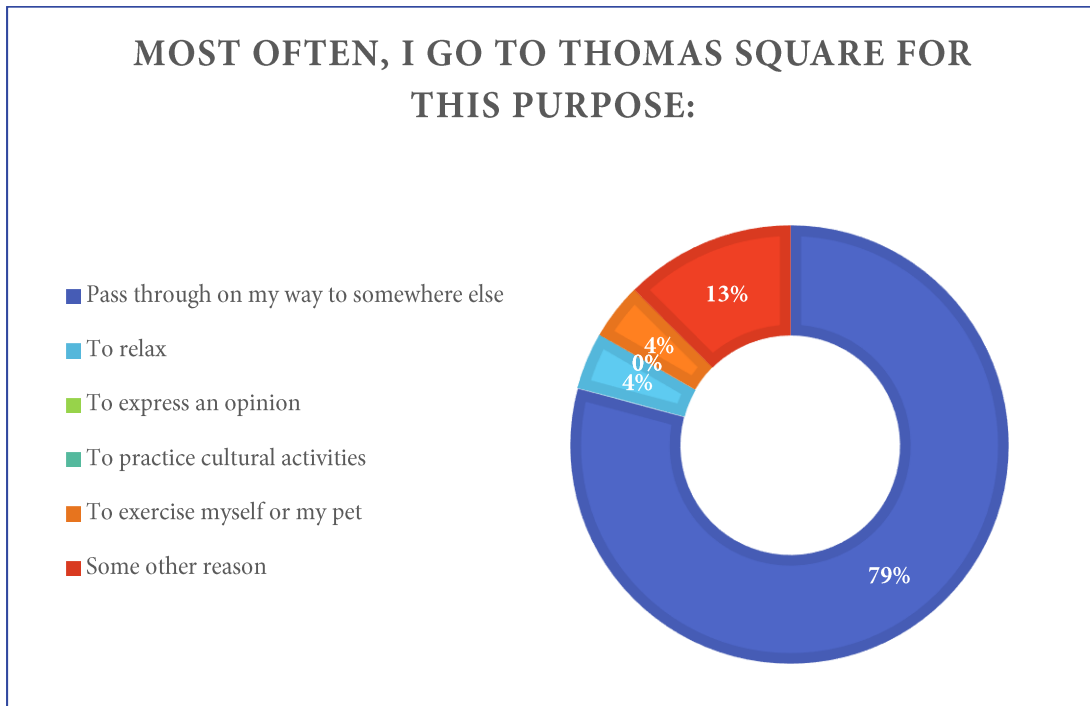


Figure 4 Purpose of Use



Thomas Square Renovation Plan

On-Line Engagement Results

Figure 5 Transportation Mode

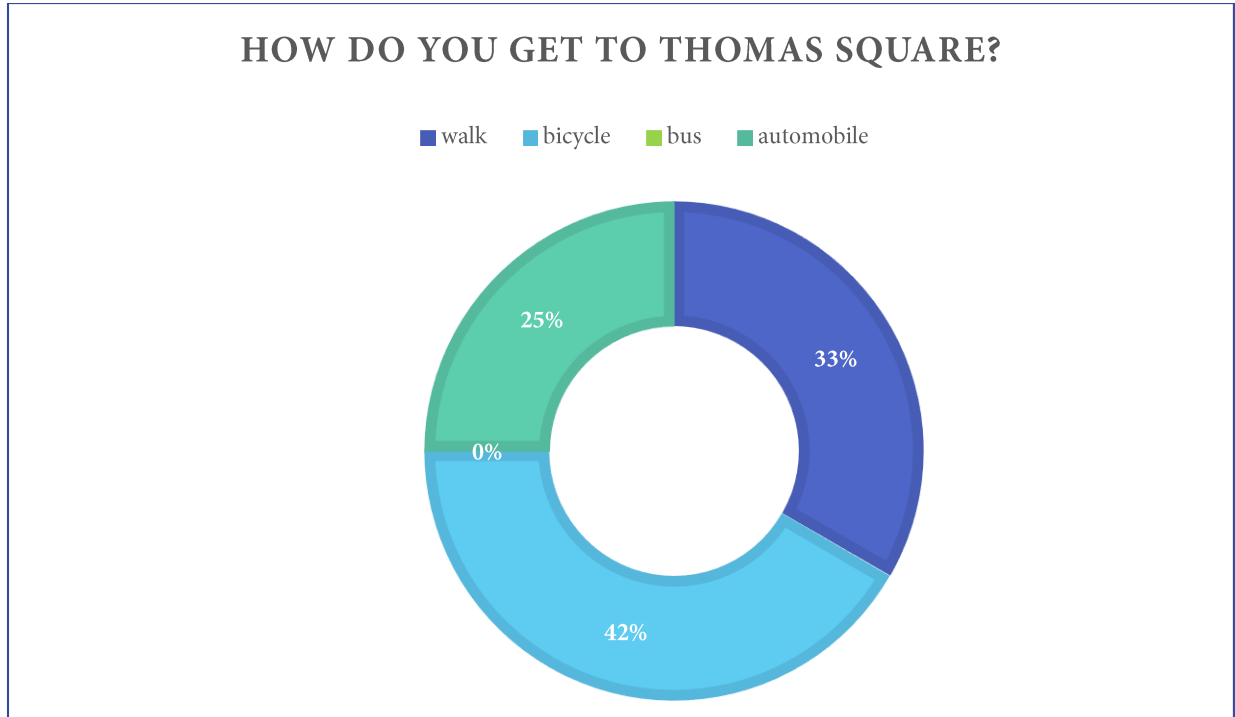


Figure 6 Transportation Improvements

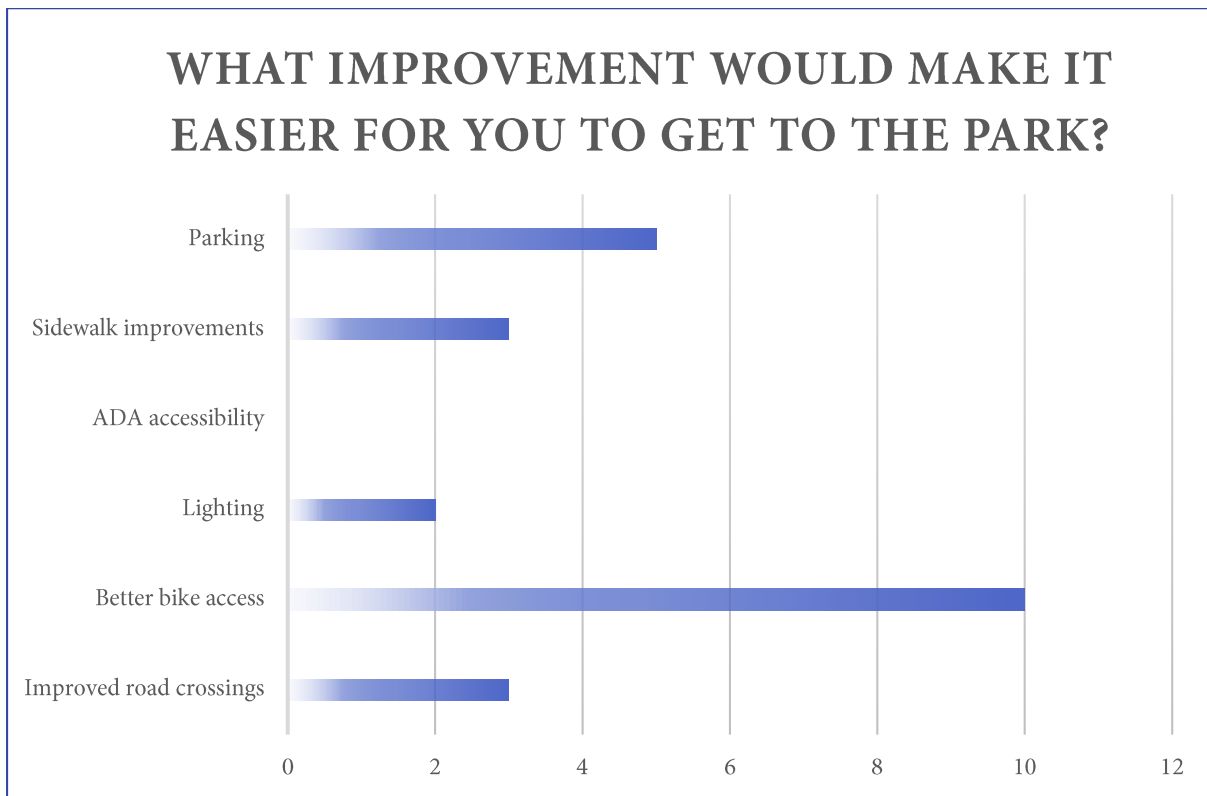


Figure 7 Improvement Priorities

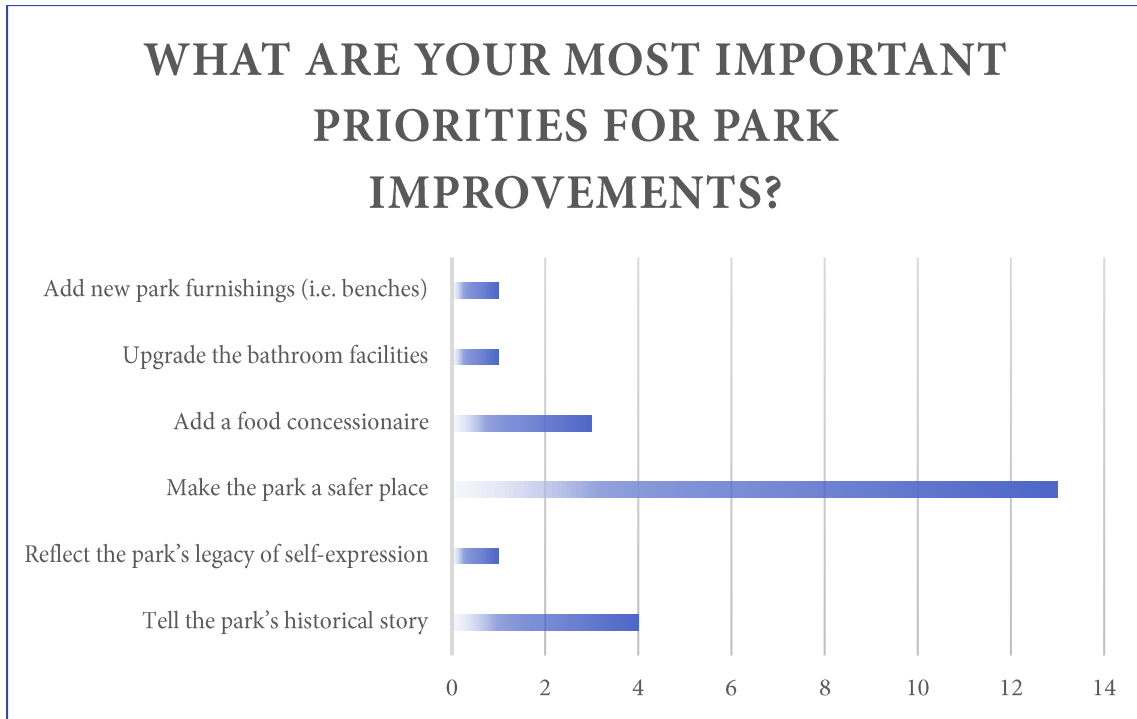
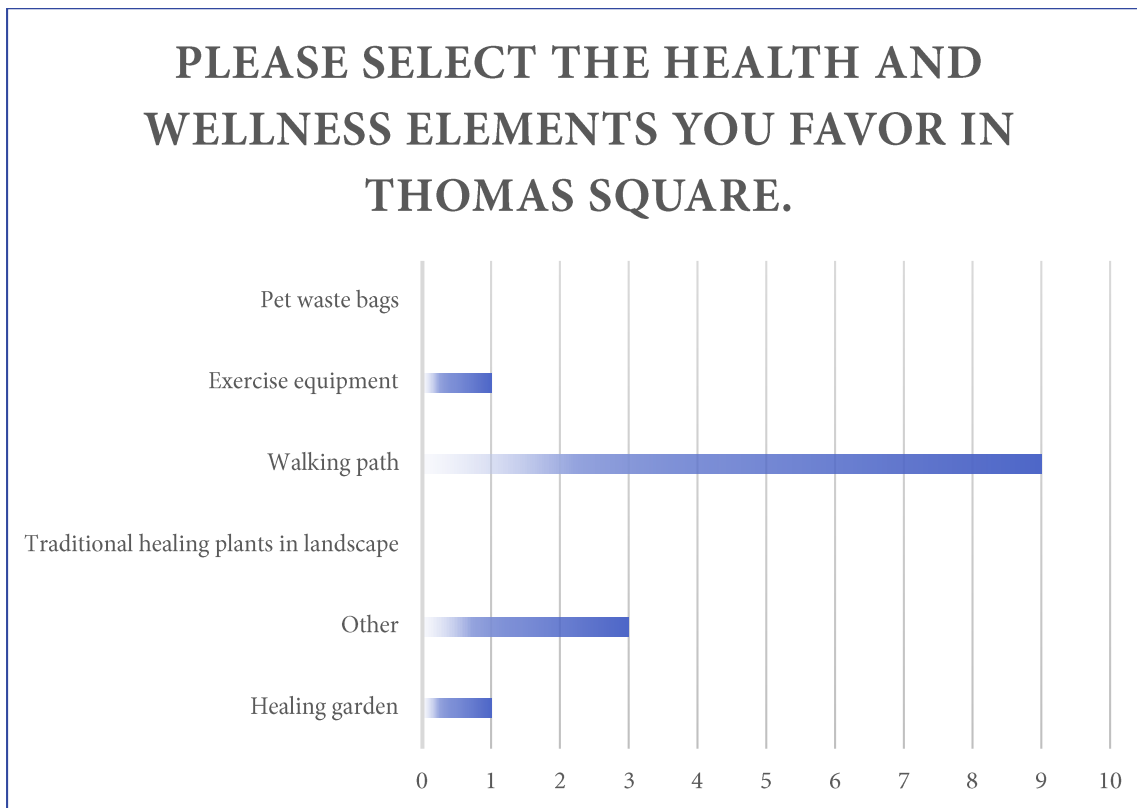


Figure 8 Health and Wellness Priorities



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Idea Question Results

The table below documents ideas submitted on the project website in response to questions regarding arts and culture, the surrounding neighborhood, safety and security, spaces for expression and general ideas about enhancement of the park experience. Note that the comments have not been altered in any way (including typographical/spelling errors).

Table 1 Public Idea Submissions

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Author
Would you favor more programmed arts and cultural events in the park? If yes, tell us what would you like to see.	Have the Square be an extension of the museums & Blaisdell	Extent our thinking and planning to create more outdoor space for art, sculpture, installations, and shows. Create inviting places, like cafe carts with tables and umbrellas for conversations and meetings. . . an outdoor "art" center for the whole community.	Patricia J
	leisurely group bike loop ride start/finish at the park, movies!	Combine two things friends of mine had organized in the past: Holoholo ride and Bike-In Theater. Gather, say monthly, at the park, ride down King on the new cycle track to Isenberg, return via Beretania (even better after repaving and restriping complete) down and back on Hotel to River and returning through Capitol grounds. Back at park, show family friendly movie, have some vendors, music, etc. Parking at Blaisdell, etc for those that need.	JONATHAN L
	Festivals	Arts, crafts and cultural festivals.	Amy W
	Outdoor sculpture Garden	Hopefully material used would also be vandal resistant. I am optimistic that outdoor art will be respected by the general public if it is good art.	William K
How can Thomas Square positively contribute to the surrounding arts district?	The entire square should be bordered by cycle tracks.	The Young Street bikeway is a flawed idea. Sharrows are not understood by motorists (or most cyclists) and have questionable legal status. For the casual rider or tourist, Young is better than King or Beretania, but the signal timing, width constrictions, and busy traffic make it a much slower option than King/Beretania for commuters and people who are using bikes as car replacements. Thomas Square should NOT have a bikepath through the center--it's a quiet, historical place--especially the shady area by the fountain. However, the surrounding paths should definitely connect with the Arts District destinations and beyond to UH, Waikiki, Chinatown, etc.	JONATHAN L
	Larger areas at corners for crossings & blurred park edges	The sidewalks are too narrow because of the planters. The King St corners are too small for people waiting to cross to Blaisdell. The mock orange hedge does not make the park feel inviting, so having a less defined park edge would help with extending what's on the sidewalk into the park.	Grace Z
	Work w/organizations to create Arts Showcase events	I work with Hawaii Opera Theatre and in addition to our main-stage productions, we have a very excellent Education Department, which has multiple programs that could be a part of a larger Arts Showcase events. Our Education Team has a Touring Show, Opera Studios, and more available. A showcase event could either focus on one organization or multiple, as a way to cross-promote and show the relationship between what is going on in Hawaii Arts. In addition to Hawaii Opera Theatre, HMOA, McKinley, all who have different programs, there is also Ballet Hawaii just a block away from Thomas Square. An Arts Showcase could be extended beyond the area highlight nearby organizations such as HTY, The Arts at Mark's Garage, and Pow Wow Hawaii. This would expose the community at large (in addition to existing supporters and audience) to what is available in this area. It could also share with the community elements of our organizations besides what we are "known for."	Jason W
	Incorporate Thomas Square and surrounding arts district as a	significant historical/arts stop along a walking trail (or trolley stop) like the Freedom Trail in Boston (call it the King's trail). Starting at the Capitol/Iolani Palace, visiting the rock near the Archives, King statue, courthouse, church, Mission Houses, Honolulu Hale, proceed down King Street, Thomas Square, arts district, Blaisdell coconut grove and King (Elvis). Increased visitors to the area would stimulate increased retail/restaurants and foot traffic to Thomas Square could generate support for a food kiosk/concession (sell a book on Thomas Square history	Tracy K
	Create destinations within the park to attract visitors	Instal art and provide seating, pathways and cafes to attract visitors and encourage them to stay awhile.	Simon C
	Put large scale sculptures in it.	large sculptures	Jesse K
	Thomas Square La Plaza!	In many cities in Europe and Latin America, La plaza or central plaza is a convening space, people identify their city and the spatial arrangements of it from knowing where the plaza is. It is used by people of all ages and all backgrounds. Thomas Square needs to be a more open space, with a better feeling of safety and possible uses.	Cate H
	Make this an inviting open space!	I frequently walk by this park on my way to the museums or to a concert. If this park were landscaped, with lighting, benches, water features, bike racks, etc., it would be an inviting place for people to picnic or sit and wait for events at the art venues. In its current condition, it's a disgrace. And the homeless and druggies who hang out there and the dim lighting make it an unsafe place. I have been verbally assaulted walking by. It could be fabulous!	Janice M
	We need to improve the pedestrian flow from Blaisdell	We need to improve the pedestrian flow from Blaisdell to the Museum. Xring in the middle of the park both on King and Beretania .. and then a nice walk through the park. This coupled with a food concession with high end AND low end food (coffee) would make a HUGE difference. Everything else can flow from this .. make the place less dangerous at night (particularly) and more appealing in the day .. it sure needs work.	Roger D
	family friendly	better lighting, safer to walk through, playground for kids in the area	Amy W
	Improve Public Parking	It would be possible to design a modest layout of parking stalls at grade level spaced and landscaped so people can still enjoy park activities, the pool and fountain and the priceless mature trees. To make up for what land is taken by parking erect an elevated landscaped park level with pukas to accommodate the lower trees and let light filter to the lower level. There is a good prototype example in the parking and green space at our Civic Center, City Office Tower, Police Station and Honolulu Hale.	William K

Thomas Square Renovation Plan

On-Line Engagement Results

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Author
What physical features of the park do you feel would best honor the Restoration Ceremony, State Motto, and State Flag?	restore the paths that delineate the stripes of the flag	The park had paths such that from above it has the pattern of the state flag. These could be highlighted with permeable pavers, wheelchair friendly, leading to a similarly "paved" apron around the central fountain. Then the shady area there could be improved with benches and lighting. I would like to see cycletracks on King and Beretania, not cutting through the park. A kiosk or maybe statue with placards could tell the history. I propose that this (and all public parks) have onsite residential caretakers, and that edible vegetables be part of the plantings. The caretakers would live in a simple structure and have responsibility for some of the maintenance and security presence in exchange for the free rent.	JONATHAN L
	Flag Pole	flag pole with Hawaiian flag and plaque with above history.	Amy W
As a user (or potential user) of the park, what facility or safety improvements would enhance your experience?	Lighting and caretaker presence, possibly enhanced by tech	I previously mentioned the idea of allowing resident caretakers. The park could be lit somewhat to allow evening use (maybe not overnight though). There could be al fresco dining and cafes on the surrounding Arts buildings' lawns, and maybe even something in the park itself, so that after the show or exhibition or film, it would be possible and safe to take a stroll in the park and sit for a while by the fountain. Caretakers could be augmented in their security presence by video capturing image and sounds.	JONATHAN L
	Multi-use path and interpretative signage	A multi-use path connecting Young St. and South Hotel St. would be great. This would provide increased use of the park. There should also be interpretative signage designed to inform and engage those passing through the park - this would lead to greater understanding and appreciation of the park. Thomas Square is part of the Lei of Parks, this connection should be developed!!! With signage and park improvements and connecting greenways the Lei of Parks has the potential to bring the invaluable park experience to both tourists and the hundreds of thousands of residents that live in close proximity to it.	Daniel A
	A multi-use path through the park to connect the Young St	Is about making Thomas Square a place but also make it part of a network connecting the city	Cate H
	Lighting and policing	Lighting will be essential for evening use. And it will be essential to police this park regularly to keep out the homeless.	Janice M
	walkways and bathrooms	Better walkways and improved bathrooms..... also better lighting.	Amy W
What do you envision as a space for public expression?	have a designated area for that	The pedestrian mall adjacent to the main modern Art museum of Paris was an informal debate and gathering area each afternoon. You can join in, just listen, or walk around. The picture below from streetview shows this area, and the gatherings usually are in the lower left corner.	JONATHAN L

APPENDIX A-3:
PRE-CONSULTATION
COMMENTS & RESPONSES

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THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION

Pre-Consultation

Agencies/Organizations/Individuals	Pre-Consultation Letter Sent	Comment Received
OEQC	X	X
STATE		
Department of Accounting and General Services	X	X
Department of Agriculture	X	
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism	X	
Hawaii Tourism Authority	X	X
DBEDT - Office of Planning	X	X
Department of Defense	X	X
Department of Education	X	
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands	X	
Department of Health	X	X
Department of Human Services	X	X
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	X	
Department of Land and Natural Resources	X	X
DLNR - Historic Preservation Division	X	
Department of Transportation	X	X
Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation	X	X
Hawaii Community Development Authority	X	
University of Hawaii Water Resource Research Center	X	
FEDERAL		
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District	X	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	X	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	X	
Federal Highway Administration	X	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	X	
COUNTY OF HONOLULU		
Department of Community Services	X	X
Department of Environmental Services	X	
Department of Design and Construction	X	X
Department of Facility Maintenance	X	
Department of Parks and Recreation	X	
Department of Customer Services	X	X
Board of Water Supply	X	X
Fire Department	X	X
Department of Planning and Permitting	X	X
Police Department	X	X
Honolulu Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts	X	
Board of Parks and Recreation	X	
Department of Enterprise Services	X	X
Department of Parks & Recreation	X	X
Office of the Mayor	X	
Royal Hawaiian Band	X	
Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transit	X	
Department of Transportation Services	X	X
ELECTED OFFICIALS		
State Senator Brickwood Galuteria	X	
State Representative Scott Saiki	X	
County Council Member Ann Kobayashi	X	
Chair Alvin Au, Neighborhood Board (13-Downtown)	X	
Chair Larry Hurst, Neighborhood Board (11-Ala Moana/Kaka'ako)	X	
Chair John Steelquist, Neighborhood Board (10-Makiki Lower Punchbowl Tantalus)	X	
Robert Finley, Neighborhood Board (9-Waikiki)	X	

THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION

Pre-Consultation

Agencies/Organizations/Individuals	Pre-Consultation Letter Sent	Comment Received
CITIZEN GROUPS/INDIVIDUALS, CONSULTED PARTIES		
Ali'i Pauahi Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
Aloha State Sporting Dog Association		X
Ballet Hawaii	X	
Daughters of Hawaii	X	
First Insurance Company of Hawaii	X	X
First United Methodist Church	X	
Hawaii Bicycling League	X	
Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation	X	
Hawaii Museums Association	X	
Hawaii Opera Theatre	X	
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	X	X
Hawaiian Telecom	X	X
Historic Hawaii Foundation	X	X
Honolulu Club Building	X	
Honolulu Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
Honolulu Museum of Art	X	X
Honolulu Symphony	X	
Kaiser Permanente Hawaii	X	
King Kamehameha Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
McKinley High School	X	
McKinley High School Foundation	X	
Medical Arts Building	X	
Oahu Intertribal Council	X	
Obedience Training Club of Hawaii (OTCH)	X	X
Oceanic Time Warner Cable	X	
Papakōlea Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
Prince Kūhio Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
Princess Ka'ulani Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
Royal Order of King Kamehameha	X	
Scenic Hawaii	X	
Straub Hospital & Clinic	X	
The Outdoor Circle	X	
UH Sea Grant	X	
Waikiki Hawaiian Civic Club	X	
YWCA Oahu	X	X

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



JESSICA E. WOOLEY
DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

Department of Health
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
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Facsimile (808) 586-4186
Email: oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov

File No.
OEQC 15-063
Thomas Square Park
I-0155

June 1, 2015

Catie Cullison, AICP
PBR Hawai'i & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Sreet, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear Ms. Cullison,

SUBJECT: Early Consultation Request for proposed Thomas Square Park
Renovation, Located in Kulaokahu'a, Honolulu, O'ahu
(Tax Map Key 2-4-001:001)

The Office of Environmental Quality Control has reviewed the information contained in your May 19, 2015, letter about the subject project, and offers the following comments for your consideration.

Pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and the provisions of Chapter 11-200, Hawaii Administrative Rules, as an Agency Action by the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Parks and Recreation, this agency would be considered the "Proposing and Determination agency" that implements the environmental review process for this project by either 1) anticipating a Finding of No Significant Impact and then preparing a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for public review and comment, or 2) based on their judgment and experience, deciding to by-pass the EA step and proceeding directly to the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice step if significant effects may or will occur from the project.

In the event that the agency makes a determination to prepare an EIS, either initially or if significant impacts are identified in the Final EA, then the county Mayor, as the "accepting authority," would determine the acceptability of the subsequent Final EIS.

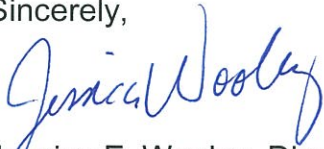
While we appreciate your effort to solicit early advice and input on the proposed project, the information you provide in your solicitation letter offers no guidance or description of the nature of the "renovation" project. We believe your scoping process would be better

Catie Cullison, AICP
PBR Hawai'i & Associates, Inc.
June 1, 2015
Page 2

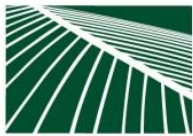
off by including sufficient information to enable recipients to provide substantive feedback.

As you prepare to submit documents for publication and public review in The Environmental Notice, we appreciate your diligence in using current and correct publication forms available online. If you have any questions as you navigate this process, please consult our website at <http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc> (see in particular the link to the Environmental Assessment Preparation Toolkit on the right panel) or contact our office at (808) 586-4185.

Sincerely,



Jessica E. Wooley, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

October 8, 2016

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MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

Scott Glenn
Director
State of Hawai‘i
Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, HI 96813

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU‘A,
HONOLULU, O‘AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Glenn,

Thank you for your agency’s letter dated June 1, 2015 (Ref. No. OEQC 15-063 Thomas Square Park, I-0155), regarding the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

We acknowledge your agency’s comment that the solicitation for comments did not include a description of the renovation plan. Solicitation of comments prior to conceptual design of the renovation plan served a valuable purpose in identifying stakeholders and their concerns for the Park.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your agency’s letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



DOUGLAS MURDOCK
Comptroller
AUDREY HIDANO
Deputy Comptroller

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

MAY 28 2015

(P)1129.5

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

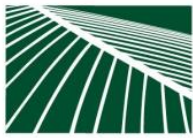
Subject: Pre-Assessment Consultation for
Thomas Square Park Renovation
Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii
TMK: (1) 2-4-001: 001

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the subject project. The proposed project does not impact any of the Department of Accounting and General Services' projects or existing facilities and we have no comments to offer at this time.

If you have any questions, your staff may contact Ms. Gayle Takasaki of the Public Works Division at 586-0584.

Sincerely,


 DOUGLAS MURDOCK
Comptroller



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

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October 8, 2016

Douglas Murdock
Comptroller
State of Hawai'i
Department of Accounting and General Services
P.O. Box 119
Honolulu, HI 96810-0119

Attn: Ms. Gayle Takasaki, Public Works Division

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Murdock,

Thank you for your Department's letter dated May 28, 2015 (Reference Number (P)1129.5), regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge that you have no comment about the renovation to offer at this time.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

O:\Job30\3044.01 Thomas Square Renovation\EA\Pre-Consultation\Pre-Consultation Responses\DAGS-response.docx



OFFICE OF PLANNING STATE OF HAWAII

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

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ACTING DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Telephone: (808) 587-2846
Fax: (808) 587-2824
Web: <http://planning.hawaii.gov/>

Ref. No. P-14782

June 19, 2015

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

Subject: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation,
Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu,
TMK (1) 2-4-001: 001, Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the subject project, which proposes to renovate the 6,419-acre neighborhood park situated between the City's Blaisdell Concert Hall and the Honolulu Museum of Art.

The Office of Planning (OP) is the lead agency for the Hawaii CZM Program, which is a Federal-State partnership for protecting, restoring, and responsibly developing coastal communities and resources. The coastal zone is defined as all lands of the State and the area extending seaward from the shoreline to the limit of the State's police power and management authority, including the United States territorial sea (Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) § 205A-1). EAs should reference this definition of the coastal zone. The EA should discuss the project in terms of its consistency with the relevant CZM objectives and policies set forth in HRS § 205A-2, including recreational resources, historic resources, scenic and open space resources, economic uses, managing development, and public participation.

OP also has programmatic responsibilities related to HRS Chapter 226, the Hawaii State Planning Act, or the Hawaii State Plan. The Hawaii State Plan provides goals, objectives, priorities, and priority guidelines for growth, development, and the allocation of resources throughout the State, and include priority guidelines related to sustainability and climate change that are of particular interest to current OP initiatives. The EA should address the consistency of the project with respect to relevant objectives, policies, and priority guidelines in the Hawaii State Plan.

The park's proximity to the Honolulu Museum of Art and the Blaisdell Concert Hall, Arena, and Meeting Hall complex, and planned rail transit stops and mixed use transit-oriented development (TOD) that are anticipated Makai of Kapiolani Boulevard, provides a unique

opportunity to create a public greenspace that promotes culture and the arts as well as conventional park use.

OP offers the following comments for consideration in the preparation of the EA documents.

1. Green infrastructure capacity—stormwater management. The EA should discuss the opportunity to increase the park's capacity for onsite retention and treatment of stormwater runoff generated on- and offsite. The City's new standards for low impact development (LID) practices should provide a baseline for measures to be incorporated in the park renovation. OP's CZM Program also provides guidance on LID, *Low Impact Development: A Practitioner's Guide*, at http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/initiative/lid/lid_guide_2006.pdf.
2. Green infrastructure capacity—urban forestry/greenspace for climate change mitigation. The EA should discuss whether park landscaping could be designed to increase its capacity for microclimate cooling, and what the impacts of alternative landscaping schemes would have on this function.
3. Historic Resources. The EA should discuss project compliance with HRS Chapter 6E, related to historic preservation, and the CZM objective and policies for historic resources contained in HRS §§ 205A-2(b) and (c). The EA should identify any cultural resources and cultural practices associated with the property, including visual landmarks, if applicable, and discuss the impact of the proposed project on identified cultural resources and practices as well as proposed mitigation measures. In addition, the EA should discuss how historical references to the cultural geography of the area will be incorporated in the park redesign/renovation and any proposed programming.
4. Blaisdell Center Master Plan. The City's master planning effort has surfaced great interest in revitalizing the Blaisdell Complex to create an iconic gathering space for culture, arts, and entertainment for residents and visitors. Key to this concept is better linkages—through improved access, design, and programming—between the museum facilities, the Blaisdell Center, and other facilities surrounding Thomas Square Park, and linking this central public gathering space to the Civic Center and major Kakaako projects. The EA should consider the impacts of and alternatives for incorporating and facilitating the realization of the aspirations of the master plan effort through the park renovation project. The EA should make recommendations on how to balance the desire for a more

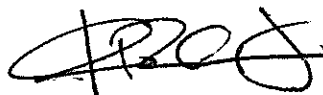
invigorated public open space with the passive park uses and the green infrastructure services the park could provide.

5. Planned transit stops and TOD. The EA should discuss the potential for greater park usage in the future due to (1) user access via rail transit, and (2) an increase in regional residential population resulting from residential and TOD projects in Kakaako and areas around the planned Civic Center, Kakaako, and Ala Moana Center transit stops. The EA should also discuss how park redesign and renovation will address the desire to improve access to and through the park, and how active uses as envisioned in the Blaisdell Master Plan initiative and passive park uses will be balanced to accommodate economic development and community development objectives.
6. Impacts related to multi-modal transportation and park use/access. The EA should also discuss the potential impacts of creating safe, high-quality access for pedestrians and non-vehicular park users on traffic management on major arterials and roads bounding the park. Creative mitigation measures and alternatives should be explored.

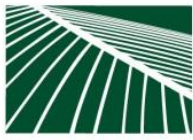
The park renovation project offers a unique opportunity to improve the economic development, environmental, and socioeconomic conditions and opportunities in the park vicinity. We look forward to receiving the draft EA and information on the progress of this project.

If you have any questions, please contact Ruby Edwards, Land Use Division, at (808) 587-2817.

Sincerely,



Leo R. Asuncion
Acting Director



October 8, 2016

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Leo R. Asuncion
Acting Director
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P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, HI 96804

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Asuncion,

Thank you for your letter dated June 19, 2015 (Ref. No. P-14782), regarding the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

We acknowledge that the Office of Planning (OP) is the lead agency for the Hawai'i CZM Program. The Draft EA will reference the definition of the coastal zone given in the Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) §205A-1, and will discuss the renovation in terms of its consistency with the relevant CZM objectives and policies set forth in HRS §205A-2, including recreational resources, historic resources, scenic and open space resources, economic uses, managing development, and public participation.

The Draft EA will also address the consistency of the renovation with respect to relevant objectives, policies, and priority guidelines in the Hawai'i State Plan (HRS Chapter 226, the Hawai'i State Planning Act).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the renovation and provide the following response.

1. The Draft EA will discuss the park's green infrastructure capacity in terms of stormwater management.
2. The Draft EA will discuss the potential for park landscaping to be designed to increase its capacity for microclimate cooling and climate change mitigation.
3. The Draft EA will discuss project compliance with HRS Chapter 6E, related to historic preservation, and the CZM objective and policies for historic resources contained in HRS §§205A-2(b) and (c). The Draft EA will identify any cultural resources and cultural practices associated with the property, and discuss the impact of the proposed renovation on identified cultural resources and practices as well as proposed mitigation measures. The Draft EA will also

Mr. Leo R. Asuncion

SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU‘A, HONOLULU, O‘AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001-001)

August 23, 2016

Page 2 of 2

- discuss how historical references to the cultural geography of the area will be incorporated in the park redesign/renovation and any proposed programming.
4. The Draft EA will consider the impacts of and alternatives for incorporating and facilitating the aspirations of the Blaisdell Center Master Plan through the Thomas Square Park Renovation. With its proximity to the Neal S. Blaisdell Center, the Honolulu Museum of Art, and also the emerging arts scene in Kaka‘ako, the County aims to improve the Park to facilitate the continued vitality of the arts district. The renovations to Thomas Square will help it become a hub for arts and culture, with improved, and more secure facilities that will foster a wide diversity of cultural, artistic, recreational, and humanities-oriented programming and activities. As a public, centralized gathering space open to all members of the community, and as a significant cultural resource in public ownership, the Park will feature artistic, cultural, and recreational programming that provides all segments of Hawai‘i’s population with the opportunity to enjoy and participate in creative arts and recreation.
 5. The Draft EA will discuss the potential for greater park usage in the future due to (1) user access via rail transit, and (2) an increase in regional residential population resulting from TOD projects in Kaka‘ako and around other planned rail stops. The EA will also discuss how park redesign and renovation will improve access to and through the park.
 6. The Draft EA will also discuss the potential impacts of creating safe, high-quality access for pedestrians and non-vehicular park users on traffic management on major arterials and roads bounding the park.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,



Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



ARTHUR J. LOGAN
BRIGADIER GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

KENNETH S. HARA
COLONEL
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

June 5, 2015

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813-3484


Subject: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation, located in Kulaolahu'a, Honolulu, O'ahu (Tax Map Key: 2-4-001:001)

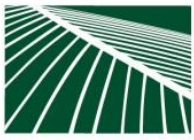
Dear Ms. Cullison:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above project. The State of Hawaii Department of Defense has no comments to offer relative to the project.

If you have any questions or concerns, please have your staff contact Mr. Lloyd Maki, Assistant Chief Engineering Officer at (808) 733-4250.

Sincerely,


ARTHUR J. LOGAN
Brigadier General
Hawaii National Guard
Adjutant General



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

PRINCIPALS

THOMAS S. WITTEN, FASLA
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ROY TAKEMOTO
Managing Director - Hilo

SCOTT MURAKAMI, ASLA, LEED® AP
Associate

DACHENG DONG, LEED® AP
Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

October 8, 2016

Brigadier General Arthur J. Logan
State of Hawai'i
Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816-4495

Attn: Mr. Lloyd Maki, Assistant Chief Engineering Officer

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear General Logan,

Thank you for your Department's letter dated June 5, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge that the Department of Defense has no comments to offer relative to the project.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

HONOLULU OFFICE
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813-3484
Tel: (808) 521-5631
Fax: (808) 523-1402
E-mail: sysadmin@pbrhawaii.com

HILO OFFICE
1719 Haleloke Street
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-1553
Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

O:\Job30\3044.01 Thomas Square Renovation\EA\Pre-Consultation\Pre-Consultation Responses\Hawaii Dept of Defense-response.docx

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

EPO 15-140

June 17, 2015

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP
Associate
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

SUBJECT: Pre-Assessment Consultation (PAC) for Thomas Square Park Renovation
TMK: 2-4-001:001

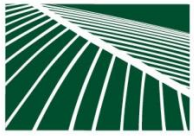
The Department of Health (DOH), Environmental Planning Office (EPO), acknowledges receipt of your PAC to our office on May 22, 2015. Thank you for allowing us to review and comment on the proposed project. EPO recommends that you review the standard comments and available strategies to support sustainable and healthy design provided at <http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/home/landuse-planning-review-program>. Projects are required to adhere to all applicable standard comments.

We encourage you to examine and utilize the Hawaii Environmental Health Portal. The portal provides links to our e-Permitting Portal, Environmental Health Warehouse, Groundwater Contamination Viewer, Hawaii Emergency Response Exchange, Hawaii State and Local Emission Inventory System, Water Pollution Control Viewer, Water Quality Data, Warnings, Advisories and Postings. The Portal is continually updated. Please visit it regularly at: <https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov>

We are pleased that the City and County of Honolulu is proposing to renovate Thomas Square and improve an important community park.

Mahalo nui loa,

Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre, AICP
Program Manager, Environmental Planning Office



PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

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ROY TAKEMOTO
Managing Director - Hilo

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Associate

DACHENG DONG, LEED® AP
Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

HONOLULU OFFICE

1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813-3484
Tel: (808) 521-5631
Fax: (808) 523-1402
E-mail: sysadmin@pbrhawaii.com

HILO OFFICE

1719 Haleloke Street
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-1553
Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

October 8, 2016

Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre, AICP
Program Manager
Environmental Planning Office
State of Hawai'i
Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801-3378

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Ms. McIntyre,

Thank you for your letter dated June 17, 2015 (EPO 15-140), regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we appreciate your Department's support for the proposed renovation and your characterization of Thomas Square as an "important community park." The following are our responses to your recommendations and suggestions:

1. As recommended, the Standard Comments on the Department of Health's Land Use Planning Review website were reviewed for applicability to the proposed Thomas Square Park renovation.
2. Also, the various resources available via the Hawai'i Environmental Health Portal website were reviewed for applicability to the project.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

O:\Job30\3044.01 Thomas Square Renovation\EA\Pre-Consultation\Pre-Consultation Responses\DOH-response.docx

David Y. Ige
GOVERNOR



RACHAEL WONG, DrPH
DIRECTOR

PANKAJ BHANOT
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
Benefit, Employment & Support Services Division
820 Mililani Street, Suite 606
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

June 2, 2015

Re: 15-0279

PBR Hawaii and Associates, Inc.
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

Subject: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation, Located in Kulaokahu'a, Oahu (Tax Map Key 2-4-001:001)

This is in response to your letter dated May 19, 2015 seeking the input of the Department of Human Services (DHS) on the proposed Thomas Square Park renovation.

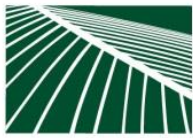
The DHS has reviewed the location map and has conducted a search of DHS licensed child care homes and facilities and has found a group child care preschool at the First Methodist Church located at the corner of Victoria Street and Beretania Street, across from Thomas Square Park, that may be affected by the proposed renovation.

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact Ms. Jill Arizumi, Child Care Program Specialist, at (808) 586-5240.

Sincerely,

Scott Nakasone
Assistant Division Administrator

c: Rachael Wong, Dr.PH, Director



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

PRINCIPALS

THOMAS S. WITTEN, FASLA
Chairman

R. STAN DUNCAN, ASLA
President

RUSSELL Y. J. CHUNG, FASLA, LEED®AP BD+C
Executive Vice-President

VINCENT SHIGEKUNI
Vice-President

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Vice-President

TOM SCHNELL, AICP
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Senior Associate

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Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

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E-mail: sysadmin@pbrhawaii.com

HILO OFFICE
1719 Haleloke Street
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-1553
Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

October 8, 2016

Scott Nakasone, Assistant Division Administrator
State of Hawai'i
Department of Human Services
Benefit, Employment & Support Services Division
820 Mililani Street, Suite 606
Honolulu, HI 96813

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Nakasone,

Thank you for your letter dated June 2, 2015 (Re: 15-0279), regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA). As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the project and provide the following response.

We acknowledge that a Department of Human Services (DHS) licensed group child care preschool at the First Methodist Church located at the corner of Victoria Street and Beretania Street, across from Thomas Square Park, may be affected by the proposed renovation. The Draft EA will include a discussion on the potential impacts on this child care facility. After the Park undergoes renovation, many of the health and safety issues at Thomas Square (overgrown vegetation, uneven or broken concrete walking surfaces, ageing and vandalized restrooms, and debris in the fountain) will be addressed. This will render the park more usable and attractive to all children, including those from this preschool.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

O:\Job30\3044.01 Thomas Square Renovation\EA\Pre-Consultation\Pre-Consultation Responses\Hawaii Dept of Human Services-response.docx

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

June 17, 2015

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

KEKO A KALUHIWA
FIRST DEPUTY

W. ROY HARDY
ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT

ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813

via email: ccullison@pbrhawaii.com

Dear Ms. Cullison,

SUBJECT: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. The Department of Land and Natural Resources' (DLNR) Land Division distributed or made available a copy of your report pertaining to the subject matter to DLNR Divisions for their review and comments.

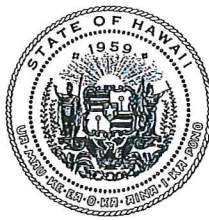
At this time, enclosed are comments from (1) Land Division – Oahu District; (2) Division of Forestry & Wildlife; and (3) Engineering Division. No other comments were received as of our suspense date. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Supervising Land Agent Steve Molmen at 587-0439. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Russell Y. Tsuji".

Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

May 27, 2015

MEMORANDUM

KAM TO:

DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division – Oahu District
- Historic Preservation

TO:

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator

SUBJECT: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation

LOCATION: Thomas Square Park, located in Kulaokahu`a, Honolulu, O`ahu (Tax Map Key 2-4-001:001)

APPLICANT: City and County of Honolulu by its consultant PRB HAWAII & Associates, Inc.

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above-referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document.

Please submit any comments by **June 17, 2015**. If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Supervising Land Agent Steve Molmen at (808) 587-0439. Thank you.

Attachments

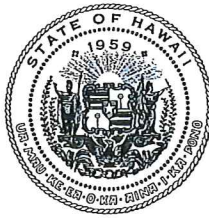
- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed: *T. Case*

Print Name: Tammy Case

Date: MAY 28, '15

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

May 27, 2015

MEMORANDUM

From: TO:

DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division – Oahu District
- Historic Preservation

2015 JUN -1 PM 3:18
RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
DEPT. OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

To!

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator

SUBJECT: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation

LOCATION: Thomas Square Park, located in Kulaokahu`a, Honolulu, O`ahu (Tax Map Key 2-4-001:001)


APPLICANT: City and County of Honolulu by its consultant PRB HAWAII & Associates, Inc.

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above-referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document.

Please submit any comments by **June 17, 2015**. If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Supervising Land Agent Steve Molmen at (808) 587-0439. Thank you.

Attachments

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed: 
 Print Name: LISA HADWAY
 Date: 5/29/15

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



15 MAY 27 PM 03:07 ENGINEERING

SUZANNE J. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

May 27, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: FR:

DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division – Oahu District
- Historic Preservation

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2015 JUN 17 AM 10:58
DEPT. OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator

SUBJECT: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation

LOCATION: Thomas Square Park, located in Kulaokahu`a, Honolulu, O`ahu (Tax Map Key 2-4-001:001)

APPLICANT: City and County of Honolulu by its consultant PRB HAWAII & Associates, Inc.

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above-referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document.

Please submit any comments by **June 17, 2015**. If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Supervising Land Agent Steve Molmen at (808) 587-0439. Thank you.

Attachments

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed: 

Print Name: Cory S. Chang, Chief Engineer

Date: 6/17/15

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION**

LD/ Russell Y. Tsuji

**REF: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation, Honolulu
Oahu.036**

COMMENTS

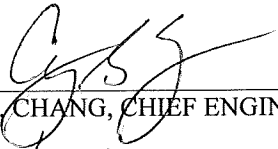
- () We confirm that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Flood Zone ____.
- (X) **Please take note that the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Zone X. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) does not regulate developments within Zone X.**
- () Please note that the correct Flood Zone Designation for the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is ____.
- () Please note that the project must comply with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) presented in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), whenever development within a Special Flood Hazard Area is undertaken. If there are any questions, please contact the State NFIP Coordinator, Ms. Carol Tyau-Beam, of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division at (808) 587-0267.

Please be advised that 44CFR indicates the minimum standards set forth by the NFIP. Your Community's local flood ordinance may prove to be more restrictive and thus take precedence over the minimum NFIP standards. If there are questions regarding the local flood ordinances, please contact the applicable County NFIP Coordinators below:

- () Mr. Mario Siu Li at (808) 768-8098 of the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting.
- () Mr. Carter Romero (Acting) at (808) 961-8943 of the County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works.
- () Mr. Carolyn Cortez at (808) 270-7253 of the County of Maui, Department of Planning.
- () Mr. Stanford Iwamoto at (808) 241-4896 of the County of Kauai, Department of Public Works.
- () The applicant should include project water demands and infrastructure required to meet water demands. Please note that the implementation of any State-sponsored projects requiring water service from the Honolulu Board of Water Supply system must first obtain water allocation credits from the Engineering Division before it can receive a building permit and/or water meter.
- () The applicant should provide the water demands and calculations to the Engineering Division so it can be included in the State Water Projects Plan Update.
- () Additional Comments: _____

- () Other: _____

Should you have any questions, please call Mr. Dennis Imada of the Planning Branch at 587-0257.

Signed: 
CARTY S. CHANG, CHIEF ENGINEER

Date: 6/16/15



State of Hawaii FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT REPORT



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FLOOD ZONE DEFINITIONS

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD – The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zone A, AE, AH, AO, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood. Mandatory flood insurance purchase applies in these zones:

- Zone A:** No BFE determined.
- Zone AE:** BFE determined.
- Zone AH:** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); BFE determined.
- Zone AO:** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined.
- Zone V:** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no BFE determined.
- Zone VE:** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); BFE determined.
- Zone AEF:** Floodway areas in Zone AE. The floodway is the channel of stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without increasing the BFE.

NON-SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA – An area in a low-to-moderate risk flood zone. No mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply, but coverage is available in participating communities.

- Zone XS (X shaded):** Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.
- Zone X:** Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

- Zone D:** Unstudied areas where flood hazards are undetermined, but flooding is possible. No mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply, but coverage is available in participating communities.

PROPERTY INFORMATION

COUNTY: HONOLULU
TMK NO: (1) 2-4-001-001
PARCEL ADDRESS: 1102 VICTORIA ST
 HONOLULU, HI 96814
FIRM INDEX DATE: NOVEMBER 05, 2014
LETTER OF MAP CHANGE(S): NONE
FEMA FIRM PANEL(S): 15003C0362G
PANEL EFFECTIVE DATE: JANUARY 19, 2011

PARCEL DATA FROM: APRIL 2014
IMAGERY DATA FROM: MAY 2006

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

County NFIP Coordinator
 City and County of Honolulu
 Mario Siu-Li, CFM (808) 768-8098
State NFIP Coordinator
 Carol Tyau-Beam, P.E., CFM (808) 587-0267

Disclaimer: The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) assumes no responsibility arising from the use of the information contained in this report. Viewers/Users are responsible for verifying the accuracy of the information and agree to indemnify the DLNR from any liability, which may arise from its use.

If this map has been identified as 'PRELIMINARY' or 'UNOFFICIAL', please note that it is being provided for informational purposes and is not to be used for official/legal decisions, regulatory compliance, or flood insurance rating. Contact your county NFIP coordinator for flood zone determinations to be used for compliance with local floodplain management regulations.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

KEKOA KALUHIWA
FIRST DEPUTY

W. ROY HARDY
ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

June 22, 2015

PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813

via email: ccullison@pbrhawaii.com

Dear Ms. Cullison,

SUBJECT: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. In addition to the comments sent to you dated June 17, 2015, enclosed are additional comments from the Commission on Water Resource Management on the subject matter. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Supervising Land Agent Steve Molmen at (808) 587-0439. Thank you.

Sincerely,


Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON

DENISE ANTOLINI
KAMANA BEAMER, PH.D.
MICHAEL G. BUCK
MILTON D. PAVAO
VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
JONATHAN STARR


W. ROY HARDY
ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

May 28, 2015

REF: RFD.4184.3

TO: Mr. Russell Tsuji, Administrator
Land Division

FROM: W. Roy Hardy, Acting Deputy Director 
Commission on Water Resource Management

SUBJECT: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation

FILE NO.:

TMK NO.: (1) 2-4-001:001

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2015 JUN 18 PM 12:18
DEPT. OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject document. The Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) is the agency responsible for administering the State Water Code (Code). Under the Code, all waters of the State are held in trust for the benefit of the citizens of the State, therefore, all water use is subject to legally protected water rights. CWRM strongly promotes the efficient use of Hawaii's water resources through conservation measures and appropriate resource management. For more information, please refer to the State Water Code, Chapter 174C, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapters 13-167 to 13-171. These documents are available via the Internet at <http://www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrn>.

Our comments related to water resources are checked off below.

1. We recommend coordination with the county to incorporate this project into the county's Water Use and Development Plan. Please contact the respective Planning Department and/or Department of Water Supply for further information.
2. We recommend coordination with the Engineering Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources to incorporate this project into the State Water Projects Plan
3. We recommend coordination with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA) to incorporate the reclassification of agricultural zoned land and the redistribution of agricultural resources into the State's Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan (AWUDP). Please contact the HDOA for more information.
4. We recommend that water efficient fixtures be installed and water efficient practices implemented throughout the development to reduce the increased demand on the area's freshwater resources. Reducing the water usage of a home or building may earn credit towards Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification. More information on LEED certification is available at <http://www.usgbc.org/leed>. A listing of fixtures certified by the EAP as having high water efficiency can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/watersense>.
5. We recommend the use of best management practices (BMP) for stormwater management to minimize the impact of the project to the existing area's hydrology while maintaining on-site infiltration and preventing polluted runoff from storm events. Stormwater management BMPs may earn credit toward LEED certification. More information on stormwater BMPs can be found at <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/initiative/lid.php>
6. We recommend the use of alternative water sources, wherever practicable.
7. We recommend participating in the Hawaii Green Business Program, that assists and recognizes businesses that strive to operate in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. The program description can be found online at <http://energy.hawaii.gov/green-business-program>
8. We recommend adopting landscape irrigation conservation best management practices endorsed by the Landscape Industry Council of Hawaii. These practices can be found online at http://www.hawaiiscape.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/LICH_Irrigation_Conservation_BMPs.pdf

June 17, 2015

- 9. There may be the potential for ground or surface water degradation/contamination and recommend that approvals for this project be conditioned upon a review by the State Department of Health and the developer's acceptance of any resulting requirements related to water quality.
- 10. The proposed water supply source for the project is located in a designated water management area, and a Water Use Permit is required prior to use of water. The Water Use Permit may be conditioned on the requirement to use dual line water supply systems for new industrial and commercial developments.
- 11. A Well Construction Permit(s) is (are) are required before the commencement of any well construction work.
- 12. A Pump Installation Permit(s) is (are) required before ground water is developed as a source of supply for the project.
- 13. There is (are) well(s) located on or adjacent to this project. If wells are not planned to be used and will be affected by any new construction, they must be properly abandoned and sealed. A permit for well abandonment must be obtained.
- 14. Ground-water withdrawals from this project may affect streamflows, which may require an instream flow standard amendment.
- 15. A Stream Channel Alteration Permit(s) is (are) required before any alteration can be made to the bed and/or banks of a stream channel
- 16. A Stream Diversion Works Permit(s) is (are) required before any stream diversion works is constructed or altered.
- 17. A Petition to Amend the Interim Instream Flow Standard is required for any new or expanded diversion(s) of surface water.
- 18. The planned source of water for this project has not been identified in this report. Therefore, we cannot determine what permits or petitions are required from our office, or whether there are potential impacts to water resources.
- OTHER: The assessment report should include information on the projected water requirements, calculations that were used in the projections, the proposed source of water, identification and discussion of any alternative non-potable sources that may be available to meet irrigation demands, and proposed water conservation measures.

If there are any questions, please contact Lenore Ohye of the Commission staff at 587-0216.



October 8, 2016

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ROY TAKEMOTO
Managing Director - Hilo

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HILO OFFICE
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Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-1553
Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

printed on recycled paper

Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Attn: Mr. Steve Molmen, Supervising Land Agent

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Tsuji,

Thank you for your letters dated June 17 and June 22, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we are responding to comments from the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Divisions listed below.

1. **Land Division – O'ahu District.** We acknowledge that the Land Division – O'ahu District has no comments.
2. **Division of Forestry & Wildlife.** We acknowledge that the Division of Forestry & Wildlife has no comments.
3. **Engineering Division.** We acknowledge the Engineering Division's comments that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Zone X, and that the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) does not regulate developments within Zone X. This information will be noted in the Draft EA.
4. **Commission on Water Resource Management.** We acknowledge your comments about the renovation and provide the following response.

As recommended by the Commission, the Draft EA will include information on the projected water requirements, calculations that were used in the projections, the proposed source of water, identification and discussion of any alternative non-potable sources that may be available to meet irrigation demands, and proposed water conservation measures.

Mr. Tsuji

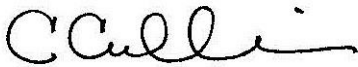
SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE PARK
RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A, HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY
2-4-001-001)

August 23, 2016

Page 2 of 2

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Catie Cullison". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a distinct loop at the end.

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
869 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

FORD N. FUCHIGAMI
DIRECTOR

Deputy Directors
JADE T. BUTAY
ROSS M. HIGASHI
EDWIN H. SNIFFEN
DARRELL T. YOUNG

IN REPLY REFER TO:
STP 8.1817

June 17, 2015

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

Subject: Thomas Square Park Renovation
Pre-Assessment for an Environmental Assessment
Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii
TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001

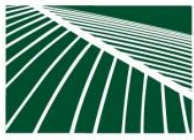
The subject project is not expected to significantly impact the State highway facility. However, a permit from DOT Highways Division, is required for the transport of oversized and/or overweight materials and equipment on State highway facilities.

If there are any questions, please contact Mr. Norren Kato of the DOT Statewide Transportation Planning Office at telephone number (808) 831-7976.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ford N. Fuchigami".

FORD N. FUCHIGAMI
Director of Transportation



PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

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MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
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HILO OFFICE

1719 Haleloke Street
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-1553
Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

October 8, 2016

Ford N. Fuchigami
Director of Transportation
State of Hawai'i
Department of Transportation
869 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813-5097

Attn: Mr. Norren Kato, DOT Statewide Transportation Planning Office

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Fuchigami,

Thank you for your Department's letter dated June 17, 2015 (STP 8.1817), regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA). As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we are responding to your comments.

We acknowledge that the Department of Transportation anticipates no significant impact on the State highway facility to occur as a result of the proposed Thomas Square Park renovation, but that the Department of Transportation (DOT) Highways Division requires a permit for the transport of oversized and/or overweight materials and equipment on State highway facilities. This information will be included in the Draft EA.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

O:\Job30\3044.01 Thomas Square Renovation\EA\Pre-Consultation\Pre-Consultation Responses\DOT-response.docx

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



CRAIG K. HIRAI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM
HAWAII HOUSING FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
677 QUEEN STREET, SUITE 300
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
FAX: (808) 587-0600

IN REPLY REFER TO:

15:PEO/47

July 10, 2015

PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

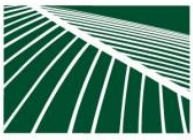
Re: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation, Located in
Kulaokahu`a, Honolulu, O`ahu (Tax Map Key 2-4-001:001)

Thank you for seeking our comments for the preparation of a draft Environmental Assessment
for the proposed renovation of Thomas Square Park located in Kulaokahu`a, Honolulu, O`ahu.

We have no housing-related comments to offer at this time.

Sincerely,

Craig K. Hirai
Executive Director



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

October 8, 2016

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Craig K. Hirai
Executive Director
State of Hawai'i
Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism
Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation
677 Queen Street, Suite 300
Honolulu, HI 96813

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Hirai,

ASSOCIATES

RAYMOND T. HIGA, ASLA
Senior Associate

CATIE CULLISON, AICP
Senior Associate

ROY TAKEMOTO
Managing Director - Hilo

SCOTT MURAKAMI, ASLA, LEED®AP
Associate

DACHENG DONG, LEED®AP
Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

Thank you for your agency's letter dated July 10, 2015 (Reference Number 15:PEO/47), regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge that you have no housing-related comments to offer at this time.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-1553
Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

O:\Job30\3044.01 Thomas Square Renovation\EA\Pre-Consultation\Pre-Consultation Responses\DBEDT-response.docx

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

715 SOUTH KING STREET, SUITE 311 • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 • AREA CODE 808 • PHONE: 768-7762 • FAX: 768-7792

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



GARY K. NAKATA
DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

BARBARA YAMASHITA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

June 29, 2015

PBR Hawaii & Associates Inc.
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

Subject: Pre-Assessment Consultation
Thomas Square Park Renovations
Kulaokahu`a, Honolulu
TMK 2-4-001:001

We have reviewed your letter dated May 19, 2015, and the enclosed map of the Thomas Square Park located at 925 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

Our review of the documents provided, indicate the proposed project will have no adverse impacts on any Department of Community Services activities or projects at this time.

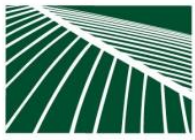
Thank you for providing us with the opportunity to comment on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gary K. Nakata", is written over a faint, larger version of the signature.

Gary K. Nakata
Director Designate

GKN:jc



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

October 8, 2016

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Gary K. Nakata
Director Designate
Department of Community Services
City and County of Honolulu
715 South King Street, Suite 311
Honolulu, HI 96813

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Nakata,

Thank you for your Department's letter dated June 29, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge that the proposed project will have no adverse impacts on any Department of Community Services' activities or projects at this time.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

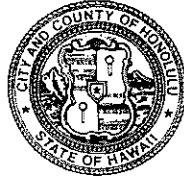
Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET, 11TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
Phone (808) 768-8480 • Fax: (808) 768 4567
Web site: www.honolulu.gov

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



ROBERT J. KRONING, P.E.
DIRECTOR

MARK YONAMINE, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

June 8, 2015

PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP

Dear Ms. Cullison:


Subject: Pre-Assessment Consultation
Thomas Square Park Renovation
Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu (TMK: 2-4-001:001)

The Department of Design and Construction has the following comment to offer on the pre-assessment consultation:

Our Rehabilitation of Streets, Unit 74 Project will be constructing an accessible path with landing at the Thomas Square Ward Avenue park entrance. See attached.

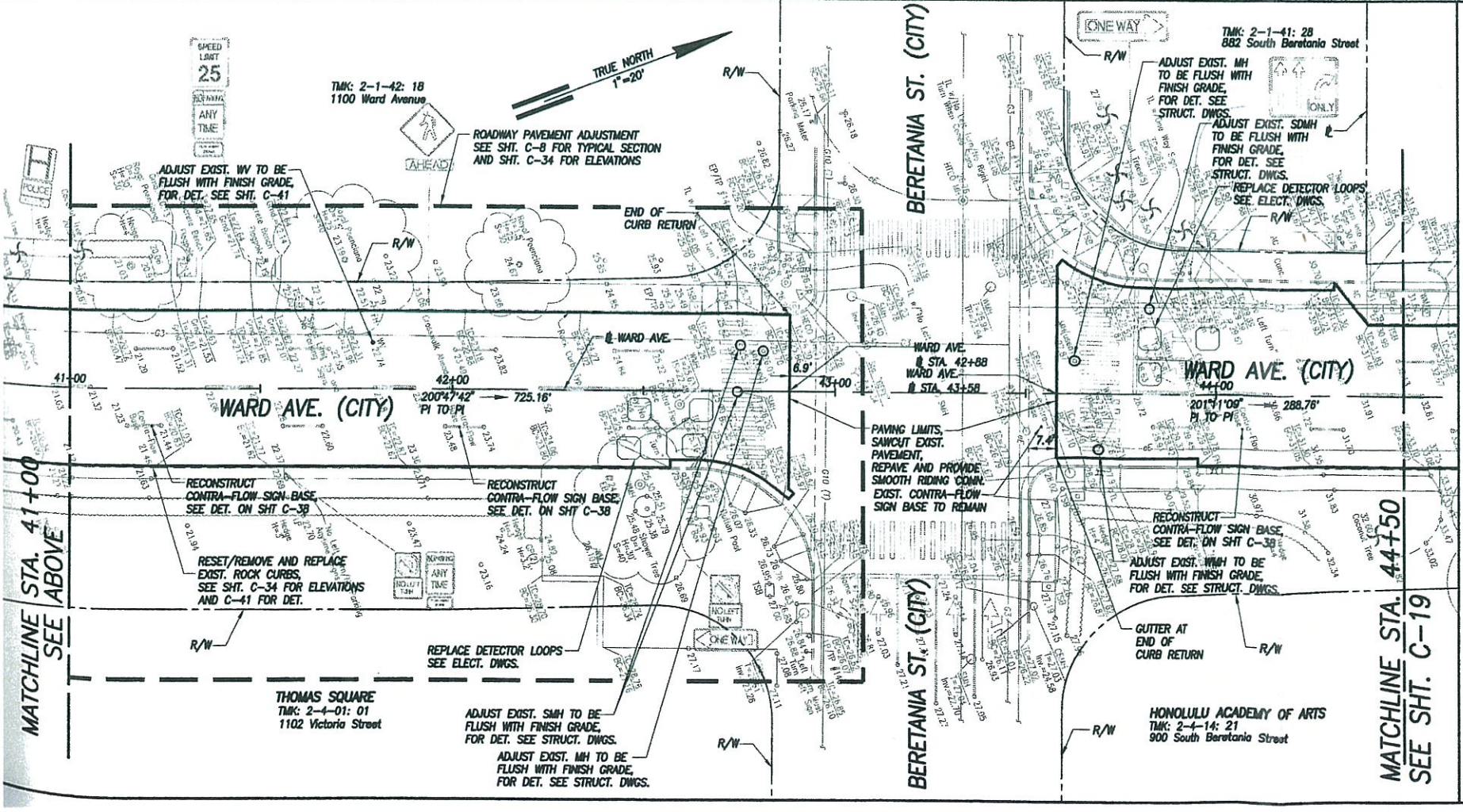
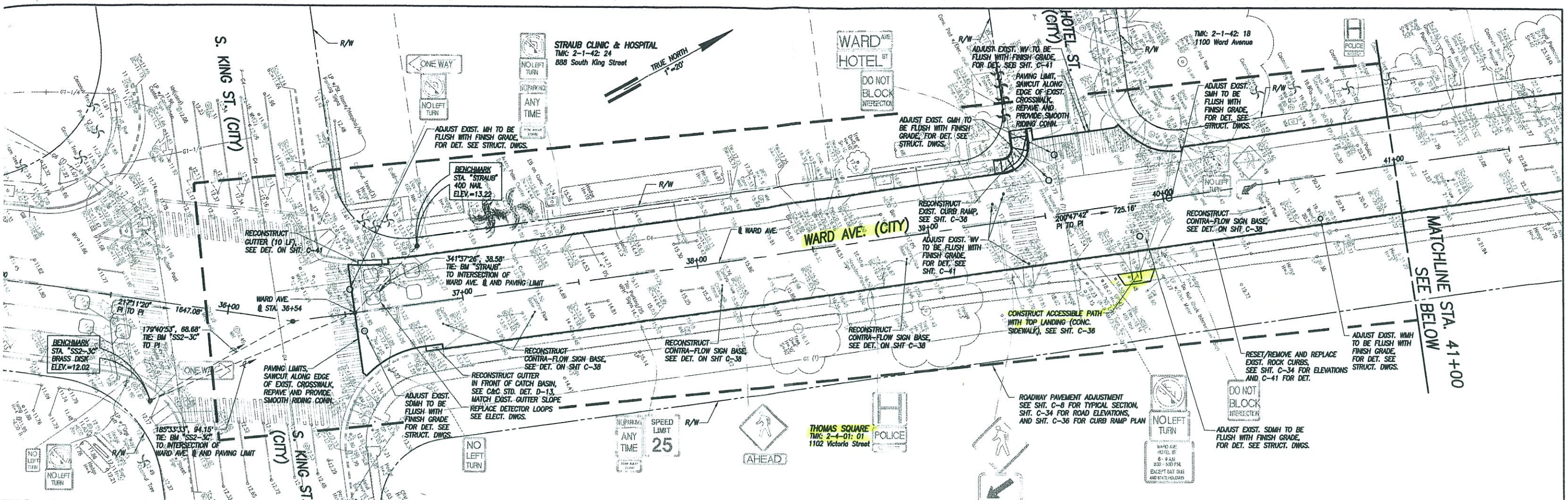
Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. Should there be any questions, please Stanley Katsura, Chief, Civil Division at 768-8836.

Sincerely,


Robert J. Kroning, P.E.
Director

RJK: cf (610596)

Enclosure



NOTES:

- ADJUST ALL UTILITY MANHOLE FRAMES AND COVERS, VALVE BOX FRAMES AND COVERS, STREET MONUMENTS, ETC. TO NEW FINISH GRADES. COORDINATE WITH CITY AGENCIES AND UTILITY COMPANIES FOR WORK ON EACH RESPECTIVE UTILITY.
- ALL MANHOLES, VALVE BOXES, MONUMENT CASES, AND OTHER PAVEMENT PENETRATIONS SHALL BE TEMPORARILY TRANSFERRED OR TEMPORARILY ADJUSTED BEFORE OPENING THE ROADWAY TO TRAFFIC.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE SMOOTH RIDING CONNECTION BETWEEN NEW CURB RAMP/CONC. GUTTER/CONC. SIDEWALK/A.C. PAVEMENT AND EXISTING CONC. GUTTER/SIDEWALK/A.C. PAVEMENT.
- THE ROAD MUST BE OPENED AT THE END OF THE DAY TO TRAFFIC.
- FOR RESETTLEMENT/REMOVING AND REPLACING EXIST. ROCK CURBS DETAILS AND NOTES, SEE DET. ON SHT. C-41.

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MADE BY	APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
CIVIL DIVISION

**REHABILITATION OF STREETS
UNIT 74 - DATE STREET AND WARD AVENUE**

**WARD AVENUE
REPAVING PLAN - 1**

DESIGN: TL
DRAWN: TL/KL
CHECKED: SKYA
DATE: MAY 20, 2015

APPROVED: *[Signature]*
DATE: 5/20/15

C-18
SHEET 19
OF 67 SHEETS

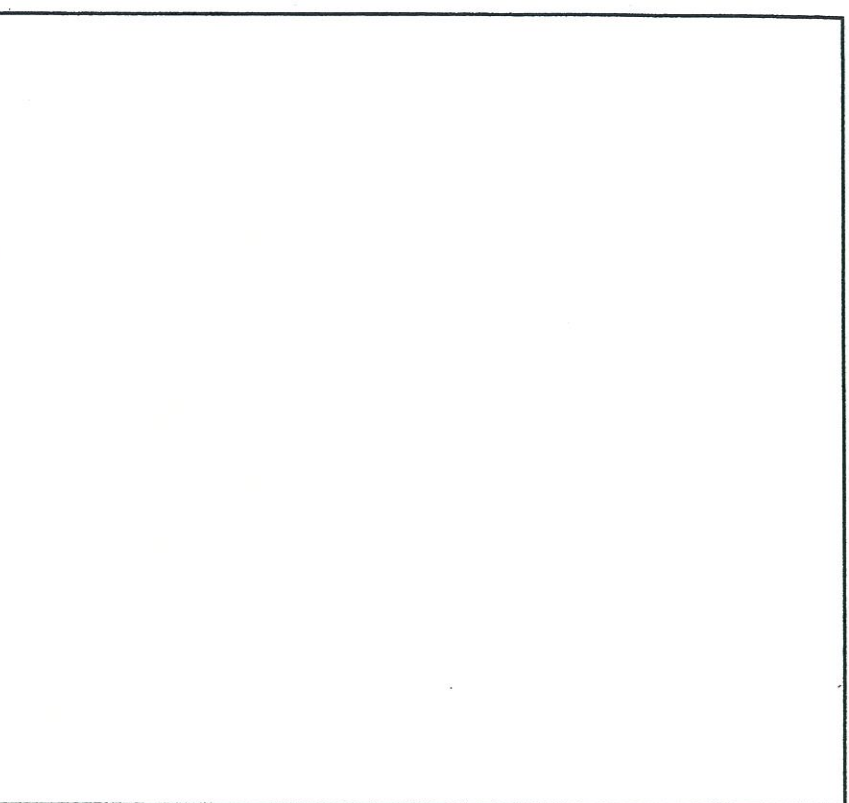
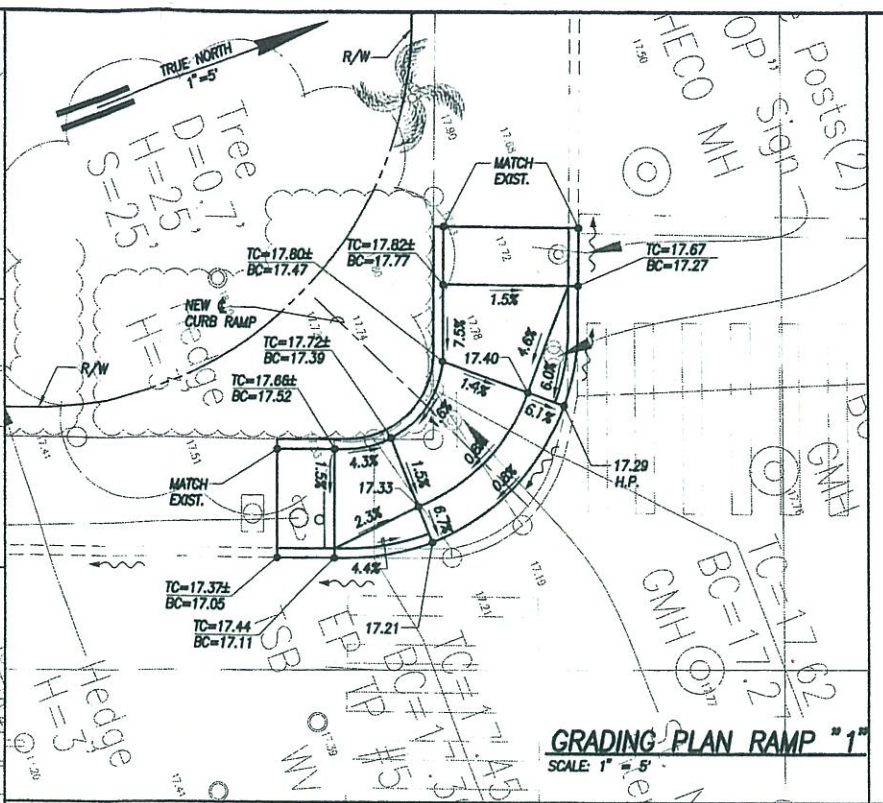
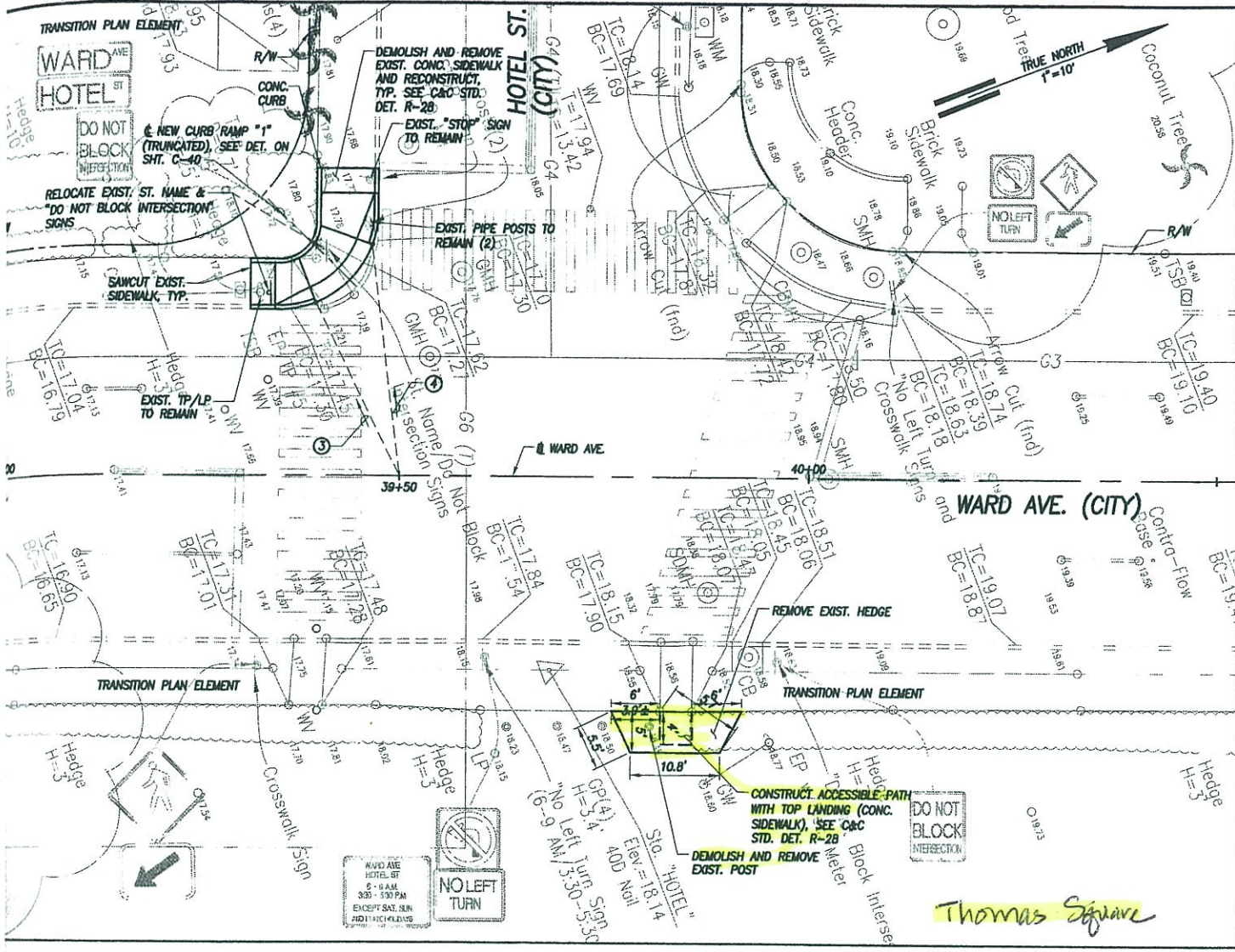
PROJECT NO. 07-15 FILE DRAW FOLDER NUMBER

STACY K. YOKOJIMA, P.E.
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
No. 8983-C
HAWAII, U.S.A.

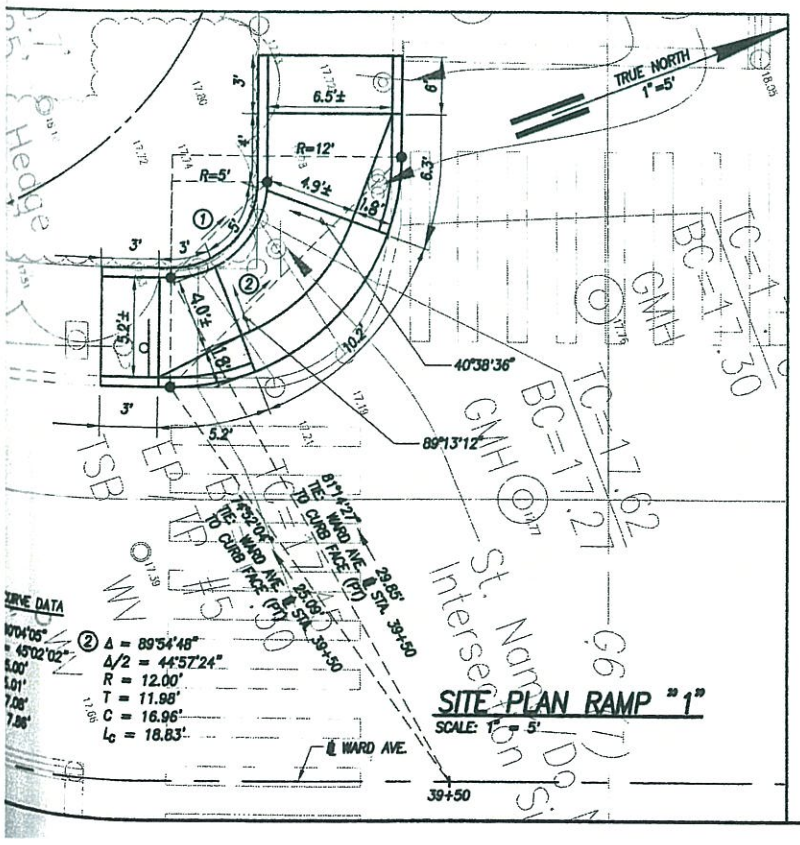
THIS WORK WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION AND CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT WILL BE UNDER MY OBSERVATION.

[Signature] APR 30, 2016
R. M. TOWILL CORPORATION
200 KEELE ST., SUITE 200, HONOLULU, HI 96813

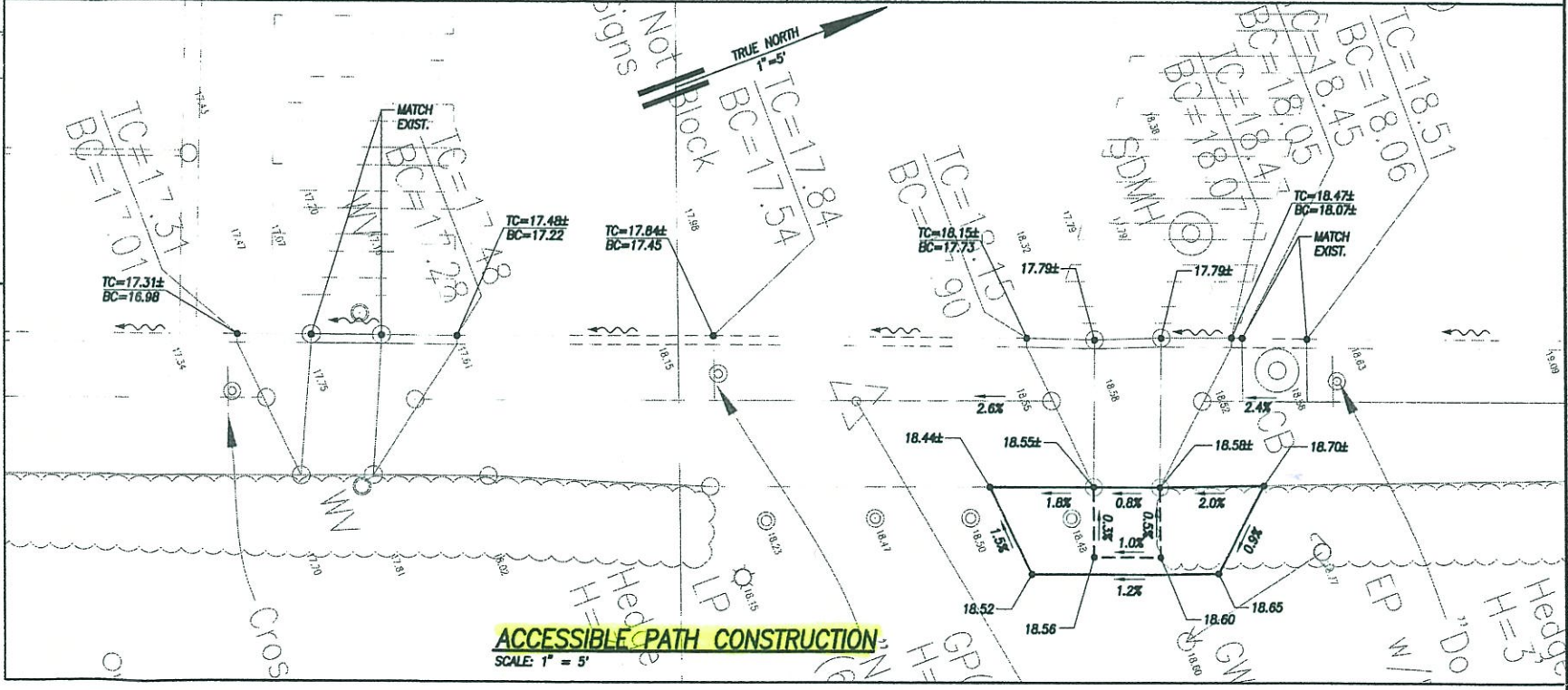
GRAPHIC SCALE
1" = 20'
0 10' 20' 40'



CURB RAMP PLAN - WARD AVENUE AND HOTEL STREET
SCALE: 1" = 10'



- NOTES:**
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE SMOOTH RIDING CONNECTION BETWEEN NEW CURB RAMP/CONC. GUTTER/CONC. SIDEWALK/A.C. PAVEMENT AND EXISTING CONC. GUTTER/SIDEWALK/A.C. PAVEMENT.
 2. THE ROAD MUST BE OPENED AT THE END OF THE DAY TO TRAFFIC.
 3. FOR PAVING LIMIT, SEE SH. C-18.
 4. FOR STRIPING PLAN, SEE SH. C-30.
 5. SIDEWALK SHALL COMPLY WITH C&C MEMORANDUM UNDER THE SUBJECT "JOINTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CONCRETE SIDEWALKS AND DRIVEWAYS", DATED APRIL 6, 2008.
 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PERMITS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACCESSIBLE PATH.
- ③ 84°55'33", 23.51'
TIE: WARD AVE. @ STA. 39+50 TO INTERSECTION OF RAMP EDGE AND CURB FACE
- ④ 103°57'34", 28.44'
TIE: WARD AVE. @ STA. 39+50 TO INTERSECTION OF RAMP EDGE AND CURB FACE

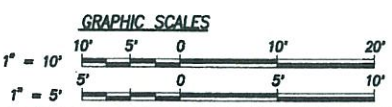


ACCESSIBLE PATH CONSTRUCTION
SCALE: 1" = 5'

CURVE DATA

Δ	89°54'48"
Δ/2	44°57'24"
R	12.00'
T	11.98'
C	16.96'
Lc	18.83'

SITE PLAN RAMP #1
SCALE: 1" = 5'

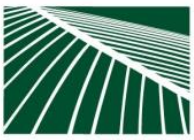


THIS WORK WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION AND CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT WILL BE UNDER MY OBSERVATION.

APR 30, 2016
EXPIRATION DATE OF LICENSE

R. M. TOWILL CORPORATION
200 W. ALI DR. SUITE 200, HONOLULU, HI 96813

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MADE BY	APPROVED	
DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU CIVIL DIVISION					
REHABILITATION OF STREETS UNIT 74 - DATE STREET AND WARD AVENUE					
CURB RAMP PLAN - WARD AVENUE AND HOTEL STREET					
DESIGN:	TL	APPROVED:		C-36	
DRAWN:	TL/KL				
CHECKED:	SKYA			SHEET 37 OF 67 SHEETS	
DATE:	MAY 20, 2015				
PROJECT NO.	07-15	FILE	DRAW	FOLDER	NUMBER



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

October 8, 2016

Robert J. Kroning, P.E.
Director
Department of Design and Construction
City and County of Honolulu
650 South King Street, 11th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Attn: Mr. Stanley Katsura, Civil Division

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU‘A,
HONOLULU, O‘AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Kroning,

Thank you for your Department’s letter dated June 8, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the renovation and provide the following response.

We acknowledge that the Department of Design and Construction’s Rehabilitation of Streets, Unit 74 Project, will entail the construction of an accessible path with landing at the Thomas Square Ward Avenue park entrance, and will include that information in the Draft EA.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

O:\Job30\3044.01 Thomas Square Renovation\EA\Pre-Consultation\Pre-Consultation Responses\DDC-response.docx

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Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

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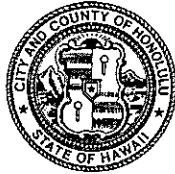
HILO OFFICE

1719 Haleloke Street
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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMER SERVICES
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

MISSION MEMORIAL BUILDING
550 SOUTH KING STREET, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 768-3392 FAX: (808) 768-3750
<http://www.honolulu.gov>

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



SHERI T. KAJIWARA
DIRECTOR

May 26, 2015

PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

SUBJECT: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation,
Located in Kulaokahu'a Hawaii, O'ahu (TMK: 2-4-001:001)

Dear Ms. Cullison:

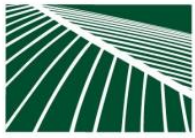
Thank you for your letter of May 19, 2015 regarding the above-subject matter. As the Coordinator for the Honolulu City Lights, I would like to share Mayor Caldwell's desire to include lighting of Thomas Square as part of the holiday program. In the proposed renovation, please consider electrical power source for such program.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at 768-3392.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sheri T. Kajiwara". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Sheri T. Kajiwara
Director



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

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ROY TAKEMOTO
Managing Director - Hilo

SCOTT MURAKAMI, ASLA, LEED®AP
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MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
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October 8, 2016

Sheri T. Kajiwara
Director
Department of Customer Services
City and County of Honolulu
Mission Memorial Building
550 South King Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Ms. Kajiwara,

Thank you for your Department's letter dated May 26, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the renovation and provide the following response.

We acknowledge that there is a desire to include lighting of Thomas Square as part of the Honolulu City Lights holiday program. The Draft EA will include a discussion of an electrical power source for such a program.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
630 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
HONOLULU, HI 96843



July 6, 2015

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DAVID C. HULIHEE
KAPUA SPROAT

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FORD N. FUCHIGAMI, Ex-Officio

ERNEST Y. W. LAU, P.E.
Manager and Chief Engineer

ELLEN E. KITAMURA, P.E.
Deputy Manager and Chief Engineer *elle*

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Cullison:

Subject: Your Letter Dated May 19, 2015 on the Pre-Assessment Consultation
for the Thomas Square Park Renovation – Tax Map Key: 2-4-001: 001

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed Thomas Square Park renovation.

The existing water system is adequate to accommodate the proposed park renovation. However, please be advised that this information is based upon current data, and therefore, the Board of Water Supply (BWS) reserves the right to change any position or information stated herein up until the final approval of the building permit application. The final decision on the availability of water will be confirmed when the building permit application is submitted for approval.

When water is made available, the applicant will be required to pay our Water System Facilities Charges for resource development, transmission and daily storage.

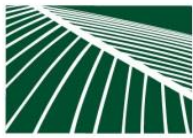
The on-site fire protection requirements should be coordinated with the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Honolulu Fire Department.

The proposed project is subject to BWS Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention requirements prior to the issuance of the Building Permit Applications.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Chun, Project Review Branch of our Water Resources Division at 748-5443.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST Y. W. LAU, P.E.
Manager and Chief Engineer



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

October 8, 2016

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Managing Director - Hilo

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Associate

DACHENG DONG, LEED®AP
Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

Ernest Y. W. Lau, P.E.
Manager and Chief Engineer
Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
630 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96843

SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A, HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)

Dear Mr. Lau,

Thank you for your organization's letter dated July 6, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the renovation and provide the following responses.

- We understand that the final decision by the Board of Water Supply (BWS) on the availability of water will be confirmed when the building permit application is submitted for approval.
- We also acknowledge that, when water is made available, the applicant will be required to pay the BWS Water System Facilities Charges for resource development, transmission and daily storage.
- We acknowledge that on-site fire protection requirements should be coordinated with the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Honolulu Fire Department.
- Finally, we understand that the proposed project is subject to BWS Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention requirements prior to the issuance of the Building Permit Applications.

These points will be incorporated into the Draft EA. We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

HONOLULU OFFICE

1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
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Fax: (808) 523-1402
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HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

636 South Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5007
Phone: 808-723-7139 Fax: 808-723-7111 Internet: www.honolulu.gov/hfd

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



MANUEL P. NEVES
FIRE CHIEF

LIONEL CAMARA JR.
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF

June 15, 2015

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

Subject: Preassessment Consultation
Thomas Square Park Renovation
Honolulu, Hawaii
Tax Map Key: 2-4-001: 001

In response to your letter dated May 19, 2015, regarding the above-mentioned subject, the Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) reviewed the information provided and has no comments regarding the environmental concerns for this project. However, we request that the HFD be informed of road and lane closures or any condition that would affect our emergency response.

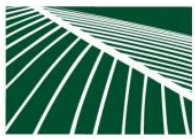
Should you have questions, please contact Battalion Chief Terry Seelig of our Fire Prevention Bureau at tseelig@honolulu.gov or 723-7151.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Socrates D. Bratakos".

SOCRATES D. BRATAKOS
Assistant Chief

SDB/JW:bh



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

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October 8, 2016

Socrates D. Bratakos
Assistant Chief
Honolulu Fire Department
City and County of Honolulu
636 South Street
Honolulu, HI 96813-5007

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Bratakos,

Thank you for your Department's letter dated June 15, 2015, regarding the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge that the Department has no comments. We acknowledge your Department's request that the Honolulu Fire Department be informed of road and lane closures or any condition that would affect HFD's emergency response. Your comments will be noted in the Draft EA.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

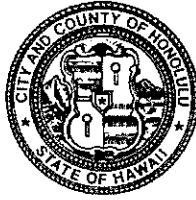
Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND PERMITTING
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET, 7TH FLOOR • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
PHONE: (808) 768-8000 • FAX: (808) 768-6041
DEPT. WEB SITE: www.honolulu.gov • CITY WEB SITE: www.honolulu.gov

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



GEORGE I. ATTA, FAICP
DIRECTOR

ARTHUR D. CHALLACOMBE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

2015/ELOG-1019(JD)

June 16, 2015

Ms. Catie Cullison
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Cullison:

SUBJECT: Pre-Assessment Consultation
Chapter 343, HRS, Environmental Assessment
Thomas Square Park Renovation
Tax Map Key 2-4-1: 1

This is in response to your letter (received May 21, 2015) requesting comments regarding the preparation of a Draft Environmental Assessment for the above-mentioned Thomas Square Park Renovation. The project site is located within the P-2 General Preservation District and in Precinct One of the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District.

1. The proposed park renovation will require a Special District Permit but it is not known at this time whether a minor or major permit will be required without knowing the actual scope of the park renovations.
2. Thomas Square is listed on the National and State Register of Historic Places. Discuss its significance as a historic place and how its history will be preserved.
3. Describe how the project will comply with the Land Use Ordinance, and how it will meet the objectives and design guidelines of the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District.
4. Discuss the pedestrian and bikeway connections between Thomas Square and the surrounding area. This includes the Honolulu Academy of the Arts, Neal Blaisdell Center, bike route along Hotel and Young Streets, and King Street Cycle Track.
5. In accordance with the conditions of approval by the Department of Planning and Permitting for Special District Permit No. 2014/SDD-23 (approved on May 2, 2014), two Benjamin Banyan trees (*ficus benjamina*) located adjacent to the entrance stairs from Beretania Street down to the park were removed and required to be replaced during this park renovation. Discuss and show where these tree replacements will be located.

Ms. Catie Cullison
June 16, 2015
Page 2

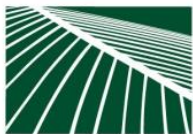
6. Provide a Tree Assessment Report by a qualified arborist for all existing trees.

Please contact Jordan Dildy of our Urban Design Branch at 768-8027 or by email at jdildy@honolulu.gov, if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

FOR 
George I. Atta, FAICP
Director

Doc1253199



October 8, 2016

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George I. Atta, FAICP, Director
Department of Planning and Permitting
City and County of Honolulu
650 South King Street, 7th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Attn: Jordan Dildy, Urban Design Branch

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Atta,

Thank you for your letter dated June 16, 2015 (2015/ELOG-1019(JD)), regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the project and provide the following responses.

1. We acknowledge that the proposed park renovation will require a Special District Permit but that it is not known at this time whether a minor or major permit will be required without knowing the actual scope of the park renovations.
2. The Draft EA will include a discussion on the significance of Thomas Square as a historic place, its listings on the National and State Registers of Historic Places, and how its history will be preserved.
3. The Draft EA will include a description of how the renovation will comply with the Land Use Ordinance, and how it will meet the objectives and design guidelines of the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District.
4. The Draft EA will include a discussion on the pedestrian and bikeway connections between Thomas Square and the surrounding area. These connections include the Honolulu Museum of Art, the Neal S. Blaisdell Center, the bike route along Hotel and Young Streets, and the King Street Cycle Track.
5. We acknowledge that, in accordance with the conditions of approval by the Department of Planning and Permitting for Special District Permit No. 2014/SDD-23 (approved on May 2, 2014), two Benjamin Banyan trees (*ficus benjamina*) located adjacent to the entrance stairs from Beretania Street were

Mr. Atta

SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A, HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001-001)

August 23, 2016

Page 2 of 2

removed and are required to be replaced during this park renovation. The Draft EA will include a discussion of these tree replacements, and where they will be located.

6. The Draft EA will include a Tree Assessment Report by a qualified arborist for all existing trees on the site.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Final EA.

Sincerely,



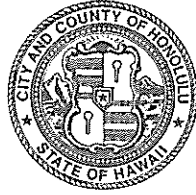
Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 529-3111 · INTERNET: www.honoluluupd.org

KIRK W. CALDWELL
MAYOR



LOUIS M. KEALOHA
CHIEF

DAVE M. KAJIHIRO
MARIE A. McCAULEY
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE MT-DK

June 8, 2015

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP, Associate
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Cullison:

This is in response to your letter of May 19, 2015, requesting comments on a pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovations project located in Kulaokahua, Oahu.


The Honolulu Police Department is unable to comment on the proposal at this time, as more detailed information is needed. The attached location map does not provide adequate data to review and make a productive statement on the impact the project will have on our operations or calls for service.

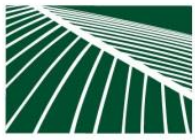
If there are any questions, please call Major Roy Sugimoto of District 1 (Central Honolulu) at 723-3327.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project.

Sincerely,

LOUIS M. KEALOHA
Chief of Police

By 
MARK TSUYEMURA
Management Analyst VI
Office of the Chief



PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

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DACHENG DONG, LEED®AP
Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

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October 8, 2016

Louis M. Kealoha
Chief of Police
Honolulu Police Department
801 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Attn: Mark Tsuyemura, Management Analyst VI

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Chief Kealoha,

Thank you for your Department's letter dated June 8, 2015 (reference MT-DK), regarding the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge that the pre-assessment request did not contain specific plans and that you have no comment about the renovation at this time.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. We will provide a copy of the Draft EA (when it is available) for your review and comments (should the Department feel there will be impacts to your operations or calls for service). Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

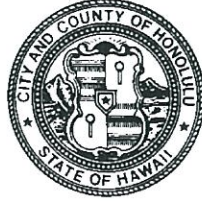
Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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DEPARTMENT OF ENTERPRISE SERVICES
GOLF COURSE DIVISION * HONOLULU ZOO * NEAL S. BLAISDELL CENTER * WAIKIKI SHELL
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

777 WARD AVENUE · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814-2166
PHONE: (808) 768-5400 * FAX: (808) 768-5433 * INTERNET: www.honolulu.gov/des

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



GUY H. KAULUKUKUI
DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

TRACY S. KUBOTA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

June 1, 2015

Catie Cullison, AICP
Associate
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

Thank you for your correspondence dated May 19, 2015, soliciting comments regarding a proposed renovation of Thomas Square Park.

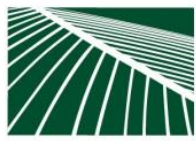
The Neal S. Blaisdell Center is immediately adjacent to the park and we are keenly interested in reviewing draft plans. The Department of Enterprise Services is working on a master plan for the proposed redevelopment of our campus, and I expect that any renovation of Thomas Square Park will have a significant impact on our existing program and proposed plans.

I appreciate the opportunity to review PBR Hawaii plans for the park as soon as they become available and I can provide more meaningful comments at that time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Guy H. Kaulukukui".

Guy H. Kaulukukui
Director Designate



October 8, 2016

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Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

Guy H. Kaulukukui
Director Designate
Department of Enterprise Services
City and County of Honolulu
777 Ward Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96814-2166

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Kaulukukui,

Thank you for your letter dated June 1, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the project and provide the following response.

We acknowledge that the Department of Enterprise Services (DES) is interested in reviewing draft plans for the Thomas Square Park Renovation, given that the Neal S. Blaisdell Center is immediately adjacent to the park. We also recognize that the DES is currently working on a master plan for the proposed redevelopment of the Blaisdell Center campus, and that any renovation of Thomas Square Park may have a significant impact on the Center's existing program and proposed plans.

The planning process has included discussions with Enterprise Services staff regarding programming within the park that were highly informative as the plan developed. Additionally, the planning team has been communicating with the Department of Planning and Permitting to ensure that the plan developed for Thomas Square does not adversely impact the development of a master plan for the Neal S. Blaisdell Center. Every attempt has been made to ensure that Thomas Square is integral to the surrounding arts institutions in both form and function.

With its proximity to the Neal S. Blaisdell Center, the Honolulu Museum of Art, and also the emerging arts scene in Kaka'ako, the County aims to improve the Park to facilitate the continued vitality of the arts district. The renovations to Thomas Square will help it become a hub for arts and culture, with improved and more secure facilities that will foster a wide diversity of cultural, artistic, recreational, and humanities-oriented programming and activities. As a public, centralized gathering space open to all members of the community, and as a significant cultural resource in

Mr. Kaulukukui

SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE PARK
RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU‘A, HONOLULU, O‘AHU (TAX MAP KEY
2-4-001:001)

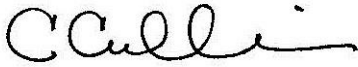
August 23, 2016

Page 2 of 2

public ownership, the Park will feature artistic, cultural, and recreational programming that provides all segments of Hawai‘i’s population with the opportunity to enjoy and participate in creative arts and recreation.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Cullison". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small dot above the final letter.

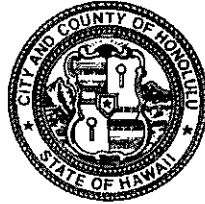
Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

1000 Uluohia Street, Suite 309, Kapolei, Hawaii 96707
Phone: (808) 768-3003 • Fax: (808) 768-3053
Website: www.honolulu.gov

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



MICHELE K. NEKOTA
DIRECTOR

JEANNE C. ISHIKAWA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

June 10, 2015

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP, Associate
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

**SUBJECT: Pre-assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park
Renovation, Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii
Tax Map Key 2-4-001:001**

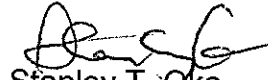
Thank you for your letter dated May 19, 2015, inquiring whether the proposed renovation of the park may have an impact on existing, or proposed projects, plans, policies, or programs that you should be aware of in the preparation of the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Thomas Square Park. We offer the following comments:

1. The Division of Urban Forestry (DUF), Department of Parks and Recreation, is responsible for landscape maintenance of the pink hibiscus planter boxes on the sidewalk at the South Beretania Street side of the park, the plumbago planter boxes on the South King Street side of the park, and tree care for the trees located within the park and in the planting strips and tree wells along the four streets surrounding the park.
2. Consult with the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources on the conservation and management actions to protect the White (Fairy) Tern as there are known nesting sites within the park.
3. A Tree Assessment Report of the park trees shall be prepared by a Qualified Arborist, approved by DUF, prior to the design of the project and consulted during the design development phase.

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP, Associate
June 10, 2015
Page 2

Should you have any questions, please contact David Kumasaka, Landscape Architect III of DUF, at 971-7151.

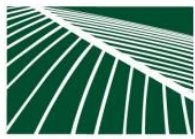
Sincerely,



Stanley T. Oka
Urban Forestry Administrator

STO:ch

cc: Brandon Au, DUF
Clark Leavitt, DUF
David Kumasaka, DUF



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

October 8, 2016

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Managing Director - Hilo

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Associate

DACHENG DONG, LEED®AP
Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

Stanley T. Oka, Urban Forestry Administrator
Division of Urban Forestry
Department of Parks and Recreation
City and County of Honolulu
1000 Uluohia Street, Suite 309
Kapolei, HI 96707

Attn: Mr. David Kumasaka

SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A, HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)

Dear Mr. Oka,

Thank you for your letter dated June 10, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the project and provide the following responses.

1. We acknowledge that the Division of Urban Forestry (DUF), Department of Parks and Recreation, is responsible for landscape maintenance of the pink hibiscus planter boxes on the sidewalk at the South Beretania Street side of Thomas Square Park, the plumbago planter boxes on the South King Street side of the park, and tree care for the trees located within the park and in the planting strips and tree wells along the four streets surrounding the park.
2. The Draft EA will include a discussion on the conservation and management actions to protect the White (Fairy) Tern, as there are known nesting sites within the park.
3. The Draft EA will include a Tree Assessment Report of the park trees, prepared by a qualified arborist prior to the design of the project and consulted during the design development phase.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



MICHAEL D. FORMBY
DIRECTOR

MARK N. GARRITY, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TP5/15-610970R

June 23, 2015

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP
Associate
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison:

SUBJECT: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) Thomas Square Park Renovation; Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu; Tax Map Key: 2-4-001:001

In response to your letter dated May 19, 2015, we have the following comments:

1. Depending on the scope of work, the DEA should contain an analysis of traffic impacts on the surrounding City streets as a result of the project, including the short-term impacts during construction. It should also develop short- and long-term transportation mitigating measures, consider the City's complete streets ordinance and principles, and contain a traffic management plan.
2. Through discussions with your staff, it appears the project will incorporate the City's King Street Protected Bike Lane as a permanent portion of the Park. The DEA needs to describe all impacts the project will have on the bike lane and provide mitigating measures if needed.
3. The Makiki/Lower Punchbowl/Tantalus Neighborhood Board No. 10, as well as the area residents, businesses, etc., should be kept apprised of the details of the proposed project and the impacts, particularly during construction, the project may have on the adjoining local street area network.

Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP
June 23, 2015
Page 2

4. A street usage permit from the City's Department of Transportation Services shall be obtained for any construction-related work that may require the temporary closure of any traffic lane on a City street.
5. Any construction materials and equipment should be transferred to and from the project site during off-peak traffic hours (8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.) to minimize any possible disruption to pedestrians and traffic on the local sidewalks and streets.

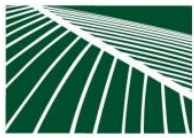
We reserve further comment pending submission of the DEA.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this matter. Should you have any further questions, please contact Michael Murphy of my staff at 768-8359.

Very truly yours,



Michael D. Formby
Director



October 8, 2016

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Michael D. Formby, Director
Department of Transportation Services
City and County of Honolulu
650 South King Street, 3rd Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Attn: Michael Murphy

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Formby,

Thank you for your letter dated June 23, 2015 (TP5/15-610970R), regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the project and provide the following responses.

1. As proposed, the scope of work is not expected to generate traffic to Thomas Square above what is currently experienced because of the limited amount of on-street parking on nearby streets. Short-term impacts during construction will be discussed in the Draft EA. The Draft EA will also include a consideration of the City's complete streets ordinance and principles, and also a traffic management plan.
2. The Draft EA will include a description of the impacts the proposed renovation may have on the King Street Protected Bike Lane, and a discussion on mitigating measures (if needed).
3. We acknowledge that the Makiki/Lower Punchbowl/Tantalus Neighborhood Board No. 10, as well as the area residents, businesses, etc., should be kept apprised of the details of the proposed renovation and the impacts, particularly during construction. Documentation of presentations to Neighborhood Boards will be included in the Draft EA.
4. We acknowledge that a street usage permit from the City's Department of Transportation Services must be obtained for any construction-related work that may require the temporary closure of any traffic lane on a City street. This information will be noted in the Draft EA.

Mr. Formby

SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE PARK
RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A, HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY
2-4-001-001)

August 23, 2016

Page 2 of 2

5. We recognize that any construction materials and equipment should be transferred to and from the renovation site during off-peak traffic hours (8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.) to minimize any possible disruption to pedestrians and traffic on the local sidewalks and streets. This information will be noted in the Draft EA.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,



Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

Aloha State Sporting Dog Association

June 17, 2015

AICP

1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650

Honolulu, HI 96813

Attn: Catie Cullison

Dear Ms. Cullison;

It has come to our attention that plans are being made to “renovate” Thomas Square Park. By closing the park or even portions of the park and not permitting any activities would severely impact the trials and dog shows that we historically have been having at Thomas Square for over 25 years. We feel that our club activities are a source of community service in that dog owners have become responsible dog owning citizens. Many of our members through training with our club have also become certified service dogs as well.

When we have our shows at Thomas Square, we have always left the area in better condition than when we arrive. All of our club members are diligent about picking up after not only our own dogs, but others that use the park as well.

We ask that you please keep in mind the large amount of people that utilize Thomas Square for our sport as well as the many dog owners that live in that area.

Thank you for your attention,

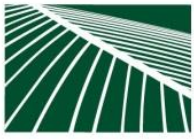


Margaret Bowen

Secretary, Aloha State Sporting Dog Association

1818 Wilhelmina Rise

Honolulu, HI 96816



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

October 8, 2016

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DACHENG DONG, LEED® AP
Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

Margaret Bowen
Secretary
Aloha State Sporting Dog Association
1818 Wilhelmina Rise
Honolulu, HI 96816

SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU‘A, HONOLULU, O‘AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)

Dear Ms. Bowen,

Thank you for your organization’s letter dated June 17, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the renovation and provide the following response.

We recognize the valuable service your club provides to the community, and that Thomas Square has been home to your club’s trials and dog shows for over 25 years. We also appreciate the diligence your members have demonstrated in helping to care for the park’s facilities over the years. In the renovation plans for the park, space will be allowed for the continuation of on-going permitted activities, such as cultural celebrations, plant sales, and dog shows. The Draft EA will include a discussion on the potential impacts on such on-going activities and programs in the Park.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

HONOLULU OFFICE
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813-3484
Tel: (808) 521-5631
Fax: (808) 523-1402
E-mail: sysadmin@pbrhawaii.com

HILO OFFICE
1719 Haleloke Street
Hilo, Hawai‘i 96720-1553
Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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First Insurance
Company of Hawaii®
A Member of the Tokio Marine Group

June 12, 2015

PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison,

RE: PBR Hawaii: Thomas Square

Thank you the opportunity to comment in advance of the Environmental Assessment of the Thomas Square Park renovation proposal.

First Insurance Company of Hawaii has fronted the park on the Ward Ave side since our building was constructed in 1960. It is in many ways our "front yard." Our company is inclined to support any reasonable (i.e., affordable, maintainable and location appropriate) proposal to renovate the park, and would appreciate the opportunity to remain a part of the process going forward. Please note, however, that First Insurance is a tenant in the building, not its owner.

Your May 19 letter asked for input on "...whether the proposed renovation of Thomas Square Park would have an impact on any of your existing or proposed projects, plans, policies or programs..."

Please consider the following potential impacts:

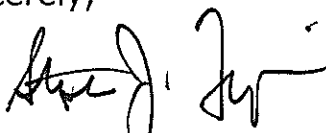
- **Life Safety:** The evacuation and assembly area for the First Insurance building and all its tenants is Thomas Square Park. That is, in the event of fire or other building emergencies all tenants are advised to evacuate to and assemble at Thomas Square Park. Floor wardens then account for all employees and visitors. This evacuation and assembly process is tested twice a year, and any disruption to this process could have serious repercussions in the event of a building evacuation for cause.

- Noise: Our offices face Thomas Square, and potential noise during renovation could be a major impediment to our business operations and also become a 'quality of life' issue for our 310 associates.
- Dirt and dust: Note that our computer operations are located on the lower floors of our building, and dirt and dust from construction activity could become a maintenance issue.
- Traffic: Ward Avenue is a heavily trafficked street, and it is chronically prone to traffic delays. Construction and renovation activities could exacerbate that issue. The existing bicycle lane on King Street and the proposed bicycle lane on Beretania Street, along with possible construction in the park could result in unprecedented traffic and access problems.
- Access: Separate but related to the traffic question is the issue of regular and uninterrupted access to the First Insurance building and to its parking garage.
- Ongoing: The park is an 'oasis' in central Honolulu. An oasis in need of repair and renovation, or at least basic maintenance and improved security to be sure, but any radical change to its nature (e.g., large performance venues and/or high maintenance facilities) could be quite disruptive to the park's neighbors in general and First Insurance in particular.

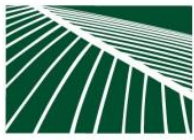
Again, First Insurance would support any reasonable proposal to renovate Thomas Square. We do want to provide you with open feedback on the challenges such a renovation could entail, from our perspective.

Thank you for affording First Insurance the opportunity to comment. We look forward to continuing the dialogue.

Sincerely,



Stephen J. Tabussi
Senior Vice President



PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

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TOM SCHNELL, AICP
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CATIE CULLISON, AICP
Senior Associate

ROY TAKEMOTO
Managing Director - Hilo

SCOTT MURAKAMI, ASLA, LEED®AP
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DACHENG DONG, LEED®AP
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MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

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October 8, 2016

Stephen J. Tabussi
Senior Vice President
First Insurance Company of Hawaii
P.O. Box 2866
Honolulu, HI 96803

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Tabussi,

Thank you for your letter dated June 12, 2015, regarding the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the project and we want to assure you that the impacts you raise will be included in the Draft EA, except for your comments regarding the existing bicycle lane on King Street and the proposed bicycle lane on Beretania Street. These comments are probably best directed to the City and County of Honolulu Department of Transportation Services.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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Catie Cullison

From: Vincent Shigekuni
Sent: Thursday, June 18, 2015 1:39 PM
To: Kuwaye, Kristen; sysadmin
Cc: Liu, Rouen; Tom Schnell; Catie Cullison
Subject: RE: Pre-Assessment Consultation For Thomas Square Park Renovations Located in Kulaokahu'a, Honolulu

Aloha Kristen and Rouen,

I'm not working on this project, but I will forward your email and comments to Tom Schnell and Catie Cullison (we all work in the same office), who may be.

Mahalo,

Vincent Shigekuni

From: Kuwaye, Kristen [mailto:kristen.kuwaye@hawaiianelectric.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 18, 2015 12:44 PM
To: sysadmin; Vincent Shigekuni
Cc: Liu, Rouen; '1.11.158720@ecollab.heco.com'
Subject: Pre-Assessment Consultation For Thomas Square Park Renovations Located in Kulaokahu'a, Honolulu

Kristen Kuwaye on behalf of Rouen Liu

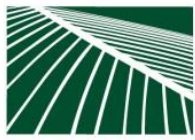
Dear Mr. Vincent Shigekuni,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the subject project. Hawaiian Electric Company has a proposed underground future fiber cable which will run adjacent to the project location along South Beretania Street. The fiber project is anticipated to begin in 2020. Should HECO have existing easements and facilities on the subject property, we will need continued access for maintenance of our facilities.

We appreciate your efforts to keep us apprised of the subject project in the planning process. As the proposed Thomas Square Park Renovations comes to fruition, please continue to keep us informed. Further along in the design, we will be better able to evaluate the effects on our system facilities.

If you have any questions, please call me at 543-7245.

Sincerely,
Rouen Q. W. Liu
Permits Engineer



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

October 8, 2016

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Rouen Q. W. Liu, Permits Engineer
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
Engineering Department (Mail Stop: WA2-BA)
P.O. Box 2750
Honolulu, HI 96840

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Liu,

Thank you for your letter via e-mail dated June 18, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the project and provide the following response.

We acknowledge that Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO) has a proposed underground future fiber cable which will run adjacent to Thomas Square along South Beretania Street, anticipated to begin in 2020. We understand that, should HECO have existing easements and facilities on the site, it will need continued access for maintenance of HECO facilities. This information will be included in the Draft EA.

We value your continued participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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June 17, 2015

PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484
Attention: Ms. Catie Cullison, AICP

Dear Ms. Cullison:

Subject: **Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation,
Located in Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu (Tax Map Key – 2-4-001:001)**

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Pre-Assessment Consultation for the subject project.

Hawaiian Telcom has aerial and underground facilities around the parcel that may be impacted by the proposed project. However, there are no specific issues that need to be addressed in preparation of the Environmental Assessment. Please continue to include us during the design stages of the project.

If you have any questions or require assistance in the future on this project, please call me at 546-7761.

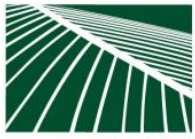
Sincerely,



Les Loo
Network Engineer
Network Engineering & Planning

cc: File [Alakea]





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October 8, 2016

Les Loo, Network Engineer
Network Engineering & Planning
Hawaiian Telcom
P.O. Box 2200
Honolulu, HI 96841

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Mr. Loo,

Thank you for your letter dated June 17, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the project and provide the following response.

We acknowledge that Hawaiian Telcom has aerial and underground facilities around the site that may be impacted by the proposed renovation. This information will be included in the Draft EA.

We value your continuing participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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June 4, 2015

PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813-3484

**RE: Pre-Assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation
Kulaokahu'a, Honolulu, O'ahu (TMK 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Ms. Cullison:

Historic Hawai'i Foundation received the letter dated May 19, 2015 informing us that PBR Hawai'i will be preparing an Environmental Assessment on behalf of the City & County of Honolulu for "park renovations" at Thomas Square. The proposed renovations are not described, and the letter requests information on existing or proposed projects, plans, policies or programs that should be considered in the preparation of the Environmental Assessment (EA). These comments respond to that request.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Designated on both the Hawai'i and National Registers of Historic Places, Thomas Square is approximately 6.5 acres located across South Beretania Street from the Honolulu Museum of Art. The park's historic significance includes association with historic events, persons, and design:

- King Kamehameha III gifted this parcel of land to the people of Hawai'i on July 31, 1843 in commemoration of the restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom that took place after its unlawful usurpation by a subject of Great Britain. It was on the occasion of the restoration that King Kamehameha III was moved to say, "Ua mau ka 'eā o ka 'āina i ka pono"—the life of the land is restored in righteousness—which has since become the official motto of the State of Hawai'i.
- King Kamehameha III officially named the site of the restoration "Thomas Square" after Rear Admiral Richard Thomas for his role in restoring the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The king dedicated Thomas Square as a public park, known as the first in Hawai'i.
- The landscape design of Thomas Square is also historically significant, and includes several periods of significance:
 - After the initial park dedication (1843), it was enlarged in 1850 and improvements were made in 1882. The banyan trees date to this period.
 - The formal landscape elements date to the Beautification of Honolulu movement (1906-1932), and were designed by noted landscape architects Catherine Jones Thompson and Robert Thompson (1932). Their work includes the central fountain, circular walls, promenade along Beretania Street, retaining wall, central stairs, radial coral pathway system, and mock orange hedge. Thompson & Thompson were Hawaii's best known landscape architects, and were responsible for almost all of

HHF Comments
Pre-assessment Consultation for Environmental Assessment for Thomas Square
June 4, 2015
Page 1 of 4

Honolulu's civic landscapes in the early 20th century (notable the Honolulu Academy of Arts, Washington Place, Irwin Park, Ala Moana Park, Tripler Army Medical Center, Honolulu Board of Water Supply, and National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific).

- In 1962, George Walters proposed landscape improvements that emphasized the Young Street axis and enlarged the central paving area. Walters is also one of the preeminent landscape designers of the mid-20th century (other projects included Blaisdell Center, Queen Emma Gardens, A'ala Park, and McCarthy Mall at the University of Hawai'i). Tom Wells designed the comfort station (1966).
- The landscape features from both the 19th and the 20th centuries are part of the history of the site and are considered contributing features to the historic character and integrity, as they reflect the design and use at the time of the historic designation in 1972. The nomination form for the register of historic places is available online at <http://historichawaii.org/2014/02/19/thomas-square/>

PROJECTS, PLANS, POLICIES OR PROGRAMS

Established urban planning policies and principles for both City & County of Honolulu and the State of Hawai'i are to preserve and protect the historic significance and integrity of Thomas Square.

This has been established through such government actions as:

- Prohibiting the extension of Young Street through Thomas Square (1925);
- Prohibiting the taking of park land for highway improvements (1972);
- Prohibiting the widening of Ward Avenue (1972);
- Establishing the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts special district (1995) to, among other reasons, "preserve and enhance Thomas Square's formal park design by modifying construction projects which would diminish its serene and scenic quality."

In addition to City & County policy, ordinance and rules, Thomas Square is also subject to State of Hawai'i jurisdiction:

Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) §6E-8, Review of effect of proposed state projects, declares that: "Before any agency or officer of the State *or its political subdivisions* commences any project which may affect historic property . . . , the agency or officer shall advise the department [of land and natural resources] and allow the department an opportunity for review of the effect of the proposed project on historic properties . . . , especially those listed on the Hawai'i register of historic places. The proposed project *shall not be commenced . . . until the department shall have given its written concurrence.*" [emphasis added]

HRS §343-5 Environmental Assessment, states that an EA is required for any proposed construction that uses a property designated on the National or Hawai'i Register of Historic Places, and that an Environmental Impact Statement shall be required if the proposed action may have a significant effect.

As it applies to historic properties, “significant effect” is usually interpreted as an “adverse effect” as defined by 36 CFR 800.5, including but not limited to:

- physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- alteration of the property that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties;
- change of the character of the property’s use or of physical features within the property’s setting that contribute to its historic significance.

Therefore, if the proposed “renovations” of Thomas Square would create an adverse effect on the historic features, character, significance or integrity of the historic property, that action would both trigger an Environmental Impact Statement for the project, and require the written concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources before it could proceed.

INTERESTS OF HISTORIC HAWAI‘I FOUNDATION

Historic Hawai‘i Foundation is a member-based not-for-profit organization established in 1974 to encourage the preservation of buildings, sites, structures, objects and communities that are significant to the history of Hawai‘i.

Recently, Historic Hawai‘i Foundation (HHF) has engaged in projects and programs to protect and enhance the historic character of Thomas Square. These actions include:

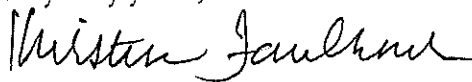
- Including Thomas Square as a case study for field work conducted as part of the “Introduction to Cultural Landscapes Workshop” in Honolulu, September 2010. The workshop was a collaboration between Historic Hawai‘i Foundation, the American Society of Landscape Architects Hawai‘i Chapter, and the U.S. National Park Service. The field notes and report of proceedings are available on request.
- History of Hawaii’s landscape architecture of the 20th century in HHF’s Hawai‘i Modernism Context Study, November 2011, which includes discussion of the restoration of the Thomas Square fountain and the addition of the comfort station, and the contributions of Thompson & Thompson and Walters to the field of landscape architecture. Report is available upon request, and online at <http://historichawaii.org/resource-center-2/library/>
- In 2014-2015, Historic Hawai‘i Foundation participated in stakeholder and neighborhood alliance meetings regarding the “restoration” of Thomas Square and plans for a Blaisdell arts and culture district. However, the presentations from the planning staff and consultants changed from an emphasis on historic “restoration” to instead focus on “renovation” or “revitalization.” The presentations notably excluded references to preserving and protecting the historic design and character-defining features, and instead promoted insensitive designs such as cross-park bike paths, removing trees, removing the central fountain, adding perimeter planters, and considering other permanent installations that may not be compatible with the historic features. In addition, some planning concepts have included a complete reworking of the park to include such commercial activities as food trucks, shops

or cafes. HHF voiced strong opposition to concepts that would adversely affect or erase the historic character or features.

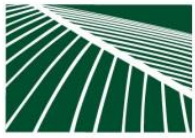
- HHF submitted written comments (July 25, 2014) to the City & County of Honolulu that recommended that any plans for the Thomas Square/Blaisdell Center area include:
 1. An explicit and specific statement of intent, objectives and recommendations to preserve and appropriately use historic properties. This includes complying with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties;
 2. A commitment that any development, infrastructure or permanent change that affects the character-defining features of historic resources needs to be compatible with and sensitive to the historic character, especially avoidance of any demolition, incompatible additions or exterior changes that affect the form, mass, scale, materials, architectural detailing, setting, feeling, association, workmanship or other aspects of integrity. For example, Thomas Square's landscape design by Thompson & Thompson should be restored rather than erased. This includes reinstalling the coral walkways, removing the box planters on the perimeter, replacing the lost trees, and not installing a cross-park bike path.
- In August 2014, HHF notified the City & County of Honolulu that Thomas Square was selected as one of the Most Endangered Historic Places in Hawai'i. It was included as one of eight threatened historic properties in the November 2014 issue of HONOLULU Magazine. The list of threatened historic sites is an annual program of Historic Hawai'i Foundation, in cooperation with HONOLULU Magazine and the State Historic Preservation Division. The article includes a variety of sites that represent the diversity of Hawaii's built heritage. The endangered places list lets community members know about places that are historically significant but that are threatened in some way. Thomas Square was selected as one of the best opportunities for preservation this year. The historic property was included in this public call to action because it may be endangered but has a good chance for survival and reuse.

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in the pre-assessment consultation for Thomas Square, and would also request the opportunity to discuss the specific elements of plans for the "renovation." Historic Hawai'i Foundation believes that there are many opportunities for sensitive, harmonious and compatible improvements to the park that would both perpetuate the historic elements and provide for contemporary use. Preservation standards and guidelines do not eliminate any change; in fact, the standards for rehabilitation provide direction for updating and modifying historic resources to support current needs. We would be happy to assist with that analysis and effort.

Very truly yours,



Kiersten Faulkner, AICP
Executive Director



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

October 8, 2016

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Historic Hawai'i Foundation
680 Iwilei Road, Suite 690
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Ms. Faulkner,

Thank you for your organization's letter dated June 4, 2015, regarding the pre-assessment consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we appreciate the information provided in your letter and in response, have made adjustments to the Master Plan.

We value your participation in the environmental review process and your ongoing dialogue with the City and County of Honolulu through the planning process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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Honolulu Museum of Art

May 28, 2015

PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813-3484

Dear Ms. Cullison,

Thank you for your letter dated May 19, 2015 about the pre-assessment of the renovation of Thomas Square. As Director of the Honolulu Museum of Art, I am very interested in being involved in the process as a stakeholder. The Honolulu Museum is located on one side of the park and the Honolulu Museum of Art School is on the other side of the park. We serve over 300,000 guests a year.

It is the museum's opinion that the renovation of the park be of the highest quality, and first must address infrastructure issues. Included in this would be paths, fountain renovation (or transformation into a splash pad), bathroom renovation (in a manner that is not industrial but civil, like a Starbucks bathroom), tree trimming and planting, lighting and putting utilities underground. It would also be paramount that there is a realistic plan for park maintenance. This set of priorities does not prevent future further development, such as a coffee stand and a bandstand, but we strongly believe that the basic needs should be first done at a world-class level. This set of priorities is based upon opinions solicited from our over 10,000 active members.

Please let us know how we can help. In the future, when the basics are done, the museum will take an active roll in helping place truly world-class public art in the newly renovated park.

Sincerely,



Stephan Jost
Director
Honolulu Museum of Art

Honolulu Museum of Art
900 S Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96814
808-532-8700

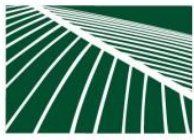
www.honoluluuseum.org

Honolulu Museum of Art
Spalding House
2411 Makiki Heights Drive

Honolulu Museum of Art
First Hawaiian Center
999 Bishop Street

Honolulu Museum of Art
School
1111 Victoria Street

Honolulu Museum of Art
Doris Duke Theatre
Entrance on Kinau Street



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October 8, 2016

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MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
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Allison Wong, Interim Director
Honolulu Museum of Art
900 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96814

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU‘A,
HONOLULU, O‘AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Ms. Wong,

Thank you for your organization’s letter dated May 28, 2015, regarding the pre-assessment consultation for Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) and your comments of support.

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the project and your organization’s preference to address infrastructure issues first.

The plan, as proposed, includes infrastructure improvements including reconstruction of the restroom and walkways, undergrounding of utilities, and landscape improvements. Because this plan is a long-range document, the plan also includes elements anticipated to be developed over several years, including a bandstand and rehabilitation of the central fountain.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

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Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

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Obedience Training Club of Hawai'i, Inc.

Member: American Kennel Club and Association of Obedience Clubs & Judges, Inc.

518 Hao Street
Honolulu, Hi 96821
June 16, 2015

PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hi 96813-3484

To Whom It May Concern:

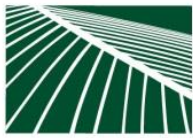
I am writing on behalf of the Obedience Training Club of Hawaii regarding the planned renovation of Thomas Square Park. Our club uses the park to hold Licensed Obedience and Rally Trials every year on the 4th Sunday in the months of February, May, August and November on the quadrant bordered by Beretania and Victoria Streets. Any closure or major digging up of this area will severely impact our ability to use the park for our trials. We would need the City to find us an alternate park in Honolulu that allows dogs, has adequate parking, clean bathrooms and an area close to where we set up our rings, tents and other required equipment, and also where the delivery service can drop off our equipment our storage container. We need a flat, grassy area the size of the current Beretania/Victoria quadrant. Our shows are booked a year in advance, and judges from the mainland are hired to officiate at our events. Date changes are dependent on the American Kennel Club who licenses our trials, and the judges, who officiate. Any change would require us to pay for airline change fees, or find new judges, which is no easy task because the judge pool is not that large, most are booked more than a year in advance to judge at venues all over the US and some internationally. Our club has held 229 Licensed Obedience Trials, more than any other club in the entire country. We hold these shows for the benefit of our members and the general public who wish to earn obedience titles, which reflect commitment to the training of our canine companions.

Many years ago, when Thomas Square was last renovated, we were able to use State property to hold our shows. This is no longer a viable option, because the State does not want animals involved on their property. Also, the charge to rent a space from the State is at least \$50 per hour, not including use of restrooms and parking. We are already taking a loss on every show we hold, so rental is not something we could afford. Raising our entry fees much higher than they already are would cause a reduction in the of number entrants, which would negate any fee increase.

We are concerned that all dog activities would be severely restricted, because we are only one of many dog clubs that regularly use Thomas Square for dog events.

Sincerely,

Christine Inouye
Corresponding Secretary



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

October 8, 2016

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1719 Haleloke Street
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-1553
Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

Christine Inouye
Corresponding Secretary
Obedience Training Club of Hawai'i, Inc.
518 Hao Street
Honolulu, HI 96821

SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A, HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)

Dear Ms. Inouye,

Thank you for your organization's letter dated June 16, 2015, regarding pre-assessment consultation for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge your comments about the project and provide the following response.

We acknowledge that your club uses the park to hold Licensed Obedience and Rally Trials four times a year in the quadrant of the park bordered by Beretania and Victoria Streets, and that any closure or major digging up of this area could potentially impact your ability to use the park for these trials. We also acknowledge your concern that all dog activities could be severely restricted by the renovation. In the renovation plans for the park, space will be allowed for the continuation of on-going permitted activities, such as cultural celebrations, plant shows, and dog shows (such as by the Aloha State Sporting Dog Association and the Obedience Training Club of Hawai'i, Inc.). The information and comments your organization has provided will be included in the Draft EA.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

O:\Job30\3044.01 Thomas Square Renovation\EA\Pre-Consultation\Pre-Consultation Responses\Obedience Training Club of Hawaii Inc-reponse.docx

Catie Cullison

From: Candice Wessinger <CWessinger@ywcaoahu.org>
Sent: Thursday, May 21, 2015 3:09 PM
To: Catie Cullison
Cc: Noriko Namiki
Subject: Pre-Assessment for Thomas Square Park

Catie,

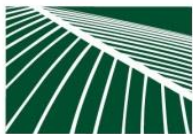
Noriko gave me the letter regarding the “Pre-assessment Consultation for Thomas Square Park”.

We read through the letter and we do not think that a renovation of Thomas Square Park would affect any existing or proposed projects that we have underway.

Will this email suffice, or would you like me to prepare a letter?

Thank you,

Candice Wessinger
YWCA of O’ahu
695-2619



PBR HAWAII

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

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ROY TAKEMOTO
Managing Director - Hilo

SCOTT MURAKAMI, ASLA, LEED®AP
Associate

DACHENG DONG, LEED®AP
Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
Associate

October 8, 2016

Rhonda Jones
Chief Operations Officer
YWCA of O'ahu
1040 Richards Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

**SUBJECT: PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION FOR THOMAS SQUARE
PARK RENOVATION, LOCATED IN KULAOKAHU'A,
HONOLULU, O'AHU (TAX MAP KEY 2-4-001:001)**

Dear Ms. Jones,

Thank you for your organization's comments via e-mail dated May 21, 2015, regarding pre-consultation assessment for the Thomas Square Park Renovation Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As the planning consultant for the City and County of Honolulu, we acknowledge that the renovation of Thomas Square Park would not affect existing or proposed YWCA projects that are underway.

We value your participation in the environmental review process. Your letter will be included in the Draft EA.

Sincerely,

Catie Cullison, AICP
Senior Associate

Cc: Chris Dacus, City and County of Honolulu

HONOLULU OFFICE

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HILO OFFICE

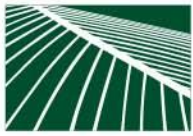
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APPENDIX A-4:
SHPD CONSULTATION
MEETINGS

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MEETING NOTES

PRINCIPALS

THOMAS S. WITTEN, ASLA
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President

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MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA
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HILO OFFICE
1719 Haleloke Street
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-1553
Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

DATE: June 15, 2015; Finalized July 1, 2015

MEETING DATE: June 12, 2015

PRESENT: Susan Lebo / SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
Kaiwi Yoon / SHPD Architecture Branch Chief
Jordan Dildy / DPP Urban Design Branch
Sery Berhanu / DPP Urban Design Branch
George Atta / DPP Director
Art Challacombe / DPP Deputy Director
Chris Dacus / Exec. Assistant of Historic Parks & Projects
Russell Chung / PBR Principal - Landscape Architecture
Catie Cullison / PBR Associate - Planning

DISTRIBUTION: Attendees

SUBJECT: Thomas Square Renovation SHPD Pre-Consultation Meeting

The purpose of this meeting was to meet with SHPD archaeological and architectural divisions to discuss the Thomas Square Renovation project; share some preliminary project concepts; and gain an understanding of SHPD's role and suggestions as the Environmental Assessment process commences.

Catie Cullison walked through a brief summary of the key point of significance, the Restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1843.

The group then reviewed a series of historic plans beginning with the park's dedication in 1850, 1883 layout by Sterling, addition of banyan trees from Ainahou by Cleghorn, 1887 bandstand, the 1932 regrade by Catherine Jones Richards and Robert Thompson; the emphasis on the Young Street axis by Walters; as well as the tree installation which does not follow any of the plans.

Catie shared some images of current conditions and went over the project goals: 1) to honor the Restoration; 2) to make it central to the arts district in both form and function; 3) to make it welcoming to all people. Key elements are proposed to support these goals including: inclusion of a Hawaiian flag; representation of Kauikeouli; bandstand; removal of the fountain; add outdoor seating opportunities; incorporate a splash pad; and continuation of open spaces to allow on-going events like Lā Ho'iho'e Ea.

The group then reviewed a 10-point plan that represents the City's direction forward with the park, incorporating the above elements.

June 12, 2015

Meeting Notes: Thomas Square Park Renovation SHPD Pre-Consultation Meeting

Page 2 of 2

Chris Dacus expanded on the plan describing how elements within the park will be reflective of the Victorian time (i.e. bandstand, lighting); the flag pole is envisioned to be wood, with a large Hawaiian flag, sculptures of Kamehameha and Admiral Thomas will be included; that the splash pad will replace the fountain at the center of the Banyans; that paths will be paved; that the King Street cycletrack will be incorporated into the park's design; and that a single stall comfort station will be constructed in lieu of the existing bathroom which is known for safety problems.

Comments/discussion relating to historic architecture:

Catie inquired as to SHPD's recommendations for supporting the event-focus National Register Designation rather than the physical form? The group discussed ideas like potential removal of the fountain and mock orange hedge, and how these features are described in the National Register nomination, but not described as part of the significance statement. The group also discussed ideas about how to elevate the Restoration as the central message to the design.

Kaiwi Yoon noted that the inclusion of a Hawaiian flag makes a powerful statement. He shared the challenges of restoration and latching on to a certain time period. The past has many layers; the restoration being only one point in time. He also referenced the unification battles of Kamehameha as well as earlier cultural reference and implied a reference back to the Kumulipo. He suggested the use of native plants as a way to support a return to a Hawaiian focus, describing how trees and plants have been witness to the park's evolution to present day and they represent both the past and the future. He agreed to participate in a meeting if arranged, with historic preservation partners.

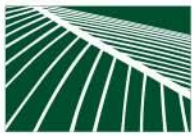
Art Challecombe asked SHPD to help determine if an EA will be sufficient or if an EIS will be triggered.

George Atta suggested that the plan consider street crossings, including a mid-block crossing from the Neal Blaisdell Center. He would like the plan to consider the relationship to the street as well as adjacent properties. Conversion of Victoria Street to pedestrian only or woonerf would expand the park venue and provide opportunities that are not specifically constrained by the historicity of the park. Young Street provides similar opportunities that should be considered.

Comments/discussion relating to archaeological resources:

Susan Lebo inquired about pathways and if it is known from which direction the Kauikeouli and his entourage arrived. Russell indicated that the research has been inconclusive on that point. Reenactments of the event have had the King coming from the direction of Kawaihou. She also suggested that placing a restroom at that entry would be inappropriate. She also inquired about if there is a tourism sign (metal Kamehameha signs prepared by Hawai'i Visitor's Bureau).

Due to time constraints, the meeting concluded, but discussion regarding archaeological resources continued. The 1932 grading of the site was discussed. Dr. Lebo suggested providing research evidence of the ground disturbance to determine where the coral layer is and use that information to either develop an argument for monitoring or develop a strategy for architectural inventory survey. If monitoring only is pursued, Dr. Lebo suggested presenting the strategy to the O'ahu Island Burial Council. She cautioned that the site is within the Walmart decision area.



MEETING NOTES

PRINCIPALS

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HILO OFFICE
1719 Haleloke Street
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-1553
Tel/Cel: (808) 315-6878

DATE: July 1, 2015

MEETING DATE: June 26, 2015

PRESENT: Kiersten Faulkner / Historic Hawai'i Foundation ED
Kaiwi Yoon / SHPD Architecture Branch Chief
Anna Broverman / SHPD Architectural Historian
Chris Dacus / Exec. Assistant of Historic Parks & Projects
Russell Chung / PBR Principal - Landscape Architecture
Tom Schnell / PBR Principal - Planning
Catie Cullison / PBR Associate - Planning

DISTRIBUTION: Attendees

SUBJECT: Thomas Square Renovation Historic Hawai'i Foundation Pre-Consultation Meeting

The purpose of this meeting was to meet with Historic Hawai'i Foundation and SHPD architectural division to discuss the Thomas Square Renovation project; share some preliminary project concepts; and gain an understanding of HHF/SHPD's role and suggestions as the Environmental Assessment process commences.

Catie Cullison walked through a brief summary of the key point of significance, the Restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1843.

The group then reviewed a series of historic plans beginning with the park's dedication in 1850, 1883 layout by Sterling, addition of banyan trees from Ainahou by Cleghorn, 1887 bandstand, the 1932 regrade by Catherine Jones Richards and Robert Thompson; the emphasis on the Young Street axis by Walters; as well as the tree installation which does not follow any of the plans.

Catie shared some images of current conditions and went over the project goals: 1) to honor the Restoration; 2) to make it central to the arts district in both form and function; 3) to make it welcoming to all people. Key elements are proposed to support these goals including: inclusion of a Hawaiian flag; representation of Kauikeouli; bandstand; removal of the fountain; add outdoor seating opportunities; incorporate a splash pad; and continuation of open spaces to allow on-going events like Lā Ho'iho'e Ea.

The group then reviewed a 10-point plan that represents the City's direction forward with the park, incorporating the above elements.

Plan comments from Kiersten Faulkner:

- Does the ASLA 2000 plan reference the British Jack?
- Has the project team interviewed Julie Walters (wife of George Walters)? She may have insights into his design intent.

July 1, 2015

Meeting Notes: Thomas Square Park Renovation HHF/SHPD Pre-Consultation Meeting

Page 2 of 2

Plan comments from Kiersten Faulkner (continued):

- Clarifications on the two plans shown – is the 10-point plan the first phase and the more developed plan future phases. Answer: 10-point plan is the current direction for the park plan in total. It has evolved from the more developed plan.
- Positive reaction to plan evolution in general from the more developed to less developed. Kiersten noted that the simpler approach is more appropriate.
- Positive to the City's commitment to invest in a park that is important to Hawai'i history.
- The plan and supporting materials should identify the historic elements and defining characteristics of the park.
- Positive reaction to elimination of Young Street bicycle route through park. Questions about Victoria and Ward sidewalk widths and if they would allow for bicycles. To be resolved.
- Secretary of the Interior Standards discussion: maintain as much historic fabric as you have, anything new or rehabilitated should be compatible and evaluated for compatibility. A rehabilitation is a modern use of a place; to work with what you have.
- No adverse effect is the best outcome.
- Specialty Paving: Noted that specialty paving should be compatible and harmonious – something reminiscent of coral paths may be appropriate.
- Trees: Are any of the trees eligible for the Exceptional Tree list?
- Fountain: could it be kept or modified? If it was a place originally designed for cooling and refreshment, how can it be adapted for a modern use? Can it be adapted without the addition of additional exterior equipment?
- Lighting: design of the fixture is important and effects can be analyzed.
- Commercial activity: Cautioned that structures for commercial uses could turn the park into a place that could be anywhere else in the city.
- Bandstand: Concern about a large structure in the park and that it won't be compatible with the Secretary of the Interior Standards. Discussion revolved around the fact that the earliest park improvements included a bandstand. The issue was left unresolved.
- Art in the Park: Encouraged plan to allow for temporary art, and set guidelines for permanence, duration. Permanent statuary was not desired.

Process comments from Kaiwi Yoon:

- Consider interfacing with OHA, the discussion relative to governance will be informative.
- The site is significant relative to National Register Criteria A and B (associated with events and lives of significant persons)
- SHPD will need plans for review – then they can provide official reaction; important to define whether the plans are rehabilitation or restoration.
- Noted that an exemption will be tricky.

This is our understanding of the topics discussed and the conclusions reached. Please give PBR HAWAII written notification of any errors or omissions within seven calendar days. Otherwise, this report will be deemed an accurate record and directive.

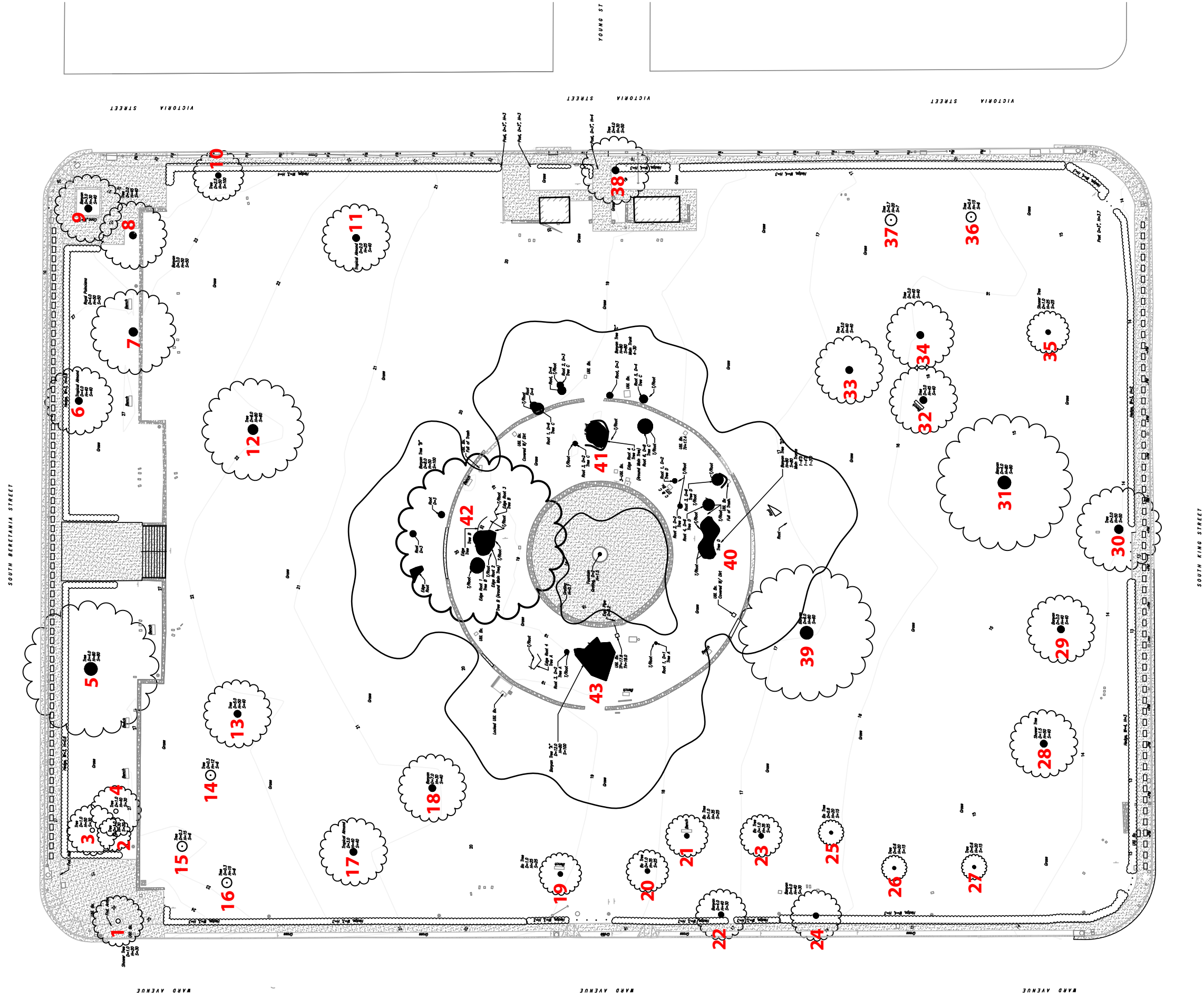
APPENDIX B:

TREE INVENTORY

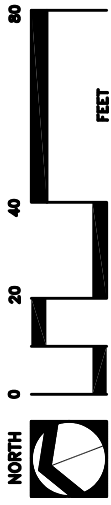
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TREE NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	TRUNK DIAMETER	CANOPY SPREAD	MATURITY				CONDITION			HORTICULTURAL VALUE			TREE RISK (STRUCTURAL)		
						(Please check one)				(Please check one)			(Please check one) Semi-rare = not common or regularly used in our typical landscape plant palette			(Please check one)		
						Juvenile	Semi-Mature	Mature	Over Mature	Poor	Fair	Good	Rare	Semi-Rare	Common	High	Medium	Low
1	<i>Cassia fistula x javanica</i>	Rainbow Shower	25	11	30	X					X						X	
2	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Gold tree	30	9	25	X					X						X	
3	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Gold tree	45	16	30	X					X						X	
4	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Gold tree	45	16	30	X					X						X	
5	<i>Sterculia apetala</i>	Panama	55	44	80		X				X		X				X	
6	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Tropical Almond	30	42	50			X					X			X	X	
7	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Royal Poinciana	35	38	70				X				X		X	X	X	
8	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Ficus benjamina	60	33	60		X				X						X	
9	<i>Ficus</i>	Ficus sp	40	78	50		X			X			X		X	X		
10	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>	Jamaican Dogwood	40	26	40		X			X		X				X		
11	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Tropical Almond	35	32	60		X				X			X			X	
12	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Ficus benjamina	45	57	60			X		X	X			X		X	X	
13	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>	Jamaican Dogwood	40	30	50		X		X			X			X			
14	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame tree	15	3	10	X					X						X	
15	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame tree	20	3	15	X					X						X	
16	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame tree	15	3	10	X					X						X	
17	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Tropical Almond	35	30	60		X			X			X				X	
18	<i>Ficus</i>	Ficus sp	40	77	80		X			X			X				X	
19	<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	Kou	25	12	25	X					X			X			X	
20	<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	Kou	25	12	20	X					X			X			X	
21	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Milo	25	12	25	X					X			X			X	
22	<i>Buddleja saligna</i>	False Olive	35	38	60		X				X			X			X	
23	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Milo	25	12	25	X					X			X			X	
24	<i>Buddleja saligna</i>	False Olive	35	36	60		X				X			X			X	
25	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Milo	20	8	20	X					X			X			X	
26	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>	Leopard tree	25	8	20	X					X	X					X	
27	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>	Leopard tree	25	8	20	X					X	X					X	
28	<i>Samanea Saman</i>	Monkeypod	35	18	40	X					X			X			X	
29	<i>Buddleja saligna</i>	False Olive	35	30	50		X				X			X			X	
30	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	False Wiliwili	45	28	30		X				X			X			X	
31	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Ficus benjamina	35	62	120		X				X			X			X	
32	<i>Samanea Saman</i>	Monkeypod	25	12	20	X					X			X			X	
33	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	False Wiliwili	35	32	40		X				X			X			X	
34	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>	Jamaican Dogwood	30	34	40		X			X		X				X		
35	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>	Jamaican Dogwood	30	36	40		X			X		X				X		
36	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>	Leopard tree	15	4	10	X					X	X					X	
37	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>	Leopard tree	20	6	15	X					X	X					X	
38	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>	West Indian Elm	40	40	30		X				X	X			X	X		
39	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Chinese Banyan	35	58	90		X				X			X			X	
40	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Indian Banyan	60	25 feet	100		X	X			X			X			X	
41	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Indian Banyan	60	15 feet	100		X	X			X			X			X	
42	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Indian Banyan	60	25 feet	100		X	X			X			X			X	
43	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Indian Banyan	60	20 feet	100		X	X		X		X			X		X	

TREE NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	TRANSPLANTABLE		TRANSPLANT DIFFICULTY			MAINTENANCE LEVEL			DISEASE SUSCEPTIBILIY			COMMENTS-RECOMMENDED ACTION (Transplant, Remove, Prune, etc.)	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
		(Please check one)		(Please check one)			(Please check one)			(Please check one)				
		Yes	No	Hard	Medium	Easy	High	Average	Low	High	Average	Low		
1	<i>Cassia fistula x javanica</i>	X				X			X					
2	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	X			X			X			X		Asymmetric, shaded by adjacent Gold trees	Goldenrain Tree; Pride of India
3	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	X			X			X			X			
4	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	X			X			X			X			
5	<i>Sterculia apetala</i>		X	X				X			X			
6	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>		X	X				X			X		Large lower trunk wounds, decay in lower branch connections	Recommend additional assessment along with branch weight reduction pruning Recommend Resistograph testing on the main trunk to assess trunk soundness and branch weight reduction pruning
7	<i>Delonix regia</i>		X	X				X		X			Termite and twig bore damage on makai side of trunk	
8	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>		X	X				X		X			Lobate lac scale susceptible	
9	<i>Ficus</i>		X	X				X		X			Asymmetric structure, shaded by adjacent Ficus tree, growing in planter	
10	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>		X	X				X		X			Asymmetric, pruned away from adjacent power lines	
11	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>		X	X				X			X		Lower trunk wounds	
12	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>		X	X				X		X			Asymmetric, major lower branch removed, root damage, decay, conks in trunk, Lobate lac scale (remove)	Candidate for removal
13	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>		X	X				X		X			Poor branch structure, several past branch failures (remove)	
14	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	X			X			X		X			Recent planting, beetle damage on leaves	
15	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	X			X			X		X			Recent planting, beetle damage on leaves	
16	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	X			X			X		X			Recent planting, beetle damage on leaves	
17	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>		X	X				X			X		Lower trunk wounds	
18	<i>Ficus</i>		X	X				X		X			Lobate lac scale, lower trunk wounds	
19	<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	X			X			X			X			
20	<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	X			X			X			X			
21	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	X			X			X			X			
22	<i>Buddleja saligna</i>		X	X				X			X			
23	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	X			X			X			X			
24	<i>Buddleja saligna</i>		X	X				X			X			
25	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	X			X			X			X			
26	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>	X			X			X			X			
27	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>	X			X			X			X			
28	<i>Samanea Saman</i>	X			X			X			X			
29	<i>Buddleja saligna</i>		X	X				X			X			
30	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>		X	X				X			X			
31	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>		X	X				X		X			Lobate lac scale	
32	<i>Samanea Saman</i>	X			X						X			
33	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>		X	X				X			X			
34	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>		X	X				X			X		Lower trunk wounds	
35	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>		X	X				X			X		Large lower trunk wound	
36	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>	X			X			X			X			
37	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>	X			X			X			X			
38	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>		X	X				X			X		Large cavity in lower trunk, decay, codominant stems, cable branches and reduce branch end weight	High traffic area may warrant removal
39	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>		X	X				X		X			Leaf and Gall wasp infestation	Remain on treatment for leaf and stem gall wasp
40	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>		X	X			X				X		Multi trunks aerial roots	
41	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>		X	X			X				X		Multi trunks aerial roots	
42	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>		X	X			X				X		Multi trunks aerial roots	
43	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>		X	X			X				X		Multi trunks aerial roots, decay in lower trunk	Additional assessment with removal of dead and decayed sections, monitor and treat trunk area for termites and bore infestations



TREE NUMBERS | 03 SEPT 2014
THOMAS SQUARE TOPO SURVEY



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APPENDIX C: COST ESTIMATE INFORMATION

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Thomas Square Master Plan

Rough Order of Magnitude 082515

Location Elements Item

Rates Current At August 2015

NOTE: Draft, subject to change. Cost estimates of individual elements were prepared during the planning process to assist in considering alternatives. Some elements may not be included in the Preferred Alternative Master Plan.

Description		Unit	Qty	Rate	Total
1	Site Preparation				
G1010 Site Clearing					
126	Clear and grub	Acre	5.00	\$15,450.00	\$77,250
270	Erosion control	LS	1.00	\$92,700.00	\$92,700
Site Clearing					\$169,950
G2050 Landscaping					
127	Top soil (6" depth)	CY	4,565.00	\$103.00	\$470,195
204	Soil amendment (2" depth)	SF	246,537.00	\$0.46	\$114,270
Landscaping					\$584,465
SITE PREPARATION					\$754,415
2	Irrigation				
G2050 Landscaping					
128	Irrigation	SF	246,537.00	\$3.61	\$888,766
Landscaping					\$888,766
G3010 Water Supply					
208	Allow for water supply connection	LS	1.00	\$2,060.00	\$2,060
Water Supply					\$2,060
IRRIGATION					\$890,826
3	New Lawn				
G2050 Landscaping					
129	Lawn	SF	246,537.00	\$0.65	\$159,978
205	2x (1" layer sand top dress over lawn area)	CY	1,521.00	\$51.50	\$78,331
Landscaping					\$238,309
NEW LAWN					\$238,309
4	Uplight Banyan Trees				
G4020 Site Lighting					
209	Wood pole	EA	16.00	\$1,693.81	\$27,101
210	White LED flood light	EA	32.00	\$1,054.22	\$33,735
211	RGB color changing light	EA	32.00	\$1,504.31	\$48,138
212	DMX control panel	EA	1.00	\$3,269.00	\$3,269
213	Pole mounted motion sensor	EA	8.00	\$491.63	\$3,933
214	Trench/conduit/wire	LF	500.00	\$138.59	\$69,293
Site Lighting					\$185,469

UPLIGHT BANYAN TREES**\$185,469**

5 Flag Pole

G2040 Site Development

130	Concrete with concrete colored banding	SF	3,050.00	\$15.45	\$47,122
131	100' flag pole, including foundation	EA	1.00	\$87,550.00	\$87,550

Site Development**\$134,672****G4020 Site Lighting**

215	Flag pole top light	EA	1.00	\$2,416.00	\$2,416
216	Lighting controller	EA	1.00	\$841.00	\$842
217	Trench/conduit/wire	LF	340.00	\$111.34	\$37,857

Site Lighting**\$41,115****FLAG POLE****\$175,787**

6 Interpretative Display

G2040 Site Development

233	Interpretative display	LS	1.00		
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Site Development**G4020 Site Lighting**

216	Lighting controller	EA	1.00	\$841.00	\$840
217	Trench/conduit/wire	LF	340.00	\$111.34	\$37,857
218	Sign light	EA	3.00	\$1,084.00	\$3,252

Site Lighting**\$41,949****INTERPRETATIVE DISPLAY****\$41,949**

7 New Ward Avenue and Victoria Street Sidewalk

G1020 Site Demolition and Relocations

239	Demolition of existing concrete walkway	SF	5,700.00	\$10.75	\$61,258
240	Demolition of existing concrete curb and gutter	LF	900.00	\$16.12	\$14,509
257	Erosion control	LS	1.00	\$5,374.00	\$5,374

Site Demolition and Relocations**\$81,141****G2010 Roadways**

244	6" Concrete curb & gutter	LF	900.00	\$37.61	\$33,853
258	Traffic control	LS	1.00	\$10,747.00	\$10,747

Roadways**\$44,600****G2030 Pedestrian Paving**

246	Concrete walkway - Victoria Street (10' wide)	SF	4,500.00	\$21.49	\$96,723
248	Concrete walkway - Ward Avenue (12' wide)	SF	5,600.00	\$21.49	\$120,367

Pedestrian Paving**\$217,090****G2050 Landscaping**

127	Top soil (6" depth)	CY	101.00	\$103.00	\$10,403
132	Irrigation	SF	15,402.00	\$3.60	\$55,524
133	Lawn	SF	15,402.00	\$0.65	\$9,994
134	Street tree (F.S.)	EA	19.00	\$1,339.00	\$25,441
135	Root barrier	LF	500.00	\$13.39	\$6,695

204	Soil amendment (2" depth)	SF	5,412.00	\$0.46	\$2,508
205	2x (1" layer sand top dress over lawn area)	CY	95.00	\$51.50	\$4,892
Landscaping					\$115,457
GC General Conditions					
256	Mobilization/demobilization	LS	1.00	\$10,747.00	\$10,747
General Conditions					\$10,747
NEW WARD AVENUE AND VICTORIA STREET SIDEWALK					\$469,035
8	Specialty Pavers at Entrances				
G1020 Site Demolition and Relocations					
260	Erosion control	LS	1.00	\$3,224.00	\$3,224
262	Demolition of existing concrete walkway for park corners and midblock entrances	SF	14,200.00	\$10.75	\$152,608
263	Demolition of existing concrete curb and gutter at corners and midblock entrances	LF	650.00	\$16.12	\$10,478
Site Demolition and Relocations					\$166,310
G2010 Roadways					
261	Traffic control	LS	1.00	\$21,494.00	\$21,494
266	6" Concrete curb and gutter for entry points	LF	650.00	\$37.61	\$24,449
Roadways					\$45,943
G2030 Pedestrian Paving					
136	Stone pavers	SF	23,000.00	\$51.50	\$1,184,500
241	Concrete walkway - entry points (7) minus curb ramps	SF	37,000.00	\$21.49	\$795,280
265	Curb ramps (9)	SF	1,000.00	\$32.24	\$32,241
Pedestrian Paving					\$2,012,021
G4030 Site Communications & Security					
243	Pedestrian push button	EA	1.00	\$10,747.00	\$10,747
Site Communications & Security					\$10,747
GC General Conditions					
259	Mobilization/demobilization	LS	1.00	\$21,494.00	\$21,494
General Conditions					\$21,494
SPECIALTY PAVERS AT ENTRANCES					\$2,256,515
9	Specialty Pavers at Fountain Areas				
G2030 Pedestrian Paving					
137	Stone pavers	SF	12,768.00	\$51.50	\$657,552
249	Concrete walkway - Internal 6' wide and 20' wide at exterior of fountain wall	SF	26,000.00	\$21.49	\$558,845
Pedestrian Paving					\$1,216,397
SPECIALTY PAVERS AT FOUNTAIN AREAS					\$1,216,397
10	Comfort Station				
B1020 Roof Construction					
39	Roof framing and deck	SF	819.00	\$59.74	\$48,927
Roof Construction					\$48,927
B2030 Exterior Doors					
22	Metal security gate to restrooms	EA	2.00	\$1,802.50	\$3,605

23	Metal security gate at service sinks	EA	2.00	\$2,317.50	\$4,635
		Exterior Doors			\$8,240
B3010 Roof Coverings					
149	Metal standing seam roof	SF	819.00	\$18.54	\$15,184
		Roof Coverings			\$15,184
B3020 Roof Openings					
50	Solatubes	EA	2.00	\$1,236.00	\$2,472
		Roof Openings			\$2,472
C1030 Fittings					
17	Toilet partitions including doors	EA	4.00	\$1,339.00	\$5,356
18	Allowance for toilet accessories	EA	2.00	\$1,545.00	\$3,090
		Fittings			\$8,446
C3010 Wall Finishes					
16	Tile at restrooms	SF	734.00	\$25.75	\$18,901
		Wall Finishes			\$18,901
D2010 Plumbing Fixtures					
191	Water closets	EA	4.00	\$1,545.00	\$6,180
192	Urinals	EA	2.00	\$1,236.00	\$2,472
193	Lavatory	EA	6.00	\$1,210.33	\$7,262
194	Service sinks	EA	2.00	\$5,150.00	\$10,300
195	Drinking fountain	EA	1.00	\$1,545.00	\$1,545
		Plumbing Fixtures			\$27,759
E2010 Fixed Furnishings					
24	Stainless steel countertop at service sinks	LF	8.00	\$360.50	\$2,884
		Fixed Furnishings			\$2,884
F2010 Building Elements Demolition					
9	Demolish existing plumbing fixtures	EA	9.00	\$103.00	\$927
10	Demolish existing toilet partitions	LF	36.00	\$15.44	\$556
11	Demolish existing tile wall finish	SF	734.00	\$3.09	\$2,268
27	Allowance for penetrations for new service sinks	EA	2.00	\$515.00	\$1,030
		Building Elements Demolition			\$4,781
		COMFORT STATION			\$137,594
11	British Jack Path				
G2030 Pedestrian Paving					
138	Crushed coral stone (3" depth)	CY	67.00	\$128.75	\$8,626
139	Brick header	LF	1,816.00	\$13.39	\$24,316
		Pedestrian Paving			\$32,942
		BRITISH JACK PATH			\$32,942
12	Site Furnishings				
G2040 Site Development					
231	Benches	EA	20.00	\$1,854.00	\$37,080
232	Trash cans	EA	12.00	\$1,236.00	\$14,832
		Site Development			\$51,912

G4020 Site Lighting

216	Lighting controller	EA	1.00	\$841.00	\$840
217	Trench/conduit/wire	LF	1,430.00	\$111.34	\$159,221
219	Pole light	EA	27.00	\$3,162.59	\$85,390

				Site Lighting	\$245,451
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				SITE FURNISHINGS	\$297,363
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13 New King Street Sidewalk

G1020 Site Demolition and Relocations

237	Erosion control	LS	1.00	\$2,150.00	\$2,150
239	Demolition of existing concrete walkway	SF	2,400.00	\$10.75	\$25,793
240	Demolition of existing concrete curb and gutter	LF	350.00	\$16.12	\$5,642

				Site Demolition and Relocations	\$33,585
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G2010 Roadways

238	Traffic control	LS	1.00	\$5,374.00	\$5,374
244	6" Concrete curb & gutter	LF	350.00	\$37.61	\$13,165

				Roadways	\$18,539
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G2030 Pedestrian Paving

247	Concrete walkway - King Street (9' wide, match existing width)	SF	2,400.00	\$21.49	\$51,584
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				Pedestrian Paving	\$51,584
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G2050 Landscaping

127	Top soil (6" depth)	CY	50.90	\$103.00	\$5,243
140	Irrigation	SF	6,560.00	\$3.61	\$23,649
141	Lawn	SF	6,560.00	\$0.65	\$4,257
142	Street tree (F.S.)	EA	7.00	\$1,339.00	\$9,373
143	Root barrier	LF	168.00	\$13.39	\$2,250
204	Soil amendment (2" depth)	SF	2,745.00	\$0.46	\$1,272
205	2x (1" layer sand top dress over lawn area)	CY	40.00	\$51.50	\$2,060

				Landscaping	\$48,104
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GC General Conditions

236	Mobilization and demobilization	LS	1.00	\$10,747.00	\$10,747
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				General Conditions	\$10,747
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				NEW KING STREET SIDEWALK	\$162,559
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14 Demolish Asphalt Bike Lane off King Street

G1020 Site Demolition and Relocations

267	Demolition of AC pavement	SF	5,000.00	\$8.60	\$42,988
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				Site Demolition and Relocations	\$42,988
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G2010 Roadways

268	Pavement restriping and signage	LS	1.00	\$5,374.00	\$5,374
269	AC repavement	LS	1.00	\$103,000.00	\$103,000

				Roadways	\$108,374
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G2030 Pedestrian Paving

245	Concrete walkway for King Street Bike Lane	SF	5,000.00	\$21.49	\$107,471
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				Pedestrian Paving	\$107,471
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G2050 Landscaping					
127	Top soil (6" depth)	CY	25.10	\$103.00	\$2,585
129	Lawn	SF	1,555.00	\$0.65	\$1,009
134	Street tree (F.S.)	EA	4.00	\$1,339.00	\$5,356
135	Root barrier	LF	88.00	\$13.39	\$1,178
205	2x (1" layer sand top dress over lawn area)	CY	10.00	\$51.50	\$515
206	Irrigation	SF	1,555.00	\$5.15	\$8,008
207	Topsoil (48" depth at new tree locations)	CY	30.00	\$103.00	\$3,090
				Landscaping	\$21,741
G3010 Water Supply					
242	Civil utility improvements (catch basin modification, fire hydrant relocation, etc.)	LS	1.00	\$53,735.00	\$53,735
				Water Supply	\$53,735
G4020 Site Lighting					
234	Streetlight relocation	EA	4.00	\$2,369.00	\$9,476
235	Traffic signal relocation	EA	2.00	\$4,738.00	\$9,476
				Site Lighting	\$18,952
DEMOLISH ASPHALT BIKE LANE OFF KING STREET					\$353,261
16	Bandstand				
A1010 Standard Foundations					
40	Column footings - assume 3.5'x3.5'x2'	EA	5.00	\$1,236.00	\$6,180
47	Wall footings - assume 3.5'x2'	LF	151.80	\$309.00	\$46,906
				Standard Foundations	\$53,086
A1030 Slab on Grade					
14	Slab on grade including base course	SF	818.30	\$15.45	\$12,642
65	Slab on grade including base course - leaf imprinted surface - assume 18" thick	SF	1,092.00	\$28.84	\$31,493
66	Concrete stairs at stage	SF	154.00	\$61.80	\$9,517
				Slab on Grade	\$53,652
B1020 Roof Construction					
76	Concrete slab to roof	SF	1,132.00	\$28.84	\$32,647
77	Curved glulam roof framing	LF	182.00	\$412.00	\$74,984
78	Tie rods between roof framing	LF	210.00	\$10.30	\$2,163
				Roof Construction	\$109,794
B2010 Exterior Walls					
28	Concrete walls	SF	1,668.60	\$56.65	\$94,526
29	Stone veneer	SF	1,032.60	\$61.80	\$63,815
67	Concrete pier at stage - 18"x36"	LF	40.00	\$309.00	\$12,360
74	Decorative metal screen	SF	827.00	\$87.55	\$72,404
81	Textured wood planks - assume 10' height panel at each glulam	SF	100.00	\$46.35	\$4,635
83	Paint to walls	SF	822.00	\$4.12	\$3,387
				Exterior Walls	\$251,127
B2020 Exterior Windows					
69	4'x2' windows at bandstand	EA	6.00	\$988.83	\$5,933
				Exterior Windows	\$5,933

154	DSP, type 2, 12x8 with one card slot	EA	1.00	\$3,476.00	\$3,476
155	Sound mixer, type X	EA	1.00	\$3,937.00	\$3,937
156	Stage box	EA	1.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,800
157	7" touchpanel, wall mounted	EA	1.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,800
158	Control system processor, type x	EA	1.00	\$2,024.00	\$2,024
159	Wireless mic RX with handheld	EA	2.00	\$1,406.00	\$2,812
160	10 port switch, POE, fanless, smart	EA	1.00	\$393.00	\$393
161	Wi-Fi router	EA	1.00	\$450.00	\$450
162	Floor swing rack, 40 RU with zero clearance latch, UPS bracket and XXX (front door)	EA	1.00	\$2,755.00	\$2,755
163	Rolling equipment rack with slant top	EA	1.00	\$990.00	\$990
164	20A power condition, remote controlled	EA	3.00	\$810.00	\$2,430
165	Custom plates and panels, lot	EA	1.00	\$2,024.00	\$2,024
166	Wiring and installation materials, lot	EA	1.00	\$2,475.00	\$2,475
167	Sound reinforcement system installation	LS	1.00	\$31,941.00	\$31,941
168	DMX opto-splitter with RDM, 1x4, DIN rail mountable	EA	1.00	\$483.00	\$483
169	Contact closure, DIN rail mountable	EA	1.00	\$528.00	\$528
170	DIN rail, large NEMA 1 box	EA	1.00	\$259.00	\$259
171	Power supply for NEMA box, 30W	EA	1.00	\$146.00	\$146
172	ACN gateway, 1 DMX output	EA	1.00	\$675.00	\$675
173	iPad with luminaire app	EA	1.00	\$899.00	\$899
174	Architectural control processor with TCP/IP	EA	1.00	\$1,463.00	\$1,463
175	Custom plates and panels, lot	EA	1.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125
176	Wiring and installation materials, lot	EA	1.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125
177	Theatrical lighting installation	LS	1.00	\$3,017.00	\$3,017
178	Par LED	EA	16.00	\$899.88	\$14,398
179	Ellipsoidal LED light engine, multi-color, no lens	EA	10.00	\$2,587.40	\$25,874
180	Lens	EA	10.00	\$225.00	\$2,250
182	Lighting instruments installation	LS	1.00	\$19,134.00	\$19,134
183	Vocal mic	EA	4.00	\$112.50	\$450
184	Instrument mic	EA	8.00	\$112.38	\$899
185	Floor mic stand	EA	12.00	\$78.75	\$945
186	45"-81" boom arm / counterweight	EA	12.00	\$202.50	\$2,430
187	16"-28" boom arm	EA	12.00	\$45.08	\$541
188	Loose equipment installation	LS	1.00	\$2,369.00	\$2,369

Sound & Lighting Equipment

\$159,927

E2010 Fixed Furnishings

71	Plastic laminate countertop	LF	12.00	\$185.42	\$2,225
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Fixed Furnishings

\$2,225

G3010 Water Supply

253	Allow for water and sewer service	LS	1.00	\$20,600.00	\$20,600
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Water Supply

\$20,600

G4020 Site Lighting

217	Trench/conduit/wire	LF	340.00	\$111.34	\$37,857
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Site Lighting

\$37,857

BANDSTAND

\$1,179,030

17	Food Kiosk				
A1010 Standard Foundations					
40	Column footings - assume 3.5'x3.5'x2'	EA	11.00	\$1,236.00	\$13,596
47	Wall footings - assume 3.5'x2'	LF	141.20	\$309.00	\$43,631
Standard Foundations					\$57,227
A1030 Slab on Grade					
14	Slab on grade including base course	SF	805.70	\$15.45	\$12,449
15	Allowance for connection to existing slab on grade	LF	26.00	\$25.77	\$670
Slab on Grade					\$13,119
B1020 Roof Construction					
39	Roof framing and deck	SF	1,166.00	\$59.74	\$69,657
42	Trellis roofing system, cable infills	SF	484.00	\$82.40	\$39,882
43	Trellis roofing system	SF	1,262.00	\$103.00	\$129,985
Roof Construction					\$239,524
B2010 Exterior Walls					
28	Concrete walls	SF	1,203.40	\$56.65	\$68,173
29	Stone veneer	SF	1,818.40	\$61.80	\$112,376
38	Concrete columns - 24"x24"	LF	93.00	\$275.01	\$25,576
46	Allowance for connections to existing walls	LF	32.00	\$25.75	\$824
Exterior Walls					\$206,949
B2020 Exterior Windows					
32	4'x2' service windows at snack bar	EA	2.00	\$989.00	\$1,978
Exterior Windows					\$1,978
B2030 Exterior Doors					
34	Metal security gate to trash area	EA	1.00	\$3,605.00	\$3,605
35	Exterior door, metal, double swing	EA	1.00	\$4,120.00	\$4,120
36	Exterior door, metal, single swing	EA	2.00	\$2,472.00	\$4,944
Exterior Doors					\$12,669
B3010 Roof Coverings					
149	Metal standing seam roof	SF	1,166.00	\$18.54	\$21,618
Roof Coverings					\$21,618
B3020 Roof Openings					
50	Solatubes	EA	2.00	\$1,236.00	\$2,472
Roof Openings					\$2,472
C3010 Wall Finishes					
33	Paint to walls	SF	1,246.20	\$2.57	\$3,209
Wall Finishes					\$3,209
D2010 Plumbing Fixtures					
196	Can wash including piping	EA	1.00	\$5,150.00	\$5,150
197	Kitchen sink including piping	EA	1.00	\$5,150.00	\$5,150
198	Mop sink	EA	1.00	\$1,133.00	\$1,133
200	Floor drain including piping	EA	2.00	\$5,150.00	\$10,300
Plumbing Fixtures					\$21,733
D3040 Distribution Systems					

202	Allowance for HVAC to food kiosk	SF	673.00	\$36.05	\$24,262
		Distribution Systems			\$24,262
D5010 Electrical Service & Distribution					
226	Switch/receptacle	EA	7.00	\$550.71	\$3,855
227	Utility meter/main	EA	1.00	\$3,174.00	\$3,174
228	Panelboard	EA	1.00	\$3,269.00	\$3,269
		Electrical Service & Distribution			\$10,298
D5020 Lighting and Branch Wiring					
225	Lights	EA	3.00	\$728.67	\$2,186
		Lighting and Branch Wiring			\$2,186
E1010 Commercial Equipment					
203	Kitchen equipment - excluded	LS	1.00		Excl.
		Commercial Equipment			Excl.
E2010 Fixed Furnishings					
31	Stainless steel countertop at snack bar	LF	36.00	\$360.50	\$12,978
		Fixed Furnishings			\$12,978
F2010 Building Elements Demolition					
8	Demolish existing columns	EA	3.00	\$257.67	\$773
9	Demolish existing plumbing fixtures	EA	1.00	\$103.00	\$103
11	Demolish existing tile wall finish	SF	336.00	\$3.09	\$1,038
12	Demolish existing wall at maintenance building - assumed CMU	SF	120.00	\$15.45	\$1,854
13	Allowance for miscellaneous demolition (signs & posts, column base, etc)	LS	1.00	\$3,090.00	\$3,090
30	Demolish existing doors	EA	2.00	\$103.00	\$206
		Building Elements Demolition			\$7,064
G2040 Site Development					
49	Entry wall comprised of concrete, EFS, cast stone caps	SF	41.00	\$278.10	\$11,402
147	Large lettering to stone/entry wall (measured elsewhere)	EA	12.00	\$412.00	\$4,944
255	Light piers; concrete w/ cast stone cap	EA	2.00	\$515.00	\$1,030
		Site Development			\$17,376
		FOOD KIOSK			\$654,662
18 Upper Plaza and Amphitheater Stairs					
G1030 Site Earthwork					
189	Embankment	CY	13,000.00	\$32.24	\$419,134
		Site Earthwork			\$419,134
G2040 Site Development					
145	Concrete with concrete colored banding	SF	7,080.00	\$15.45	\$109,386
146	Railings	LF	468.00	\$154.50	\$72,306
147	Large lettering to stone/entry wall (measured elsewhere)	EA	23.00	\$412.00	\$9,476
148	Premium for concrete steps on grade	SF	1,418.00	\$61.80	\$87,632
190	Stone faced walls, including foundation	LF	456.00	\$618.00	\$281,808
		Site Development			\$560,608
G4020 Site Lighting					
216	Lighting controller	EA	1.00	\$841.00	\$842
217	Trench/conduit/wire	LF	340.00	\$111.34	\$37,857

229	Pedestrian pole lights	EA	4.00	\$2,913.75	\$11,655
230	Step lights	EA	12.00	\$1,456.92	\$17,483
Site Lighting					\$67,837
UPPER PLAZA AND AMPHITHEATER STAIRS					\$1,047,579

APPENDIX D:
NATIONAL REGISTER
NOMINATION

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PH0055549

STATE: Hawaii	
COUNTY: Honolulu	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER APR 25 1972	DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:
Thomas Square (80-14-9990)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Bounded by King St., Ward Avenue, S. Beretania St., and Victoria St.

CITY OR TOWN:
Honolulu

STATE Hawaii	CODE 15	COUNTY: Honolulu	CODE 03
------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
State of Hawaii

STREET AND NUMBER:
Department of Land & Natural Resources

CITY OR TOWN:
Honolulu

STATE: Hawaii	CODE 15
-------------------------	-------------------

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Bureau of Conveyances

STREET AND NUMBER:
Tax Office Annex

CITY OR TOWN:
Honolulu

STATE: Hawaii	CODE 15
-------------------------	-------------------

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

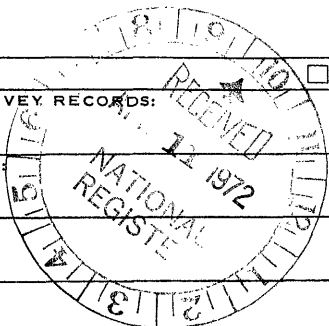
DATE OF SURVEY:

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:	CODE
--------	------



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Hawaii	COUNTY: Honolulu
ENTRY NUMBER APR 25 1972	DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

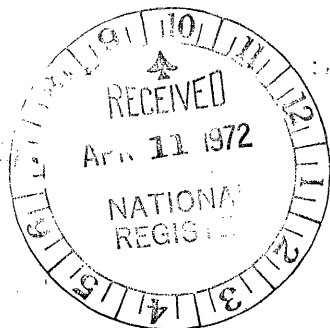
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Thomas Square is approximately 6.5 acres of landscaped lawn across South Beretania Street from the Honolulu Academy of Arts. It offers a green and quiet space to residents and visitors both in the Honolulu Civic Center area.

The park is surrounded by a trimmed mock orange hedge and is planted with many shrubs common to Hawaii. The center of the square is marked by a single fountain spurting 20 ft. in the air and cascading into a surrounding pool. The central area of the park is made cool and shady by the presence of a huge banyan tree. Other areas of the park are shaded by different varieties of banyan, flowering shower trees, and some rare varieties of Hawaiian "fish poison" trees.

The square is bounded on all sides by a wide pedestrian sidewalk allowing the interior space to remain lawn and shaded areas for recreational use.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1843

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In early 1843, Lord George Paulet, representing the British Crown, overstepped his bounds, landed sailors and marines, seized the government buildings in Honolulu and forced the King (Kamehameha III) to cede the Hawaiian kingdom to Great Britain. Paulet raised the British flag and issued a proclamation formally annexing Hawaii to the British Crown. Queen Victoria, on learning the injustice done, immediately sent an envoy to the islands to restore sovereignty to its rightful rulers. The man chosen for this task was Rear Admiral Richard Thomas, and on July 31, 1843, pompous ceremonies were held whereby the Hawaiian Kingdom was restored. It was on the occasion of the restoration that Kamehameha was moved to say, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" -- The life of the land is restored in righteousness. (This statement has since become the official motto of the State of Hawaii.)

From July 31, 1843, the plot of land on which the ceremonies took place was known as Thomas Square. Kamehameha III later officially gave this name to the area and dedicated it as a public park. In 1850, the Privy Council voted to enlarge the square, and in 1925, a Joint Resolution of the legislative session set aside Thomas Square as a public park and placed it under the management of the Park Board of the City and County of Honolulu. It remains this today.

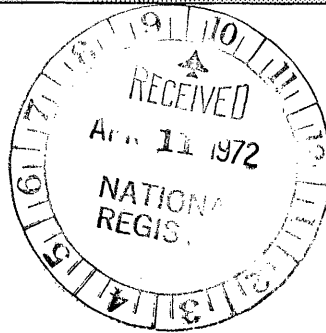
From the time of Captain Cook's discovery (1778) until annexation to the United States (1900), the Hawaiian government was beset with diplomatic problems with other, more powerful nations. On many occasions gunboats were anchored off Honolulu or Lahaina. The incident with Lord Paulet was probably the most outstanding as it is the only one that resulted in the forced take-over of the Hawaiian Kingdom by a foreign power. For this reason, the site of the restoration by Admiral Thomas has special significance. That it is preserved today as a park only enhances its value.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

None



HR
NO
UTM

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	21°	18'	20"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	157°	51'	06"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 6 1/2

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Dorothy Riconda, Historian

ORGANIZATION: Hawaii Register of Historic Places DATE: March 23, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: P. O. Box 621

CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu STATE: Hawaii CODE: 15

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name *Sunao Kido* Title Chairman and Member

Date 3-30-72

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 4/25/72

ATTEST: *William M. ...*
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

APPENDIX E:
GEOTECHNICAL
ENGINEERING
EXPLORATION

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GEOLABS, INC.

Geotechnical Engineering and Drilling Services

December 17, 2015
W.O. 7291-00

**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING EXPLORATION
THOMAS SQUARE RENOVATION PHASE 1
HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAII
W.O. 7291-00 DECEMBER 17, 2015**

**Mr. Russell Chung
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813**

Dear Mr. Chung:

Prepared for

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Geolabs, Inc. is pleased to submit our report entitled "Geotechnical Engineering Exploration, Thomas Square Renovation Phase 1, Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii" prepared in support of the design of the proposed project.

Our work was performed in general accordance with the scope of services outlined in our fee proposal dated October 2, 2015.

Please note that the soil samples recovered during our field exploration (remaining after testing) will be stored for a period of two months from the date of this report. The samples will be discarded after that date unless arrangements are made for a longer sample storage period. Please contact our office for alternative sample storage requirements, if appropriate.

Detailed discussion and specific recommendations for design of the project are contained in the body of this report. If there is any point that is not clear, please contact our office.

THIS WORK WAS PREPARED BY
ME OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION.



Clayton S. Mimura
SIGNATURE
10-16
EXPIRATION DATE
OF THE LICENSE

Very truly yours,

GEOLABS, INC.

Clayton S. Mimura
Clayton S. Mimura, P.E.
President

CSM:TL:mj



GEOLABS, INC.
Geotechnical Engineering and Drilling Services
2006 Kalih Street • Honolulu, HI 96819

Hawaii • California

2006 Kalih Street • Honolulu, Hawaii 96819
Phone: (808) 841-5064 • Facsimile: (808) 847-1749 • E-mail: hawaii@geolabs.net

Hawaii • California

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**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING EXPLORATION
THOMAS SQUARE RENOVATION PHASE 1
HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAII
W.O. 7291-00 DECEMBER 17, 2015**

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Soil Classification Log Key.....	Plate A-0.2
Logs of Borings.....	Plates A-1 thru A-3

W.O. 7291-00

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Hawaii • California

Page i

W.O. 7291-00

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Hawaii • California

Page ii

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our borings generally encountered a thin surface fill layer over volcanic tuff, underlain by cinder sands, coral formation, coralline sandstone and coralline detritus. The surface fill generally consisted of medium dense sandy gravel, extending to depths of about 0.5 to 1.2 feet below the existing ground surface. The near-surface weathered volcanic tuff generally consisted of stiff clayey silt and extended down to about 4 to 5 feet. Below the volcanic tuff, the cinder sands generally consisted of loose to medium dense sand, extending to depths of about 14 to 18.5 feet below the existing ground surface. The cinder sands generally were underlain by slightly to moderately weathered and hard coral formation, slightly to moderately weathered and medium hard to hard sandstone and dense to very dense coralline detritus extending to the maximum the depth explored of about 22 feet.

We encountered groundwater in the borings at depths ranging from about 19 to 20.5 feet below the ground surface at the time of our field exploration. The groundwater levels generally correspond to elevations of about +1.5 to +2.0 feet MSL.

Based on the subsurface conditions encountered at the project site, we believe that the bandstand structure may be supported on a shallow foundation system consisting of spread and/or continuous footings. As an alternative, foundation for support of the bandstand also may consist of thickened-edge slab footings. An allowable bearing pressure of up to 2,500 psf may be used for the design of footings bearing on the recompacted in-situ soils. The allowable bearing pressure is for dead-plus-live loads and may be increased by up to one-third (1/3) when considering temporary wind and/or seismic loads. Based on the structural loads and subsurface conditions, a 2-foot diameter drilled shaft extending to a minimum depth of 7 feet below the ground surface should be used to support the flagpole.

The text of this report should be referred to for detailed discussion and specific recommendations for the design of this project.

END OF SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION 1. GENERAL

1.1 Introduction

This report presents the results of our geotechnical engineering exploration performed for the Thomas Square Renovation Phase 1 project in the Honolulu area on the Island of Oahu, Hawaii. The project location and general vicinity are shown on the Project Location Map, Plate 1.

This report summarizes the findings from our field exploration and laboratory testing and presents our geotechnical recommendations derived from our analyses for the project design. These recommendations are intended for the design the foundations for flagpole and bandstand and site preparation. The findings and recommendations presented herein are subject to the limitations noted at the end of this report.

1.2 Project Considerations

The project site is located between South Beretania, Ward, King and Victoria Streets in Honolulu. The project consists of improvements to the existing park primarily including a flagpole, bandstand, landscape and walkway upgrades. Although the location of the flagpole was not decided when this report was prepared, the project structural engineer provided the following information for our analysis of the foundation design of the flagpole:

- Vertical Load: 1.0 Kip
- Lateral Load at top of drilled shaft: 1.0 Kip
- Overturning Moment at top of drilled shaft: 10.0 Kip-feet

1.3 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of our geotechnical engineering exploration was to obtain an overview of the surface and subsurface conditions at the project site. The subsurface information would be utilized to develop a soil and/or rock data set to formulate geotechnical recommendations to assist in the design of the flagpole and bandstand. To accomplish this, we conducted an exploration program consisting of the following tasks and work efforts:

SECTION 1. GENERAL

1. Research and review of available in-house soils and boring data in the project vicinity.
2. Application for excavation clearance (OneCall).
3. Application for a permit to drill in the park.
4. Coordinate of boring stake-out and utility clearance by our engineer/geologist.
5. Mobilization and demobilization of a truck-mounted drill rig along with operators to and from the project site.
6. Drilling and sampling of three boreholes to depths of about 20 feet below the existing ground surface.
7. Coordination of the field exploration and logging of the borings by our field engineer or geologist.
8. Laboratory testing of selected soil samples obtained during the field exploration as an aid in classifying the materials and evaluating their engineering properties.
9. Analyses of the field and laboratory data to formulate geotechnical findings and recommendations to assist in the foundation design of the flagpole and bandstand.
10. Preparation of this report summarizing our work and presenting our findings and recommendations.
11. Coordination of our overall work on the project by our senior engineer.
12. Quality assurance and client/design team consultation by our principal engineer.
13. Miscellaneous work efforts, such as drafting, word processing, and clerical support.

Detailed descriptions of our field exploration and the Logs of Borings are presented in Appendix A. Results of the laboratory tests performed on selected samples retrieved from our field exploration are presented in Appendix B.

END OF GENERAL

SECTION 2. SITE CHARACTERIZATION

2.1 Regional Geology

The Island of Oahu was built by the extrusion of basalt and basaltic lava from the Waianae and Koolau shield volcanoes. The older Waianae Volcano is estimated to be middle to late Pliocene in age and forms the bulk of the western one-third of the island. The younger Koolau Volcano is estimated to be late Pliocene to early Pleistocene in age and forms the majority of the eastern two-thirds of the island. As volcanic activity in the Waianae Volcano ceased, lava flows from the Koolau Volcano banked against its eroded eastern slope forming a broad plateau, now known as the Schofield Plateau.

The project site is located on the southern flank of the Koolau Volcano and on the coastal plain of Southern Oahu. Therefore, the geomorphology and subsurface condition in the area are directly related to the glacio-eustatic fluctuations of the sea level during the Pleistocene Epoch and the genesis of the Honolulu Coastal Plain. The coastal plain was built on the eroded flanks of the Koolau Volcano. The coastal plain was built by extensive accumulation of alluvium derived from erosion of the volcano, interbedded with coral reefs and associated deposits.

During the Pleistocene Epoch, sea levels fluctuated in response to the cycles of continental glaciation. Most of the coastal plains were developed during Pleistocene Epoch when the sea levels fluctuated significantly. As the glaciers grew and advanced, less water was available to fill the oceanic basins such that sea levels fell below the present stands of the sea. When the glaciers melted and receded, an excess of water became available such that the sea levels rose to above the present sea level.

The processes of erosion and deposition were affected by these glacio-eustatic sea level fluctuations. When the sea level was low, the erosional base level was correspondingly lower, and valleys were carved to depths below the present sea level. When the sea level was high, the erosional base level was raised such that sediments accumulated at higher elevations.

The subsurface conditions at the site are dominated by fossil Pleistocene Age coral/algal reef deposit and related deposits, which are intercalated with terrigenous

SECTION 2. SITE CHARACTERIZATION

sediments, laid during the higher stands of the sea. Therefore, the project site generally is underlain by deposits consisting of weathered volcanic tuff and cinder deposits over calcareous sediments and formations.

2.2 Site Description

The project site is located between South Beretania, Ward, King and Victoria Streets in Honolulu on the Island of Oahu, Hawaii. The project site is shown on the Site Plan, Plate 2.

The project site is covered with a grass lawn and many mature trees. A fountain is located in the center of the park with concrete walkways leading to the fountain.

The topography of the site is generally level with existing ground surface elevations ranging between about +21.0 to +22.0 feet Mean Sea Level (MSL) according to Google Earth. In addition, the upper terrace is about 5.0 feet above the park area with existing ground surface elevation of about +27.0 feet MSL.

2.3 Subsurface Conditions

We explored the subsurface conditions at the project site by drilling and sampling three borings, designated as Boring Nos. 1 through 3, extending to depths of about 20.6 and 22.0 feet below the existing ground surface. It should be noted that Boring No. 1 is located at the upper terrace and the ground elevation is about 5.0 feet higher than that of Boring Nos. 2 and 3. The approximate boring locations are shown on the Site Plan, Plate 2.

Our borings generally encountered a thin surface fill layer over weathered volcanic tuff, underlain by cinder sands, coral formation, coralline sandstone and coralline detritus. The surface fill generally consisted of medium dense sandy gravel, extending to depths of about 0.5 to 1.2 feet below the existing ground surface. The near-surface weathered volcanic tuff generally consisted of stiff clayey silt and extended down to about 4 to 5 feet. Below the volcanic tuff, the cinder sands generally consisted of loose to medium dense sand, extending to depths of about 14 to 18.5 feet below the existing ground surface. The cinder sands generally were underlain by slightly to moderately weathered and hard coral formation, slightly to moderately weathered and

SECTION 2. SITE CHARACTERIZATION

medium hard to hard sandstone and dense to very dense coralline detritus extending to the maximum depth explored of about 22 feet.

We encountered groundwater in the borings at depths ranging from about 19 to 20.5 feet below the ground surface at the time of our field exploration. The groundwater levels generally correspond to elevations of about +1.5 to +2.0 feet MSL. However, groundwater levels can vary significantly depending on tidal fluctuations, seasonal rainfall, groundwater withdrawal and/or injection, surface water runoff and other factors.

Detailed descriptions of the materials encountered in the drilled borings during our field exploration are presented on the Logs of Borings in Appendix A. The results of the laboratory tests performed on selected soil samples are presented in Appendix B.

END OF SITE CHARACTERIZATION

SECTION 3. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our borings generally encountered a thin surface fill layer over weathered volcanic tuff, underlain by cinder sands, coral formation, coralline sandstone and coralline detritus. The surface fill generally consisted of medium dense sandy gravel, extending to depths of about 0.5 to 1.2 feet below the existing ground surface. The near-surface weathered volcanic tuff generally consisted of stiff clayey silt and extended down to about 4 to 5 feet. Below the volcanic tuff, the cinder sands generally consisted of loose to medium dense sand, extending to depths of about 14 to 18.5 feet below the existing ground surface. The cinder sands generally were underlain by slightly to moderately weathered and hard coral formation, slightly to moderately weathered and medium hard to hard sandstone and dense to very dense coralline detritus extending to the maximum depth explored of about 22 feet.

We encountered groundwater in the borings at depths ranging from about 19 to 20.5 feet below the ground surface at the time of our field exploration. The groundwater levels generally correspond to elevations of about +1.5 to +2.0 feet MSL.

Based on our field exploration and laboratory tests, we believe that the bandstand structure may be supported on a shallow foundation system consisting of spread and/or continuous footings. As an alternative, foundation for support of the bandstand also may consist of thickened-edge slab footings. An allowable bearing pressure of up to 2,500 psf may be used for the design of footings bearing on the recompacted in-situ soils. The allowable bearing pressure is for dead-plus-live loads and may be increased by up to one-third ^(1/3) when considering temporary wind and/or seismic loads. Based on the structural loads and subsurface conditions, a 2-foot diameter drilled shaft extending to a minimum depth of 7 feet below the ground surface should be used to support the flagpole. Detailed discussion and recommendations for design of foundations, pavement design, site preparation, and other geotechnical aspects of the project are presented in the following sections.

3.1 Drilled Shaft Foundation

Based on the structural loads and subsurface conditions, we recommend using a 2-foot diameter drilled shaft extending to a minimum depth of 7 feet below the ground surface for support of the flagpole.

The flagpole foundation would derive vertical support principally from skin friction between the flagpole foundation and the surrounding soils. A net allowable compressive load capacity of up to 4.0 kips may be used for dead-plus live loads and may be increased by one-third ^(1/3) for the transient loads, such as wind or seismic forces.

The lateral load resistance of drilled shaft is a function of the stiffness of the surrounding soil, the stiffness of the drilled shaft, allowable deflection at the top of the drilled shaft, and the induced moment in the drilled shaft. The lateral load analyses were performed using the program LPILE 2015 for Windows, which is a microcomputer adaptation of a finite difference, laterally loaded deep foundation program developed and maintained by Ensoft, Inc. The program solves for deflection and bending moment along a deep foundation under lateral loads as a function of depth. The analysis was carried out with the use of non-linear "p-y" curves to represent soil moduli. The lateral deflection was then computed using the appropriate soil moduli at various depths.

Based on the loading conditions and the subsurface soil condition, the results of our analyses are summarized in the following table.

FOUNDATION ANALYSES FOR 24-INCH DIAMETER AND 7-FOOT LONG DRILLED SHAFT					
Vertical Load	Lateral Load	Overturning Moment	Maximum Horizontal Deflection	Maximum Moment	Depth to Max. Moment
(kips)	(kips)	(kip-ft)	(inches)	(kip-ft)	(feet)
1.0	1.0	10.0	0.3	10.5	1.1

Settlement of the flagpole foundation will result from elastic compression of the shaft and subgrade response of the foundation embedded in the soils encountered at

the site. We anticipate that the total settlements of the flagpole are estimated to be less than 0.5 inch. We believe that a significant portion of the settlement will be elastic and should occur as the loads are applied.

In general, the performance of drilled shaft depends significantly upon the contractor's method of installation and construction procedures. The following conditions would have a significant effect on the effectiveness and cost of the drilled shaft foundation.

The load bearing capacity of drilled shaft depends, to a significant extent, on the friction between the shaft and the cinder sands. Therefore, proper construction techniques especially during the drilling operations are important. The contractor should exercise care in drilling the shaft holes and in placing concrete into the drilled hole.

As previously mentioned, we encountered loose to medium dense cinder sands in the borings. To reduce the potential for caving-in of the drilled holes, temporary casing may be required during the drilled shaft installation. Care should be exercised during removal of the temporary casing to reduce the potential for "necking" of the drilled shaft.

It is imperative that a Geolabs representative is present during construction to observe the drilling and installation of the drilled shaft. Although the drilled shaft design is primarily based on skin friction, the bottom of the drilled hole should be relatively free of loose materials prior to placement of concrete. Therefore, Geolabs' observation of the drilled shaft installation operations is necessary to confirm the assumed subsurface conditions and should be designated a "Special Inspection" item in accordance with Section 1704 of the International Building Code (2006).

3.2 Shallow Foundation

Based on the anticipated subsoil conditions encountered at the project site, we recommend using a shallow foundation system consisting of spread and/or continuous footings for support of the bandstand. As an alternative, foundations for support of the bandstand also may consist of thickened-edge slab footings. An allowable bearing pressure of up to 2,500 pounds per square foot (psf) may be used for the design of

foundations bearing on the recompacted in-situ soils and/or compacted fills. This bearing value is for dead-plus-live loads and may be increased by one-third (1/3) for transient loads, such as those caused by wind or seismic forces. The bottom of footings should be embedded a minimum of 24 inches below the lowest adjacent ground level.

The bottom of footing subgrades should be compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction to provide a relatively firm and smooth bearing surface prior to the placement of reinforcing steel or concrete. If soft and/or loose materials are encountered at the bottom of the footing excavation, the soft or/and loose materials should be over-excavated to expose the firm and unyielding materials, and the excavation should be backfilled with fill materials compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction. Relative compaction refers to the in-place dry density of soil expressed as a percentage of the maximum dry density of the same soil determined in accordance with ASTM D1557.

If the foundations are designed and constructed in accordance with the recommendations presented herein, total footing settlements under the anticipated light structures are estimated to be on the order of less than 1 inch. Differential settlements of adjacent footings supported on similar materials may be approximately 0.5 inches.

Lateral loads acting on the structures may be resisted by friction developed between the bottom of the foundation and the bearing soil and by passive earth pressure developed against the near-vertical faces of the foundation system. A coefficient of friction of 0.40 may be used for footings bearing on the recompacted fill. Resistance due to passive earth pressure may be estimated using an equivalent fluid pressure of 350 pounds per square foot per foot of depth (pcf). This assumes that the soils around the footings are well compacted. Unless covered by pavements or slabs, the passive pressure resistance in the upper 12 inches of soil should be neglected. In addition, the passive pressure resistance should be further reduced for foundations located on slopes.

A Geolabs representative should observe footing excavations prior to the placement of reinforcing steel or concrete to confirm the foundation bearing conditions and the required embedment depths.

3.3 Slabs-On-Grade

As an alternative, foundation for support of the bandstand may consist of thickened-edge slab footings. We anticipate that concrete slabs-on-grade will be required for the construction of the bandstand in this alternative.

We recommend placing a minimum 4-inch thick layer of cushion fill below the slabs to provide more uniform support. The cushion fill should consist of open-graded gravel, such as No. 3 Fine gravel (ASTM C33, No. 67 gradation), which would also serve as a capillary break. To reduce the potential for future moisture infiltration and subsequent damage to floor coverings, an impervious moisture barrier is recommended on top of the cushion layer.

For design of structural slabs, a modulus of subgrade reaction of about 150 pounds per square inch per inch of deflection (pci) may be used for a minimum of 6 inches off compacted aggregate subbase. Where slabs are intended to function as rigid pavements, a minimum slab thickness of 6 inches may be used for preliminary design purposes. Provisions should be made for proper load transfer across the slab joints which are subjected to vehicular traffic.

Concrete walkways should be supported on the existing sandy fill or 6 inches of non-expansive, select granular fill or aggregate subbase, if applicable. The select granular fill or aggregate subbase should be compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction. Crack control joints should be provided at intervals equal to the width of the walkways with expansion joints at right-angle intersections.

The thickened edges of slabs adjacent to unpaved areas should be embedded at least 12 inches below the lowest adjacent finished grade. Areas adjacent to the slab should be backfilled tightly against the slab edges with relatively impervious soils and graded to divert water away from the slab to reduce the potential for water ponding around the foundations and slabs.

3.4 Site Grading

We anticipate that grading work for the project construction will consist of minor cuts and fills less than about 2 feet. In general, a Geolabs representative should monitor the grading operations to observe the site grading operations to evaluate whether undesirable materials are encountered during excavation and to confirm whether the exposed soil/rock conditions are similar to those encountered in our exploration.

At the on-set of earthwork, areas within the contract grading limits should be thoroughly cleared and grubbed. Vegetation, debris, deleterious material, pavements, concrete slabs, and other unsuitable materials should be removed and disposed of properly off-site. After clearing and grubbing, areas within the proposed grading limits should be excavated, where necessary, to the design finished subgrades. In general, the excavated materials may be re-used as a source of fill materials, provided that the materials meet the gradation requirements described in this section of the report and are free of deleterious materials.

The finished subgrades should be proof-rolled with a vibratory drum roller to assist in detecting soft spots. The proof-rolling operations should be conducted under the observation of a Geolabs representative. Soft/loose, weak or yielding areas, disclosed during site preparation operations should be over-excavated to expose firm and/or dense ground. The resulting excavation should be backfilled with select granular fill materials and compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction.

General fill materials should consist of well-graded granular materials generally less than 3 inches in maximum dimension with sufficient fines to prevent the occurrence of voids in the compacted mass. In general, we believe that the excavated on-site soils may be re-used as a source of general fill material at the site provided that the materials are free of vegetation, deleterious materials, and clay lumps and coral/rock fragments greater than 3 inches in maximum dimension.

Where imported material is required as fill, the material should consist of non-expansive select granular material, such as crushed coral, basaltic gravel, or cinder sand. Imported materials should be well graded from coarse to fine with particles no

larger than 3 inches in largest dimension and should contain between 10 and 30 percent particles passing the No. 200 sieve. The imported fill material should have a laboratory CBR value of 20 or more and should have a maximum swell of 1 percent or less when tested in accordance with ASTM D1883. Imported materials should be tested for conformance with these recommendations prior to delivery to the project site for the intended use.

Fill materials should be placed in level lifts not exceeding 8 inches in loose thickness, moisture-conditioned, and compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction. The compaction requirement for fills or backfills below areas subjected to vehicular traffic should be increased to a minimum of 95 percent relative compaction. Relative compaction refers to the in-place dry density of soil expressed as a percentage of the maximum dry density of the same soil established in accordance with ASTM D1557. Compaction should be accomplished by use of sheep-foot rollers, vibratory rollers, or other types of acceptable compaction equipment.

Our field exploration disclosed that the project site is generally underlain by a thin surface fill layer over weathered volcanic tuff, loose to medium dense cinder sands, coral formation, coralline sandstone and coralline detritus. In general, the near-surface volcanic tuff at the site may be excavated with normal heavy excavation equipment, such as excavating with a large backhoe.

The above discussions regarding the rippability of the surface materials are based on field data from the borings drilled at the site. Contractors proposing to bid on this project should be encouraged to examine the site conditions and the boring data to make their own interpretation.

3.5 Drainage

The finished grades outside the structure should be sloped to shed water away from foundations and to reduce the potential for ponding. Excessive landscape watering near the foundations and slabs should also be avoided. Planters next to foundations should be avoided or have concrete bottoms and drains to reduce water infiltration into the subsoils.

The foundation excavations should be properly backfilled against the slab footings immediately after setting of the concrete to reduce water infiltration. Drainage swales should be provided as soon as possible and should be maintained to drain surface run-off away from the slabs and footing foundations.

3.6 Utility Lines

We envision that utility lines (i.e., water, electric and telephone lines) will be required for project construction.

Granular bedding consisting of 6 inches of No. 3B Fine gravel (ASTM C 33, No. 67 gradation) is recommended below the pipes. Free-draining granular materials, such as No. 3B Fine gravel (ASTM C 33, No. 67 gradation), should be used for the trench backfill up to about 12 inches above the pipes to provide adequate support around the pipes and to reduce compaction of the backfill, thus reducing the possibility of damaging the pipes.

The upper portion of the trench backfill should consist of on-site or granular material generally less than 6 inches in maximum size compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction. Where trenches will be located in paved areas, the upper 2 feet of the trench backfill below the road subgrade should be compacted to no less than 95 percent relative compaction.

3.7 Design Review

Preliminary and final drawings and specifications for the proposed construction should be forwarded to Geolabs for review and written comments prior to advertisement for bidding and/or construction. This review is necessary to evaluate conformance of the plans and specifications with the intent of the geotechnical engineering recommendations provided herein. If this review is not made, Geolabs cannot be responsible for misinterpretation of our recommendations.

3.8 Construction Monitoring

Geolabs should be retained to provide geotechnical engineering services during construction of the proposed project. The items of construction monitoring that are critical requiring "Special Inspection" include the following:

SECTION 3. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- observation of the subgrade proof-rolling operations;
- fill placement and compaction; and,
- foundation construction.

A Geolabs representative should also monitor other aspects of earthwork construction to observe compliance with the intent of the design concepts, specifications, and/or recommendations, and to expedite suggestions for design changes that may be required in the event that subsurface conditions differ from those anticipated at the time this report was prepared. The recommendations presented in this report are contingent upon such observations. If actual exposed soil conditions encountered during construction differ from those assumed or considered in this report, Geolabs, Inc. should be contacted to review and/or revise the geotechnical engineering recommendations presented herein.

END OF DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION 4. LIMITATIONS

The analyses and recommendations submitted in this report are based, in part, upon information obtained from field borings. Variations of subsurface conditions between and beyond the borings may occur, and the nature and extent of these variations may not become evident until construction is underway. If variations then appear evident, it will be necessary to re-evaluate the recommendations provided in this report.

The locations of the field borings indicated in this report are approximate, having been taped from Google MAP and features shown on the Site Plan provided by PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc. on August 14, 2015. The physical locations of the borings should be considered accurate only to the degree implied by the methods used.

The stratification lines shown on graphic representations of the borings depict the approximate boundaries between soil/rock types and, as such, may denote a gradual transition. Water level data from the borings were measured at the times shown on the graphic representations and/or presented in the text of this report. These data have been reviewed and interpretations made in the formulation of this report. It must be noted that fluctuation may occur due to variation in rainfall, temperature, and other factors.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc. and their project consultants for specific application to the proposed warehouse building and facility project in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering principles and practices. No warranty is expressed or implied.

This report has been prepared solely for the purpose of assisting the landscape architect and engineer in the design of the proposed project. Therefore, this report may not contain sufficient data, or the proper information, to serve as the basis for preparation of construction cost estimates. A contractor wishing to bid on this project is urged to retain a competent geotechnical engineer to assist in the interpretation of this report and/or in the performance of additional site-specific exploration for bid estimating purposes.

SECTION 4. LIMITATIONS

The owner/client should be aware that unanticipated soil/rock conditions are commonly encountered. Unforeseen soil conditions, such as perched groundwater, soft deposits, hard layers, or cavities may occur in localized areas and may require additional probing or corrections in the field (which may result in construction delays) to attain a properly constructed project. Therefore, a sufficient contingency fund is recommended to accommodate these possible extra costs.

This geotechnical exploration report was not intended to investigate the potential for hazardous materials existing at the site. The equipment, techniques, and personnel used to make a geo-environmental exploration differ substantially from those applied in geotechnical engineering.

END OF LIMITATIONS

CLOSURE

The following plates and appendices are attached and complete this report:

Project Location MapPlate 1

Site PlanPlate 2

Field Exploration Appendix A

Laboratory Tests Appendix B

-ΩΩΩΩΩΩΩΩΩ-

Respectfully submitted,

GEOLABS, INC.

By 
Clayton S. Mimura, P.E.
President

CSM:TL:mj

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LEGEND:

- APPROXIMATE BORING LOCATION
- APPROXIMATE BULK SAMPLE LOCATION

0 50 100 200 300 FT.
GRAPHIC SCALE

REFERENCE: GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE © DATED JANUARY 16, 2013.

SITE PLAN
 THOMAS SQUARE
 RENOVATION PHASE 1
 HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAII

GEOLABS, INC.
 Geotechnical Engineering

DATE	DRAWN BY	PLATE
DECEMBER 2015	KHN	2
SCALE	W.O.	
1" = 100'	7291-00	

APPENDIX A

CAD User: KIM File Last Updated: December 16, 2015 4:28:53pm Plot Date: December 16, 2015 - 4:33:59pm
 Plotter: DWG to PDF-EO3 Plot Style: GC-CAD.ctb-All\$mmwidth.ctb
 File: T:\Drawing\Working\7291-00\ThomasSquare\7291-00SitePlan.dwg\$P

APPENDIX A

Field Exploration

We explored the subsurface conditions at the project site were explored by drilling and sampling four borings, designated as Boring Nos. 1 through 3, extending to depths of about 20.6 to 22.0 feet below the existing ground surface. The borings were drilled using a truck-mounted drill rig equipped with continuous flight augers and rotary coring tools. The approximate locations of the borings drilled are shown on the Site Plan, Plate 2.


The materials encountered in the borings were classified by visual and textural examination in the field by our engineer, who monitored the drilling operations on a near-continuous basis. Soils were classified in general conformance with the Unified Soil Classification System, as shown on the Soil Log Legend, Plate A-0.1. Deviations made to the soil classification on accordance with ASTM D2487 are described in the Soil Classification Log Key, Plate A-0.2. Graphic representations of the materials encountered are presented on the Logs of Borings, Plates A-1 thru A-3.


Relatively "undisturbed" soil samples were obtained in general accordance with ASTM D3550 Ring-Lined Barrel Sampling of Soils, by driving a 3-inch OD Modified California sampler with a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches. In addition, some samples were obtained from the drilled borings in general accordance with ASTM D1586, Penetration Test and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils, by driving a 2-inch OD standard penetration sampler using the same hammer and drop. The blow counts needed to drive the sampler the second and third 6 inches of an 18-inch drive are shown as the "Penetration Resistance" on the Logs of Boring at the appropriate sample depths.

Pocket penetrometer tests were performed on selected cohesive soil samples retrieved in the field. The pocket penetrometer test provides an indication of the unconfined compressive strength of the soil sample. Pocket penetrometer test results are presented on the Logs of Borings at the appropriate sample depths.

In general, the term "rock" refers to the massive and bedded sedimentary formation and their igneous, and metamorphic equivalent. It should be noted that for this geotechnical engineering report, the term "rock" is being used for the coral formation encountered in the borings drilled. Core samples of the rock materials encountered at the project site were obtained by using diamond core drilling techniques in general accordance with ASTM D2113, Diamond Core Drilling for Site Investigation. Core drilling is a rotary drilling method using a hollow bit to cut into the rock formation. The rock material left in the hollow core of the bit is mechanically recovered for examination and description. Rock cores were described in general accordance with the Rock Description System in general accordance with the Rock Description System as shown on the Rock Log Legend, Plate A-0.3.

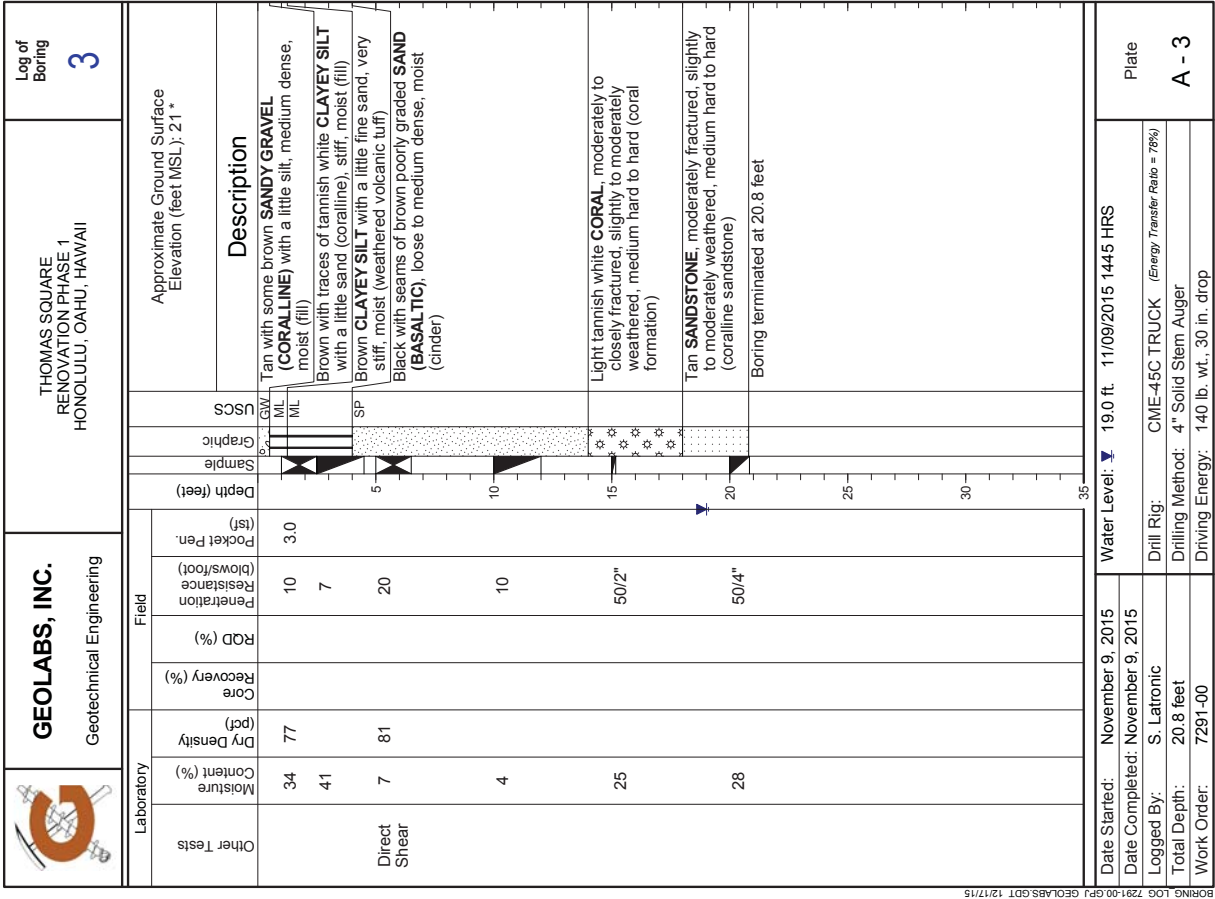
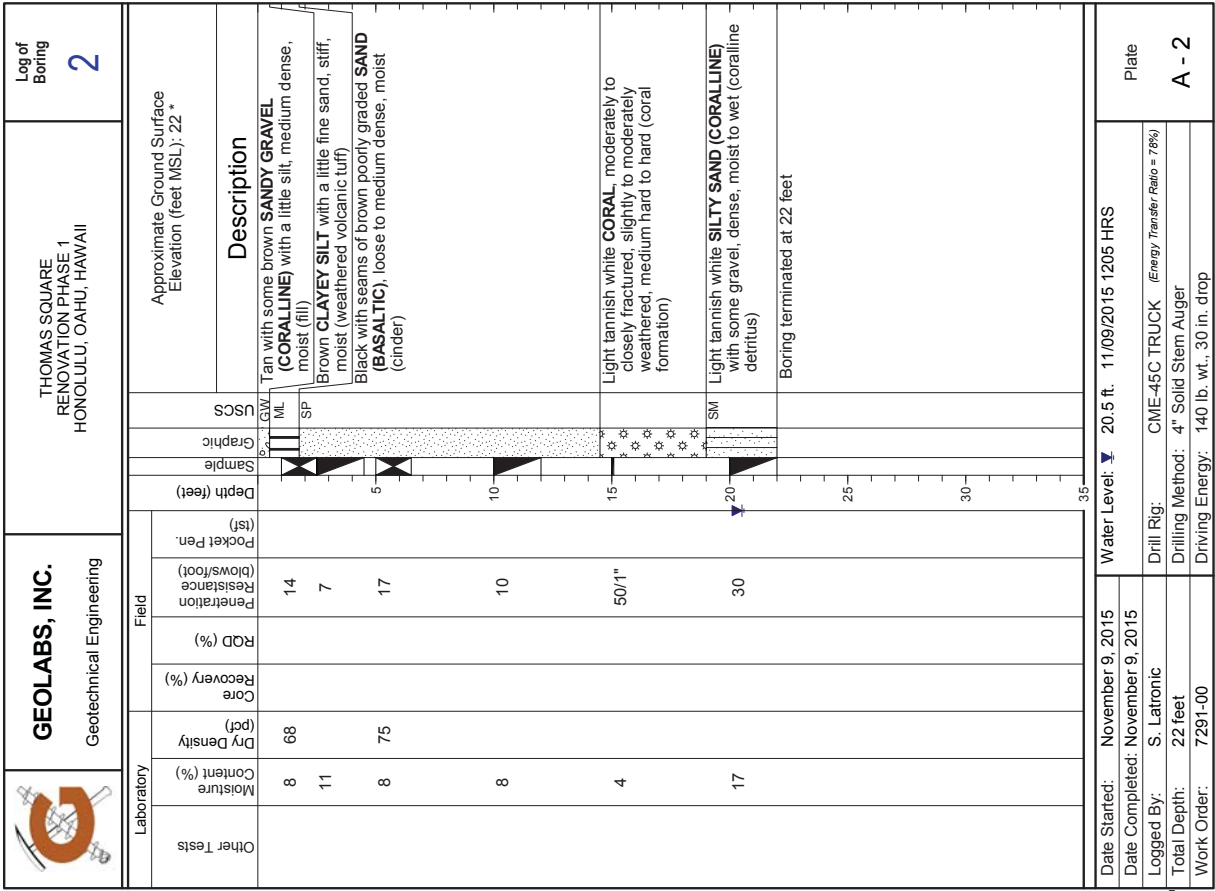
Recovery (REC) is used as a subjective guide to the interpretation of the relative quality of rock masses. Recovery is defined as the actual length of material recovered from a coring attempt versus the length of the core attempt. For example, if 3.7 feet of material is recovered from a 5.0-foot core run, the recovery would be 74 percent and would be shown on the Logs of Borings as REC = 74%.

 Geolabs, Inc. Geotechnical Engineering		Rock Log Legend	
ROCK DESCRIPTIONS			
BASALT		FINGER CORAL	
BOULDERS		LIMESTONE	
BRECCIA		SANDSTONE	
CLINKER		SILTSTONE	
COBBLES		TUFF	
CORAL		VOID/CAVITY	
ROCK DESCRIPTION SYSTEM			
ROCK FRACTURE CHARACTERISTICS			
The following terms describe general fracture spacing of a rock:			
Massive: Greater than 24 inches apart			
Slightly Fractured: 12 to 24 inches apart			
Moderately Fractured: 6 to 12 inches apart			
Closely Fractured: 3 to 6 inches apart			
Severely Fractured: Less than 3 inches apart			
DEGREE OF WEATHERING			
The following terms describe the chemical weathering of a rock:			
Unweathered: Rock shows no sign of discoloration or loss of strength.			
Slightly Weathered: Slight discoloration inwards from open fractures.			
Moderately Weathered: Discoloration throughout and noticeably weakened though not able to break by hand.			
Highly Weathered: Most minerals decomposed with some cores/ones present in residual soil mass. Can be broken by hand.			
Extremely Weathered: Saprolite. Mineral residue completely decomposed to soil but fabric and structure preserved.			
HARDNESS			
The following terms describe the resistance of a rock to indentation or scratching:			
Very Hard: Specimen breaks with difficulty after several "pinging" hammer blows. Example: Dense, fine grain volcanic rock			
Hard: Specimen breaks with some difficulty after several hammer blows. Example: Vesicular, vugular, coarse-grained rock			
Medium Hard: Specimen can be broken by one hammer blow. Cannot be scraped by knife. SPT may penetrate by ~25 blows per inch with bounce. Example: Porous rock such as clinker, cinder, and coral reef			
Soft: Can be indented by one hammer blow. Can be scraped or peeled by knife. SPT can penetrate by ~100 blows per foot. Example: Weathered rock, chalk-like coral reef			
Very Soft: Crumbles under hammer blow. Can be peeled and carved by knife. Can be indented by finger pressure. Example: Saprolite			
			Plate A-0.3

 Geolabs, Inc. Geotechnical Engineering		THOMAS SQUARE RENOVATION PHASE 1 HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAII		Log of Boring 1	
Approximate Ground Surface Elevation (feet MSL): 27 *					
		Description			
Laboratory		Field		USCS	
Other Tests	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Core Recovery (%)	RDD (%)	Penetration Resistance (blows/foot)
LL=41 PI=11	19	88			12
Direct Shear	9	72			6
	8	77			23
Sieve - #200 = 3.6%	6				9
	16				25/1"
Depth (feet)		Sample		Graphic	
5		10		15	
20		25		30	
35					
Brown CLAYEY SILT with some fine sand, medium stiff to stiff, moist (weathered volcanic tuff)					
Black with thin bands of brown poorly graded SAND (BASALTIC) , loose to medium dense, moist (cinder)					
Tan to lannish white CORAL , moderately to closely fractured, slightly to moderately weathered, medium hard to hard (coral formation)					
Boring terminated at 20.6 feet					
* Elevations estimated from Google Earth © dated January 16, 2013.					
Date Started: November 9, 2015		Date Completed: November 9, 2015		Water Level: Not Encountered	
Logged By: S. Latronic		Drill Rig: CME-45C TRUCK (Energy Transfer Ratio = 78%)		Plate	
Total Depth: 20.6 feet		Drilling Method: 4" Solid Stem Auger		A - 1	
Work Order: 7291-00		Driving Energy: 140 lb. wt., 30 in. drop			

LOG LEGEND FOR ROCK LOG 7291-00.GPJ GEOLABS.GDT 12/16/15

BORING LOG 7291-00.GPJ GEOLABS.GDT 12/17/15



BORING LOG 7291-00.GPJ GEOLABS.GDT 12/17/15

APPENDIX B

Laboratory Tests

Moisture Content (ASTM D226) and Unit Weight (ASTM D2937) determinations were performed on selected soil samples as an aid in the classification and evaluation of soil properties. The test results are presented on the Logs of Borings at the appropriate sample depths.

One Atterberg Limits test (ASTM D 4318) was performed on a selected soil sample to evaluate the liquid and plastic limits and to aid in soil classification. Results of the test are summarized on the Logs of Borings at the appropriate sample depth. Graphic presentation of the test results is provided on Plate B-1.

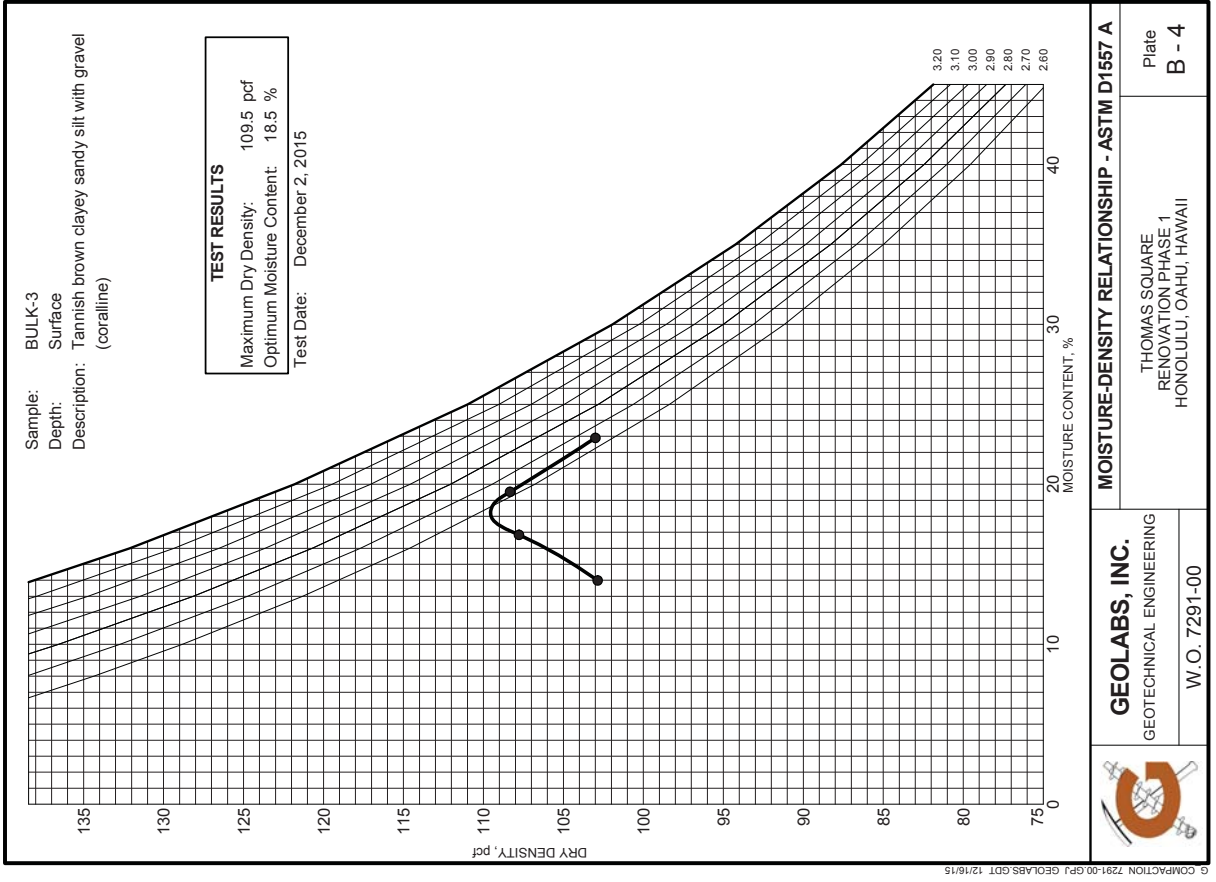
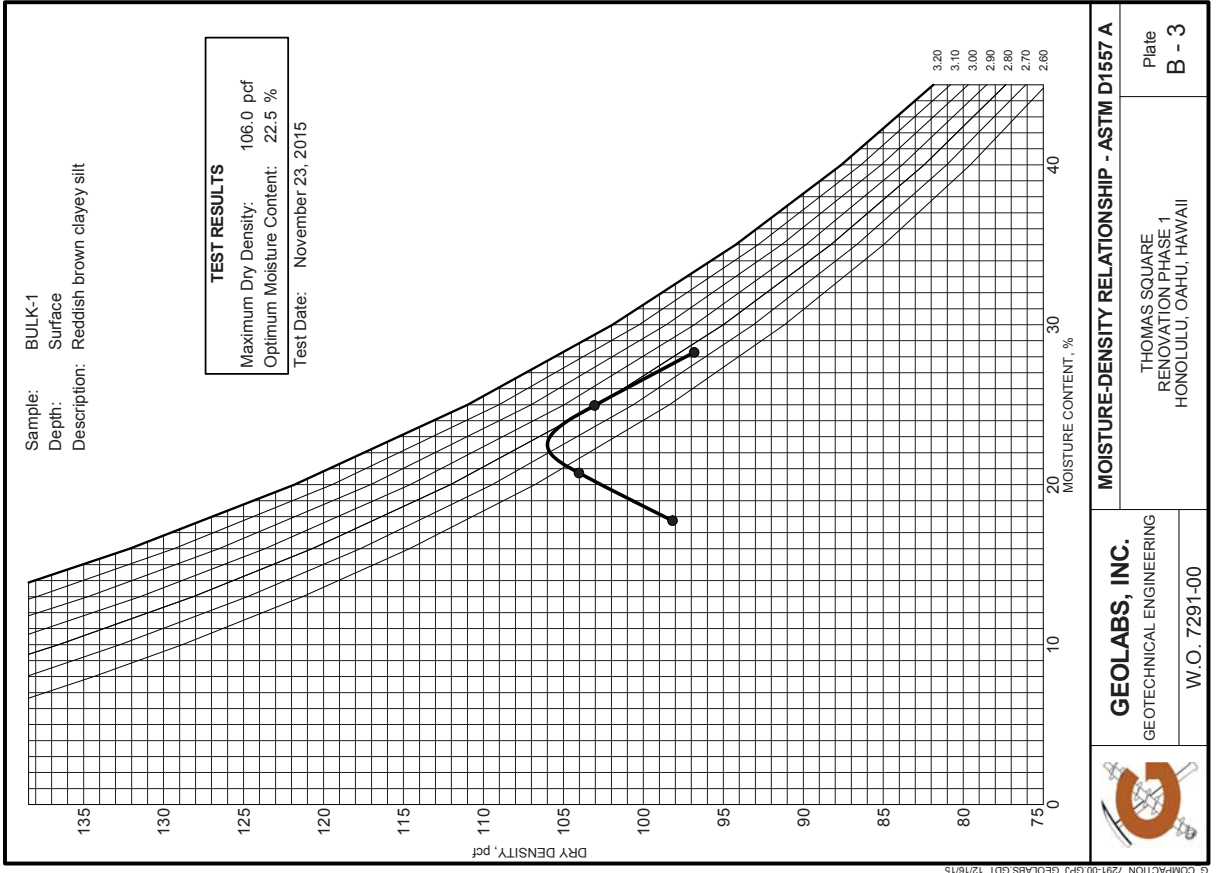
One Sieve Analysis test (ASTM C117 & C136) was performed on a selected soil sample to evaluate the gradation characteristics of the soil and to aid in soil classification. Graphic presentation of the test results are provided on Plate B-2.

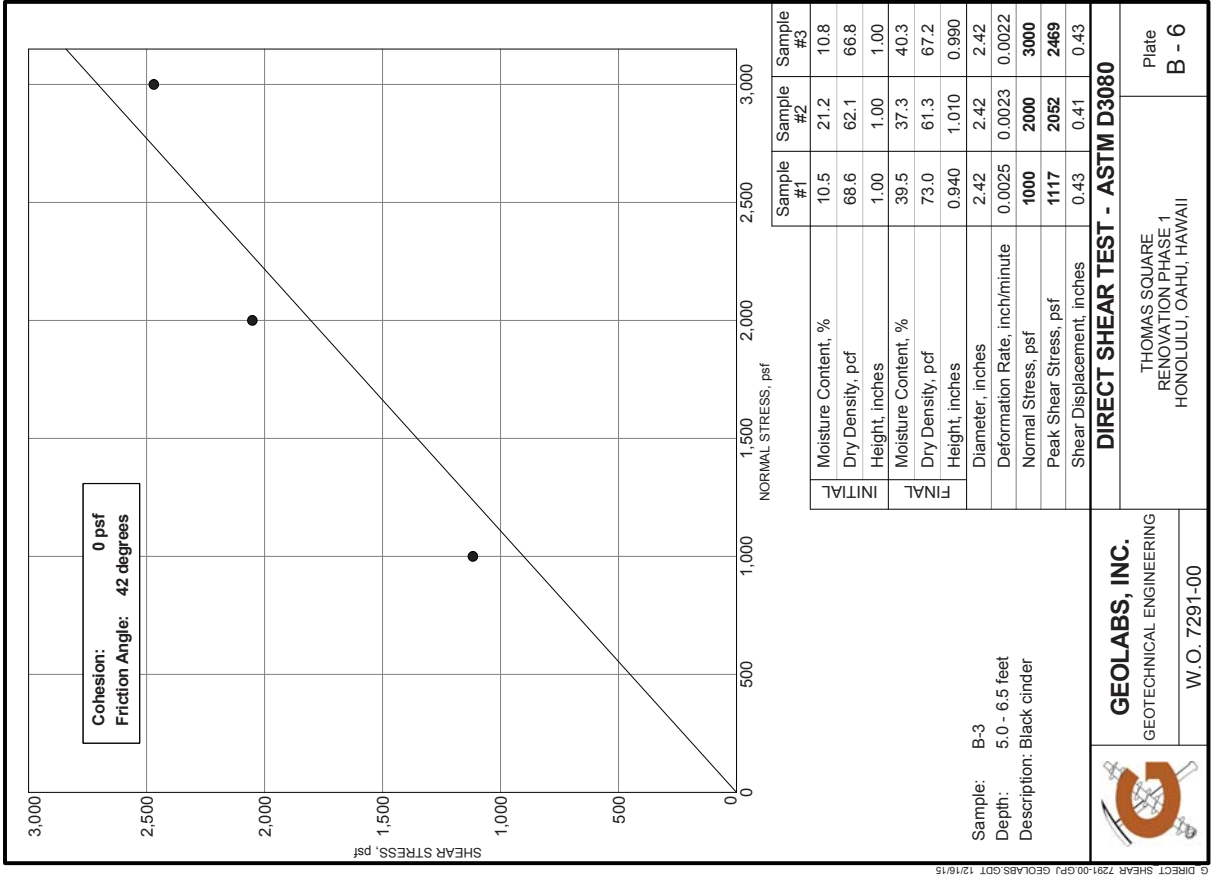
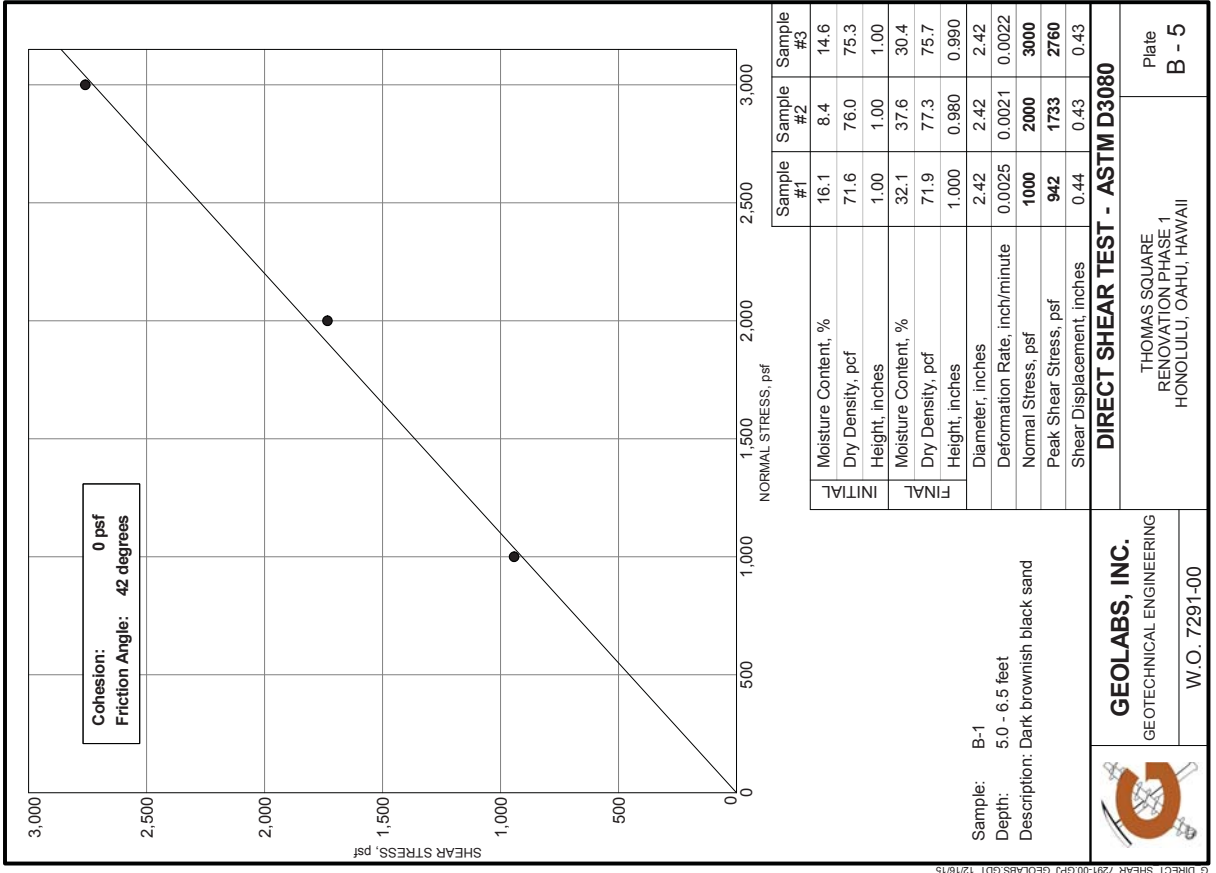
Two Modified Proctors (ASTM D 1557) were performed on the near-surface soil to determine the maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of the soil. The test results are presented on Plates B-3 and B-4.

APPENDIX B

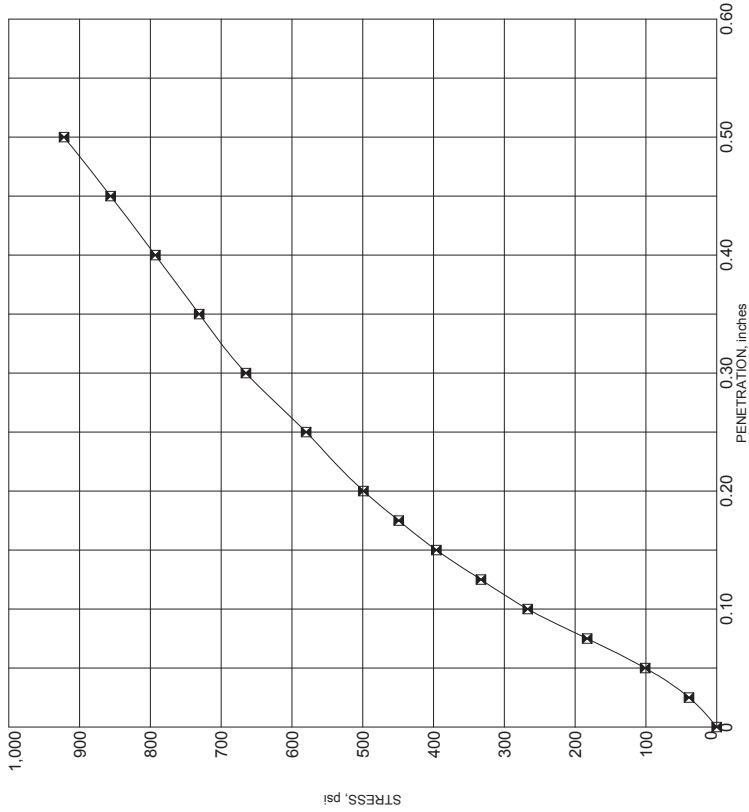
Two Direct Shear tests (ASTM D 3080) were performed on a selected sample to evaluate the shear strength characteristics of the materials tested. The test results are presented on Plates B-5 and B-6.

One laboratory California Bearing Ratio (CBR) test (ASTM D 1883) was performed on a bulk sample of the near-surface soils to evaluate the pavement support characteristics of the soils. The test results are presented on Plate B-7.





0 DIRECT SHEAR 7291-00.GPJ GEOLABS.GDT 12/16/15



Corr. CBR @ 0.1"	32.0
Corr. CBR @ 0.2"	35.3
Swell (%)	0.20

Sample: BULK-2
 Depth: Surface

Description: Dark brown sandy clay with some gravel

Molding Dry Density (pcf)	115.0	Hammer Wt. (lbs)	10
Molding Moisture (%)	16.8	Hammer Drop (inches)	18
Days Soaked	5	No. of Blows	56
Aggregate	3/4 inch minus	No. of Layers	5
CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - ASTM D1883			
GEOLABS, INC. GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING		THOMAS SQUARE RENOVATION PHASE 1 HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAII	
W.O. 7291-00		Plate B - 7	

APPENDIX F:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

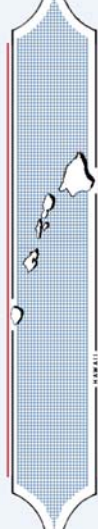
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
FOR THE THOMAS SQUARE PROJECT
MAKIKI AHUPUA A, HONOLULU (KONA) DISTRICT
O'AHU ISLAND, HAWAII
[TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001]**

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March 2015
DRAFT

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Tom Schnell (PBR Hawaii), Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) has prepared an Archaeological Evaluation (AE) for the proposed Thomas Square Project, Makiki Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island, Hawai'i [TMK: (1) 2-4-001-001] (Figures 1 through 3). The approximately 6.419-acre Thomas Square is owned by the City and County of Honolulu. Thomas Square (State Site 50-80-14-9990) has been listed on the National Register of Historic Properties since April 25, 1972 (Appendix A).

Based on a review of previous archaeological studies in the vicinity, and a field inspection of the project area, this report presents documentation of past land use within the project area and in the surrounding portion of Honolulu.

This report does not meet the requirements of HAR Chapter 13-276 for an archaeological inventory survey; however, through research into the archaeological, historical, and cultural background, and a field inspection of the project area, this investigation is intended to identify cultural resources that may be affected by the project.

The scope of work for this investigation includes:

- Historical and previous archaeological background research including previous archaeological reports, Land Commission Awards, and historic maps in order to determine if archaeological sites have been recorded on or near this property, and to document the history of land use in and around the project area.
- Field inspection of the project area to identify surface archaeological sites or features and to investigate and assess the potential for impact to such sites or features.
- Preparation of a letter report which will include the results of the historical research and the fieldwork and make recommendations as to what additional work, if any, might be required.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

LOCATION

Makiki Valley is situated on the leeward side of the Ko'olau Mountain Range, between Pauoa Valley to the west and Mānoa Valley to the east. The project area is located an estimated 2,900 m north of the coastline at an elevation of 150-250 feet (45-76 m) above mean sea level

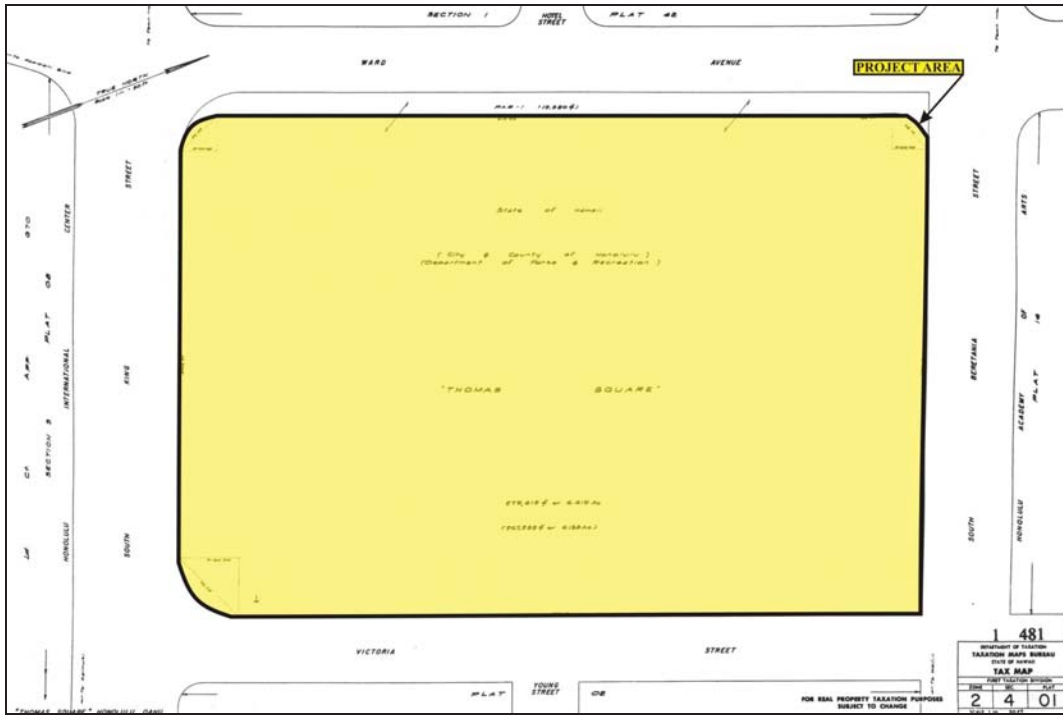


Figure 2: Tax Map Key [TMK: (1) 2-4-001] Showing Project Area Location.

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Figure 1: United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Honolulu Quadrangle Map Showing Project Area Location.

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(amsl). The valley is cut northwest to southwest by streams, ridges, and valleys. Kanakā, Kānealole, Moleka, and Maunalaha are the headwater streams that eventually merge into Makiki Stream. Located in Makiki Ahupuaʻa, Honolulu (Kona) District, Oʻahu Island, Hawaiʻi [TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001] (see Figures 1 through 3).

PROJECT AREA

The approximately 6.419-acre project area is bounded on the north by South Beretania Street, on the east by Victoria Street, on the south by South King Street, and on the west by Ward Avenue (Figure 4). Thomas Square is an existing park which is situated approximately 1.0 miles (c. 1.5 km) and positioned between 30 5t0 35 ft., approximately, above mean sea level (amsl). The ground surface is relatively level with manicured grass lawn interspersed with large trees. A single row of hedges is located along the east, west, north, and south boundaries of the project area. Low mounds, possibly excess fill material, comprised of red dirt and crushed coral and limestone have been placed near the existing walkways within Thomas Square. Thomas Square (State Site 50-80-14-9990) has been listed on the National Register of Historic Properties since April 25, 1972 (see Appendix A).

CLIMATE

Makiki Valley is situated in the wet Koʻolua Mountain Range, which receives an average rainfall of 100 inches in the upper valley near Pʻu`Ōhi`a and 25 inches in the lower plain. The average rainfall within the project area is approximately 53 inches (Giambelluca *et al.* 1986)

SOILS

According to Foote *et al.* (1972:91, 92, Sheet Map 62), the project area is located within soils of the Makiki Series, specifically Makiki clay loam (MkA). The well-drained igneous soils of the Makiki Series occur on alluvial fans and terraces in Honolulu at elevations extending from 20 to 200 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The MkA soils occur on 0 to 2 percent slopes and exhibit moderately rapid permeability, slow runoff, and a very slight erosion hazard. The MkA soils are almost always used for urban development.

VEGETATION

The vegetation within the project area represents historic events and does not reflect the vegetation pattern prior to contact. It is currently dominated by a dense growth of exotic species. The portion of the project area within TMK: (1) 2-5-020:004 includes manicured lawns and

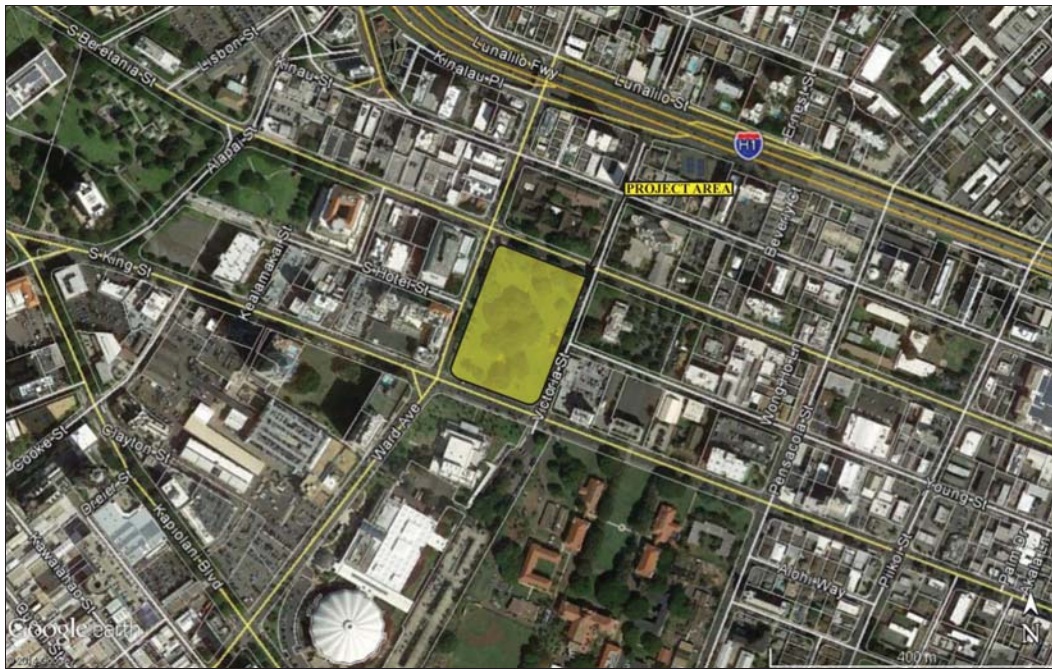


Figure 3: Aerial Photograph (Source: Google Earth) Showing Location of the Project Area.

indigenous vegetation, such as banyan (*Ficus sp.*), false kamani (*Terminalia Catappa*), Flora paintbrush (*Emilia fosbergii*), and Ti (*Cordyline fruticosa*), heliotrope (*Heliotropioideae*), and boervahia (*Boerhavia diffusa*).

METHODS

Archival research focused on a historical documentary study involving both published and unpublished sources. These included legendary accounts, early historical journals and narratives; historic maps, land records, such as Land Commission Awards, Royal Patent Grants, and Boundary Commission records; historic accounts, and previous archaeological reports.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The island of O`ahu ranks third in size of the eight main islands in the Hawaiian Archipelago. The Ko`olau and Wai`anae Mountain ranges (forming the eastern and western portions of the island, respectively), were formed by two volcanoes. Through the millennia the constant force of water carved fertile amphitheater-headed valleys and rugged passes eroded at lower elevations providing access from one side of the island to another (Macdonald and Abbott 1970). The region where the project area is located was created by delta drainage from the Ko`olau Mountains. As the modern reef formed offshore, a barrier was created leaving the drainage from the mountains to form a lagoon behind it. Numerous volcanic eruptions created a number of today's well-known landmarks, including the Mōkapi Peninsula, on the windward side of O`ahu, Ka`au Crater, Kaimukī Dome, and Diamond Head Crater (Stearns (1966:86-87). According to Stearns (*ibid*: 89):

The most spectacular and one of the youngest eruptions on Oahu occurred about 5, 000 years ago when a fissure opened through Round Top and Tantalus. High fire fountains played along the fissure, and glowing lava made huge firefalls down the step valley walls into Pauoa, Makiki, and Manoa valleys.

PAST POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

Traditionally, the division of O`ahu's land into districts (*moku*) and sub-districts was said to be performed by *Mā`ilikukahi* who was chosen by the chiefs to be the *mō`īho`oponopono o ke aupuni* (administrator of the government; Kamakau 1991:53-55). Cordy (2002) places *Mā`ilikukahi* at the beginning of the 16th century. *Mā`ilikukahi* created six districts and six district chiefs (*ali`i`ai`moku*). Land was considered the property of the king or *ali`i`ai`moku*

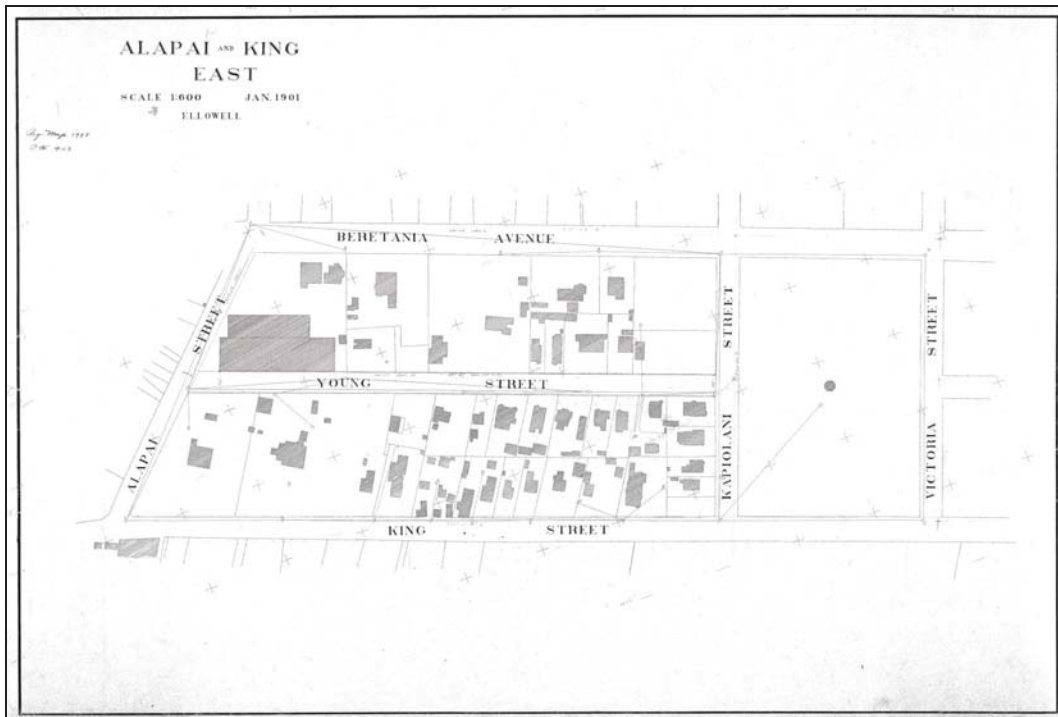


Figure 4: Historic Map (F.L. Lowell 1901; Registered Map 1998) Map Showing Project Area Location.

(the *ali'i* who eats the island/district), which he held in trust for the gods. The title of *ali'i'ai moku* ensured rights and responsibilities to the land, but did not confer absolute ownership. The king kept the parcels he wanted; his higher chiefs received large parcels from him and, in turn, distributed smaller parcels to lesser chiefs. The *maka'āinana* (commoners) worked the individual plots of land. It is said that Mā'ilikukahi gave land to *maka'āinana* (commoners) all over the island of O'ahu (*ibid*).

In general, several terms, such as *moku*, *ahupua'a*, *'ili* or *'ili'āina* were used to delineate various land sections. A district (*moku*) contained smaller land divisions (*ahupua'a*) that customarily continued inland from the ocean and upland into the mountains. Extended household groups living within the *ahupua'a* were therefore able to harvest from both the land and the sea. Ideally, this situation allowed each *ahupua'a* to be self-sufficient by supplying needed resources from different environmental zones (Lyons 1875:111). The *'ili'āina* or *'ili* were smaller land divisions next to importance to the *ahupua'a* and were administered by the chief who controlled the *ahupua'a* in which it was located (Lyons 1875:33; Lucas 1995:40). The *mo'ō'āina* were narrow strips of land within an *'ili*. The land holding of a tenant or *hoa'āina* residing in an *ahupua'a* was called a *kuleana* (Lucas 1995:61).

TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

The Hawaiian economy was based on agricultural production and marine exploitation, as well as raising livestock and collecting wild plants and birds. Extended household groups settled in various *ahupua'a*. During pre-Contact times, there were primarily two types of agriculture, wetland and dry land, both of which were dependent upon geography and physiography. River valleys provided ideal conditions for wetland *kalo* (*Colocasia esculenta*) agriculture that incorporated pond fields and irrigation canals. Other cultigens, such as *kō* (sugar cane, *Saccharum officinarum*) and *mat'a* (banana, *Musa* sp.), were also grown and, where appropriate, such crops as *'uala* (sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas*) were produced. This was the typical agricultural pattern seen during traditional times on all the Hawaiian Islands (Kirch and Sahlins 1992, Vol. 1:5, 119; Kirch 1985).

Early settlement and agricultural development was probably first established on the windward side of the Hawaiian Islands and may have begun as early as A.D. 900-1000 on O'ahu during what is known as the Colonization Period (Kirch 2011:22). Most likely arriving from east Polynesia, these early inhabitants brought with them tools, fishing gear, and other artifacts, as well as useful plants and animals. Settling in favorable localities offering both fishing and agricultural opportunities and having near access to inland resources was a priority (Kirch 1985).

Although receiving the majority of their protein from fish, Handy and Handy (1972: vi) have stated: "...for every fisherman's house along the coasts there were hundreds of homesteads of planters in the valley and on the slopes and plains between the shore and forest."

During the pre-Contact Period, the District of Kona (now known as Honolulu) extended from Moanalua across the southern expanse of O'ahu to Maunaloa (Figure 5). Much of the coastal lands were preferred for chiefly residence. Easily accessible resources such as offshore and onshore fish ponds, the sea with its fishing and surfing—known as the sports of kings, and some of the most extensive and fertile wet taro lands were located in the area (Kirch and Sahlins, 1992 Vol. 1:19). Inland resources necessary for subsistence, could easily be brought to the *ali'i* residences on the coast from nearby inland plantations. The majority of farming was situated in the lower portions of stream valleys where there were broader alluvial flat lands or on bends in the streams where alluvial terraces could be modified to take advantage of the stream flow. Dry land cultivation occurred in colluvial areas at the base of gulch walls or on flat slopes (Kirch 1985; Kirch and Sahlins 1992, Vol. 2:59).

The *mauka* (upland) Makiki area, now known as Makiki Heights, was an ideal local for the cultivation of sweet potato, as the area received sufficient rainfall and the soil, comprised of volcanic cinder, provided excellent drainage during the winter months (Handy and Handy 1972: 478). According to Handy and Handy (*ibid*):

The steep cinder-covered sides of Round Top and Makiki Heights were famous for their sweet potato plantations. The old Hawaiian name for this area was 'Ualak' a meaning "Rolling Sweet Potato". The slope is such that it is said that if a sweet potato was displaced at the bottom end of a row that ran up the hillside, all the *'uala* would roll down.

WAHĪPANA (LEGENDARY PLACES)

The name 'Makiki' may refer to "a type of stone used as weights used for octopus lures and adzes (Pūkui and Elbert 1971: 229). However, it is not clear from the references cited whether the raw materials used to manufacture the octopus lures and adzes were quarried from the Makiki area. In fact, research indicates there is a paucity of legends associated with the Makiki area, in general, suggesting this area may have been sparsely populated during the pre- and early post-Contact Periods. The few legends associated with Makiki refer to an area known as Aniani-kū, which is currently known as Papakōlea.

Mary Kawena Pukui (1953 in Sterling and Summers 1978:290) relates two legends pertaining to Aniani-ku:

Above Makiki is Mauna-laha. There is a stone there called Aniani-ku (Stand beckoning) where Kamapua'a was tied.

And a similar legend related by Mary Kawena Pukui (1954 in Sterling and Summers 1978:290):

A girl lived near there and would go up onto this place from where you can look in to Manoa. In Manoa lived a girl who chanted beautifully. This girl was entranced by it and would go up there and wave. The girl in Manoa said, If that is a girl, waving, she will be my friend; if it is a man, he shall be my husband." She found out it was a girl. The place where she used to stand is called Aniani-ku, meaning " Beckoning."

An earlier legend associated with this area referring to Pohaku-o-Papakolea was recounted by J.K.W. Makamikeoe (1908 in Sterling and Summers 1978:290):

Turn to look at Pauoa. Gaze on the beauty of the land and you will see lying in full view Pohaku-o-Papakolea on the edge of Pauoa and the crown land back of Punchbowl. That is the stone that I like for it has a fine and famous legend.

HISTORIC LAND USE

The historical record has very little indication of Traditional Native Hawaiian land use in and around the project area, however, the remnant terraces identified by Carpenter and Yent (1994; see below) indicate that Makiki and its system of small valleys was developed for irrigated agriculture during the pre- and early post-Contact Periods. The earliest historical account of Makiki Valley is believed to be the narrative of the German botanist Dr. Franz Julius Ferdinand Meyen, who visited O'ahu on the Prussian explorer vessel, *Prinzess Louis*, in 1831. Meyen spent six days touring the southern coast of O'ahu from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor, collecting plant and animal species and making notes on the scenes of Hawaiian life that he observed (Hazlett *et al.* 2011). In general, Meyen describes habitations and agricultural features, including remnant terraces, in the valleys along streams (Meyen in 1831, cited in Pultz 1981). Meyen was a trained observer and recorded not only botanical observations, but cultural and geological ones as well. One of Meyen's excursions to Pu'u Kākea (Sugarloaf) took him to the

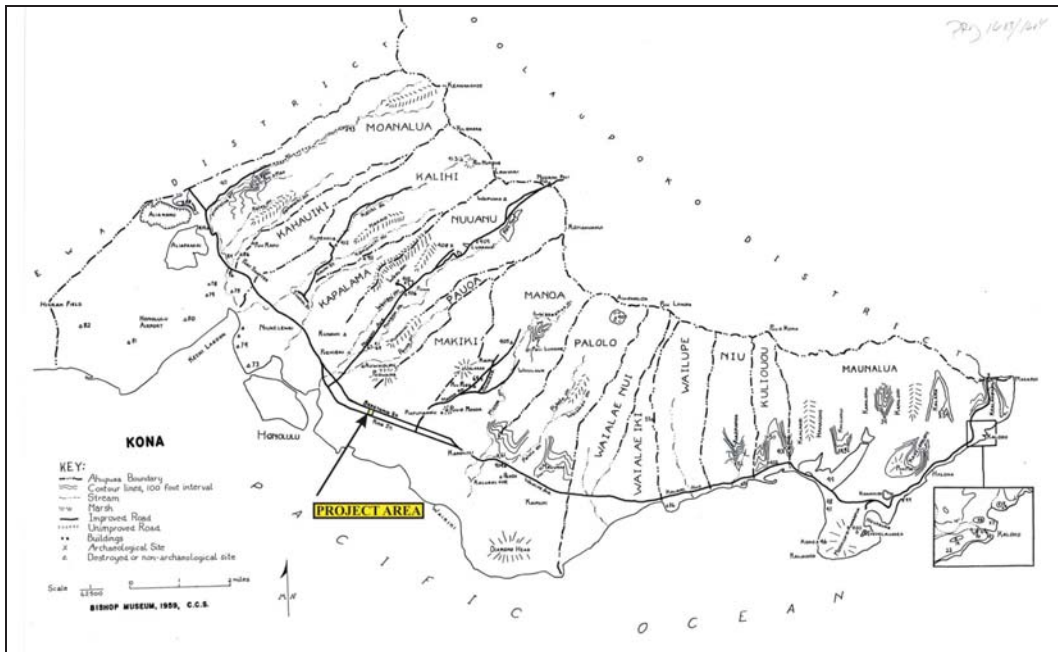


Figure 5: Kona District Map Kona District Map (Sterling and Summers 1978) Showing Project Area Location.

ridge behind Punchbowl, over to Kākea, and then down through Makiki Valley, probably along Moleka Stream. Meyen describes vegetation very different from what exist today, which included native species such as *ma`āloa* (*Neraudia melastomaeifolia*) (used to make tapa), *maile* (*alyxia olivaeformis*), *`iima* (*S. fallax*), and *pāpala* (*Charpentiera*).

Evidence of Hawaiian habitation during Meyen's (in 1831, cited in Pultz 1981) descent through the valley is described in the following excerpts:

As we descended farther into the charming valley the small stream which flows in it became larger and larger. Some Indians [Hawaiians] had built their huts beside it and had prepared some land for the cultivation of taro...

As soon as the valley became wider the beautiful vegetation disappeared. The slopes of the mountain were covered only with low grasses, the huts of the Indians became more numerous and here and there large boulders appeared again. The end of a low ridge which runs through the center of this transversal valley had been artificially cleared of vegetation and of the cover of humus. The rock which came to light here is a very attractively colored basalt conglomerate [of black basalt and white calcite crystals]. The Indians were just then busy chipping flat pieces from this rock which they wanted to use to hunt octopus. The rock on the sides of the valley, however, is the usual porous basalt which is found all around Honolulu. Here and there one can find caves in this rock, some of which are inhabited.

In the course of our excursion we saw the mountains everywhere covered with grazing horses and horned cattle. One is amazed at the great number of cows which thrive here beautifully with the slightest care....

Many and extensive fields through which we have just wandered and which are presently being used as pasture land were formerly covered with sweet potatoes. Today one can still see the remaining traces of their cultivation. They say that in the days of Kamehameha a great part of the Honolulu Valley was used for the cultivation of field-produce. Now there are meadows there and the valley is far less productive than in former times.

The terraces of Makiki may have been abandoned relatively soon after Western contact due to the decline in population and the more agriculturally favorable adjacent valleys of Pauoa and Manoa (Carpenter and Yent 1994).

Pu`u `Ualaka`a, however, was noted by Handy (1940) as an area famous for the cultivation of sweet potatoes:

The region around Makiki and Round Top, between Makiki and Manoa Valley, is perhaps the most favorable locality on Oahu for sweet potato cultivation; here Hawaiians still have many small plantations, mostly for domestic use, though occasionally they market their products. The volcanic cinder mixed with humus in this locality seems to be ideal for sweet potato cultivation and normally the amount of rainfall is about right. Round Top, the Hawaiian name for which is Ualakaa (literally, rolling potatoes), is famous in the annals of Hawaiian agriculture because here Kamehameha I established his own plantation on the steep slopes above Manoa.

During the Historic Period, and possibly earlier, a trail existed which connected the royal center of Waikīkī to lower Waikīkī, Kamo`i`i`i (Mo`i`i`i), and Mānoa. According to ʻŪ (1959: 92), this trail exited the royal center of Waikīkī:

[A]t the south side of the coconut grove of Homaakaha and went on to Kaia. From Kaia it ran eastward along the borders of the fish ponds and met the trail from lower Waikiki. At Kawaiahaō a trail passed in front of the stone house of Kania, late father of Kikaha. The trail went above Kalanipuus place, along the stream running from Poopoo to the sea, close to Kaaihee in Makiki, to Puu o Manoa, then below Puupueo, where a trail branched off to go to upper Kaaipu and Kahoiwai, and another to go below Kaahulue, to Kapulena and Kolowalu.

THE MÁHELE

In the 1840s, traditional land tenure shifted drastically with the introduction of private land ownership based on western law. While it is a complex issue, many scholars believe that in order to protect Hawaiian sovereignty from foreign powers, Kamehameha III was forced to establish laws changing the traditional Hawaiian economy to that of a market economy (Kame`eleihiwa 1992:169-70, 176; Kelly 1983:45, 1998:4; Daws 1962:111; Kuykendall 1938 Vol. I: 145). The Máhele of 1848 divided Hawaiian lands between the king, the chiefs, the government, and began the process of private ownership of lands. The subsequently awarded parcels were called Land Commission Awards (LCAs). Once lands were thus made available and private ownership was instituted, the *maka`āinana* (commoners), if they had been made aware of the procedures, were able to claim the plots on which they had been cultivating and

In the areas referred to as Pāwā'a and Kālia (below King Street) but which may have once belonged to Makiki (at least one claimant referred to this area as Makiki) there were at least fifteen Land Commission Awards, including another large parcel awarded to John Papa ʻĪ. These awards included houselots, sixteen *loʻi*, ten fishponds and thirteen *kiʻapua* (ponds for raising young fish or fry). The largest fishpond was Loko Kuwili Fishpond. Its was located adjacent to the mouth of Makiki Stream, encompassing 9.7 acres (Kikuchi 1973) and was claimed by the *aliʻi* Kaunohua (LCA #6450). The average award size in lower Makiki was considerably larger than in upper Makiki, likely due to the size of the fishponds. These records suggest that in this lower area, traditional agricultural and aquacultural practices continued at least through the mid-nineteenth century. Un-awarded lands in lower Makiki were again claimed partially by the Crown and partially by the Government (Stauffer 1990).

By 1874, Lot Kamehameha (Kamehameha V) had inherited the crown lands and added to them through additional land grants, totaling roughly 500 acres in Makiki (Carpenter and Yent 1994). During this time, large parcels of land were being granted to various people in lower Makiki. As indicated on a map of Kamehameha V's estate (Figure 8), most awardees were foreigners (Gulick, Baldwin, Paris, Lemon, Meek, Gray, and etc.). One large land grant (Grant 3535), consisting of 21 acres was awarded to H.W. Schmidt. This award was located far back in the valley. Here he built a house and attempted to grow coffee, but the venture proved unprofitable (Young n.d.).

J.M. Herring also ventured into growing coffee lower in the valley. Herring purchased several parcels along Kanealole and Moleka Streams between 1864 and 1876 (LCAs 6489:2, 3, 4; 3746B; 4283C; 4285B). This is where he apparently built a house, constructed a carriage road leading to his residence, and planted coffee. An early historic map (Podmore 1913) indicates the route of the carriage road as connecting with Makiki Heights Drive on the west, paralleling the west side of Kanealole Stream mauka, then winding eastward along the ridges and through the valleys to connect with Round Top Drive on the east, crossing the streams of Kanealole, Moleka, and Maunalaha. Possible bridge foundations associated with this road, located along Kanealole and Moleka Streams were identified by Yent (1993:7). Herring also apparently altered existing terraces to create his house site, the carriage road, and planting areas, although the extent of this modification is unclear (Carpenter and Yent 1994) The U.S. Geological Survey still labels this feature as Herring Spring on their topographic maps (see Figure 1).

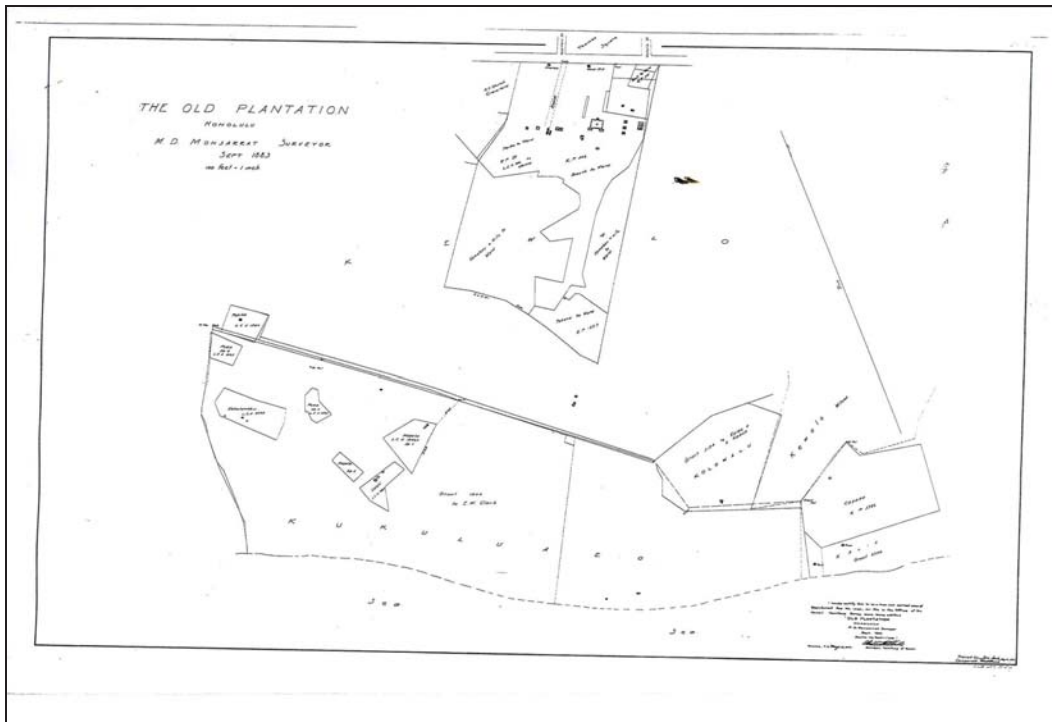


Figure 7: The Old Plantation Honolulu (Monsarrat 1883) Map Showing LCAs.

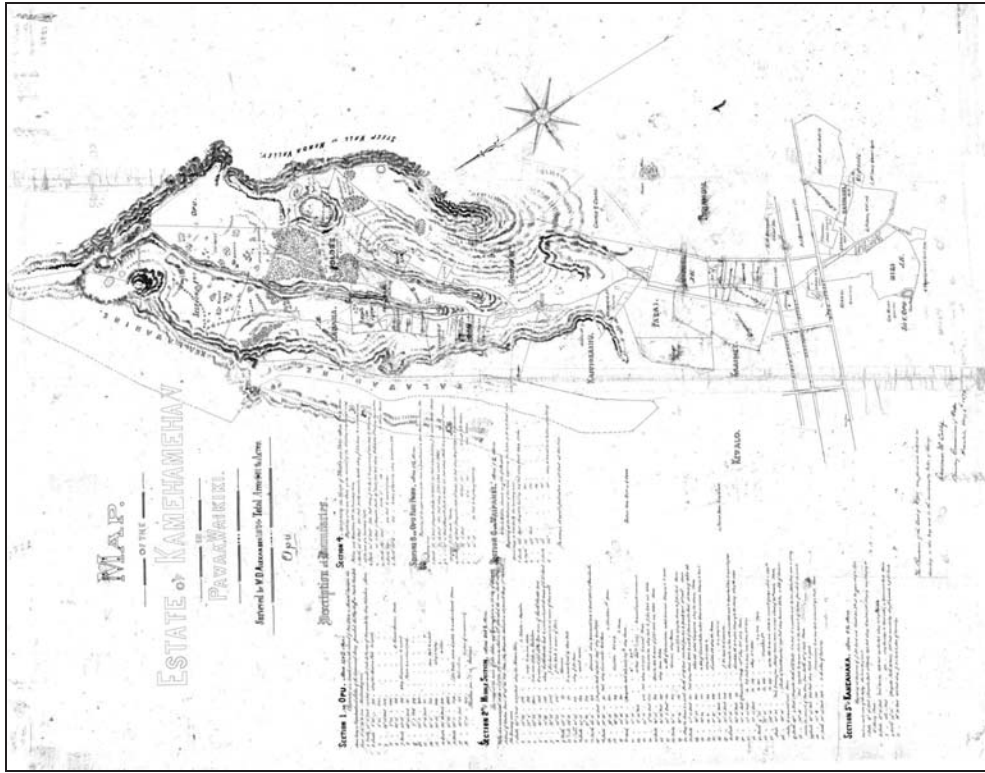


Figure 8: Map of the Kamehameha V's Estate in Pawa Waikiki (McCully 1874; Registered Map 0813).



Figure 9: Hawaiian Government Survey Map of Makiki Valley (Alexander 1873; Registered Map 1071).

In 1903, the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry became the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry. State Forestry Division acquired Makiki Valley in 1904. Records indicate a deforested valley. Due to the close proximity to Honolulu Harbor, the Makiki-Tantalus forest underwent two periods of deforestation. From 1815 to 1826, timber was cut for the sandalwood trade with China. From 1833 to 1860, wood was harvested to provide fuel for the whaling trade. Additionally, fires, farming, grazing by livestock and feral animals, and harvesting for building materials contributed to the loss of the Makiki-Tantalus forest and its replacement by grasses (Hazlett *et al.* 2011). An early historic map of Makiki Valley by W.D. Alexander (1873; Figure 9) notes heavily wooded hills and slopes above 'Ualaka'a to Tantalus. This vegetation may have been altered radically in the period 1875 to 1900. The reforestation program by the State Forestry Division began around 1910. This reforestation resulted in a thick growth of non-native species, both trees (*i.e.* eucalyptus, guava, and acacia trees) and undergrowth. The vegetation reflects the historic utilization of the valley which resulted in deforestation and the later need for reforestation. Following the reforestation of Makiki Valley, a concrete dam was constructed midway along Kanealole Stream, creating a small reservoir, as shown on a 1911 map (Newton 1911; Figure 10). This map also shows the carriage road associated with Herring, labeled as the "Tantalus Auto Road".

HISTORY OF THOMAS SQUARE PARK

The mid-1800s was a tumultuous time in Hawai'i as foreigners from various countries were very interested in claiming the islands for their particular countries. The Englishman, Lord George Paulet, was one such individual. Under extreme duress, Kamehameha III (Kauikaeoauli) ceded the kingdom of Hawai'i to Paulet, on February 25, 1843 (Daws 1962: 115). However, shortly before this incident occurred, the British Foreign Office "...had issued a policy statement [declaring]....native governments...and their laws and customs should be respected" (ibid: 114). No one in the Hawaiian Islands was aware of this edict at the time it was issued. When word of Kauikaeoauli's annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to Paulet reached Queen Victoria, she issued orders through British Rear Admiral Richard Thomas to restore the islands to Kauikaeoauli. On July 31, 1843, Rear Admiral Thomas, for whom Thomas Square is named, carried out the queen's instructions and raised the Hawaiian flag on the site of what is now known as Thomas Square (Pukui and Elbert 1971:212).

Thomas Square is located in an area once known as Kulaokahu'a (plain of the boundary; Pukui *et al.* 1974: 123). There is a paucity of information pertaining to the use of the area during the pre-Contact Period. During the Historic Period, the Plain of Waikiki, as it was known, was

considered a vast wasteland that extended from the American Missionary to Makiki Stream (ibid). Greer (ibid) paints a very graphic picture of "[t]his unpalatable stretch of real estate":

Kulaokahu'a was best known for its dust storms and vast nothingness. It was so empty that after Punahou School opened in July 1842, mothers upstairs in the mission house could see children leave that institution and begin their trek across the barren waste. Trees shunned the place; only straggling livestock inhabited it.

In addition to foreigners from various countries trying to claim the islands for their particular countries, the Hawaiian government was in dire straits financially. In an attempt to offset a projected treasury shortfall, Dr. Gerrit P. Judd, Minister of the Interior, suggested increasing taxes; increasing import duties; institute annually renewed certificates of nationality to all foreigners living in the Hawaiian Kingdom; implement a graduated duty on all inherited or bequeathed property; make land available for private ownership of land as freehold property, and charging fees for titles or transfers of titles (ibid).

However, these efforts were not sufficient to raise the needed funds. So, in an effort to generate the much needed monies, the government's attention focused on real estate and the selling of the undeveloped lands of Kulaokahu'a. Following the construction of several roads and bridges and the surveying and numbering of the lots, an ad was placed in the November 21, 1846 issue of the local newspaper, the Polynesian stating that:

The Minister of the Interior is prepared to sell or lease Building Lots between Honolulu and Waikiki, on applications being made according to law (Nov. 14, 1846) (Greer 1992: 134).

Between 1845 and 1846, lots were purchased, at \$40 each, by prominent members of the community. In an effort to increase the pace of the lot purchases and to make Kulaokahu'a less undesirable, property laws were relaxed in 1850 to allow foreigner to purchase lands in fee simple and horses, cattle, and other animals were no longer allowed to freely roam the area.

The restoration of the Hawaiian Monarchy, following the Paulet incident, was the cause of celebration. What is now Thomas Square was selected as the site of the formal Restoration ceremony. The Restoration Ceremony was held on the morning of July 13, 1843. "At a given signal, the British flag officer bowed his colors; the British flag was lowered and the Hawaiian flag raised..." (Greer 1992:142).

Approximately six years later, Metcalf's surveyed set aside an area encompassing the site of the Restoration ceremony as a park and in January of 1850 the Privy Council named the site "Thomas Square" and voted to fix its boundaries. In an attempt to promote the park and increase property sales, Kamehameha III planned to christen Thomas Square at the exact location where the Hawaiian flag was raised by Admiral Thomas on the seventh anniversary of the restoration of the Monarchy. Unfortunately, Kamehameha III fell ill and was unable to attend the ceremony. Although there was a brief flurry of sales in the early 1850s, interest in the Kulaokahu'a properties deteriorated and were considered "almost worthless" by mid-1858 (Greer 1992:141).

Unwilling to let the dreams of development and the park die, a cheap fence was erected around the park and workers sowed oat and algarroba seeds, in 1873. Three years later, a C.C. Coleman was allowed to experimentally cultivate jute for one year, with the provision that no harm came to the algarroba or other trees. He was provided with prison laborers and free water.

In 1876, Archibald S. Cleghorn attempted to revive Thomas Square; he piped in water "...and began an ambitious improvement project under the aegis of the Minister of the Interior" (Greer 1992: 143). There was no visible improvement until 1882, when the Minister of the Interior became interested in the park and planted a nursery in a small, fenced area within the park. With funds from the legislature, the Minister of the Interior imported mangostura and durian from Singapore. With the help of public donations of palm trees, a row of the stately trees bordered the park boundaries. Budgetary constraints threatened to put a damper on further improvements, but Archibald Cleghorn brought in banyan trees from his estate in Waikiki, planted clusters of crotons, and raised funds for additional structural improvements. The park was officially opened on April 7, 1887 (*ibid*: 144).

With the park successfully implemented, development slowly began with churches, residences and small businesses sprouting up in the surrounding area. In January 1933, the Civic Auditorium opened its doors on King Street and brought a wide variety of entertainment to the area. The Civic closed its doors in August 1961. McKinley High School opened in 1908, on the corner of Victoria and Beretania Streets. With the influx of students, McKinley relocated to its current site and the first "English standard" Lincoln (now Linekona) Elementary School moved into the vacant building. Beginning in 1990, the building was leased to the Academy of the Art, as the education center (Greer 1992:146).

With the outbreak of World War II, the U.S. government erected barracks on Thomas Square to house the troops, in 1942. Following the end of the war, the park was restored. Today, Thomas Square provides a quiet, cool landscaped environment providing respite from city life.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Previous archaeological projects have been completed along the Kanealole, Moleka, and Makiki Streams within the Makiki Valley-Tantalus area (Table 1), but one within the current project area. Two systematic archaeological projects in the Makiki Valley area have been conducted. The first was conducted by Martha Yent and Jason Ota (1980). Five areas in Makiki Valley were surveyed. A variety of pre-contact and historic sites (see below) were documented. The second was conducted by Carpenter and Yent (1994). Four areas along Makiki Stream were surveyed. Remnant agricultural terraces were documented and radiocarbon testing was conducted.

Yent and Ota (1980) conducted an Archaeological Field Survey of the Makiki Valley access hiking trails in upper Makiki Valley, along Kanealole and Moleka Streams in TMK: (1) 2-5-019 and 020. The project area is part of the Makiki State Recreation Area and the larger Makiki-Tantalus State Park. In addition to describing an historic house site (Herrings settlement), carriage road, and retaining walls, Yent and Ota (1980) also recorded agricultural terraces and *ʻaunwai* (traditional irrigation ditches), rock shelters, walled enclosures, one (1) platform, One (1) rock lined pit, and dump site. Recommendations for these features involve further mapping and testing to determine significance and interpretative value more accurately.

Martha Yent (1982) conducted an Archaeological Inspection of a Short Nature Trail for the Makiki Environmental Education Center, along Kanealole Stream in TMK: (1) 2-5-019:008. An old carriage road, associated retaining wall, a 1950s pig pen, and a historic series of terraces and planting holes associated with a former residence were noted. These sites were previously identified during the Archaeological Field Survey in the area known as Survey Area 3 by (Yent and Ota 1980). Further testing of Survey Area 3 was recommended.

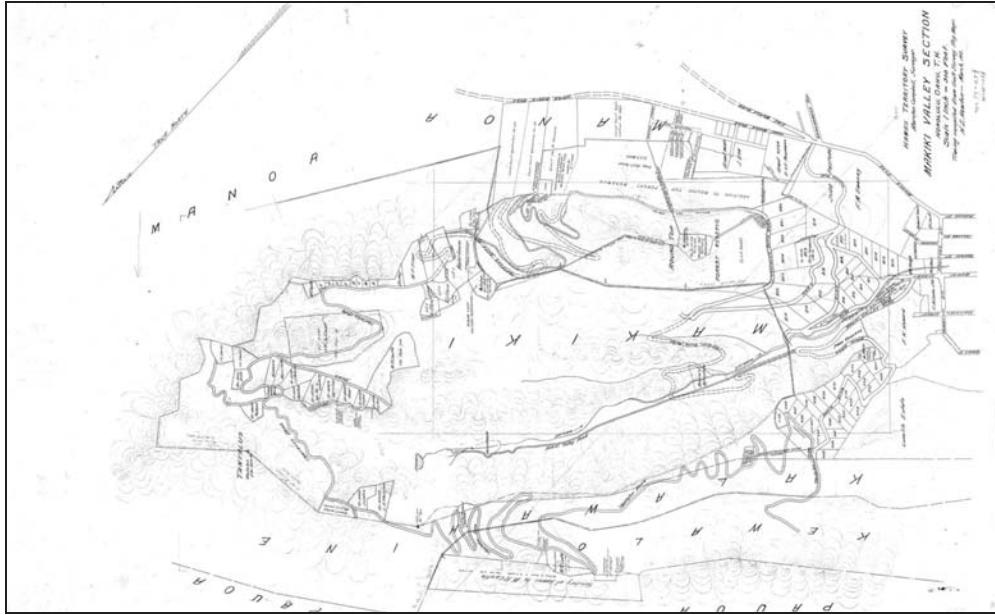


Figure 10: Hawaii Territory Survey Map, Makiki Valley Section, Honolulu, Oahu T.H. (Newton 1911; Registered Map No. 2521) Showing Reservoir and Carriage Road.

The State Historic Preservation Division (Kawachi 1988) conducted a Field Check at 2182 Round Top Drive in TMK: (1) 2-5-006:014. Terrace facings/retaining walls in a hairpin turn of Round Top Drive were noted. The terrace facings/retaining walls demonstrated evidence of modern modifications and were not deemed significant.

Alan Carpenter (1993) conducted an informal Survey and Archaeological Testing within the Makiki State Recreation Area on the eastern slope of Moleka Stream in TMK: (1) 2-5-019:003. The survey including mapping and testing of a rock shelter, designated as State Site 50-80-14-4668, situated above an agricultural field system near Moleka Stream.

Kolb *et al.* (1993) conducted an Archaeological Inventory Survey of Kalāwahine ʻili on the lower slopes of Tantalus Ridge, between Tantalus Drive and Kalāwahine Place in TMK: (1) 2-4-034:008. Five (5) sites (State Sites 50-80-14-4434 and -4443 through -4446), comprised of 38 features were documented. State Site 50-80-14-4434 consisted of a terrace cluster with multiple features. State Site 50-80-14-4443 consisted of a double-faced terrace. State Site 50-80-14-4444 consisted of a paved oval area. State Site 50-80-14-4445 consisted of a modern dump site. State Site 50-80-14-4446 consisted of a historic terrace.

Carpenter and Yent (1994) conducted an Archaeological Survey of Proposed State Park Areas in Makiki Valley and Pū u ʻUalaka ʻa in TMK: (1) 2-5-019:003 (por.), 004, 008 (por.) and 2-5-020:004 (por.), 005. Archaeological testing was conducted in the area along the west side of Makiki Stream between the park entrance and the forestry baseyard. The rockshelter (State Site 50-80-14-4668) identified by Carpenter (1993) and the remnant agricultural terraces (State Site 50-80-14-4866) were tested to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and to determine their significance and age. Radiocarbon results suggest that lower Makiki Valley was developed for irrigated agriculture by the twelfth century AD. Radiocarbon dates from State Site -4668 (rockshelter) indicate that it was being utilized from as early as the fifteenth century. State Site -4866 (terraces) relatively early dates, indicates it is a significant site which still contains valuable research potential (Carpenter and Yent 1994:A-1).

Masterson and Hammatt (1999) conducted an Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Kālīwahine Reservoir Site on the hillside east of the dry streambed known as Kahawai o ka Po ʻopo ʻo in TMK: (1) 2-4-043:082 and 090 (por.); (1) 2-4-032:001 and 002; (1) 2-4-014, 017, 018, 030, and 032; (1) 2-1-039. State Site 50-8014-5732 (retaining wall) of 20th century construction was identified. This site is associated with historic used of agriculture and erosion control.

Clegghorn (1999) reported a newly discovered cave at the Kalāwahine Stream side project. This cave contained Historic material, possibly of burial deposits. The cave was sealed. No site number was assigned. (Clegghorn 1999) report was not available in the SHPD library when this report went into production.

Ralston Nagata (1999) conducted an Evaluation of Carriage Road Remnant within Honolulu Watershed Forest Reserve near the Makiki Valley State Recreation Area and Kaneohe Stream in TMK: (1) 2-5-019;008. The historic cart road (State Site 50-80-14-5759) and associated features were related to a coffee plantation established by J. M. Herring between 1864 and 1876.

Hammatt *et al.* (2002) conducted an Archaeological Assessment in Support of the Kala Iōpua Place Road Improvements Project just below the summit of Tantalus in TMK: (1) 2-5-019. No significant artifacts, features, or sites were observed.

Rohrer *et al.* (2003) conducted an Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Honolulu Board of Water Supply Makiki-Punchbowl Reservoir Parcel E. in TMK: (1) 2-2-005;035. No significant historic or traditional sites were documented. One archaeological site, designated State Site 50-80-14-6529 consisting of remnants of an old road bed, associated retaining wall features, and foundation mounds from the early 20th century was evaluated to be of no particular historic significance.

Cordy and Hammatt (2006) conducted Archaeological Monitoring for the Board of Water Supply Punchbowl Water System Improvements Project. No cultural subsurface features or deposits were documented. Most of the soil excavated for the sewer improvements consisted of fill material. (Cordy and Hammatt 2006) report was not available in the SHPD library when this report went into production.

Clark *et al.* (2008) conducted Archaeological Monitoring during slope stabilization along a portion of Round Top Drive in TMK: (1) 2-5-024;014, 030, 031, and 32; (1) 2-5-019;008. One (1) inadvertent burial (State Site 50-80-14-6864) was identified prior to the commencement of the monitoring program. A second inadvertent burial (State Site 50-80-14-6865) was discovered during the monitoring program. Both burials were documented in (Collins *et al.* 2007). No evidence of cultural layer or cultural materials was observed in association with the burials.

Park *et al.* (2009) conducted Archaeological Monitoring in Support of Emergency Roadway Improvements at Round Top Drive in TMK: (1) 2-5-024;14,030,031 and 032; (1) 2-5-019;008. No subsurface cultural artifacts or datable materials were encountered.

Loynaz *et al.* (2009) conducted an Archaeological Monitoring for the Board of Water Supply Makiki Heights and Maunaloa Home Sites Water System Improvements Project in TMK: (1) 2-5-007;020 and 024. One feature, consisting of one (1) dog burial (Feature A) and one (1) concentration of previously disturbed historical rubbish (feature B) were observed. No significant cultural artifacts were recovered.

Hazlett *et al.* (2011) conducted a Historic Preservation Literature Review and Field Inspection of for the Highway Improvements and Roadway Repair Vicinity of 3798 Tantalus Drive (Tantalus Crib Wall Repair) Project. Tantalus Drive is listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places (State Site 50-80-14-9019). It is not currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Makiki Valley has also yielded a relatively large number of burials, mostly consisting of single individuals inadvertently discovered, or exposed, by recent activities and erosion (see Table 1).

FIELD INSPECTION

On December 30, 2014, SCS archaeologist, Guerin Tome, B.A., conducted an Archaeological Field Inspection of the Thomas Square project area, under the overall supervision of Robert L. Spear, Principle Investigator. Thomas Square (State Site 50-80-14-9990) is an existing park. Thus, the ground surface has been subjected to previous grading, grubbing, landscaping, and construction episodes. Thomas Square (State Site 50-80-14-9990) has been listed on the National Register of Historic Properties since April 25, 1972 (see Appendix A).

Reference	Location of Study	Nature of Study	Findings	State Site 50-80-14-
Jourdane 1997	TMK: (1) 2-5-004:010	Inadvertent Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains	One (1) Burial, Over Fifty (50) Years Old	5497
Masterson & Hammatt 1999	TMK: (1) 2-4-043:082 and 090 (por.); (1) 2-4-032:001 and 002; (1) 2-4-014, 017, 018, 030, and 032; (1) 2-1-039	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Boulder Wall with Three (3) Segments	5732
Cleghorn 1999	Kalāwahine Stream	New Site Report	Newly Discovered Cave in Kalāwahine Stream; Contained Historic Material; Possibly of Burial Deposits. Cave was Sealed No Site # Assigned	
Nagata 1999	TMK: (1) 2-5-019:008	Evaluation	Old Carriage Road (see Yent 1982) with Bridge Segments	5759
Hammatt <i>et al.</i> 2002	TMK: (1) 2-5-019	Archaeological Assessment	No Significant Artifacts, Features, or sites were Observed	
Rohrer <i>et al.</i> 2003	TMK: (1) 2-2-005:035	Archaeological Assessment	Historic Road Alignment and House Foundation	6529
Cordy & Hammatt 2006		Archaeological Monitoring	No Cultural Subsurface Features or Deposits were Documented	
Collins <i>et al.</i> 2007	TMK: (1) 2-5-019:008	An Addendum to an Archaeological Monitoring Plan	Two (2) Burials, Over Fifty (50) Years Old (see Clark <i>et al.</i> 2008)	6864 and 6865
Cark <i>et al.</i> 2008	TMK: (1) 2-5-024:014, 030, 031, and 32; (1) 2-5-019:008	Archaeological Monitoring	One (1) Burials, Over Fifty (50) Years Old (see Collins <i>et al.</i> 2007)	6865
Collins <i>et al.</i> 2008a	TMK: (1) 2-5-018: 001	Burial Recovery Report	One (1) Burial, Over Fifty (50) Years Old	6917
Collins <i>et al.</i> 2008b	TMK: (1) 2-9-020:002	Burial Recovery Report	Two (2) Burials, Over Fifty (50) Years Old	6961
Loynaz <i>et al.</i> 2009	TMK: (1) 2-5-007, 020 and 024	Archaeological Monitoring	Only a Small Amount of Historic Trash (Mostly Modern) was Observed.	

Table 1: Previous Archaeological Studies in the Vicinity of Project Area

Reference	Location of Study	Nature of Study	Findings	State Site 50-80-14-
McCoy 1971	TMK: (1) 2-5-019:008	Memo: Makiki Valley Burial Shelter	Burial Shelter with Flexed, Historic Burial	2297
Sinoto 1979	TMK: (1) 2-4-022:001	Memo: Burial Report	Two (2) early Historic Burials	2298
Yent & Ota 1980	TMK: (1) 2-5-019, 020	Archaeological Field Survey	Herrings Settlement, Carriage Road, and Retaining Walls, Agricultural Terraces and 'auwai (Traditional Irrigation Ditches), Rock Shelters, Walled Enclosures, One (1) Platform, One (1) Rock Lined Pit, and Dump Site	3985
Yent 1982	TMK: (1) 2-5-020	Archaeological Inspection	Old Carriage Road Associated Retaining Wall and a 1950s Pig Pen, and a Historic series of Terraces and Planting Holes Associated with a Former Residence (see Yet & Ota 1980)	0000*
Bath & Smith 1988	TMK: (1) 2-5-007:043	Burial Removal	One (1) pre-Contact Disturbed Burial	3743
Bath 1989	TMK: (1) 2-5-007:007	Burial Call	Two (2) to Three (3) pre-Contact Burials	4134
Kawachi 1988	TMK: (1) 2-5-006:014	Field Check	Site Deemed Insignificant	
Carpenter 1993	TMK: (1) 2-5-019:003	Survey and Archaeological Testing	(1) Rock Shelter	4668
Kolb <i>et al.</i> 1993	TMK: (1) 2-4-034:008	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Three (3) Poorly Constructed Terraces, One (1) Oval Shaped Paved Area with Alignment, One (1) Modern Dump, and One (1) Terrace	4434 and 4443 through 4446
Dagher 1993	TMK: (1) 2-5-003:0014	Inadvertent Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains	One (1) Burial	4666
Yent & Carpenter 1994	TMK: (1) 2-5-019:003 (por.), 004, 008 (por.) and 2-5-020:004 (por.), 005	Archaeological Survey	One (1) Rock Shelter (see Carpenter 1993) and Series of Large Terraces	4668 and 4866

During the Archaeological Field Inspection, several structures were observed within the park (Figure 11):

1. An existing bathroom constructed of basalt block, wood, and cement, is located near the east boundary of the project area (Figure 12). Based on construction style, the bathroom does not appear to be an historic property (*i.e.*, over 50 years old).
2. To the north of the bathroom building, three basalt and block pillars and a short basalt block and cement pillar are positioned on the north and south sides of a cement sidewalk (Figure 13). Based on placement, these pillars were interpreted as supports for a roof, which once may have been placed, over the cement walkway. Based on construction style, the pillars do not appear to be an historic property (*i.e.*, over 50 years old).
3. A park maintenance shed constructed of basalt block, wood, and cement is located to the north of the four pillars (Figure 14). Based on construction style, the maintenance shed does not appear to be an historic property (*i.e.*, over 50 years old).
4. A wall, constructed of basalt cobbles and small boulders and concrete, is located approximately 10 m southeast of the northern project area boundary (Figure 15). The wall is multi-angular. A narrow strip of land approximately 3 ft. higher than the remainder of the project area is located on the north side of the wall. The 'wall' is actually two walls, housing a stairway constructed of cut-limestone blocks. A bronze recognition plaque, in honor of Rear Admiral Richard T. Thomas, R.N., is positioned on the west wall (Figure 16). Based on construction style, the wall appears to be over 50 years old.
5. A square planter constructed of cement and housing a banyan tree is located near the northeast corner of the project area (Figure 17). Based on construction style, the planter does not appear to be an historic property (*i.e.*, over 50 years old).
6. A concrete sidewalk extends around the perimeter of Thomas Square (Figure 18) and also extends into the interior of the park (Figure 19). Based on construction style, the sidewalk does not appear to be an historic property (*i.e.*, over 50 years old).
7. As mentioned in Numbers 4 and 6, a 9-tiered staircase constructed of cut limestone blocks is located between the east and west half of the basalt rock wall located parallel to the north boundary of the project area (Figure 20). Based on construction style, the staircase does not appear to be an historic property (*i.e.*, over 50 years old).

Reference	Location of Study	Nature of Study	Findings	State Site 50-80-14-
Park <i>et al.</i> 2009	TMK: (1) 2-5-024:14,030,031 and 032; (1) 2-5-019:008	Archaeological Monitoring	No Subsurface Cultural Artifacts or Datable Materials were Encountered	
Hazlett <i>et al.</i> 2011	TMK: (1) 2-5-012:014 and (1) 2-5-019:005	Historic Preservation Literature Review and Field Inspection	Tantalus Drive listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places	9019

*No site # listed in report but listed as 50-80-14-000 in SHPD database



Figure 12: Photograph of Basalt Block, Wood, and Cement Bathroom. View to Southwest.

35

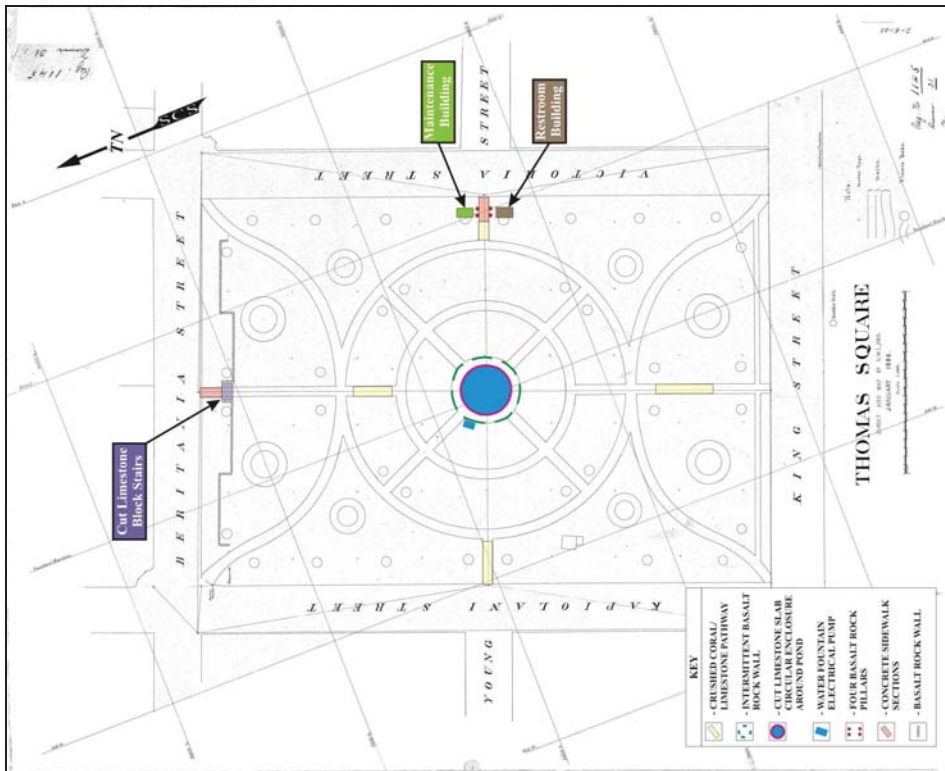


Figure 11: Annotated Version of the Conceptual Plan View Map of Thomas Square (H.L. Laws 1886; Registered Map 145) Map Showing Findings of Archacological Field Inspection.

34



Figure 14: Photograph of the South and East Sides of the Maintenance Shed. View North.



Figure 13: Photograph of the Four Pillars. View to North.



Figure 16: Close-up Photographic View of the Bronze Recognition Plaque in Honor of Rear Admiral Richard T. Thomas, R.N. View to Southwest.



Figure 15: Photograph of the North Side of the Basalt Wall. View to Northwest.



Figure 18: Photograph of the South Project Area Boundary and Concrete Sidewalk. View to Southeast.

41



Figure 17: Photograph of the North Project Area Boundary and Square Planter Housing a Banyan Tree. View to Northwest.

40



Figure 20: Photograph of the Cut-Limestone Block Staircase. View to Northeast.



Figure 19: Photograph of Interior Sidewalk. View to Southwest.

8. An approximately 8.0 ft. tall pillar constructed of basalt cobbles and concrete is located near the northwest corner of the project area. A metal box is located on top of the pillar (Figure 21). Based on the Laws (1886; Registered Map 1145; Figure 22; see Figure 4), the pillar may be positioned on the site of the artesian well or the drinking fountain. Thus, the pillar may be an historic property (*i.e.*, over 50 years old).
9. A concrete fountain pump, which is level with the ground surface, containing two vents and an access panel was noted (Figure 23). The pump is still active. It was not determined if the fountain pump was over 50 years old.
10. A circular basalt wall encircling a concrete water fountain was noted. The wall was constructed with multiple intentional breaches in its architecture which facilitate entry into the interior of the park and to the water fountain (Figure 24). Based on construction materials and historic documentation, the wall enclosing the water fountain appears to be an historic property.
11. A circular enclosure, constructed of cut limestone slabs, enclosing a water fountain in the center of a pool of water (Figure 25; see Figure 11). A bronze plaque, in honor of Beatrice Castle, President of the Outdoor Circle (1922-1929) is positioned on the northern portion of the wall (Figure 26). The ground surface between internal circular wall containing the pool and the exterior circular rock wall (with breaches), is comprised of dredged material that includes coral. Based on construction materials and historic documentation, the wall enclosing the water fountain appears to be an historic property.
12. As indicated in Figure 11, numerous paths lead into and out of Thomas Square. Some of these pathways are still visible and in use today. Crushed coral was observed on some of the existing paths.
13. Water and electric utility boxes were observed on the ground level during the Archaeological Field Inspection, indicating prior ground disturbance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The current Archaeological Field Inspection documented four previously unrecorded historic architectural features within Thomas Square. The findings of previous archaeological work in the area suggest additional historic properties may be present in subsurface contexts. Thus, an Archaeological Inventory Survey is recommended prior to the commencement of any improvements to Thomas Square.



Figure 21: Photograph of Northwest Corner of Project Area with Stone Pillar. View to North.



Figure 23: Photograph of the Fountain Pump. View to Southwest.

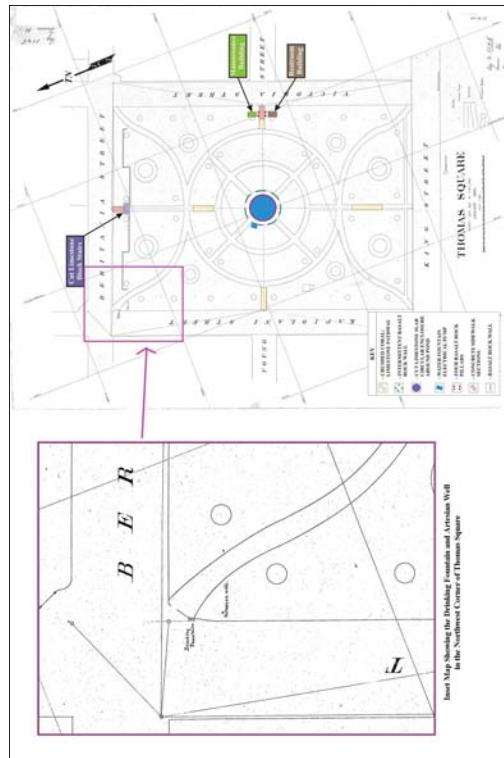


Figure 22: Inset Map Showing the Location of the Artesian Well in the Northwest Corner of Thomas Square on the Conceptual Plan View Map of Thomas Square (H.L. Laws 1886; Registered Map 145).



Figure 25: Close-up Photographic View of Water Fountain. View to South.



Figure 24: Circular Wall Enclosing Water Fountain and Pool. View to South.

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Figure 26: Close-up Photographic View of the Bronze Recognition Plaque in Honor of Beatrice Castle, President of the Outdoor Circle (1922-1929).

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1993 *Preliminary Archaeological Survey: Proposed State Park Areas in Makiki Valley and Puu Ualakaa, Makiki, Honolulu District, Oahu.* On file at the State Historic Preservation Division, Kapolei.

Yent, Martha and Jason Ota

1980 *Archaeological Field Survey of Makiki Valley, the Kaneohe Stream and Moleka Stream Systems, Makiki, Kona, Oahu.* Memo to Gene Renard from Ralston Nagata, Department of Land and Natural Resources State Parks Division. On file at the State Historic Preservation Division, Kapolei.

Young, Margaret

n.d. Untitled Memorandum to Michael S. Chu. On file at the State Historic Preservation Division, Kapolei.

**APPENDIX A: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY
NOMINATION FORM FOR THOMAS SQUARE (STATE SITE 50-80-14-9990)**

8. SIGNIFICANCE
 PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)
 Pre-Columbian 15th Century 16th Century 17th Century 18th Century 19th Century 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATES (If Applicable and Known) 1843

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscapes	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Italian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In early 1843, Lord George Paulet, representing the British Crown, overstepped his bounds, landed sailors and marines, seized the government buildings in Honolulu and forced the King (Kamehameha III) to cede the Hawaiian kingdom to Great Britain. Paulet raised the British flag and issued a proclamation formally annexing Hawaii to the British Crown. Queen Victoria, on learning the injustice done, immediately sent an envoy to the islands to restore sovereignty to its rightful rulers. The man chosen for this task was Rear Admiral Richard Thomas, and on July 31, 1843, pompous ceremonies were held whereby the Hawaiian Kingdom was restored. It was on the occasion of the restoration that Kamehameha was moved to say, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" -- The life of the land is restored in righteousness. (This statement has since become the official motto of the State of Hawaii.)

From July 31, 1843, the plot of land on which the ceremonies took place was known as Thomas Square. Kamehameha III later officially gave this name to the area and dedicated it as a public park. In 1850, the Privy Council voted to enlarge the square, and in 1925, a Joint Resolution of the legislative session set aside Thomas Square as a public park and placed it under the management of the Park Board of the City and County of Honolulu. It remains this today.

From the time of Captain Cook's discovery (1778) until annexation to the United States (1900), the Hawaiian government was beset with diplomatic problems with other, more powerful nations. On many occasions gunboats were anchored off Honolulu or Lahaina. The incident with Lord Paulet was probably the most outstanding as it is the only one that resulted in the forced take-over of the Hawaiian Kingdom by a foreign power. For this reason, the site of the restoration by Admiral Thomas has special significance. That it is preserved today as a park only enhances its value.



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES
None

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATTITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY		LATTITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		
Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	0	21	18	20
NE	0	0	21	18	20
SE	0	0	157	51	06
SW	0	0	157	51	06

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 6 1/2

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY
 NAME AND TITLE: Dorothy Riconda, Historian
 ORGANIZATION: Hawaii Register of Historic Places
 STREET AND NUMBER: P. O. Box 621
 CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu
 STATE: Hawaii
 NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION CODE: 15
 DATE: March 23, 1972

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: *Dennis Kato*
 Title: Chairman and Member
 Date: 3-30-72

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historical Preservation
 Name: *Robert M. Weir*
 Date: 4/25/72
 ATTEST:
 Name: *William Huntington*
 Title: Register of the National Register
 Date:

HR
NO
UTM

APPENDIX B: LAND COMMISSION AWARDS (ADAPTED FROM
CARPENTER AND YENT 1994).

L.C.A. #	11MA (Mahele Award)	R.P. # 6715
Location:	'i'i of Polōke	
Awardee:	Keawe'hano	
Pcs (Apana):	2	
Acreage:	119.99	
Notes:	No description of this claim found.	
<hr/>		
L.C.A. #	19MA (Mahele Award)	R.P. # 5584
Location:	Kahaumakaawe, Waikiki, Oahu	
Awardee:	Kanehiwa	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreage:	3.25	
Notes:	Award is for half of Kahaumakaawe 'i'i. The other half was government land, located just south of the summit of Pu'u Kaka'a.	
<hr/>		
L.C.A. #	24MA (Mahele Award)	R.P. # none
Location:	Kaiwiokaihu, Waikiki, Oahu [2 parcels - 1 along upper Maunalaaha Stream, other along Makiiki Stream]	
Awardee:	Kauliokamoa	
Pcs (Apana):	2	
Acreage:	unknown	
Notes:	No description of this claim found.	
<hr/>		
L.C.A. #	95	R.P. # 6305
Location:	Makiki, Kona, Oahu	
Awardee:	Hannah Jones	

L.C.A. # 2
 Acreage: 8.02
 Notes: Kūila land received from John L. Jones, who received it in turn from Kalaimoku circa 1825.

L.C.A. # 591 R.P. # 2387
 Location: Kaaihee, Waikiki, Oahu [at corner of Makiki Street and Wilder Ave.]
 Awardee: Capt. John Meek
 Pcs (Apāna): 1
 Acreage: 1.73
 Notes: Houselot received from Boki in 1817. The area was enclosed by a stone wall and contained 2 houses, built in 1826.

L.C.A. # 1447 R.P. # 4432
 Location: Hamohamo, Waikiki, Kona, Oahu [lower Makiki - surrounded by Keeaumoku, Kamehameha (Beretania), Punahou & King Streets.]
 Awardee: Kahue
 Pcs (Apāna): 2
 Acreage: .39
 Notes: Claim for a small houselot and one *lo'i*, received from Kane in 1843.

L.C.A. # 2900 R.P. # 4310
 Location: Pawa, Waikiki, Oahu [adjacent to Makiki Street just below Wilder Ave.]
 Awardee: T. Kaoi
 Pcs (Apāna): 1
 Acreage: .42
 Notes: Claim for a houselot.

L.C.A. # 3135 R.P. # 6924
 Location: Pawa, Waikiki, Oahu [Surrounded by Young, Punahou, King & Keeaumoku Streets.]
 Awardee: James Walker
 Pcs (Apāna): 1
 Acreage: 1.15
 Notes: Kūila land received in 1828 from Manuā, containing three houses.

L.C.A. # 3746B R.P. # 3863
 Location: Kupahēe, Makiki, Oahu [Maunalaha Stream]
 Awardee: Nahina
 Pcs (Apāna): 1
 Acreage: .66
 Notes: Claim for a *moo'itina* [Agricultural lot] called Kupahēe, received from li in the time of Kināu.

L.C.A. # 4263B R.P. # none
 Location: Makiki, Kona, Oahu [Kanealole Stream]
 Awardee: Kaaiāhua
 Pcs (Apāna): 1
 Acreage: .61
 Notes: Claim was for the entire valley of Kanealole, from Pu'u 'Ohi'a to a waterfall called Ohialolo (location unknown), received from li in the time of Kināu. Obviously only a small portion of this claim was awarded, as evidenced by the size of the award. The exact location of the award is unknown.

L.C.A. # 4279B R.P. #5463
 Location: Pawa, Waikiki, Kona, Oahu [along Kanealole Stream]
 Awardee: Ia
 Pcs (Apāna): 1
 Acreage: .40
 Notes: No testimony found.

L.C.A. # 4285C R.P. #7410
 Location: Poothukini, Makiki, Kona, Oahu
 Awardee: Mco
 Pcs (Apāna): 1
 Acreage: .56
 Notes: No testimony found. The location of this award is unknown.

L.C.A. # 4285B R.P. # 3830
 Location: Manu, Makiki, Kona, Oahu [Lower Moleka Stream]
 Awardee: Mokuhanui

L.C.A. # 10162 R.P. # 2270
 Location: Makiki, Waikiki, Oahu [at intersection of Wilder and Punahou Streets]
 Awardee: Moku
 Pes (*Apiana*): 1
 Acreage: .56
 Notes: Claim for a houseplot, iaro land and a *kila*.

L.C.A. # 11018 R.P. # 3690
 Location: Pawaa, Waikiki, Oahu [adjacent to Makiki Street just below Wilder Ave.]
 Awardee: Wahine
 Pes (*Apiana*): 1
 Acreage: .42
 Notes: Claim for a houseplot containing two houses, received from M. Kekuaaoa in the time of Kaomi's disturbance.

Pes (*Apiana*): 1
 Acreage: .67
 Notes: Claim for houseplot and taro land, received from li in the time of Kinau.

L.C.A. # 6489 R.P. # 4519
 Location: Kaahiko, Makiki, Kona, Oahu
 Awardee: Kahiwa
 Pes (*Apiana*): 4
 Acreage: 73.80
 Notes: Claim for a houseplot and land at Kaahiko, an *'ihi kipono*. Land received from the *Mo'i* [King].

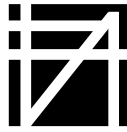
L.C.A. # 8241 R.P. # 5699
 Location: Kalawahine
 Awardee: John li
 Pes (*Apiana*): 1
 Acreage: .77
 Notes: Claim for three *lo'i* and *kila* land. Exact location of this award is unknown.

L.C.A. # 8241 R.P. # none
 Location: Pawaa
 Awardee: John li
 Pes (*Apiana*): 1
 Acreage: 2.59
 Notes: Exact location unknown. Possibly combined with below award.

L.C.A. # 8241 R.P. # 5704
 Location: Pawaa
 Awardee: John li
 Pes (*Apiana*): 5
 Acreage: 250.80
 Notes: Claim for the *'ihi* of Pawaa, received from Kamehameha I after the battle of Nuuanu. At the time of the claim 14 families were living on this land with li's permission.

APPENDIX G: HISTORIC ASSESSMENT

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DRAFT Historic Assessment of Thomas Square

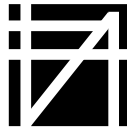
Thomas Square was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. In that nomination its significance was based on its associations with the restoration of the monarchy, and the year 1843 was noted as the specific date of significance. Although not noted in the 1972 nomination, the park is also significant architecturally for its landscape design.

Thomas Square, although officially designated as a park by the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1850, was not developed in accordance with a landscape plan until 1882-1887, when Archibald Cleghorn oversaw the formal laying out of the park's landscape. Two major design episodes followed, one according to the plans of Catherine Jones Richards and Robert Thompson in 1931-32 and the other directed by George Walters in 1966-67, with several minor additions made by the City and County Department of Parks and Recreation in 1968. Thus the period of significance for the park is 1843-1968. Elements of all three episodes may still be observed in the park today. These provide the park with its historic fabric and contribute to its historic character.

Cleghorn's efforts resulted in a park with a centrally located bandstand, gravel walks "artistically laid out" [*Hawaiian Gazette*, April 12, 1887, p. 4], and a "nice, well shaded park" [*Ibid.*]. The walkways followed a pattern of circles and half circles, with "graceful curves and counter-curves predominating" [*Daily Bulletin*, March 31, 1887, page 4]. The park was described as, "thickly studded with a great variety of trees which serve the double purpose of shade and ornamentation" [*Ibid.*] and an 1893 *Paradise of the Pacific* also noted the park was, "closely planted with beautiful and rare exotics." [*Paradise of the Pacific*, May 1893, p. 69] A turn of the century photograph further confirms the park to be heavily planted. All that appears to remain from this nineteenth century plan are the four stately banyans (*Ficus benghalensis*) surrounding the central fountain. These four trees contribute to the historic character of the park.

In addition to the four banyan trees, an existing Royal Poinciana (*Delonix regia*) on the Beretania Street terrace, as well as a Chinese banyan (*Ficus sp*) in the King-Ward quadrant of the park, two red sandalwood trees (*Adenantha pavonina*), and four Jamaican dogwoods (*Piscidia piscipula*) appear on a 1931 topographic map of the park, and most likely were retained by Catherine Jones Richards and Robert Thompson when they redesigned the park in 1931. These eight trees also contribute to the historic character of the park.

In September 1931, the Parks Board, headed by Lester McCoy, approved the general landscaping plan proposed to them by Richards & Thompson, and simultaneously the board received the mayor's approval to proceed. The plan called for a mock orange hedge to be along King Street, Victoria Street, and Ward Avenue. Also a terrace retained by a stone wall was to be erected on the Beretania Street side of the park, and steps built in the wall's middle and two corners. An 80' in diameter, concrete wading pool was to be constructed in the center of the park amidst the banyan trees. Cleghorn's original plantings that still remained in good condition were to be retained, and some new trees were added as well. The three existing pathways on



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both the *mauka* and *makai* sides of the park, as well as those entering the park from Ward Avenue and Victoria Street, were to be retained.

The central Castle Memorial Fountain, with its perimeter coping of native sandstone, and center fountain shooting 42' in the air, was modeled after Buckingham Fountain in Chicago's Grant Park, and dedicated on September 5, 1932, in memory of Beatrice Castle Newcomb, who was president of the Outdoor Circle from 1922-1929.

Elements that remain from the 1931-1932 renovation of the park include: the central Castle Memorial Fountain and the low stone wall encircling it; the lava rock wall at the Beretania Street end of the park and its central coral stone steps; the terraced area at the Beretania Street end of the park; the mock orange hedge encircling three sides of the park; and the eight radial pathways running outward from the central Castle Memorial Fountain. All these elements contribute to the historic character of Thomas Square.

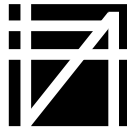
In 1938 the Daughters of Hawaii erected a Memorial Plaque in the park to commemorate the 1843 restoration of the monarchy. This is mounted on the Ewa side wall of the central steps leading from Beretania Street to the park. It contributes to the historic character of the park.

Topographic maps of the park dated January 1965, disclose, that in addition to the above mentioned trees, there are other trees existing today in the park that were in place by 1965. These include: three false olives (*Elaeodendron orientale*) in the King-Ward quadrant; the banyan in the King-Victoria quadrant, two banyans, one each in the Beretania-Ward and Beretania-Victoria quadrants, and two banyans at the corner of Beretania and Ward on the terrace. Most likely, a number of these trees were planted in accordance with the Richards & Thompson plan, and all were planted between 1931 and 1965. As such these trees contribute to the historic character of the park.

The perimeter mock orange hedge (*Philadelphus coronarius*) also is in place in the 1965 topographical map. While a number of the specific plants comprising that hedge may no longer remain, the presence of the hedge should be considered significant and contributing to the historic character of the park.

The final major design episode relating to the park transpired in 1966-1967 when George Walters was hired by the City to refurbish the park. This improvement involved the trimming and removal of some of the earlier trees to bring more light and air into the park, and the Beretania Street terrace was given a new pavement. Other alterations to the terrace was the reworking of the two ends of the lava rock wall to eliminate the steps and the addition of the Board of Water Supply gauge station at the corner of Ward and Beretania. These new elements should all be considered as contributing to the historic character of Thomas Square.

Also, in 1966 the construction of the lava rock comfort station and caretaker's building along the Victoria Street side of the park was undertaken. The comfort station and caretaker's building



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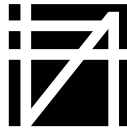
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were designed by Tom Wells, a prominent architect in Honolulu at the time, who had previously worked in Vladimir Ossipoff's office. In 1991 rock walls were added to the ends of the comfort station and caretaker's building, following plans drawn by Allen Ng. These were done in a manner compatible to the original design and do not detract from the integrity of the buildings. The buildings' pergola and use of lava rock were consistent with the City and County of Honolulu's parks department's designing of restrooms in a rustic or Hawaiian manner using native stone. This should be considered a contributing element to the park's design.

In 1968 the "Thomas Square" sign at the corner of Beretania and Victoria was added, as was the concrete planter box on this corner containing a banyan tree. These were designed in-house by T.G./B.H. These elements are almost fifty years of age, and should be considered to also contribute to the historic character of Thomas Square.

A large Panama tree (*Sterculia apetiaia*) is growing in the Beretania Street terrace. It appears that it replaced a Gular Tree that appears on the 1965 topographic map. This tree is quite large and may have been planted at the time of the Walters rehabilitation.

In 1985 the pathways aligning with Young and Hotel streets were widened. They remain in their same proximate location and the widening did not compromise their historic integrity to such a degree to have them be considered non-contributing elements.



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Contributing elements:

- The four central banyans
- Royal Poinciana on the Beretania Street terrace
- Chinese banyan in the King-Ward quadrant of the park
- Four Jamaican dogwoods
- Two red sandalwood or false wiliwili trees
- Castle Memorial Fountain and low, encircling, lava rock wall
- Eight radial pathways.
- Beretania Street Wall and central coral stone steps leading down into park
- 1938 plaque erected by the Daughters of Hawaii to commemorate the restoration of the monarchy in 1843.
- Three false olive trees
- Five banyans, one at the King Street end of the park, two at the Beretania end of the park, and two on the terrace near the corner of Victoria and Beretania.
- Terrace paving
- Board of Water Supply gauge station at Ward and Beretania.
- 1966 comfort station and caretaker's building
- Thomas Square sign and concrete planter box at Victoria and Beretania Streets
- Panama Tree on Terrace, may possibly date from 1967.

APPENDIX H:
CULTURAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT

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**A CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR THE THOMAS SQUARE PROJECT
MAKIKI AHUPUA'A, HONOLULU (KONA) DISTRICT
O'AHU ISLAND, HAWAII
[TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001]**

Prepared by:
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and
Robert L. Spear, Ph.D.
January 2016
DRAFT

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Tom Schnell (PBR Hawaii), Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) has prepared a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) for the proposed Thomas Square Project, Makiki Ahupua`a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O`ahu Island, Hawai`i [TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001] (Figures 1 through 3). The approximately 6.419-acre Thomas Square is owned by the City and County of Honolulu. Thomas Square (State Site 50-80-14-9990) has been listed on the National Register of Historic Properties since April 25, 1972 (Appendix A).

The Constitution of the State of Hawai`i clearly states the duty of the State, and its agencies, is to preserve, protect, and prevent interference with the traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiians. Article XII, Section 7 (2000) requires the State to “protect all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes and possessed by *ahupua`a* tenants who are descendants of Native Hawaiians who inhabited the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778.” In spite of the establishment of the foreign concept of private ownership and western-style government, Kamehameha III (Kauikaeouli) preserved the peoples traditional right to subsistence. As a result in 1850, the Hawaiian Government confirmed the traditional access rights to Native Hawaiian *ahupua`a* tenants to gather specific natural resources for customary uses from undeveloped private property and waterways under the Hawaiian Revised Statutes (HRS) 7-1. In 1992, the State of Hawai`i Supreme Court, reaffirmed HRS 7-1 and expanded it to include, “native Hawaiian rights...may extend beyond the *ahupua`a* in which a Native Hawaiian resides where such rights have been customarily and traditionally exercised in this manner” (Pele Defense Fund v. Paty, 73 Haw:578, 1992).

Act 50, enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawai`i (2000) with House Bill (HB) 2895, relating to Environmental Impact Statements, proposes that:

...there is a need to clarify that the preparation of environmental assessments or environmental impact statements should identify and address effects on Hawai`i's culture, and traditional and customary rights... [H.B. NO. 2895].

Articles IX and XII of the state constitution, other state laws, and the courts of the State impose on government agencies a duty to promote and protect cultural beliefs and practices, and resources of Native Hawaiians as well as other ethnic groups. Act 50 also requires state agencies

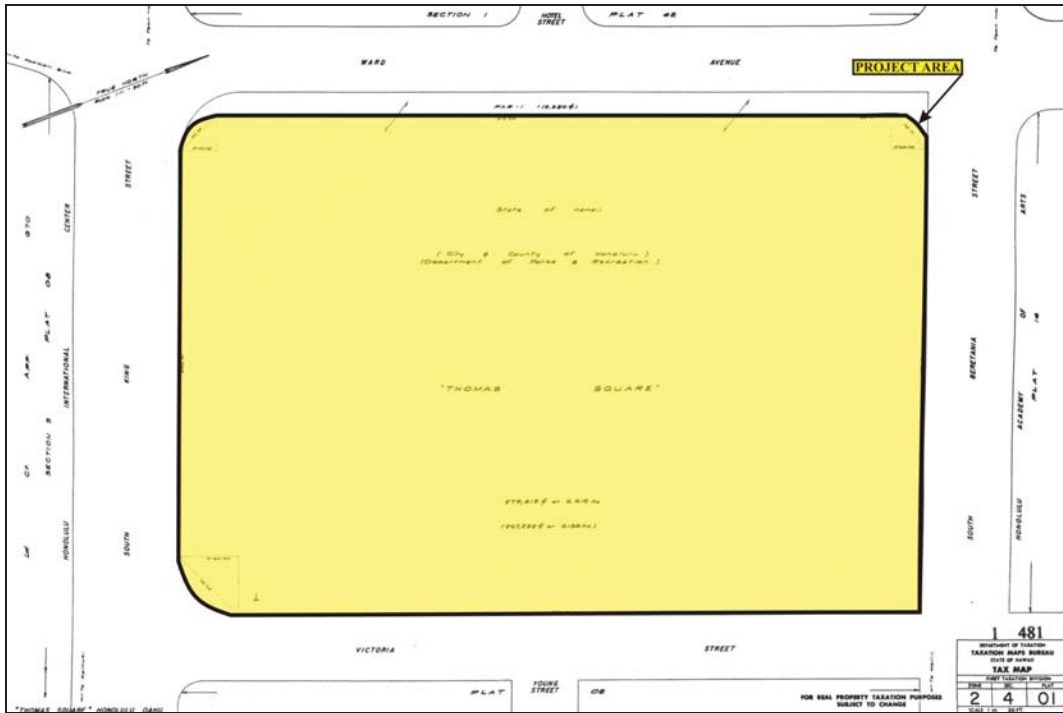


Figure 2: Tax Map Key [TMK: (1) 2-4-001] Showing the location of the Project Area.

3

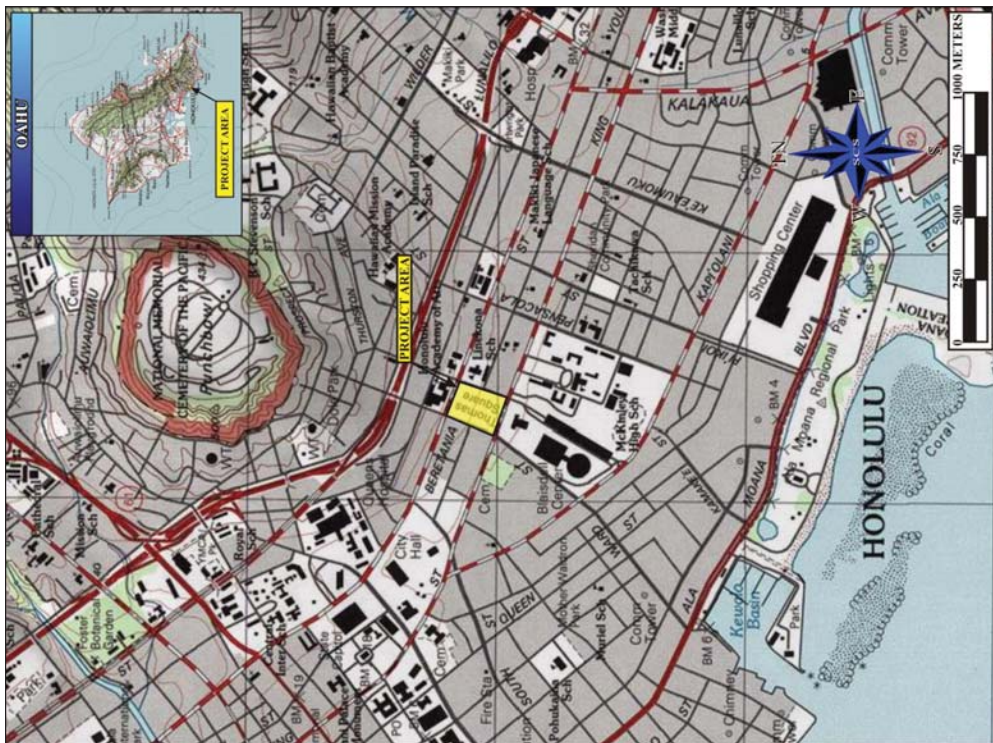


Figure 1: USGS (Honolulu 1998) Quadrangle Map Showing the location of the Project Area.

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and other developers to assess the effects of proposed land use or shore line developments on the “cultural practices of the community and State” as part of the HRS Chapter 343 (2001) environmental review process.

It also re-defined the definition of “significant effect” to include “the sum of effects on the quality of the environment including actions impact a natural resource, limit the range of beneficial uses of the environment, that are contrary to the State’s environmental policies . . . or adversely affect the economic welfare, social welfare or cultural practices of the community and State” (H.B. 2895, Act 50, 2000). Cultural resources can include a broad range of often overlapping categories, including places, behaviors, values, beliefs, objects, records, stories, etc. (H.B. 2895, Act 50, 2000).

Thus, Act 50 requires that an assessment of cultural practices and the possible impacts of a proposed action be included in Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements, and to be taken into consideration during the planning process. As defined by the Hawaii State Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC), the concept of geographical expansion is recognized by using, as an example, “the broad geographical area, e.g. district or *‘ahupua‘a’*” (OEQC 2012:12). It was decided that the process should identify ‘anthropological’ cultural practices, rather than ‘social’ cultural practices. For example, *limu* (edible seaweed) gathering would be considered an anthropological cultural practice, while a modern-day marathon would be considered a social cultural practice.

Therefore, the purpose of a Cultural Impact Assessment is to identify the possibility of on-going cultural activities and resources within a project area, or its vicinity, and then assessing the potential for impacts on these cultural resources. The CIA is not intended to be a document of in depth archival-historical land research, or a record of oral family histories, unless these records contain information about specific cultural resources that might be impacted by a proposed project.

According to the Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts established by the Hawaii State Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC 2012:12):

The types of cultural practices and beliefs subject to assessment may include subsistence, commercial, residential, agricultural, access-related, recreational, and religious and spiritual customs. The types of cultural resources subject to assessment may include

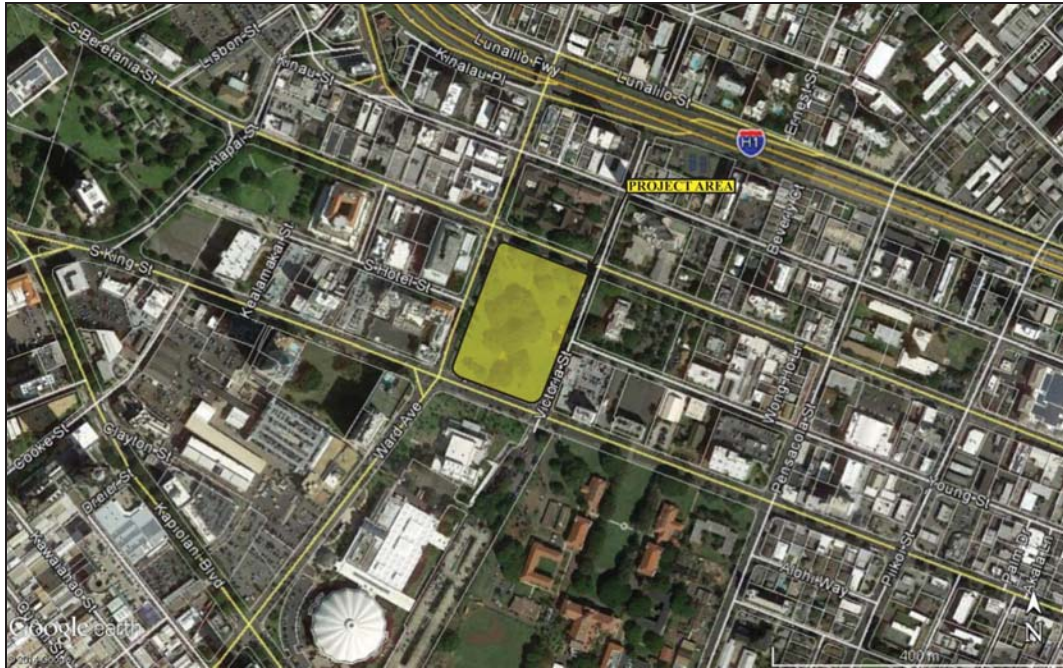


Figure 3: Google Earth Image (Aerial imagery from Google, Digital Globe dated 1/16/2013) Showing Project Area Location.

traditional cultural properties or other types of historic sites, both manmade and natural, which support such cultural beliefs.

The meaning of “traditional” was explained in *National Register Bulletin*:

Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations’, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property then is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. . . . [Parker and King 1990:1]

METHODOLOGY

This Cultural Impact Assessment was prepared as much as possible in accordance with the suggested methodology and content protocol in the Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts (OEQC 2012:11-13). In outlining the “Cultural Impact Assessment Methodology”, the OEQC (2012:11) states that:

“...information may be obtained through scoping, community meetings, ethnographic interviews and oral histories...”

This report contains archival and documentary research, as well as communication with organizations having knowledge of the project area, its cultural resources, and its practices and beliefs. An example of the letters of inquiry is presented in Appendix B, copies of the posted newspaper notice and Affidavit are presented in Appendix C, an example Follow-up Letter of Inquiry is presented in Appendix D, and responses to the letters of inquiry are presented in Appendix E. This Cultural Impact Assessment was prepared in accordance with the suggested methodology and content protocol provided in the Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts (OEQC 2012:13), whenever possible. The assessment concerning cultural impacts may include, but not be limited to:

- A. A discussion of the methods applied and results of consultation with individuals and organizations identified by the preparer as being familiar with cultural practices and features associated with the project area, including any constraints or limitations which might have affected the quality of the information obtained.
- B. A description of methods adopted by the preparer to identify, locate, and select the persons interviewed, including a discussion of the level of effort undertaken.

C. Ethnographic and oral history interview procedures, including the circumstances under which the interviews were conducted, and any constraints or limitations which might have affected the quality of the information obtained.

D. Biographical information concerning the individuals and organizations consulted, their particular expertise, and their historical and genealogical relationship to the project area, as well as information concerning the persons submitting information or interviewed, their particular knowledge and cultural expertise, if any, and their historical and genealogical relationship to the project area.

E. A discussion concerning historical and cultural source materials consulted, the institutions and repositories searched and the level of effort undertaken. This discussion should include, if appropriate, the particular perspective of the authors, any opposing views, and any other relevant constraints, limitations or biases.

F. A discussion concerning the cultural resources, practices and beliefs identified, and, for resources and practices, their location within the broad geographical area in which the proposed action is located, as well as their direct or indirect significance or connection to the project site.

G. A discussion concerning the nature of the cultural practices and beliefs, and the significance of the cultural resources within the project area affected directly or indirectly by the proposed project.

H. An explanation of confidential information that has been withheld from public disclosure in the assessment.

I. A discussion concerning any conflicting information in regard to identified cultural resources, practices and beliefs.

J. An analysis of the potential effect of any proposed physical alteration on cultural resources, practices or beliefs; the potential of the proposed action to isolate cultural resources, practices or beliefs from their setting; and the potential of the proposed action to introduce elements which may alter the setting in which cultural practices take place.

K. A bibliography of references, and attached records of interviews which were allowed to be disclosed.

If on-going cultural activities and/or resources are identified within the project area, assessments of the potential effects on the cultural resources in the project area and recommendations for mitigation of these effects can be proposed.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research focused on a historical documentary study involving both published and unpublished sources. These included legendary accounts of native and early foreign writers; early historical journals and narratives; historic maps, land records, such as Land Commission Awards, Royal Patent Grants, and Boundary Commission records; historic accounts, and previous archaeological reports.

INTERVIEW METHODOLOGY

Interviews are conducted in accordance with Federal and State laws, and guidelines, when knowledgeable individuals are able to identify cultural practices in, or in close proximity to, the project area. If they have knowledge of traditional stories, practices and beliefs associated with a project area or if they know of historical properties within the project area, they are sought out for additional consultation and interviews. Individuals who have particular knowledge of traditions passed down from preceding generations and a personal familiarity with the project area are invited to share their relevant information concerning particular cultural resources. Often people are recommended for their expertise, and indeed, organizations, such as Hawaiian Civic Clubs, the Island Branch of Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), historical societies, Island Trail clubs, and Planning Commissions are depended upon for their recommendations of suitable informants. These groups are invited to contribute their input, and suggest further avenues of inquiry, as well as specific individuals to interview. It should be stressed again that this process does not include formal or in-depth ethnographic interviews or oral histories as described in the OEQC's *Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts* (2012). The assessments are intended to identify potential impacts to on-going cultural practices, or resources, within a project area or in its close vicinity.

If knowledgeable individuals are identified, personal interviews are sometimes taped and then transcribed. These draft transcripts are returned to each of the participants for their review and comments. After corrections are made, each individual signs a release form, making the interview available for this study. When telephone interviews occur, a summary of the information is usually sent for correction and approval, or dictated by the informant and then incorporated into the document. If no cultural resource information is forthcoming and no knowledgeable informants are suggested for further inquiry, interviews are not conducted.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

LOCATION

Makiki Valley is situated on the leeward side of the Kō'olau Mountain Range, between Pauoa Valley to the west and Mānoa Valley to the east. The project area is located an estimated 2,900 m north of the coastline at an elevation of 150-250 feet (45-76 m) above mean sea level (amsl). The valley is cut northwest to southwest by streams, ridges, and valleys. Kanakā, Kānealole, Moleka, and Maunaloa are the headwater streams that eventually merge into Makiki Stream. Located in Makiki Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island, Hawai'i [TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001] (see Figures 1 through 3), the project area, comprises of an estimated 6.4-acres and is bound on the north by South Beretania Street, on the east by Victoria Street, on the south by South King Street, and on the west by Ward Avenue (Figure 4).

PROJECT AREA

The approximately 6.4-acre project area is bounded on the north by South Beretania Street, on the east by Victoria Street, on the south by South King Street, and on the west by Ward Avenue. Thomas Square is an existing park which is situated approximately 1.0 miles (c. 1.5 km) and positioned between 30 510 35 ft., approximately, above mean sea level (amsl). The ground surface is relatively level with manicured grass lawn interspersed with large trees. A single row of hedges is located along the east, west, north, and south boundaries of the project area. Low mounds, possibly excess fill material, comprised of red dirt and crushed coral and limestone have been placed near the existing walkways within Thomas Square. Thomas Square (State Site 50-80-14-9990) has been listed on the National Register of Historic Properties since April 25, 1972 (see Appendix A).

CLIMATE

Makiki Valley is situated in the wet Kō'olau Mountain Range, which receives an average rainfall of 100 inches in the upper valley near P'u'Ōhi'a and 25 inches in the lower plain. The average rainfall within the project area is approximately 53 inches (Giambelluca *et al.* 1986)

SOILS

According to Foote *et al.* (1972:91, 92, Sheet Map 62), the project area is located within soils of the Makiki Series, specifically Makiki clay loam (MkA). The well-drained igneous soils of the Makiki Series occur on alluvial fans and terraces in Honolulu at elevations extending from 20 to 200 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The MkA soils occur on 0 to 2 percent slopes and

exhibit moderately rapid permeability, slow runoff, and a very slight erosion hazard. The Mka soils are almost always used for urban development.

VEGETATION

The vegetation within the project area represents historic events and does not reflect the vegetation pattern prior to contact. It is currently dominated by a dense growth of exotic species. The portion of the project area within TMK: (1) 2-5-020:004 includes manicured lawns and indigenous vegetation, such as banyan (*Ficus sp.*), false kamani (*Terminalia Catappa*), Flora' paintbrush (*Emilia fosbergii*), and Ti (*Cordyline fruticosa*), heliotrope (*Heliotropioideae*), and boervahia (*Boerhavia diffusa*).

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

The island of O'ahu ranks third in size of the eight main islands in the Hawaiian Archipelago. The Ko'olau and Wai'anae Mountain ranges (forming the eastern and western portions of the island, respectively), were formed by two volcanoes. Through the millennia the constant force of water carved fertile amphitheater-headed valleys and rugged passes eroded at lower elevations providing access from one side of the island to another (Macdonald and Abbott 1970). The region where the project area is located was created by delta drainage from the Ko'olau Mountains. As the modern reef formed offshore, a barrier was created leaving the drainage from the mountains to form a lagoon behind it. Numerous volcanic eruptions created a number of today's well-known landmarks, including the Mōkapi Peninsula, on the windward side of O'ahu, Ka'au Crater, Kaimukū Dome, and Diamond Head Crater (Stearns (1966:86-87). According to Stearns (*ibid*: 89):

The most spectacular and one of the youngest eruptions on Oahu occurred about 5,000 years ago when a fissure opened through Round Top and Tantalus. High fire fountains played along the fissure, and glowing lava made huge firefalls down the step valley walls into Pauoa, Makiki, and Manoa valleys.

PAST POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

Traditionally, the division of O'ahu's land into districts (*moku*) and sub-districts was said to be performed by Mā'ilikukahi who was chosen by the chiefs to be the *mō'īho'oponopono o ke aupuni* (administrator of the government; Kamakau 1991:53-55). Cordy (2002) places Mā'ilikukahi at the beginning of the 16th century. Mā'ilikukahi created six districts and six district chiefs (*ali'i'atimoku*). Land was considered the property of the king or *ali'i'atimoku*

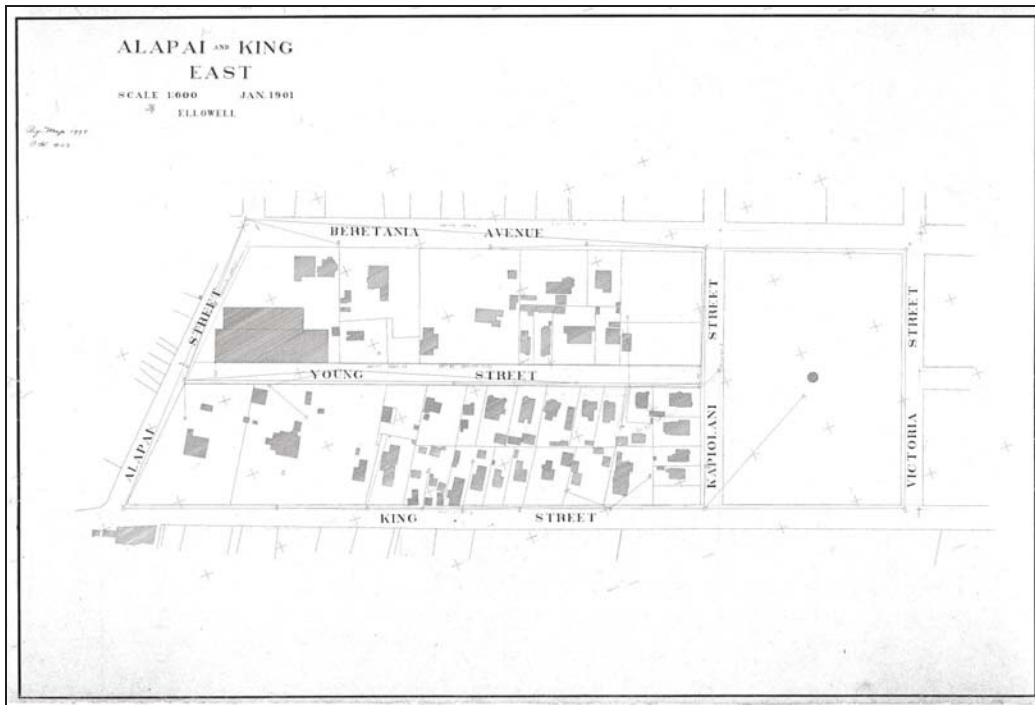


Figure 4: Historic Map (F.L. Lowell 1901; Registered Map 1998) Map Showing Project Area Location.

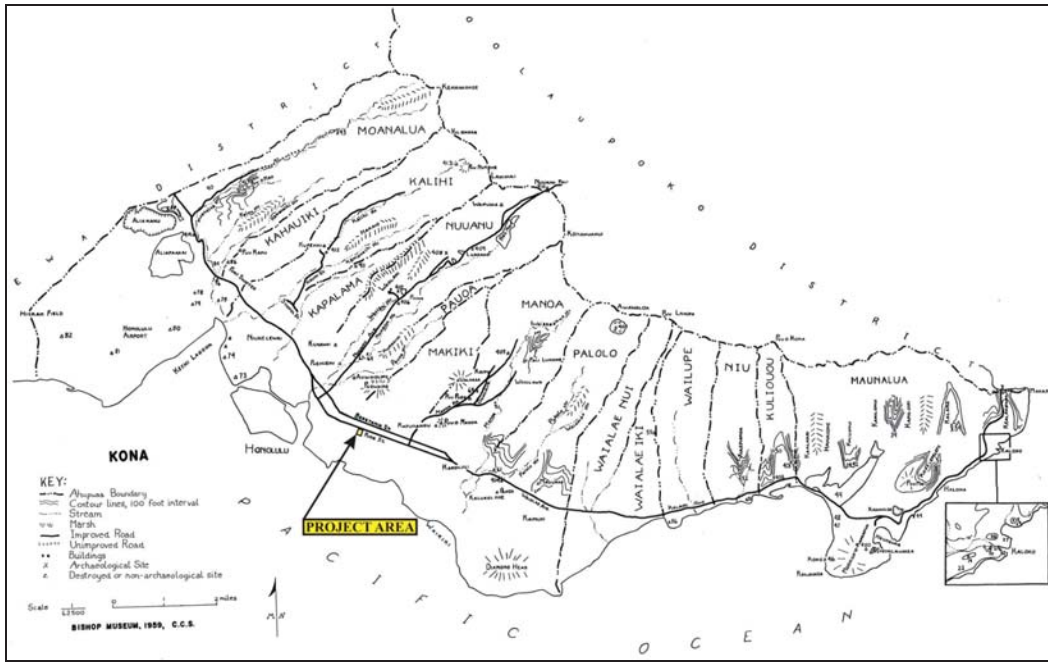


Figure 5: Kona District Map Kona District Map (Sterling and Summers 1978) Showing Project Area Location.

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(the *ali'i* who eats the island/district), which he held in trust for the gods. The title of *ali'i 'ai moku* ensured rights and responsibilities to the land, but did not confer absolute ownership. The king kept the parcels he wanted; his higher chiefs received large parcels from him and, in turn, distributed smaller parcels to lesser chiefs. The *maka 'āinana* (commoners) worked the individual plots of land. It is said that Mā'ilikūahi gave land to *maka 'āinana* (commoners) all over the island of O'ahu (*ibid.*).

In general, several terms, such as *moku*, *ahupua'a*, *'ili* or *'ili'āina* were used to delineate various land sections. A district (*moku*) contained smaller land divisions (*ahupua'a*) that customarily continued inland from the ocean and upland into the mountains. Extended household groups living within the *ahupua'a* were therefore able to harvest from both the land and the sea. Ideally, this situation allowed each *ahupua'a* to be self-sufficient by supplying needed resources from different environmental zones (Lyons 1875:111). The *'ili 'āina* or *'ili* were smaller land divisions next to importance to the *ahupua'a* and were administered by the chief who controlled the *ahupua'a* in which it was located (Lyons 1875:33; Lucas 1995:40). The *mo'ō'āina* were narrow strips of land within an *'ili*. The land holding of a tenant or *hoa 'āina* residing in an *ahupua'a* was called a *kuleana* (Lucas 1995:61).

TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

The Hawaiian economy was based on agricultural production and marine exploitation, as well as raising livestock and collecting wild plants and birds. Extended household groups settled in various *ahupua'a*. During pre-Contact times, there were primarily two types of agriculture, wetland and dry land, both of which were dependent upon geography and physiography. River valleys provided ideal conditions for wetland *kalo* (*Colocasia esculenta*) agriculture that incorporated pond fields and irrigation canals. Other cultigens, such as *kō* (sugar cane, *Saccharum officinarum*) and *mat'a* (banana, *Musa sp.*), were also grown and, where appropriate, such crops as *'uala* (sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas*) were produced. This was the typical agricultural pattern seen during traditional times on all the Hawaiian Islands (Kirch and Sahlins 1992, Vol. 1:5, 119; Kirch 1985).

Early settlement and agricultural development was probably first established on the windward side of the Hawaiian Islands and may have begun as early as A.D. 900-1000 on O'ahu during what is known as the Colonization Period (Kirch 2011:22). Most likely arriving from east Polynesia, these early inhabitants brought with them tools, fishing gear, and other artifacts, as well as useful plants and animals. Settling in favorable localities offering both fishing and agricultural opportunities and having near access to inland resources was a priority (Kirch 1985).

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Although receiving the majority of their protein from fish, Handy and Handy (1972: vi) have stated: "...for every fisherman's house along the coasts there were hundreds of homesteads of planters in the valley and on the slopes and plains between the shore and forest."

During the pre-Contact Period, the District of Kona (now known as Honolulu) extended from Moanalua across the southern expanse of O'ahu to Maunaloa (Figure 5). Much of the coastal lands were preferred for chiefly residence. Easily accessible resources such as offshore and onshore fish ponds, the sea with its fishing and surfing—known as the sports of kings, and some of the most extensive and fertile wet taro lands were located in the area (Kirch and Sahlins, 1992 Vol. 1:19). Inland resources necessary for subsistence, could easily be brought to the *ali'i* residences on the coast from nearby inland plantations. The majority of farming was situated in the lower portions of stream valleys where there were broader alluvial flat lands or on bends in the streams where alluvial terraces could be modified to take advantage of the stream flow. Dry land cultivation occurred in colluvial areas at the base of gulch walls or on flat slopes (Kirch 1985; Kirch and Sahlins 1992, Vol. 2:59).

The *mauka* (upland) Makiki area, now known as Makiki Heights, was an ideal local for the cultivation of sweet potato, as the area received sufficient rainfall and the soil, comprised of volcanic cinder, provided excellent drainage during the winter months (Handy and Handy 1972: 478). According to Handy and Handy (*ibid*):

The steep cinder-covered sides of Round Top and Makiki Heights were famous for their sweet potato plantations. The old Hawaiian name for this area was 'Ualak'a meaning "Rolling Sweet Potato". The slope is such that it is said that if a sweet potato was displaced at the bottom end of a row that ran up the hillside, all the *uiala* would roll down.

WAHI PANA (LEGENDARY PLACES)

The name 'Makiki' may refer to "a type of stone used as weights used for octopus lures and adzes (Pukui and Elbert 1971: 229). However, it is not clear from the references cited whether the raw materials used to manufacture the octopus lures and adzes were quarried from the Makiki area. In fact, research indicates there is a paucity of legends associated with the Makiki area, in general, suggesting this area may have been sparsely populated during the pre- and early post-Contact Periods. The few legends associated with Makiki refer to an area known as Aniani-kū, which is currently known as Papakōlea.

Mary Kawena Pukui (1953 in Sterling and Summers 1978:290) relates two legends pertaining to Aniani-kū:

Above Makiki is Mauna-laha. There is a stone there called Aniani-ku (Stand beckoning) where Kamapū'a was tied.

And a similar legend related by Mary Kawena Pukui (1954 in Sterling and Summers 1978:290):

A girl lived near there and would go up onto this place from where you can look in to Manoa. In Manoa lived a girl who chanted beautifully. This girl was entranced by it and would go up there and wave. The girl in Manoa said, If that is a girl, waving, she will be my friend; if it is a man, he shall be my husband." She found out it was a girl. The place where she used to stand is called Aniani-ku, meaning " Beckoning."

An earlier legend associated with this area referring to Pohaku-o-Papakōlea was recounted by J.K.W. Mākanikeo (1908 in Sterling and Summers 1978:290):

Turn to look at Pauoa. Gaze on the beauty of the land and you will see lying in full view Pohaku-o-Papakōlea on the edge of Pauoa and the crown land back of Punchbowl. That is the stone that I like for it has a fine and famous legend.

HISTORIC LAND USE

The historical record has very little indication of Traditional Native Hawaiian land use in and around the project area, however, the remnant terraces identified by Carpenter and Yent (1994; see below) indicate that Makiki and its system of small valleys was developed for irrigated agriculture during the pre- and early post-Contact Periods. The earliest historical account of Makiki Valley is believed to be the narrative of the German botanist Dr. Franz Julius Ferdinand Meyen, who visited O'ahu on the Prussian explorer vessel, *Prinzess Louis*, in 1831. Meyen spent six days touring the southern coast of O'ahu from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor, collecting plant and animal species and making notes on the scenes of Hawaiian life that he observed (Hazlett *et al.* 2011). In general, Meyen describes habitations and agricultural features, including remnant terraces, in the valleys along streams (Meyen in 1831, cited in Pultz 1981). Meyen was a trained observer and recorded not only botanical observations, but cultural and geological ones as well. One of Meyen's excursions to Pu'u Kākea (Sugarloaf) took him to the ridge behind Punchbowl, over to Kākea, and then down through Makiki Valley, probably along Moleka Stream. Meyen describes vegetation very different from what exist today, which

included native species such as *ma`aloa* (*Neraudia melastomaeifolia*) (used to make tapa), *maile* (*Allyxia olivaeformis*), *ʻiʻiima* (*S. fallax*), and *pāpala* (*Charpentiera*).

Evidence of Hawaiian habitation during Meyen's (in 1831, cited in Pultz 1981) descent through the valley is described in the following excerpts:

As we descended farther into the charming valley the small stream which flows in it became larger and larger. Some Indians [Hawaiians] had built their huts beside it and had prepared some land for the cultivation of taro...

As soon as the valley became wider the beautiful vegetation disappeared. The slopes of the mountain were covered only with low grasses, the huts of the Indians became more numerous and here and there large boulders appeared again. The end of a low ridge which runs through the center of this transversal valley had been artificially cleared of vegetation and of the cover of humus. The rock which came to light here is a very attractively colored basalt conglomerate [of black basalt and white calcite crystals]. The Indians were just then busy chipping flat pieces from this rock which they wanted to use to hunt octopus. The rock on the sides of the valley, however, is the usual porous basalt which is found all around Honolulu. Here and there one can find caves in this rock, some of which are inhabited.

In the course of our excursion we saw the mountains everywhere covered with grazing horses and homed cattle. One is amazed at the great number of cows which thrive here beautifully with the slightest care...

Many and extensive fields through which we have just wandered and which are presently being used as pasture land were formerly covered with sweet potatoes. Today one can still see the remaining traces of their cultivation. They say that in the days of Kamehameha a great part of the Honolulu Valley was used for the cultivation of field-produce. Now there are meadows there and the valley is far less productive than in former times.

The terraces of Makiki may have been abandoned relatively soon after Western contact due to the decline in population and the more agriculturally favorable adjacent valleys of Pauoa and Manoa (Carpenter and Yent 1994).

Pu'u 'Ualakā'a, however, was noted by Handy (1940) as an area famous for the cultivation of sweet potatoes:

The region around Makiki and Round Top, between Makiki and Manoa Valley, is perhaps the most favorable locality on Oahu for sweet potato cultivation; here Hawaiians still have many small plantations, mostly for domestic use, though occasionally they market their products. The volcanic cinder mixed with humus in this

locality seems to be ideal for sweet potato cultivation and normally the amount of rainfall is about right. Round Top, the Hawaiian name for which is Ualakā'a (literally, rolling potatoes), is famous in the annals of Hawaiian agriculture because here Kamehameha I established his own plantation on the steep slopes above Manoa.

During the Historic Period, and possibly earlier, a trail existed which connected the royal center of Waikīkī to lower Waikīkī, Kamo`ili`ili (Mo`ili`ili), and Mānoa. According to Tī (1959: 92), this trail exited the royal center of Waikīkī:

[A]t the south side of the coconut grove of Honuakaha and went on to Kalia. From Kalia it ran eastward along the borders of the fish ponds and met the trail from lower Waikīkī. At Kawāhāo a trail passed in front of the stone house of Kania, late father of Kikaha. The trail went above Kalanipuu place, along the stream running from Poopoo to the sea, close to Kaahee in Makiki, to Puu o Manoa, then below Puupueo, where a trail branched off to go to upper Kaaipu and Kahoiwai, and another to go below Kaahulue, to Kapulema and Kolowalu.

THE MĀHELE

In the 1840s, traditional land tenure shifted drastically with the introduction of private land ownership based on western law. While it is a complex issue, many scholars believe that in order to protect Hawaiian sovereignty from foreign powers, Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha II) was forced to establish laws changing the traditional Hawaiian economy to that of a market economy (Kame`eleihiwa 1992:169-70, 176; Kelly 1983:45, 1998:4; Daws 1962:111; Kuykendall 1938 Vol. I: 145). The Māhele of 1848 divided Hawaiian lands between the king, the chiefs, the government, and began the process of private ownership of lands. The subsequently awarded parcels were called Land Commission Awards (LCAs). Once lands were thus made available and private ownership was instituted, the *maka ʻāinana* (commoners), if they had been made aware of the procedures, were able to claim the plots on which they had been cultivating and living. These claims did not include any previously cultivated but presently fallow land, *ʻōkipiti* (on O`ahu), stream fisheries, or many other resources necessary for traditional survival (Kelly 1983; Kame`eleihiwa 1992:295; Kirch and Sahlins 1992). If occupation could be established through the testimony of two witnesses, the petitioners were awarded the claimed LCA and issued a Royal Patent after which they could take possession of the property (Chinen 1961:16).

The Māhele claims for Makiki were consistent with the pattern observed by Meyen (1831, cited in Pultz 1981). Documentation of the claims indicates that their locations concentrated in the lower valley, primarily along Kaneohe and Moleka Streams (Figures 6 and 7). In terms of land use, most of the awards were for small parcels containing houselots, with only a few

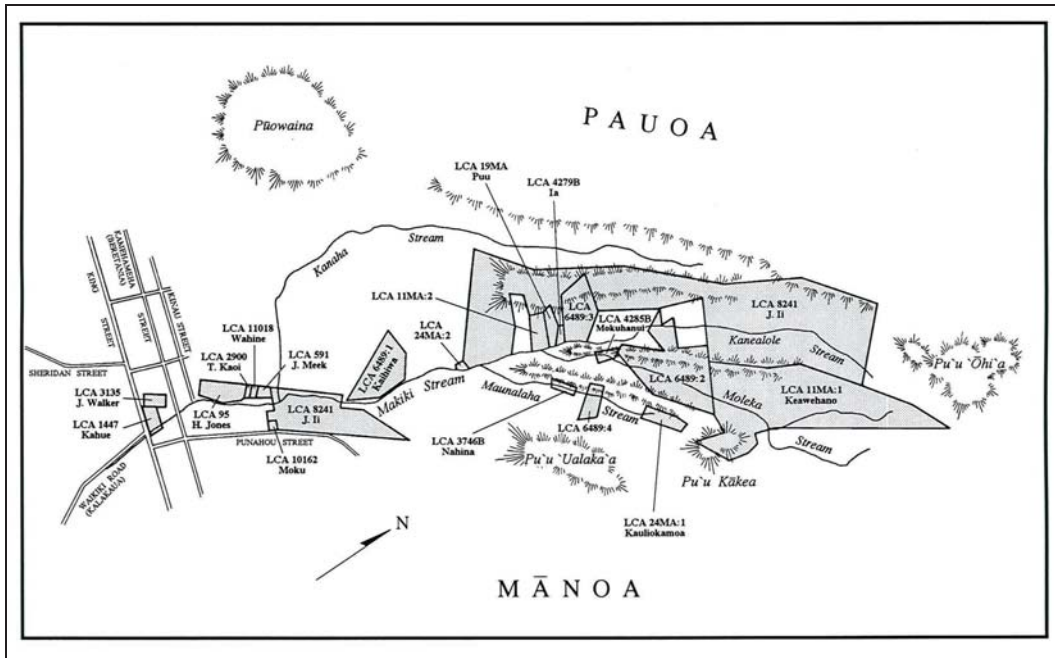


Figure 6: Location and Approximate Boundaries of Known Land Commission Awards in Makiki Ahupua`a. Adapted from Reg. Map No. 813 by W.D. Alexander (1874) and Carpenter and Yent (1994).

containing *lo`i* and *kūla* land. Documentation shows John Papa ʻŪi as the most notable of the awardees, who received about 250 acres. ʻŪi was awarded a large parcel of land on the western edge of upper Makiki Valley, as well as two large parcels in the lower valley. Two un-awarded claims appear to have been located within the project area: LCA 245MA.2 and a portion of ʻŪi's larger claim, LCA8241. The un-awarded land in Makiki was partially Crown Lands, claimed by Kamehameha III, and the remainder became Government Lands (Indices of Awards, Part I). Based on archival research, no LCAs were claimed or awarded within the current project area. A list of the LCA documented in Makiki Valley, obtained from (Carpenter and Yent 1994) (Appendix E).

It is important to note the awards of several parcels given to John Papa ʻŪi. As stated in (Carpenter and Yent 1994:15), if one were a *maka`ainana* living in Makiki, one was very unlikely to be awarded more than one parcel and it would be about a half acre in size. This award size was significantly smaller than those awarded in Wailua, Kaua`i where the average *maka`ainana* award was just under two acres (Stauffer 1990) and in Kahana Valley, O`ahu the average *maka`ainana* award was just under three acres in size (Stauffer 1990). The awards in these areas included both houselots (*pahale*) and agricultural land (*lo`i* and *kūla*), usually in two parcels. In Makiki however, of the eleven *maka`ainana* awards, only four definitely contained *lo`i* land. The awards given in Makiki suggest that the traditional agricultural subsistence economy was being abandoned much more rapidly in Makiki as opposed to other areas well outside of Honolulu.

In the areas referred to as Pīwa`a and Kīlia (below King Street) but which may have once belonged to Makiki (at least one claimant referred to this area as Makiki) there were at least fifteen Land Commission Awards, including another large parcel awarded to John Papa ʻŪi. These awards included houselots, sixteen *lo`i*, ten fishponds and thirteen *ki`apua* (ponds for raising young fish or fry). The largest fishpond was Loko Kuwili Fishpond. It was located adjacent to the mouth of Makiki Stream, encompassing 9.7 acres (Kikuchi 1973) and was claimed by the *ali`i* Kaunohua (LCA #6450). The average award size in lower Makiki was considerably larger than in upper Makiki, likely due to the size of the fishponds. These records suggest that in this lower area, traditional agricultural and aquacultural practices continued at

least through the mid-nineteenth century. Un-awarded lands in lower Makiki were again claimed partially by the Crown and partially by the Government (Stauffer 1990).

By 1874, Lot Kamehameha (Kamehameha V) had inherited the crown lands and added to them through additional land grants, totaling roughly 500 acres in Makiki (Carpenter and Yent 1994). During this time, large parcels of land were being granted to various people in lower Makiki. As indicated on a map of Kamehameha V's estate (Figure 8), most awardees were foreigners (Gulick, Baldwin, Paris, Lemon, Meek, Gray, and etc.). One large land grant (Grant # 3535), consisting of 21 acres was awarded to H.W. Schmidt. This award was located far back in the valley. Here he built a house and attempted to grow coffee, but the venture proved unprofitable (Young n.d.).

J.M. Herring also ventured into growing coffee lower in the valley. Herring purchased several parcels along Kanealole and Moleka Streams between 1864 and 1876 (LCAs 6489:2, 3, 4; 3746B; 4283C; 4285B). This is where he apparently built a house, constructed a carriage road leading to his residence, and planted coffee. An early historic map (Podmore 1913) indicates the route of the carriage road as connecting with Makiki Heights Drive on the west, paralleling the west side of Kanealole Stream mauka, then winding eastward along the ridges and through the valleys to connect with Round Top Drive on the east, crossing the streams of Kanealole, Moleka, and Maunalaha. Possible bridge foundations associated with this road, located along Kanealole and Moleka Streams were identified by Yent (1993:7). Herring also apparently altered existing terraces to create his house site, the carriage road, and planting areas, although the extent of this modification is unclear (Carpenter and Yent 1994). The U.S. Geological Survey still labels this feature as Herring Spring on their topographic maps (see Figure 1). In 1903, the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry became the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry. State Forestry Division acquired Makiki Valley in 1904. Records indicate a deforested valley. Due to the close proximity to Honolulu Harbor, the Makiki-Tantalus forest underwent two periods of deforestation. From 1815 to 1826, timber was cut for the sandalwood trade with China. From 1833 to 1860, wood was harvested to provide fuel for the whaling trade. Additionally, fires, farming, grazing by livestock and feral animals, and harvesting for building materials contributed to the loss of the Makiki-Tantalus forest and its replacement by grasses (Hazlett *et al.* 2011). An early historic map of Makiki Valley by W.D. Alexander (1873; Figure 9) notes heavily wooded hills and slopes above Ualaka'a to Tantalus. This vegetation may have been altered radically in the period 1875 to 1900. The reforestation program by the State Forestry Division began around 1910. This reforestation resulted in a thick growth of non-native species, both trees (*i.e.* eucalyptus, guava, and acacia trees) and undergrowth. The vegetation reflects the historic

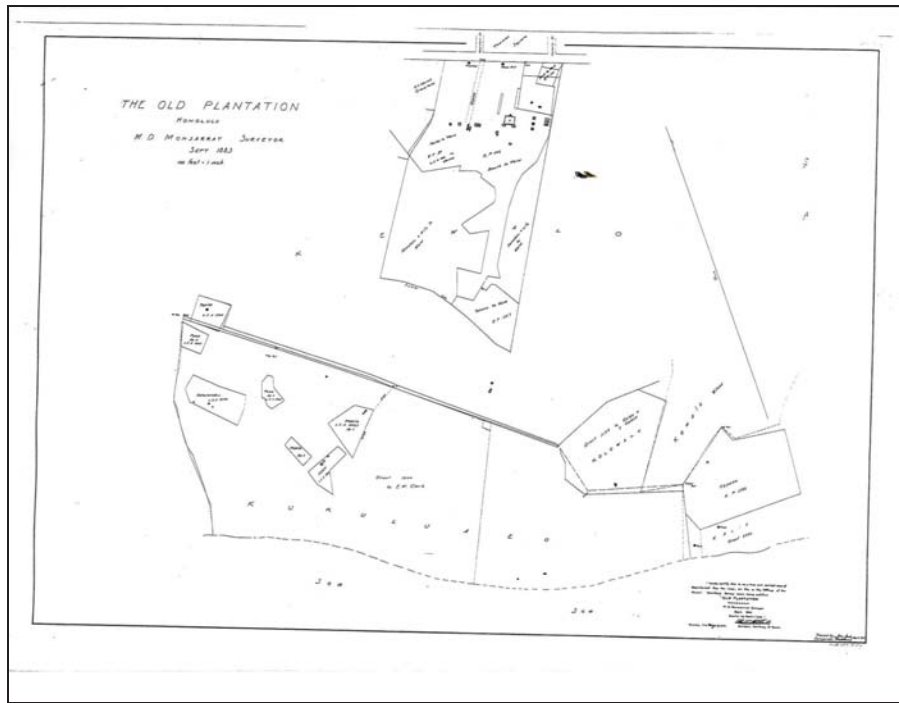


Figure 7: The Old Planation Honolulu (Monsarrat 1883) Map Showing LCAs.

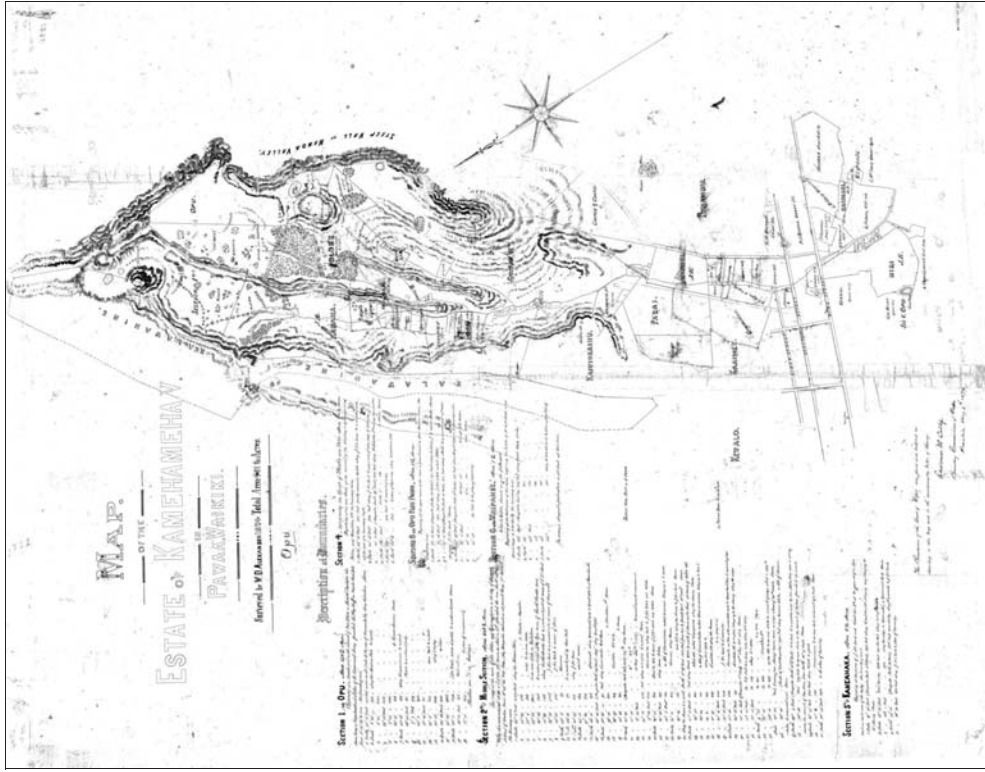


Figure 8: Map of the Kamehameha V's Estate in Pawaai Waikiki (McCully 1874; Registered Map 0813).

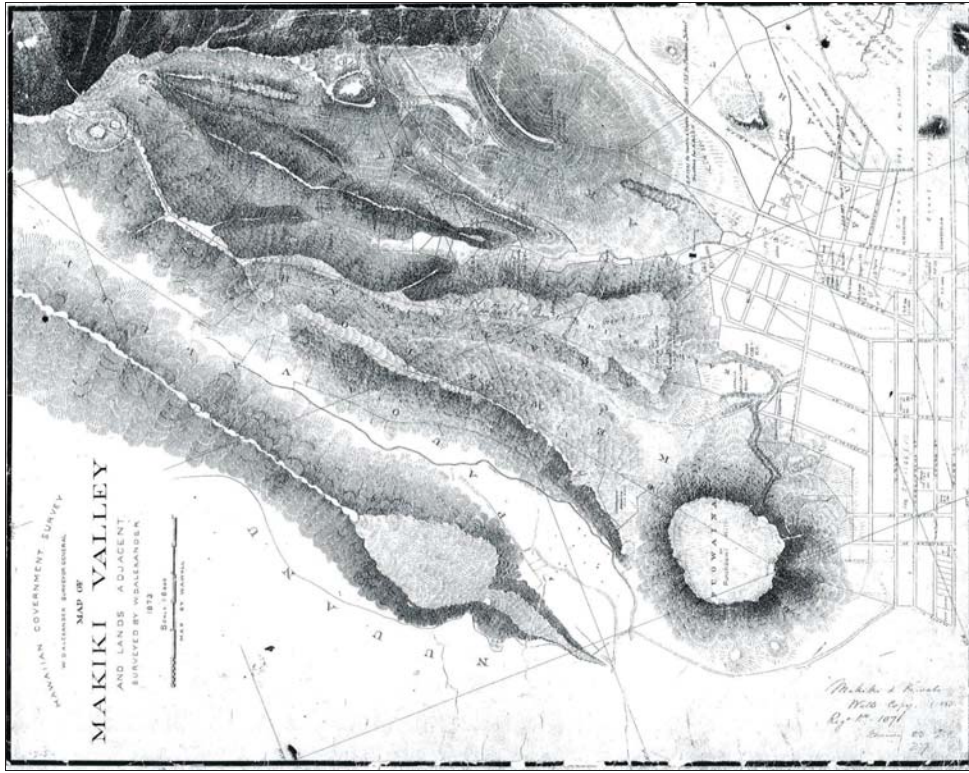


Figure 9: Hawaiian Government Survey Map of Makiki Valley (Alexander 1873; Registered Map 1071).

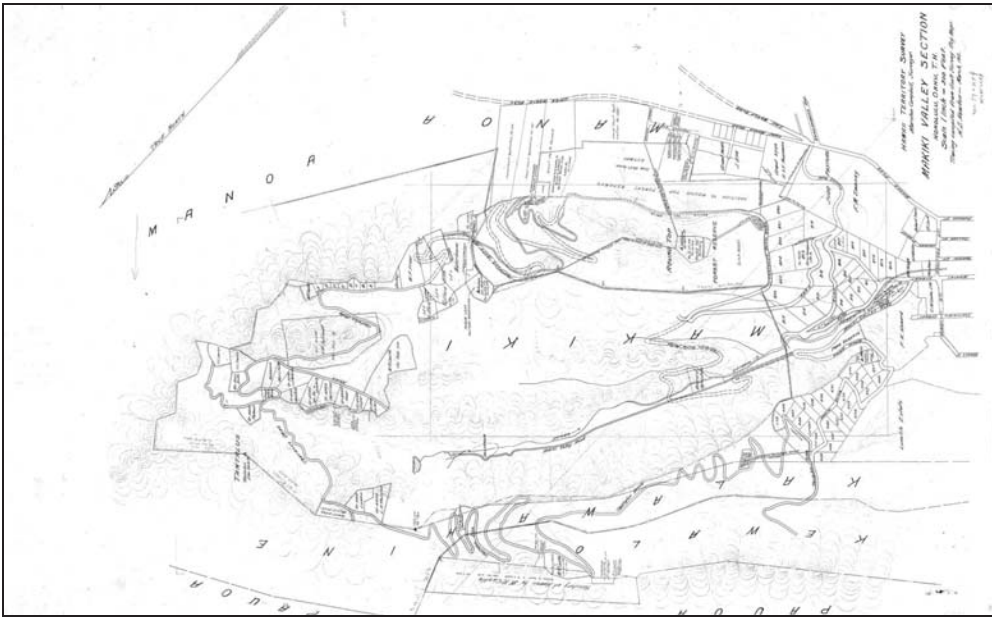


Figure 10: Hawaii Territory Survey Map, Makiki Valley Section, Honolulu, O'ahu T.H. (Newton 1911; Registered Map No. 2521) Showing Reservoir and Carriage Road.

utilization of the valley which resulted in deforestation and the later need for reforestation. Following the reforestation of Makiki Valley, a concrete dam was constructed midway along Kaneohe Stream, creating a small reservoir, as shown on a 1911 map (Newton 1911; Figure 10). This map also shows the carriage road associated with Herring, labeled as the "Tantalus Auto Road".

HISTORY OF THOMAS SQUARE PARK

The mid-1800s was a tumultuous time in Hawai'i as foreigners from various countries were very interested in claiming the islands for their particular countries. The Englishman, Lord George Paulet, was one such individual. Under extreme duress, Kamehameha III (Kauikeaouli) ceded the kingdom of Hawai'i to Paulet, on February 25, 1843 (Daws 1962: 115). However, shortly before this incident occurred, the British Foreign Office "...had issued a policy statement [declaring]...native governments...and their laws and customs should be respected" (*ibid*: 114). No one in the Hawaiian Islands was aware of this edict at the time it was issued. When word of Kauikeaouli's annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to Paulet reached Queen Victoria, she issued orders through British Rear Admiral Richard Thomas to restore the islands to Kauikeaouli. On July 31, 1843, Rear Admiral Thomas, for whom Thomas Square is named, carried out the queen's instructions and raised the Hawaiian flag on the site of what is now known as Thomas Square (Pukui and Elbert 1971:212).

Thomas Square is located in an area once known as Kulaokahu`a (plain of the boundary). There is a paucity of information pertaining to the use of the area during the pre-Contact Period. During the Historic Period, the Plain of Waikiki, as it was known, was considered a vast wasteland that extended from the American Missionary to Makiki Stream (Greer 1992; 134). Greer (*ibid*) paints a very graphic picture of "[t]his unpalatable stretch of real estate":

Kulaokahu`a was best known for its dust storms and vast nothingness. It was so empty that after Punahou School opened in July 1842, mothers upstairs in the mission house could see children leave that institution and begin their trek across the barren waste. Trees shunned the place; only straggling livestock inhabited it.

In addition to foreigners from various countries trying to claim the islands for their particular countries, the Hawaiian government was in dire straits financially. In an attempt to offset a projected treasury shortfall, Dr. Gerrit P. Judd, Minister of the Interior, suggested increasing taxes; increasing import duties; institute annually renewed certificates of nationality to

all foreigners living in the Hawaiian Kingdom; implement a graduated duty on all inherited or bequeathed property; make land available for private ownership of land as freehold property, and charging fees for titles or transfers of titles (*ibid*).

However, these efforts were not sufficient to raise the needed funds. So, in an effort to generate the much needed monies, the government's attention focused on real estate and the selling of the undeveloped lands of Kulaokahu`a. Following the construction of several roads and bridges and the surveying and numbering of the lots, an ad was placed in the November 21, 1846 issue of the local newspaper, the Polynesian stating that:

The Minister of the Interior is prepared to sell or lease Building Lots between Honolulu and Waikiki, on applications being made according to law (Nov. 14, 1846) (Greer 1992: 134).

Between 1845 and 1846, lots were purchased, at \$40 each, by prominent members of the community. In an effort to increase the pace of the lot purchases and to make Kulaokahu`a less undesirable, property laws were relaxed in 1850 to allow foreigner to purchase lands in fee simple and horses, cattle, and other animals were no longer allowed to freely roam the area.

The restoration of the Hawaiian Monarchy, following the Paulet incident, was the cause of celebration. What is now Thomas Square was selected as the site of the formal Restoration ceremony. The Restoration Ceremony was held on the morning of July 13, 1843. "At a given signal, the British flag officer bowed his colors; the British flag was lowered and the Hawaiian flag raised..." (Greer 1992:142).

Approximately six years later, Metcalf` s surveyed set aside an area encompassing the site of the Restoration ceremony as a park and in January of 1850 the Privy Council named the site "Thomas Square" and voted to fix its boundaries. In an attempt to promote the park and increase property sales, Kamehameha III planned to christen Thomas Square at the exact location where the Hawaiian flag was raised by Admiral Thomas on the seventh anniversary of the restoration of the Monarchy. Unfortunately, Kamehameha III fell ill and was unable to attend the ceremony. Although there was a brief flurry of sales in the early 1850s, interest in the Kulaokahu`a properties deteriorated and were considered "almost worthless" by mid-1858 (Greer 1992:141).

Unwilling to let the dreams of development and the park die, a cheap fence was erected around the park and workers sowed oat and algarroba seeds, in 1873. Three years later, a C.C.

Coleman was allowed to experimentally cultivate jute for one year, with the provision that no harm came to the algarroba or other trees. He was provided with prison laborers and free water.

In 1876, Archibald S. Cleghorn attempted to revive Thomas Square; he piped in water "....and began an ambitious improvement project under the aegis of the Minister of the Interior" (Greer 1992: 143). There was no visible improvement until 1882, when the Minister of the Interior became interested in the park and planted a nursery in a small, fenced area within the park. With funds from the legislature, the Minister of the Interior imported mangostura and durian from Singapore. With the help of public donations of palm trees, a row of the stately trees bordered the park boundaries. Budgetary constraints threatened to put a damper on further improvements, but Archibald Cleghorn brought in baynon trees from his estate in Waikiki, planted clusters of crotons, and raised funds for additional structural improvements. The park was officially opened on April 7, 1887 (*ibid*: 144).

With the park successfully implemented, development slowly began with churches, residences and small businesses sprouting up in the surrounding area. In January 1933, the Civic Auditorium opened its doors on King Street and brought a wide variety of entertainment to the area. The Civic closed its doors in August 1961. McKinley High School opened in 1908, on the corner of Victoria and Beretania Streets. With the influx of students, McKinley relocated to its current site and the first "English standard" Lincoln (now Linekona) Elementary School moved into the vacant building. Beginning in 1990, the building was leased to the Academy of the Art, as the education center (Greer 1992:146).

With the outbreak of World War II, the U.S. government erected barracks on Thomas Square to house the troops, in 1942. Following the end of the war, the park was restored. Today, Thomas Square provides a quiet, cool landscaped environment providing respite from city life.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Previous archaeological projects have been completed along the Kanealole, Moleka, and Makiki Streams within the Makiki Valley-Tantalus area (Table 1). Two systematic archaeological projects in the Makiki Valley area have been conducted. The first was conducted by Martha Yent and Jason Ota (1980). Five areas in Makiki Valley were surveyed. A variety of pre-contact and historic sites (see below) were documented. The second was conducted by Alan Carpenter Martha Yent (1994). Four areas along Makiki Stream were surveyed. Remnant agricultural terraces were documented and radiocarbon testing was conducted.

Yent and Ota (1980) conducted an Archaeological Field Survey of the Makiki Valley access hiking trails in upper Makiki Valley, along Kanealole and Moleka Streams in TMK: (1) 2-5-019 and 020. The project area is part of the Makiki State Recreation Area and the larger Makiki-Tantalus State Park. In addition to describing an historic house site (Herrings settlement), carriage road, and retaining walls, Yent and Ota also recorded agricultural terraces and *auwai* (traditional irrigation ditches), rock shelters, walled enclosures, one (1) platform, one (1) rock lined pit, and dump site. Recommendations for these features involve further mapping and testing to determine significance and interpretative value more accurately.

Martha Yent (1982) conducted an Archaeological Inspection of a Short Nature Trail for the Makiki Environmental Education Center, along Kanealole Stream in TMK: (1) 2-5-019:008. An old carriage road, associated retaining wall, a 1950s pig pen, and a historic series of terraces and planting holes associated with a former residence were noted. These sites were previously identified during the Archaeological Field Survey in the area known as Survey Area 3 by (Yent and Ota 1980). Further testing of Survey Area 3 was recommended.

The State Historic Preservation Division (Kawachi 1988) conducted a Field Check at 2182 Round Top Drive in TMK: (1) 2-5-006:014. Terrace facings/retaining walls in a hairpin turn of Round Top Drive were noted. The terrace facings/retaining walls demonstrated evidence of modern modifications and were not deemed significant.

Alan Carpenter (1993) conducted an informal Survey and Archaeological Testing within the Makiki State Recreation Area on the eastern slope of Moleka Stream in TMK: (1) 2-5-019:003. The survey including mapping and testing of a rock shelter, designated as State Site 50-80-14-4668, situated above an agricultural field system near Moleka Stream.

Kolb *et al.* (1993) conducted an Archaeological Inventory Survey of Kalāwahine ʻili on the lower slopes of Tantalus Ridge, between Tantalus Drive and Kalāwahine Place in TMK: (1) 2-4-034:008. Five (5) sites (State Sites 50-80-14-4434 and -4443 through -4446), comprised of 38 features were documented. State Site 50-80-14-4434 consisted of a terrace cluster with multiple features. State Site 50-80-14-4443 consisted of a double-faced terrace. State Site 50-80-14-4444 consisted of a paved oval area. State Site 50-80-14-4445 consisted of a modern dump site. State Site 50-80-14-4446 consisted of a historic terrace.

Alan Carpenter and Martha Yent (1994) conducted an Archaeological Survey of Proposed State Park Areas in Makiki Valley and Puʻu ʻUalakaʻa in TMK: (1) 2-5-019:003 (por.).

004, 008 (por.) and 2-5-020:004 (por.), 005 (Figure 9). Archaeological testing was conducted in the area along the west side of Makiki Stream between the park entrance and the forestry baseyard. The rockshelter (State Site 50-80-14-4668) identified by Carpenter (1993) and the remnant agricultural terraces (State Site 50-80-14-4866) were tested to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and to determine their significance and age. Radiocarbon results suggest that lower Makiki Valley was developed for irrigated agriculture by the twelfth century AD. Radiocarbon dates from State Site- 4668 (rockshelter) indicate that it was being utilized from as early as the fifteenth century. State Site -4866 (terraces) relatively early dates, indicates it is a significant site which still contains valuable research potential (Carpenter and Yent 1994:A-1).

Masterson and Hammatt (1999) conducted an Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Kalāwahine Reservoir Site on the hillside east of the dry streambed known as Kahawai o ka Po ʻopo ʻo in TMK: (1) 2-4-043:082 and 090 (por.); (1) 2-4-032:001 and 002; (1) 2-4-014, 017, 018, 030, and 032; (1) 2-1-039. State Site 50-8014-5732 (retaining wall) of 20th century construction was identified. This site is associated with historic used of agriculture and erosion control.

Cleghorn (1999) reported a newly discovered cave at the Kalāwahine Stream side project. This cave contained Historic material, possibly of burial deposits. The cave was sealed. No site number was assigned. (Cleghorn 1999) report was not available in the SHPD library when this report went into production.

Ralston Nagata (1999) conducted an Evaluation of Carriage Road Remnant within Honolulu Watershed Forest Reserve near the Makiki Valley State Recreation Area and Kanealole Stream in TMK: (1) 2-5-019:008. The historic cart road (State Site 50-80-14-5759) and associated features were related to a coffee plantation established by J. M. Herring between 1864 and 1876.

Hammatt *et al.* (2002) conducted an Archaeological Assessment in Support of the Kalāʻi ʻōpua Place Road Improvements Project just below the summit of Tantalus in TMK: (1) 2-5-019. No significant artifacts, features, or sites were observed.

Rohrer *et al.* (2003) conducted an Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Honolulu Board of Water Supply Makiki-Punchbowl Reservoir Parcel E. in TMK: (1) 2-2-005:035. No significant historic or traditional sites were documented. One archaeological site, designated

Table 1: Previous Archaeological Studies in the Vicinity of Project Area.

Reference	Location of Study	Nature of Study	Findings	State Site 50-80-14-
McCoy 1971	TMK: (1) 2-5-019:008	Memo: Makiki Valley Burial Shelter	Burial Shelter with Flexed, Historic Burial	2297
Sinoto 1979	TMK: (1) 2-4-022:001	Memo: Burial Report	Two (2) early Historic Burials	2298
Yent & Ota 1980	TMK: (1) 2-5-019, 020	Archaeological Field Survey	Herrings Settlement, Carriage Road, and Retaining Walls, Agricultural Terraces and <i>`auwai</i> (Traditional Irrigation Ditches), Rock Shelters, Walled Enclosures, One (1) Platform, One (1) Rock Lined Pit, and Dump Site	3985
Yent 1982	TMK: (1) 2-5-020	Archaeological Inspection	Old Carriage Road Associated Retaining Wall and a 1950s Pig Pen, and a Historic series of Terraces and Planting Holes Associated with a Former Residence (see Yet & Ota 1980)	0000*
Bath & Smith 1988	TMK: (1) 2-5-007:043	Burial Removal	One (1) pre-Contact Disturbed Burial	3743
Bath 1989	TMK: (1) 2-5-007:007	Burial Call	Two (2) to Three (3) pre-Contact Burials	4134
Kawachi 1988	TMK: (1) 2-5-006:014	Field Check	Site Deemed Insignificant	
Carpenter 1993	TMK: (1) 2-5-019:003	Survey and Archaeological Testing	(1) Rock Shelter	4668

State Site 50-80-14-6529 consisting of remnants of an old road bed, associated retaining wall features, and foundation mounds from the early 20th century was evaluated to be of no particular historic significance.

Cordy *et al.* (2006) conducted Archaeological Monitoring for the Board of Water Supply Punchbowl Water System Improvements Project. No cultural subsurface features or deposits were documented. Most of the soil excavated for the sewer improvements consisted of fill material. (Cordy and Hammatt 2006) report was not available in the SHPD library when this report went into production.

Clark *et al.* (2008) conducted Archaeological Monitoring during slope stabilization along a portion of Round Top Drive in TMK: (1) 2-5-024:014, 030, 031, and 32; (1) 2-5-019:008. One (1) inadvertent burial (State Site 50-80-14-6864) was identified prior to the commencement of the monitoring program. A second inadvertent burial (State Site 50-80-14-6865) was discovered during the monitoring program. Both burials were documented in (Collins *et al.* 2007). No evidence of cultural layer or cultural materials was observed in association with the burials.

Park *et al.* (2009) conducted Archaeological Monitoring in Support of Emergency Roadway Improvements at Round Top Drive in TMK: (1) 2-5-024:14,030,031 and 032; (1) 2-5-019:008. No subsurface cultural artifacts or datable materials were encountered.

Loynaz *et al.* (2009) conducted an Archaeological Monitoring for the Board of Water Supply Makiki Heights and Maunaloa Home Sites Water System Improvements Project in TMK: (1) 2-5-007:020 and 024. One feature, consisting of one (1) dog burial (Feature A) and one (1) concentration of previously disturbed historic rubbish (feature B) were observed. No significant cultural artifacts were recovered.

Hazlett *et al.* (2011) conducted a Historic Preservation Literature Review and Field Inspection of for the Highway Improvements and Roadway Repair Vicinity of 3798 Tantalus Drive (Tantalus Crib Wall Repair) Project. Tantalus Drive is listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places (State Site 50-80-14-9019). It is not currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

On December 30, 2014, Scientific Consultant Services Inc., archaeologist, Guerin Tome, B.A., conducted an Archaeological Field Inspection of Thomas Square (State Site 50-80-14-

Reference	Location of Study	Nature of Study	Findings	State Site 50-80-14-
Rohrer <i>et al.</i> 2003	TMK: (1) 2-2-005:035	Archaeological Assessment	Historic Road Alignment and House Foundation	6529
Cordy & Hammatt 2006		Archaeological Monitoring	No Cultural Subsurface Features or Deposits were Documented	
Collins <i>et al.</i> 2007	TMK: (1) 2-5-019:008	An Addendum to an Archaeological Monitoring Plan	Two (2) Burials, Over Fifty (50) Years Old (see Clark <i>et al.</i> 2008)	6864 and 6865
Cark <i>et al.</i> 2008	TMK: (1) 2-5-024:014, 030, 031, and 32; (1) 2-5-019:008	Archaeological Monitoring	One (1) Burials, Over Fifty (50) Years Old (see Collins <i>et al.</i> 2007)	6865
Collins <i>et al.</i> 2008a	TMK: (1) 2-5-018:001	Burial Recovery Report	One (1) Burial, Over Fifty (50) Years Old	6917
Collins <i>et al.</i> 2008b	TMK: (1) 2-9-020:002	Burial Recovery Report	Two (2) Burials, Over Fifty (50) Years Old	6961
Loynaz <i>et al.</i> 2009	TMK: (1) 2-5-007, 020 and 024	Archaeological Monitoring	Only a Small Amount of Historic Trash (Mostly Modern) was Observed.	
Park <i>et al.</i> 2009	TMK: (1) 2-5-024:14,030,031 and 032; (1) 2-5-019:008	Archaeological Monitoring	No Subsurface Cultural Artifacts or Datable Materials were Encountered	
Hazlett <i>et al.</i> 2011	TMK: (1) 2-5-012:014 and (1) 2-5-019:005	Historic Preservation Literature Review and Field Inspection	Tantalus Drive listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places	9019
*No site # listed in report but listed as 50-80-14-000 in SHPD database				

Reference	Location of Study	Nature of Study	Findings	State Site 50-80-14-
Kolb <i>et al.</i> 1993	TMK: (1) 2-4-034:008	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Three (3) Poorly Constructed Terraces, One (1) Oval Shaped Paved Area with Alignment, One (1) Modern Dump, and One (1) Terrace	4434 and 4443 through 4446
Dagher 1993	TMK: (1) 2-5-003:0014	Inadvertent Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains	One (1) Burial	4666
Yent & Carpenter 1994	TMK: (1) 2-5-019:003 (por.), 004, 008 (por.) and 2-5-020:004 (por.), 005	Archaeological Survey	One (1) Rock Shelter (see Carpenter 1993) and Series of Large Terraces	4668 and 4866
Jourdane 1997	TMK: (1) 2-5-004:010	Inadvertent Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains	One (1) Burial, Over Fifty (50) Years Old	5497
Masterson & Hammatt 1999	TMK: (1) 2-4-043:082 and 090 (por.); (1) 2-4-032:001 and 002; (1) 2-4-014, 017, 018, 030, and 032; (1) 2-1-039	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Boulder Wall with Three (3) Segments	5732
Cleghorn 1999	Kalāwahine Stream	New Site Report	Newly Discovered Cave in Kalāwahine Stream; Contained Historic Material; Possibly of Burial Deposits. Cave was Sealed No Site # Assigned	
Nagata 1999	TMK: (1) 2-5-019:008	Evaluation	Old Carriage Road (see Yent 1982) with Bridge Segments	5759
Hammatt <i>et al.</i> 2002	TMK: (1) 2-5-019	Archaeological Assessment	No Significant Artifacts, Features, or sites were Observed	

9990). During the Archaeological Field Inspection, at least two existing historic structures (over 50 years old) were noted (Dagher and Spear 2015, in prep.). No new historic properties were identified.

The Makiki Valley has also yielded a relatively large number of burials, mostly consisting of single individuals inadvertently discovered, or exposed, by recent activities and erosion (see Table 1).

CONSULTATION

Consultation was conducted via telephone, e-mail, personal interviews, and the U.S. Postal Service. Consultation was sought from Dr. Kamana`opono M. Crabbe, Chief Executive Officer Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Vincent H. Rodrigues, Cultural Historian, State Historic Preservation Division; Coco Needham, community member; Malia Nobrega, President, Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu; Michael Kumukauoha Lee, traditional cultural practitioner and community member, Misty Kela, Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts; Dr. Puakea Nogelmeier, Professor of Hawaiian Language at the University of Hawai'i, Mānoa; Joslyn Kaawa, community member; Dr. Lynette H. Cruz, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Hawai'i Pacific University; Laulani Teale, Cultural Practitioner; William Ho`ohuli, community member; and E. Tory Laitila, Registrar of the Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts.

In addition, a Cultural Impact Assessment Notice was published on August 6, 7 and 10, 2014 in *The Honolulu Star-Advertiser* and in the September 2014 issue of the OHA newspaper, *Ka Wai Ola* (see Appendix C). These notices requested information of cultural resources or activities in the area of the proposed project, stated the Tax Map Key (TMK) number, and where to respond with pertinent information. Based on the responses, an assessment of the potential effects on cultural resources in the project area and recommendations for mitigation of these effects can be proposed.

CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT INQUIRY RESPONSES

Analysis of the potential effect of the project on cultural resources, practices or beliefs, the potential to isolate cultural resources, maintain practices or beliefs in their original setting, and the potential of the project to introduce elements that may alter the setting in which cultural practices take place is a requirement of the OEQC (2012:13). As stated earlier, this includes the cultural resources of the different groups comprising the multi-ethnic community of Hawai'i.

Responses were received from Dr. Puakea Nogelmeier, Mr. E. Tory Laitila, Registrar of the Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts; Dr. Kamana`opono M. Crabbe, Chief Executive Officer Office of Hawaiian Affairs; and from an individual who wishes to remain anonymous. While most of the comments indicated that the proposed undertaking would have an impact on traditional cultural practices currently, or previously, conducted in the vicinity of the proposed undertaking, one of the responders did voice concerns. The responses, in their entirety are presented in Appendix F and summarized below, unless otherwise noted.

Dr. Puakea Nogelmeier, Professor of Hawaiian Language

Dr. Puakea Nogelmeier responded via e-mail on December 29, 2014. In his electronic transmission, Dr. Nogelmeier stated that:

...most of the information I have on hand regarding Thomas Square is tied to the historical events that led to its founding as a park. Much of that information is contained in the speech I gave there last year and is available on YouTube. Tory Laitila, the information specialist officer at the Mayor's office, is also an excellent source of data on the area.

Mr. E. Tory Laitila, Registrar of the Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts

Mr. Laitila responded in a letter dated January 12, 2015, transmitted via the U.S. Postal Service (Appendix F). Mr. Laitila stated in his letter that the Mayor's office of Culture and the Arts currently only have to two items of note: housed within the Art in City Buildings collection of the City and County of Honolulu is a bronze plaque commemorating Rear Admiral Richard T. Thomas, R.N., which was a gift from the Daughters of Hawaii received in 1938.

Dr. Kamana`opono M. Crabbe, Chief Executive Officer Office of Hawaiian Affairs

Dr. Crabbe states in his letter, dated January 27, 2015, that "Thomas Square is significant because it is named for British Admiral Richard Darton Thomas who returned the Kingdom of Hawai'i to King Kamehameha III after it was seized and occupied by Lord George Paulet." In addition, Dr. Crabbe suggested contacting two individuals: Dr. Lynette Hi'ilani Cruz, Dr. Lynette H. Cruz, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Hawai'i Pacific University; and Laulani Teale, Cultural Practitioner.

Bruce Family

A Bruce family descendant responded, via an e-mail transmitted on March 20, 2015, to the SCS notice published in the September 2014 issue of *Ka Wai Ola*, the OHA newspaper. The

Bruce family's Hawaiian lineage is from the Honolulu area. The family ties to, and the importance of, the area are presented in their entirety below:

The Bruce family has not shared our Hawaiian history publicly before. We don't know what developments are planned, so we've decided to share a limited version of our history and concerns because the land including Thomas Square and surrounding area is highly significant.

Kupuna left Hawaii in the late 1830's for better opportunities. Life was difficult and the land couldn't provide for everyone. Men worked fishponds at Koula, a place in Kewalo between Honolulu and Waikiki. They "helped build the church", which was "within walking distance" from where they lived. Women gathered makaloa from around the ponds and wove items to sell for food and other goods. Ohana ate fish, ducks, and other waterbirds from the ponds. They also killed and ate the birds that ate the fish, such as herons. Long ago men or boys shot herons with arrows. All birds were eaten except owls, who were aumakua. They helped by killing rats. It was good luck to see an owl.

In the early 1960's and 1980's, kupuna well-versed in family history attempted to locate where the family's fishponds used to be. They considered Thomas Square and land on which Neal Blaisdell Center is built to be in Koula and Kewalo, and referred to the fountain and ponds at these places as "our" ponds.

Makai of Thomas Square all along the Kapiolani corridor there were many fishponds. We believe our ponds were somewhere in that area. A spring still runs where the Blaisdell Center is now and feeds landscaped fishponds where old ponds once existed. We wish to see no harm come to that spring or the wai that flows from it, as it may have fed ponds that once fed our kupuna. And it's important that fishponds fed by that spring, which supports waterbirds such as ducks and herons, remains in the area and that access to the ponds and the wai from that spring is allowed.

At Thomas Square the pathways were laid out in the pattern of the Union Jack. It's important they aren't obliterated, realigned, have structures built on them, or changed in a way to disrupt that pattern. Having continued access is important. The fountain should remain.

Ohana have walked barefoot with many others at Ka La Ho'ihoni'ia celebrations. Having large open areas of grass or bare soil to walk barefoot on without obstruction is needed. Paving, cobblestones, decorative bricks etc. could have a negative impact if placed where grass or bare soil now exist, as could obstructions, sculptures, structures,

plantings, etc. However, we aren't opposed to such things as long as there are enough large grassy areas for several hundred people to gather.

We wish to be consulted about future developments in this area. We may be willing to share more publically.

SUMMARY

The "level of effort undertaken" to identify potential effect by a project to cultural resources, places or beliefs (OEQC 2012) has not been officially defined and is left up to the investigator. A good faith effort can mean contacting agencies by letter, interviewing people who may be affected by the project or who know its history, research identifying sensitive areas and previous land use, holding meetings in which the public is invited to testify, notifying the community through the media, and other appropriate strategies based on the type of project being proposed and its impact potential. Sending inquiring letters to organizations concerning development of a piece of property that has already been totally impacted by previous activity and is located in an already developed industrial area may be a "good faith effort". However, when many factors need to be considered, such as in coastal or mountain development, a good faith effort might mean an entirely different level of research activity.

In the case of the current undertaking, letters of inquiry were sent to individuals and organizations, via the U.S. Postal Service and e-mail, that may have knowledge or information pertaining to the collection of cultural resources and/or practices currently, or previously conducted in close proximity to the proposed Thomas Square Project, Makiki Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island, Hawai'i [TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001]

Historical and cultural source materials were extensively used and can be found listed in the References Cited portion of the report. Such scholars as Samuel Kamakau, Martha Beckwith, Jon J. Chinen, Lilikalā Kame'eleihewa, R. S. Kuykendall, Marion Kelly, E. S. C. Handy and E.G. Handy, Elspeth P. Sterling, and Mary Kawena Puku'i and Samuel H. Elbert and continue to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of Hawai'i, past and present. The works of these and other authors were consulted and incorporated in the report where appropriate. Land use document research was supplied by the Waiahona `Aina Database (2015).

CULTURAL ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Analysis of the potential effect of the project on cultural resources, practices or beliefs, its potential to isolate cultural resources, practices or beliefs from their setting, and the potential of the project to introduce elements which may alter the setting in which cultural practices take place is also a suggested guideline of the OEQC (2012). Based on historical research, and no additional suggestions from contacts, analysis of the potential effect of the project on cultural resources, practices or beliefs, its potential to isolate cultural resources, practices or beliefs from their setting, and the potential of the project to introduce elements which may alter the setting in which cultural practices take place is a requirement of the OEQC (2012). The project area is not currently being used for traditional cultural purposes. However, based on historical research and limited responses from the individual and organizations contacted, it is reasonable to conclude that Hawaiian rights related to gathering, access or other customary activities within the project area will not be affected and there will be no adverse effect upon cultural practices or beliefs.

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**APPENDIX A: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY
NOMINATION FORM FOR THOMAS SQUARE (STATE SITE 50-80-14-9990)**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300 (July 1969) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME: Thomas Square (80-14-9990)
 AND/OR HISTORIC: Thomas Square (80-14-9990)
 STATE: Hawaii
 COUNTY: Honolulu
 CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu
 FOR NPS USE ONLY: APR 25 1972
 DATE: APR 25 1972

2. LOCATION: Thomas Square (80-14-9990)
 Bounded by King St., Ward Avenue, S. Beretania St., and Victoria St.
 CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu
 STATE: Hawaii
 COUNTY: Honolulu
 CODE: 15
 COUNTY: 03

3. CLASSIFICATION: CATEGORY: District Building Public Private Both Other
 STATUS: Occupied Relic Unoccupied Relic Unrelieved Unrelieved in progress No
 ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: Yes No
 OWNERSHIP: Government Park Private Residence Other (Specify)
 Commercial Industrial Military Religious
 Educational Museum Scientific
 Ethnological Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY: State of Hawaii
 Department of Land & Natural Resources
 CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu
 STATE: Hawaii
 CODE: 15

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Bureau of Conveyances
 Tax Office Annex
 CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu
 STATE: Hawaii
 CODE: 15

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS: None
 DATE OF SURVEY: APR 25 1972
 TITLE OF SURVEY: Thomas Square
 CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu
 STATE: Hawaii
 CODE: 15

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY NUMBER: APR 25 1972
 DATE: APR 25 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION: DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

CONDITION: Excellent (Check One) Good (Check One) Fair (Check One) Poor (Check One) Ruined (Check One) Unimpaired (Check One) Unexcavated (Check One) Moved (Check One) Original Site (Check One)

The park is surrounded by a trimmed mock orange hedge and is planted with many shrubs common to Hawaii. The center of the square is marked by a single fountain spouting 20 ft. in the air and cascading into a surrounding pool. The central area of the park is made cool and shady by the presence of a huge banyan tree. Other areas of the park are shaded by different varieties of banyan, flowering shower trees, and some rare varieties of Hawaiian "fish poison" trees.

The square is bounded on all sides by a wide pedestrian sidewalk allowing the interior space to remain lawn and shaded areas for recreational use.

RECEIVED
 APR 21 1972
 NATIONAL REGISTER

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate) 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 Pre-Columbian 15th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATES (If Applicable and Known) 1843

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Archeological	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Landmarks	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanities	
<input type="checkbox"/> Common	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commemorative	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Maritime		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

In early 1843, Lord George Paulet, representing the British Crown, overstepped his bounds, landed sailors and marines, seized the government buildings in Honolulu and forced the King (Kamehameha III) to cede the Hawaiian kingdom to Great Britain. Paulet raised the British flag and issued a proclamation formally annexing Hawaii to the British Crown. Queen Victoria, on learning the injustice done, immediately sent an envoy to the islands to restore sovereignty to its rightful rulers. The man chosen for this task was Rear Admiral Richard Thomas, and on July 31, 1843, pompous ceremonies were held whereby the Hawaiian Kingdom was restored. It was on the occasion of the restoration that Kamehameha was moved to say "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" -- "The life of the land is restored in righteousness. (This statement has since become the official motto of the State of Hawaii.)"

From July 31, 1843, the plot of land on which the ceremonies took place was known as Thomas Square. Kamehameha III later officially gave this name to the area and dedicated it as a public park. In 1850, the Privy Council voted to enlarge the square, and in 1925, a Joint Resolution of the legislative session set aside Thomas Square as a public park and placed it under the management of the Park Board of the City and County of Honolulu. It remains this today.

From the time of Captain Cook's discovery (1778) until annexation to the United States (1900), the Hawaiian government was beset with diplomatic problems with other, more powerful nations. On many occasions embassies were anchored off Honolulu or Lahaina. The incident with Lord Paulet was probably the most outstanding as it is the only one that resulted in the forced take-over of the Hawaiian Kingdom by a foreign power. For this reason, the site of the restoration by Admiral Thomas has special significance. That it is preserved today as a park only enhances its value.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Note



10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY CORNER

Corner	Latitude	Longitude	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	21	18	20	157	06
NE					
SE					
SW					

APPROXIMATE ADDRESS OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 65

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

State	County	Code

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Dorothy Riconda, Historian
 ORGANIZATION: Hawaii Register of Historic Places
 STREET AND NUMBER: P. O. Box 621
 CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu
 STATE: Hawaii
 CODE: 15

DATE: March 23, 1972

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: James Koko
 Title: Chairman and Member
 Date: 3-30-72

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

NAME: Robert M. Yuley
 TITLE: Chief, Office of Archeology and Biological Preservation
 DATE: 4/21/72

APPENDIX B: EXAMPLE LETTER OF INQUIRY

Dear:

In compliance with the State of Hawai'i Revised Statute (HRS) Chapter 343 Environmental Impact Statements Law, and in accordance with the State of Hawai'i Department of Health's Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts as adopted by the Environmental Council, State of Hawai'i on November 19, 1997, Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) is in the process of preparing a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) pertaining to the proposed Thomas Square Project, Makiki Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island, Hawai'i [TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001] (Figures 1 through 3).

According to the *Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts* (Office of Environmental Quality Control, Nov. 1997):

The types of cultural practices and beliefs, subject to assessment may include subsistence, commercial, residential, agricultural, access-related, recreational, and religious and spiritual customs... The types of cultural resources subject to assessment may include traditional cultural properties or other types of historic sites, both man made and natural which support such cultural beliefs...

We are seeking any information that you or other individuals have which might contribute to the knowledge of traditional cultural activities that were, or are currently, conducted in the vicinity of the proposed development. We are, also, seeking any information pertaining to traditional cultural activities or traditional rights which may be impacted by the proposed project. In addition, we are seeking any information pertaining to traditional cultural activities or traditional rights which may be impacted by the proposed project. The results of the cultural impact assessment are dependent on the response and contributions made by individuals, such as yourself.

Enclosed are maps showing the location of the proposed project area. Please contact me at the Scientific Consultant Services, Honolulu, office at (808) 597-1182 or via e-mail (cathy@scshawaii.com) with any information or recommendations concerning this Cultural Impact Assessment.

Sincerely yours

Cathleen Dagher
Senior Archaeologist
Enclosures (3)

Cc: Dr. Kamana'opono M. Crabbe, Chief Executive Officer Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Vincent H. Rodrigues, Cultural Historian, State Historic Preservation Division; Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu; Joslyn Kaawa, community member; Coco Needham, community member; Michael Kumukauoha Lee, community member; William Ho'ohuli, community member

APPENDIX C: NEWSPAPER NOTICE AND AFFIDAVIT

Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) seeking information on cultural resources and traditional, or on-going, cultural activities on or near Thomas Square, Makiki Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island, Hawaii; [TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001]. Please respond within 30 days to Cathleen Dagher at (808) 597-1182.

(15 of 1)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
IN THE MATTER OF
 Thomas Square CIA (SCS Proj 1604)

STATE OF HAWAII }
 City and County of Honolulu } SS.

Doc. Date: AUG 11 2014 **# Pages:** 1
Notary Name: Patricia K. Reese **Final Jurisdiction:** Circuit
Doc. Description: Affidavit of Publication
 Publication
 AUG 11 2014 Date
 Notary Signature *Patricia K. Reese*

Notary Seal:
 PATRICIA K. REESE
 NOTARY PUBLIC
 Commission Expires 08/11/16
 STATE OF HAWAII

Notary Information:
 Patricia K. Reese, Notary Public, 1604 Thomas Square, Honolulu, HI 96813
 Phone: (808) 597-1182, Fax: (808) 597-1182, Email: patreese@scsinc.com

Lisa Kaukahi being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is a clerk, duly authorized to execute this affidavit of Oahu Publications, Inc. publisher of The Honolulu Star-Advertiser and MidWeek, that said newspapers are newspapers of general circulation in the State of Hawaii, and that the attached notice is true notice as was published in the aforementioned newspapers as follows:
 Honolulu Star-Advertiser 3 times on:
 08/05, 08/07, 08/10/2014
 Midweek Wed. 0 times on:
 _____ times on:
 _____ times on:

And that affiants not a party to or in any way interested in the above entitled matter.
 Lisa Kaukahi
 Subscribed to and sworn before me this 11th day
 of Aug 2014
 Patricia K. Reese, Notary Public, 1604 Thomas Square, Honolulu, State of Hawaii
 My commission expires: Oct 07, 2016

AA# 0000655091
 SP NO: _____ L.N. _____

APPENDIX D: EXAMPLE FOLLOW-UP LETTER

Dear Mr. :

This is our follow-up letter to our September 22, 2014 letter which was in compliance with the statutory requirements of the State of Hawai'i Revised Statute (HRS) Chapter 343 Environmental Impact Statements Law, and in accordance with the State of Hawai'i Department of Health's Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts as adopted by the Environmental Council, State of Hawai'i, on November 19, 1997.

Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) is in the process of preparing a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) pertaining to the proposed Thomas Square Project, Makiki Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island, Hawai'i [TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001].

According to the *Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts* (Office of Environmental Quality Control, Nov. 1997):

The types of cultural practices and beliefs subject to assessment may include subsistence, commercial, residential, agricultural, access-related, recreational, and religious and spiritual customs...The types of cultural resources subject to assessment may include traditional cultural properties or other types of historic sites, both man made and natural which support such cultural beliefs...

We are seeking any information that you or other individuals have which might contribute to the knowledge of traditional cultural activities that were, or are currently, conducted in the vicinity of Thomas Square. We are, also, seeking any information pertaining to traditional cultural activities or traditional rights which may be impacted by the proposed project. In addition, we are seeking any information pertaining to traditional cultural activities or traditional rights which may be impacted by the proposed

renovations to Thomas Square. The results of the cultural impact assessment are dependent on the response and contributions made by individuals, such as yourself.

Please contact me at the Scientific Consultant Services, Honolulu, office at (808) 597-1182 or via e-mail (cathy@schtawaii.com) with any information or recommendations concerning this Cultural Impact Assessment.

Sincerely yours

Cathleen Dagher
Senior Archaeologist

APPENDIX E: LAND COMMISSION AWARDS (ADAPTED FROM
CARPENTER AND YENT 1994).

L.C.A. #	11MA (Mahele Award)	R.P. # 6715
Location:	'i'i of Poiuke	
Awardee:	Keoweheano	
Pcs (Apana):	2	
Acreege:	119.99	
Notes:	No description of this claim found.	
L.C.A. #	19MA (Mahele Award)	R.P. # 5584
Location:	Kahaumakaawe, Waikiki, Oahu	
Awardee:	Kanehiwa	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	3.25	
Notes:	Award is for half of Kahaumakaawe 'i'i. The other half was government land, located just south of the summit of Pu'u Kaka'a.	
L.C.A. #	24MA (Mahele Award)	R.P. # none
Location:	Kaiwiokaihu, Waikiki, Oahu [2 parcels - 1 along upper Maunalaha Stream, other along Makiki Stream]	
Awardee:	Kauliokamoa	
Pcs (Apana):	2	
Acreege:	unknown	
Notes:	No description of this claim found.	
L.C.A. #	95	R.P. # 6305
Location:	Makiki, Kona, Oahu	
Awardee:	Hannah Jones	

Pcs (Apana):	2	
Acreege:	8.02	
Notes:	Kula land received from John L. Jones, who received it in turn from Kalaimoku circa 1825.	
L.C.A. #	591	R.P. # 2387
Location:	Kaalhee, Waikiki, Oahu [at corner of Makiki Street and Wilder Ave.]	
Awardee:	Capt. John Meek	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	1.73	
Notes:	Houseslot received from Boki in 1817. The area was enclosed by a stone wall and contained 2 houses, built in 1826.	
L.C.A. #	1447	R.P. # 4432
Location:	Hanohano, Waikiki, Kona, Oahu [lower Makiki - surrounded by Keaumoku, Kamehameha (Beretania), Punahou & King Streets.]	
Awardee:	Kahue	
Pcs (Apana):	2	
Acreege:	.39	
Notes:	Claim for a small houseslot and one lo'i; received from Kane in 1843.	
L.C.A. #	2900	R.P. # 4310
Location:	Pawa, Waikiki, Oahu [adjacent to Makiki Street just below Wilder Ave.]	
Awardee:	T. Kaol	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	.42	
Notes:	Claim for a houseslot.	
L.C.A. #	3135	R.P. # 6924
Location:	Pawa, Waikiki, Oahu [Surrounded by Young, Punahou, King & Keaumoku Streets.]	
Awardee:	James Walker	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	1.15	
Notes:	Kula land received in 1828 from Manuia, containing three houses.	

L.C.A. #	3746B	R.P. # 3863
Location:	Kupahoe, Makiki, Oahu [Maunalaha Stream]	
Awardee:	Nahina	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	.66	
Notes:	Claim for a <i>mo'o aina</i> [Agricultural lot] called Kupahoe, received from li in the time of Kinau.	
L.C.A. #	4262B	R.P. # none
Location:	Makiki, Kona, Oahu [Kanealole Stream]	
Awardee:	Kaaihaha	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	.61	
Notes:	Claim was for the entire valley of Kanealole, from Pu'u 'Ohi'a to a waterfall called Ohialole (location unknown), received from li in the time of Kinau. Obviously only a small portion of this claim was awarded, as evidenced by the size of the award. The exact location of the award is unknown.	
L.C.A. #	4279B	R.P. #5463
Location:	Pawaa, Waikiki, Kona, Oahu [along Kanealole Stream]	
Awardee:	Ia	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	.40	
Notes:	No testimony found.	
L.C.A. #	4283C	R.P. #7410
Location:	Poohukini, Makiki, Kona, Oahu	
Awardee:	Moo	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	.56	
Notes:	No testimony found. The location of this award is unknown.	
L.C.A. #	4285B	R.P. # 3830
Location:	Manu, Makiki, Kona, Oahu [Lower Moleka Stream]	
Awardee:	Mokuhani	

Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	.67	
Notes:	Claim for houselot and taro land, received from li in the time of Kinau.	
L.C.A. #	6489	R.P. # 4519
Location:	Kauhiko, Makiki, Kona, Oahu	
Awardee:	Kahiwa	
Pcs (Apana):	4	
Acreege:	73.80	
Notes:	Claim for a houselot and land at Kauhiko, an <i>'i'i kupono</i> . Land received from the <i>Mo'i</i> [King].	
L.C.A. #	8241	R.P. # 5699
Location:	Kalawahine	
Awardee:	John li	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	.77	
Notes:	Claim for three <i>lo'i</i> and <i>kula</i> land. Exact location of this award is unknown.	
L.C.A. #	8241	R.P. # none
Location:	Pawaa	
Awardee:	John li	
Pcs (Apana):	1	
Acreege:	2.59	
Notes:	Exact location unknown. Possibly combined with below award.	
L.C.A. #	8241	R.P. # 5704
Location:	Pawaa	
Awardee:	John li	
Pcs (Apana):	5	
Acreege:	250.80	
Notes:	Claim for the <i>'i'i</i> of Pawaa, received from Kamehameha I after the battle of Nuuanu. At the time of the claim 14 families were living on this land with li's permission.	

L.C.A. #	10162	R.P. #	2270
Location:	Makiki, Waikiki, Oahu [at intersection of Wilder and Punahou Streets]		
Awardee:	Moku		
Pcs (<i>Apana</i>):	1		
Acresage:	.56		
Notes:	Claim for a houselot, taro land and a <i>kūia</i> .		
<hr/>			
L.C.A. #	11018	R.P. #	3690
Location:	Pawaia, Waikiki, Oahu [adjacent to Makiki Street just below Wilder Ave.]		
Awardee:	Wahine		
Pcs (<i>Apana</i>):	1		
Acresage:	.42		
Notes:	Claim for a houselot containing two houses, received from M. Kūkūanaoa in the time of Kaomi's disturbance.		

APPENDIX F: RESPONSES

PHONE (808) 594-1888



STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
560 N. NIMITZ HWY., SUITE 200
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817

FAX (808) 594-1888

HRD 157274

January 27, 2015

Ms. Cathleen Dagher
Senior Archaeologist
Scientific Consultant Services
1347 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 408
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Re: Request for Consultation in preparing a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) pertaining to
the proposed Thomas Square Project
Honolulu Ahupua'a, Kona Moku, O'ahu
TMK: (1) 2-4-001:001

Aloha Ms. Dagher,

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is in receipt of your letter of December 30, 2014 requesting assistance in the preparation of a CIA for Thomas Square. You also asked for individuals having knowledge of traditional cultural activities that were, or are currently conducted in the vicinity of Thomas Square. Thomas Square is significant because it was named for British Admiral Richard Darton Thomas who returned the Kingdom of Hawaii to King Kamehameha III after it was seized and occupied by Lord George Paulet.

OHA suggests that you contact the following individuals, both of whom have knowledge of past and present activities at Thomas Square:

Dr. Lynette H'i'ilani Cruz
Hawaii Pacific University
1188 Fort Street, Suite 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
544-1465

Nogelmeier Thomas Square Talk

The historical event we celebrate today happened 170 years ago, but the park was not established until 7 years later, in 1850. The events that inspired it though, occurred right here, 170 years ago today. This area was called Kulaokahua, or Kulaokahu‘a, and it was the open land between the town of Honolulu and the cultivated wetlands and royal compounds of Waikīkī.

The event was a big thing. It was a pivotal turn in Hawai‘i’s history. But it’s the story leading up to that day 170 years ago, and the outcomes of that day, that make Thomas Square worthy to celebrate.

So there’s three parts to my talk - a back story, coverage of actual events, and some data about what followed after.

This all happened during the reign of Kamehameha III, whose name was Kaulikeaouli. I use his name and title interchangeably, so please don’t get tangled. Kaulikeaouli means Kau I Ke Ao Uli - Placed In The Dark Cloud - you don’t have to master it, just don’t let it confuse you.

Kamehameha III was only 11 or 12 years old when he took the throne in 1825, so most international problems, like demands from irate ship captains, were handled by the Kuhina Nui, the Prime minister, and by the other powerful chiefs of the King’s circle. The Kuhina Nui was Kaulikeaouli’s step-mother Ka‘ahumanu until 1832, then his half-sister Kīna‘u, and by the time this happened in 1843, another half-sister/aunt, Kekāuluohi, had been Kuhina Nui for a few years.

[Kekāuluohi was also the mother of William Charles Lunali‘o, elected as King in 1873.]

But a lot had changed since Kaulikeaouli came to the throne. Both he and his kingdom had grown up.

Kaulikeaouli was 30 by the time Lord Paulet showed up in 1843, and he had been ruling a maturing nation for 18 years. Education was a national project, and international relations and trade had steadily expanded, while the population of the islands continued to diminish. Governance, both internal and external, was an ever-growing concern while Hawai‘i moved, as a nation, into the modern world.

Gunship intrusion occurred sporadically, and had strained the patience of the King and his chiefs. In 1839, after the French demanded a compliance bond of \$20,000 in hastily-borrowed gold as a guarantee for their right to sell liquor in Hawai'i, Kamehameha moved to radically change the form of his government.

That same year he proclaimed a Bill of Rights that extended to all citizens, and the next year, 1840, he established a Constitutional Monarchy to replace his absolute rule.

These choices were partly to ward off gunship diplomacy, for the king and his country could not be so easily bullied if the King shared control with a legislature of Nobles and elected Representatives.

But experience warned that armed Captains would more likely heed the words of their own leaders than those of the Hawaiian King, so just over a year after the new constitution was proclaimed, Kamehameha sent special emissaries to America, England and France to secure formal recognition of

Hawai'i as an independent nation, a nation where treaties made the difference, not cannons. A modern government system backed by official recognition from all of the great world powers would hopefully diffuse future attempts by armed Captains to impose their will upon the nation.

But the diplomatic envoys, Sir George Simpson, Timoteo Ha'alilio and William Richards, were still working to secure those super-power acknowledgements when trouble erupted.

The ever-cantankerous British Consul in Honolulu, Mr. Richard Charlton, dramatically presented his complaints about Hawai'i's mistreatment of British subjects to Lord Paulet when Charlton met him in Mexico on his way to Britain. As Commander of a British battleship, Paulet came to Hawai'i to demand special attention for British subjects, particularly Mr. Charlton, whose spurious land claims had tied up Hawaiian courts for years. The drama leading to Thomas Square began at that point.

February 11, 1843 - Arriving in Honolulu on the ship *Carysfort*, Lord Paulet demanded to see the King. Kamehameha III was on Maui and appointed Gerrit Judd to handle the diplomatic interactions as the chief government minister. Paulet refused to meet with Judd and accused him of making up the King's response. He would only speak with the King.

February 17 - After many letters back and forth, Lord Paulet sent a list of demands to the King and announced he would attack the city the following day at 4:00 pm. He formally requested Captain Long of the USS *Boston*, in Honolulu Harbor at the time, not to interfere.

Kamehameha III and the Kuhina Nui Kekāuluohi responded that they would comply under protest, and Kamehameha III met for several days with Lord Paulet and the interim British Consul. The King agreed to review Charlton's many claims, but refused to simply overrule the courts and grant all of Paulet's wishes. Lord Paulet was unwilling to negotiate.

February 25 - Rather than comply with all of Lord Paulet's commands, Kamehameha III agreed to peacefully surrender the Hawaiian government to the British crown until Britain reviewed the setting. Rev. Damon described it like this in his newspaper *The Friend*:

He signed the treaty of cession while bathed in tears. At 3 o'clock, P. M. Feb. 25, 1843, the National Flag was taken down, while that of England was raised. Never shall we forget the day.

William Charles Lumalilo, who would later be King, was just eight years old during Paulet's time, and in a holiday speech in 1865, he recounted being there:

Ke hoomanao nei no au i ka'u mea i ike ai
ia'u e ku ana ma loko o na pa o ka Papu
kahiko me ka Moi e noho nei i keia wa a me
kona mau kaikaina i hala e aku; ua ike iho
makou i ke kuu ia ana iho o ko kakou Hae i
lalo. Ma ia la, ua haawia aku keia mau
mokupuni i ke Kalaunu o Beritania Nui, a
ma ia la, ua welo lanakila ae ka hae hoku
lele o Alebiona ma keia Pae Aina.

"I still recall what I saw as I stood in the grounds of the old Fort with our current King Kamehameha V and his younger brothers, who are now deceased; we witnessed our Flag being brought down. On that day, these islands were surrendered to the Crown of Great Britain, and the flying-star flag of Albion waved victoriously over these Islands."

Lumalilo then quoted the speech that Kauikaouli made to his people that day to explain the crises, which had then been published in the newspaper *Ka Nonanona* a few days after the actual event: [7 March 1843]. Kauikaouli said:

AUUEA oukou, e pa Lii a me na
kanaka, a me na makaunani, mai
kuu kupunakane mai, a me na ka-
naka o ka aina e,
E ho'olohe mai oukou, Ke hai aku
nei au ia oukou, ua pilikia wau no
ko'u hoopilikia ia mai me ke kumu
ole, holaila, ua haawi au i ke ea o
ka aina o kakou, i lohe oukou. Aka,
e mau ana no ko'u Alii ana matuna
o oukou, a me ko oukou pono, no
ka mea, ke lana nei no ko'u manao
e hoihoi ia mai ana no nae ke ea o ka
aina, ke hooponoia mai ka'uhana ana.

Hoopaniia ma Honolulu, Oahu, i keia la
"25 o Feberuari, 1843,

Ke'ehaka, Jouis D. PAALUA.

"KAMEHAMEHA III.
KEKAULUOHII."

Listen, O Chiefs, People and Subjects
from my Grandfather's time, as well as those
from other lands, Heed my words.

I hereby inform you all that I am
distressed as a result of predicaments into
which I have been drawn without cause, and
have therefore surrendered the *ea*, the
sovereignty of our land; Be it known. But
my Rule over you and your rights shall
continue, for I am hopeful that the *ea*, the
sovereignty of the nation, will be restored,
once my actions have been justified.

The nation held its breath, awaiting the final
outcome. During the 5 months of Paulet's
occupation of Hawai'i, he appointed himself and his
officers as the head of the government, destroyed
all Hawaiian flags and raised the Union Jack in their
places, preparing Hawai'i to be a British territory.
He cleared the houses off the waterfront land at the
wharf that Charlton claimed, and moved to control
all land transactions.

July 26th - Admiral Richard Thomas, Lord Paulet's
commander and the highest ranking officer in the
British Pacific Squadron, arrived from Valparaiso
Chile on his ship, the HMS *Dublin*, and requested a
meeting with Kauikeaouli. He reviewed the
situation and decided that Paulet's actions were
inappropriate and that the occupation would end.
They arranged for a public event to document the
restoration of the nation's independence and self-
rule.

Fortunately for us, Gerrit P. Judd, Minister of the
government, carefully described the events at
Thomas Square in his 1865 speech. He said:

Kauikeaouli emerged from the grounds of
Kanaina on horseback, along with
Kekuanaoa, Pahi, Keoniana, Kanoa, Kivini,
and some foreigners, and they rode for
Kulaokahua.

Admiral Thomas was there with his
troops and mounted guns in all his grandeur,
and also there were the young chiefs and a
throng of natives and foreigners awaiting the
appearance of the King.

When the King arrived, Admiral Thomas approached him, holding the Hawaiian flag in his hands. The King and all his people dismounted and the Admiral came to him, opened the flag to the wind and then gave it to Kauikeaouli's flag bearer.

Right then, 21 mounted guns fired as a salute to the Flag, and the British flag atop Pūowaina, Punchbowl Crater, was lowered, while the Hawaiian flag was drawn up again, whereupon 21 guns of Puowaina sounded. Then the British flag was pulled down at the Fort and the Hawaiian flag was raised, so the Fort fired a 21 gun salute, followed by 21 guns from the ship *Carysfort*, 21 from the *Dublin*, 21 more from the *Hazzard*, and then the American ship *Constellation* fired a 21-gun salute. When that was over, the 21 mounted guns here in the park fired another salute in honor of the King.

The British soldiers stood in a circle saluting the King, and when that was done the King returned to the palace. At 1 o'clock the King, his soldiers and a crowd of people

all went to the church of Kawaiahaʻo and gave thanks to God for his grace in restoring the sovereignty of the Nation.

["Ua Mau Ke Ea o ka ʻĀina i ka Pono" or "The *Ea*, *Sovereignty* or *Life*, of the land is perpetuated in Righteousness" was proclaimed in the King's speech at Kawaiahaʻo, became an adage for the Hawaiian Kingdom and has been adopted as the official motto of the State of Hawaiʻi.]

At three o'clock that day, the King went aboard the ship *Dublin* to a dinner hosted by the Admiral, and when the *Carysfort* saw the King's flag on the skiffs, a 21-gun salute was fired, followed by 21 guns from the *Hazzard*, then the *Dublin*, and then a final 21-gun salute came from the *Constellation*.

When the dinner on board the ship was finished, the King and his retinue came ashore and the *Dublin* fired another salute, followed by the *Carysfort*, then the *Hazzard* and the *Constellation*, 21 guns each.

The next day at the great feast at Luakaha, Kamehameha proclaimed July 31st as a holiday for the Nation and the people.

315 guns fired in salute, speeches, feasts for thousands and songs composed for the event - which you will hear in a short bit. Lā Ho'ihoni'ani Ea - Restoration Day, began right here as a huge jubilation and was celebrated throughout the islands every year until the overthrow in 1893.

There are two huge outcomes of the events that happened here 170 years ago.

Belgium, Britain, France and the US did grant official recognition of Hawai'i as an independent peer nation, the first non-European country to be so recognized. But that was already in process before Paulet or Thomas had arrived in Hawai'i.

The first major outcome of Lā Ho'ihoni'ani Ea was that Kamehameha and his government initiated the Great Mahele, documenting title to all lands in the kingdom and ending the possibility of frivolous claims that could be backed up by gunships.

A second major outcome of the 1843 events was that in January of 1850, the Privy Council approved the establishment of the first park in the Hawaiian islands - a brand-new concept - and named it Thomas Square in honor of British Admiral Richard Thomas.

Why 7 years later? The impetus for this Memorial Park might have been yet another international incident of the previous year, 1849, when a French warship seized and destroyed the Fort of Honolulu. The Hawaiian government moved to commemorate a historical act of justice - Thomas' restoration of sovereignty - rather than any of the many historical injustices; No monument recalls the previous French intrusion or any others like it.

But Thomas Square, laid out, as it is, in the design of the British Union Jack, has been maintained as a public park, the first in the islands, since 1850. It is a memorial to fairness overcoming force and power.

It is often cited that Queen Lili'uokalani, on relinquishing her government to the US forces that backed the 1893 overthrow, used as her diplomatic model Kauikeaouli's enduring belief that justice would win over military might. The outcomes of the two events were not the same, at least so far, but it is critical that we as a people continue to commemorate the historical models that can guide our hopes.

Thomas Square stands as an elegant example of that kind of model. It gives physical presence to the words of Kauikeaouli on that happy day in 1843: "Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka 'Aina I Ka Pono" and reminds us that justice can, indeed, be more powerful than force and might.

Today we commemorate a historical sequence of events that helped to shape Hawai'i, past and present. As part of this celebration, the Hawaiian Flag is to be raised once again, just as was done 170 years ago.

**MAYOR'S OFFICE OF CULTURE AND THE ARTS
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU**

505 SOUTH KING STREET, SECOND FLOOR • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
PHONE: (808) 766-6622 • FAX: (808) 766-4215 • INTERNET: www.honolulu.gov/moa



MR. CALDWELL
MAYOR

MISTY KEI'AI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

January 12, 2015

Cathleen Dagher
Scientific Consultant Services, Inc.
1347 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 408
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Aloha Ms. Dagher:

Regarding your letter dated December 30, 2014 concerning Thomas Square and the Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts, we currently only have two items of note.

Within the Art in City Buildings collection of the City and County of Honolulu there is a bronze plaque titled "Rear Admiral Richard T. Thomas, R.N.," object identification number 1938.01, located within Thomas Square along Beretania Street. The plaque is a gift from the Daughters of Hawaii received in 1938.

On July 31, 2013 the Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts held a program titled "The 170th Commemoration at Thomas Square," which included presentations by Mayor Kirk Caldwell, Senator Daniel Akaka, and Dr. Puakea Ngelemeier. Sung at the event was "Mele Hoi Hou Ana (Restoration Anthem)." The major reference utilized for the event was "Kulaokahu'a and Thomas Square: From Boom to Bust to Now" by Richard A. Greer, published in the Hawaii Journal of History, Volume 26, 1992, Hawaiian Historical Society.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Me ka pono,

E. Tony Lailia
Registrar

cc: Misty Keia'i, Executive Director, Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts

APPENDIX G: INFORMATION RELEASE FORM

INFORMATION RELEASE FORM

I, the undersigned, personally provided written to Cathleen Dagher, from Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., on March 10, of the year 2015. The information was provided electronically via the internet.

I understand that the information I have provided to Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., shall be submitted as part of a Cultural Impact Assessment report on the Thomas Square Project, Māhiki Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island, Hawaii [TSMK: (1)2-4-001:901]. This information will be subject to publication which will be submitted to the public for general review.

I have read the summary of the interview and the information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. By signing this release form, I am providing my approval for the release of the information to Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., for the purpose outlined above (i.e., making the contents of this interview available for publication to the general public).

Print Name: Ernie Family Department

Signature: Ernie Family Department

Release Dated: 6-15-15