DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

FILE COPY
MAR 06 2019

DR. CHRISTINA M. KISHIMOTO
SUPERINTENDENT

STATE OF HAWAI`I
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
P.O. BOX 2360
HONOLULU, HAWAI`I 96804

OFFICE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES AND SUPPORT SERVICES

RECEIVED
'19 FEB 22 P2:06
OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

February 15, 2019

Mr. Scott Glenn
Director, Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2437

Re: Paia Elementary School - New Classroom Building
DOE Job No. Q53001-17
Tax Map Key: [2] 5-5-005:004
Hamakua Poko, District of Makawao, Maui, Hawai'i

Dear Mr. Glenn:

The Department of Education, has reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment for the subject project and anticipates a Finding of No Significant Impact determination. Please publish this determination in the next Environmental Notice.

One printed copy of the Draft Environmental Assessment and a CD with the document in PDF format are attached. The Environmental Notice publication form will be e-mailed to the Office of Environmental Quality Control.

Please contact Arnold Fukunaga, Project Coordinator with the Facilities Development Branch, Project Management Section, at 784-5110 if you have any questions. Thank you for your assistance and support of our programs.

Sincerely,

John C. H. Chung
Public Works Administrator
Facilities Development Branch

JCHC:af
Attachments

c: Nhan Nguyen – Design Partners, Inc.
Facilities Development Branch

19-266

AGENCY
PUBLICATION FORM

Project Name:	Paia Elementar School Classroom Building
Project Short Name:	Paia Elementary School Classroom Building (please use no more than five succinct words; count not to include document status, e.g., EA)
HRS §343-5 Trigger(s):	343-5(a)(1) propose the use of state or county lands or state or county funds
Island(s):	Maui
Judicial District(s):	Makawao
TMK(s):	[2] 2-5-005: 004
Permit(s)/Approval(s):	Variation from Pollution Control (Noise Permit), Disability Communications Access Board, Chapter 6-E Review, Special Management Area Use Permit, Building, Grading, Certificate of Occupancy, Sediment and Soil Erosion, Trenching, BWS Construction Plan Review, HFD Fire Plans Review
Proposing/Determining Agency:	Department of Education, State of Hawaii Office of School Facilities and Support Services Facilitiies Development Branch 3633 Waialae Avenue Honolulu, HI 96816
Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address	Arnold Fukunaga, Project Manager 3633 Waialae Avenue Honolulu, HI 96816 T: (808) 784-5110 E. Arnold_Fukunaga@notes.k12hi.us
Accepting Authority:	(for EIS submittals only)
Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address	
Consultant:	Gerald Park Urban Planner
Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address	Gerald Park 95-595 Kanamee Street #324 Mililani, HI 96789 T: (808) 625-9626 E: gpark@gpup.biz

Status (select one)	**Submittal Requirements**
__X__ DEA-AFNSI	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 Determination	The accepting authority simultaneously transmits to both the OEQC and the proposing agency a letter 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

Provide a description of the proposed action and purpose and need in 200 words or less.

The project is to construct a two-story, 8-classroom building to accommodate English and Hawaiian Language Immersion Program students. Space for a Computer Resource/Media /Video classroom, Special Education, Faculty Center, restrooms, and support areas will be provided. In addition, the School's Administration office will relocate to a ground level space. The building footprint is approximaley 9,828 square feet and the second floor 9,320 square feet.

The structure will be sited at the front of the School adjoining the existing Cafeteria. A covered bus stop in the area will be demolished and replaced with a new covered bus stop integrated with the new building. An existing 9 stall parking lot adjoining the building site will be reconfigured to provide 10 parking stalls. In addition an existing area used for overflow parking will be improved to accommodate up to 32 vehicles.

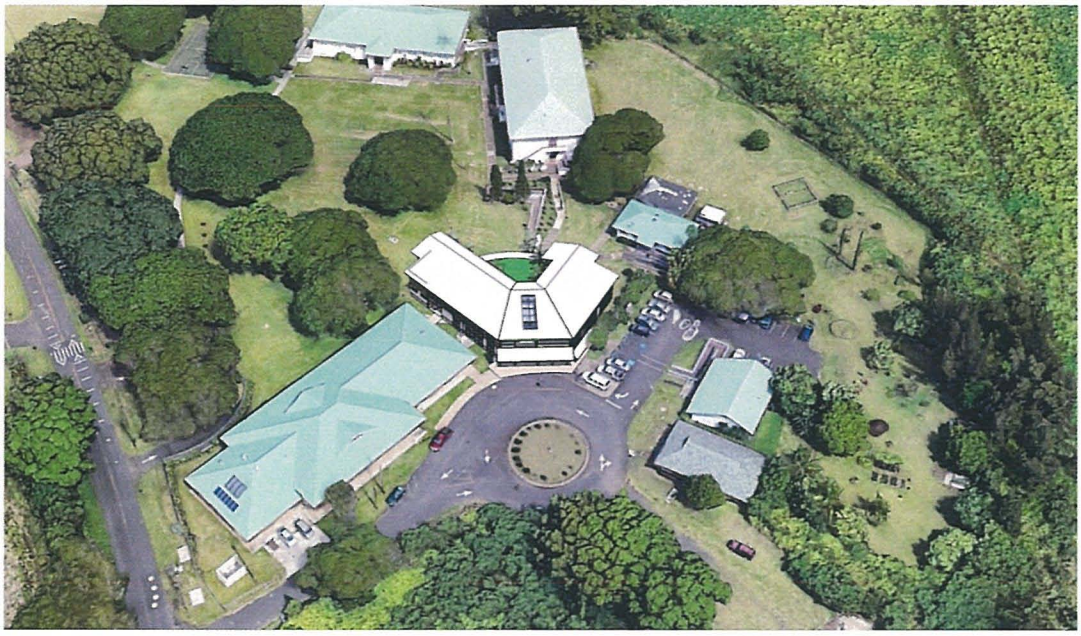
An individual wastewater system will be constructed on a section of lawn west of the building. The system features a 7,000 gallon septic tank and two micro chamber leaching fields of approximately 2,268 square feet apiece.

The projected construction cost is $13.0 million and will be funded by the State of Hawai'i. A timetable for construction is to be established.

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PĀIʻA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM BUILDING

Hāmākua Poko, District of Makawao, Maui, Hawai'i



Perspective by Design Partners, Inc.

Prepared for

Department of Education, State of Hawaiʻi
Office of School Facilities and Support Services
Facilities Development Branch-Project Management Section
3633 Waialae Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaiʻi 96816

Ianuali 2019

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PĀIʻA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM BUILDING

Hāmākua Poko, District of Makawao, Maui, Hawai'i

Prepared in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes and Title 11-200, Hawai'i Administrative Rules, Department of Health, State of Hawai'i

Prepared for

Department of Education, State of Hawai'i
Office of School Facilities and Support Services
Facilities Development Branch-Project Management Section
3633 Waialae Avenue
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96816

Prepared by

Gerald Park Urban Planner
95-595 Kaname'e Street #324
Mililani, Hawai'i 96789

and

Design Partners Inc.
1580 Makaloa Street, Suite 1100
Honolulu, Hawa'aii 96814

Ianuali 2019

PROJECT PROFILE

Proposed Action:	Classroom Building Pā'ia Elementary School DOE Job No. Q530017
Proposing/Determining Agency:	Department of Education, State of Hawai'i Office of School Facilities and Support Services Facilities Development Branch Project Management Section 3633 Waialae Avenue Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
Street Address/Location:	955 Baldwin Avenue Pā'ia, Maui 96779
Tax Map Key:	(2) 2-5-005: 004
Landowner:	State of Hawai'i
Land Area:	9.954 acres
Existing Use:	Public Elementary School
State Land Use Designation:	Agricultural
Paia-Haiku Community Plan:	Public/Quasi-Public (P)
Zoning:	County Interim District
Special Management Area:	Outside Special Management Area
Contact Person:	Arnold Fukunaga, Project Manager Department of Education, State of Hawai'i Office of School Facilities and Support Services Facilities Development Branch Project Management Section 3633 Waialae Avenue Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 Telephone: (808) 784-5110 Email: Arnold_Fukunaga@notes.k12.hi.us

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

PHOTOGRAPHS

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

The Department of Education (DOE), State of Hawai'i proposes to construct a new classroom building at Pā'ia Elementary School. Located in upper Pā'ia about 1.6 miles east of the town of Pā'ia., the school is bounded by agricultural lands to the north, east, and west and Baldwin Avenue and Holy Rosary Church to the south. A Vicinity Map is shown as Figure 1.

A. Purpose of the Project

The purpose of the project is to provide a permanent classroom building at the School. The proposed building will provide safe, functional, and visually stimulating environments for general education and Hawaiian Language Immersion Program classes. The project will incorporate advanced communication systems to support technology programs and general communications. An outdoor area with permanent seating and garden will be incorporated into the learning curriculum.

This facility will be designed and constructed to support the concepts of 21st Century School curriculum for interactive and project-based learning along with the traditional passive learning methods.

B. Technical Characteristics

1. Building Plan

A two-story 8-classroom, L-shaped building will be erected near the entrance to the campus. The "building site" is a grass lawn behind a covered bus drop-off area at the driveway turnaround. The 0.72 acre building site includes a section of an existing 9 stall parking area. An Architectural Site Plan is shown as Sheet A-0.01.

Three General Education Classrooms, Administrative Center, restrooms, and support space will be provided on the approximately 9,828 square feet Ground Floor. The existing Administration Office in Building A will be relocated to the new building and the vacated space renovated to serve as an additional classroom.

The 9,320 square foot second floor provides space for three General Education Classrooms, a Computer Resource/Media/Video Classroom, Special Education Itinerant Room, Faculty Center, Teacher Collaboration Room, restrooms, utility rooms, and support space. In total, net floor are for the two-story structure is approximately 17,080 square feet (rounded). Floor plans for both levels are shown as Sheets A-1.01 and A-1.02.

The building will be erected concrete slab on grade on concrete spread footings. Exterior walls will be formed by poured in-place concrete with concrete interior columns. The load bearing exterior walls and interior columns will support precast prestressed hollow core concrete planks comprising the second floor. Open web steel joists will support a standing seam metal gable roof. The building will be painted in tones similar to other campus buildings.

Stairways on north and west ends of the structure and an elevator on the north end will provide access between floors.

The building is approximately 30 feet high and does not exceed the height limit for the County of Maui Interim zoning district. Exterior Elevations are shown as Sheets A-2.01 and A-2.02 and Sections as Sheet A-3.01.

Air conditioning will be provided to the Computer/Media/Video Room and Administrative Office Suite. All core learning spaces are sited on the north wing to take advantage of the natural ventilation with the prevailing wind direction coming from northeast.

A fire sprinkler system will be installed throughout the building.

2. Site Plan (Civil Site Plan Sheet C401)

The existing drop off shelter will be demolished and replaced with a new covered drop off at the same location. The new drop off is approximately 60'L X 10'W and contemporaneous in design with the new building. The overhead roof is approximately 15 feet in height.

Walkways crossing the building site will be demolished and replaced. New walkways will be 6-feet wide, ADA accessible, and connect with retained walkways for access to other campus buildings.

The main entry to the school is from Baldwin Avenue. A 175-foot long 20-foot wide paved driveway leads to a turnaround at the front of the school where buses and parents can drop off and pick up children. Driveway improvements are not proposed.

Parking improvements are planned at two locations. An existing 9 stall parking area adjoining the building site on the east will be reconfigured to provide two additional handicap parking stalls. The reconfiguration will provide four handicap stalls, two access aisles, and six regular stalls. One regular stall will be lost to the reconfiguration.

A new parking area will be constructed on the south side of Building H. This area is currently used for overflow parking. The proposed parking area is approximately 0.44 acres and 32 parking stalls will be provided. Access will be taken from the existing turnaround and sloped driveway.

Grading will provide a desired building pad elevation consistent with the requirements for drainage. The building site and new parking area are relatively flat notwithstanding the existing sloped driveway for the latter. Earthwork quantities for both areas are estimated at 800 CY and embankment at 1,300 CY. Areas around the building will be sloped to direct runoff away from the building. Grading should manage a rate of flow and quantity to pre-construction levels to the extent possible and reduce site runoff where possible. Building roof down spouts will convey runoff by buried pipe to a dry well system for storage and percolation. A Grading Plan is shown as Sheet C402.

The parking lot will be paved and sloped to drain towards the parking area driveway entry. An infiltration trench will be installed at the entry for runoff control.

3. Infrastructure and Utilities

The on-campus water system consists of an existing 3" domestic water line and 8" fire supply line. Sections of both lines crossing under or near the building site will be relocated. Service to the new building will be drawn from the relocated lines.

A new fire hydrant will be installed on the north side of the building with service from the on-site 8" fire supply line.

A new Individual Wastewater System (IWS) will be constructed on a section of lawn to the west of the new building. The system will consist of a 4' sewer line, 7,000 gallon septic tank, distribution box, and two micro leaching chamber disposal fields of approximately 2,268 square feet apiece. A Utility Plan is shown as Sheet C403.

Telephone, data, and cable TV systems and associated utilities will be provided. Advanced communication systems will support technology program requirements as well as general communication. The building footprint lays over existing communication, electrical, and water lines and these lines will be relocated.

A complete secondary electrical distribution system will provide power to the new building. The system will include trenches, concrete encased ducts, handholes, and wiring. Provision will be made for electrical connection to a future rooftop PV system and alternative energy sources. The location of the new building conflicts with existing power distribution location, utility poles, and electrical handholds. These conflicts, as well as their associated underground ducts and overhead lines, will require relocation to accommodate new construction work.

Communication lines will be routed from the Cafeteria to the Telecom room on the second floor of the new building.

4. Landscaping

The goal of the landscape design is to provide an appropriate and visually appealing landscape that meets the functional and program requirements of the School and community within the framework of 21st Century School design guidelines. The major landscape design element will be an outdoor cultural-learning environment situate behind the new building. This area will feature an outdoor plaza, permanent seating, lawns, and a garden. Native and cultural plants will be provided in all landscaped areas to support the Hawaiian Language Immersion Program.

Landscaped areas will be provided with a permanent spray irrigation system.

A preliminary Landscape Plan is shown as Sheet L-1.

5. Sustainability

The building will incorporate to the extent practical sustainable features utilizing Hawaii Collaborative for High Performance Schools (HI-CHPS) criteria. A high-performance school is defined as having learning environments that are healthy and comfortable, energy resource and water efficient, safe, secure and adaptable, and easy to operate and maintain.

HI-CHPS criteria will be used in developing sustainable features for the project during design, construction, and performance phases. Design strategies will be developed and documented for the design phase; construction related criteria will be developed and documented for the construction phase; and operation and maintenance criteria documented for the performance phase (typically 12 to 18 months after occupancy).

C. Economic Characteristics

The cost of the new classroom building and associated improvements is estimated at $13.0 million and will be funded by the Department of Education Capital Improvements Program.

This project is a Legislative add on Project and only design funds are currently available. Construction phasing and a project delivery schedule will be developed at a later time by DOE Project Management in conjunction with the Construction Contractor.

1. Land Ownership

The school site bears Tax Map Key Zone 2, 2-5-004: 004 (See Figure 2) and the entire 9.954 acre school site is owned by the State of Hawai'i (See Exhibit "A"). Site control is vested with the DOE.

The property was turned over by the Territory of Hawaii in 1938 to the Department of Public Instruction (the predecessor of the Department of Education) by Governor's Executive Order No. 797 (See Exhibit "A"). The stated public purpose for setting aside government land was "for Paia School to be under the control and management of the Department of Public Instruction".

D. Social Characteristics

The building site is an open lawn area free of structures. A volleyball net on a section of the site indicates the area is used for grass volleyball. Long-term use of the area for volleyball will be determined in the future.

E. History

A historical background study is found in Exhibit "B". A brief historical chronology of Pā'ia Elementary School is presented below.

1881 The original Pā'ia School, at a different location (in Lower Pā'ia), opened on January 17, 1881 with 20 pupils in a 28' X 40' structure that "looked like a dwelling house" and was the first all English speaking government school on Maui (Cook, 1922 in Moy, 1992).

1901 Land survey initiated for an elementary school in Upper Pā'ia.

1908 A site for Pā'ia Elementary School is conveyed by deed to the Department of Public Instruction from a partnership between the Maui Agricultural Company, Paia Plantation, and Central Mil Company. At this time the lot size was increased to 4.75 acres.

1909 The school moved to its current location on a site deeded by the Maui Agricultural Company. The first structure built was a three-story building with eight classrooms and two large basement rooms which were used for the kitchen and dining room (Robello, No Date).

1924 The school is cited as the first all English-speaking school on Maui.

1928 A housekeeping training cottage is constructed as a model to demonstrate lessons for homemaking students, a first for public schools on Maui.

1930 A two-story classroom building designed by architect William D'Esmond is constructed.

1936 A new school cafeteria building is constructed.

School enrollment reaches 1,300 students and 43 teachers.

1938 Governor's Executive Order No. 797 transfers 8.58 acres of government land to the Department of Public Instruction "for Paia School".

The Maui Agricultural Company donates 1.374 acres of land to the school bringing the total lot size to 9.954 acres. This acreage is the current lot size.

1947 A brass plaque commemorating former students who died in World War II is dedicated. The names of 15 former students are listed thirteen of whom served in the Japanese-American 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

1962 The first structure built at the school in 1909 is destroyed by a cane fire burning near the school.

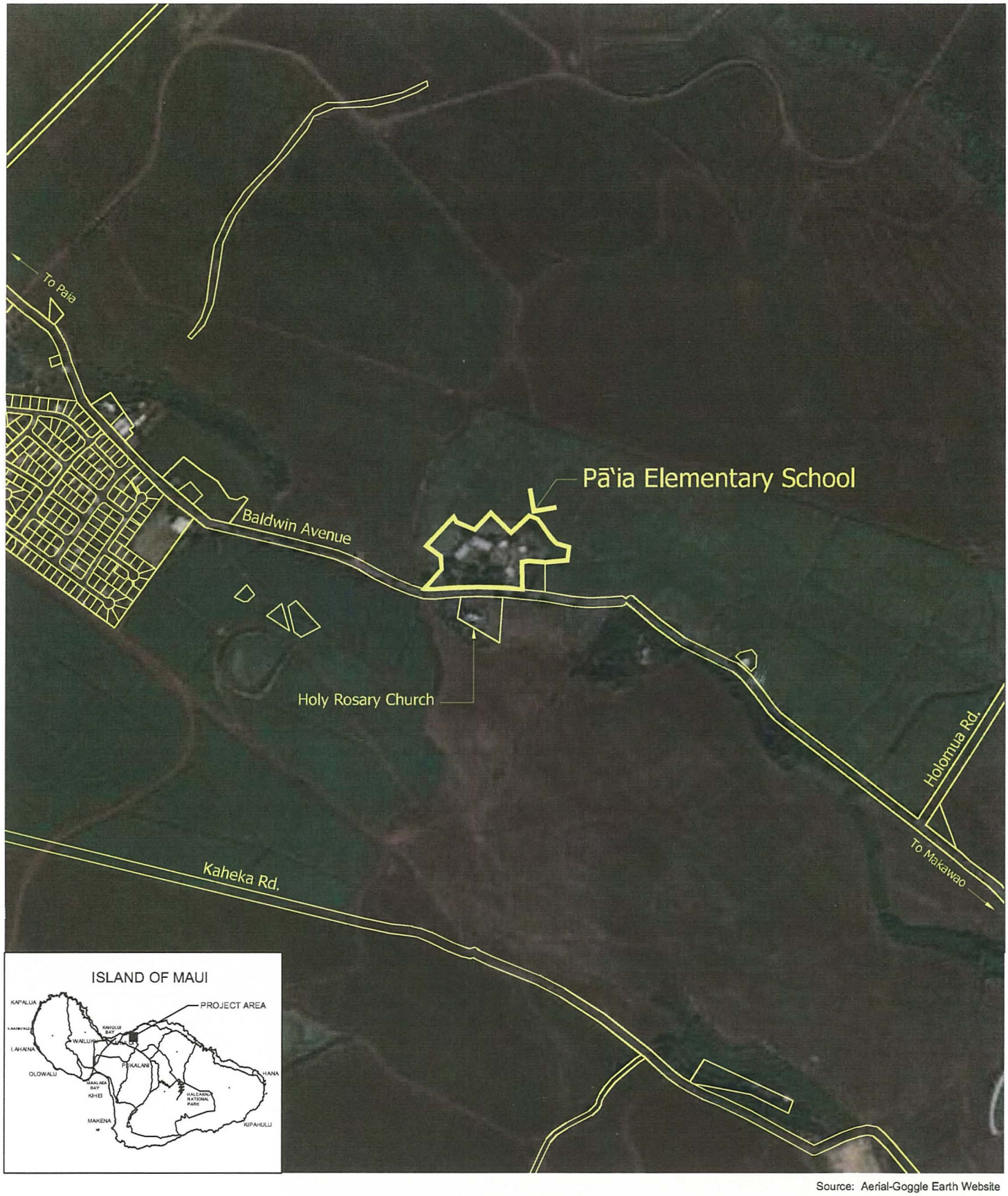
1988 The Hawaiian Language Immersion Program is introduced into the curriculum. This is the first "immersion" program on Maui where classroom instruction for Grades K to 5 is taught in the Hawaiian language.

1992 The school is listed on the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places as part of a nomination of several Maui public schools.

2005 Fire destroys the school cafeteria. Building E is converted for use as a temporary cafeteria. Hot meals (breakfast and lunch) are prepared at Kalama Intermediate School, delivered to Pā'ia Elementary School daily, and served in Building E.

2013 New cafeteria constructed.

Building E renovated for classroom use.



Source: Aerial-Goggle Earth Website

Gerald Park
Urban Planner
January 2019

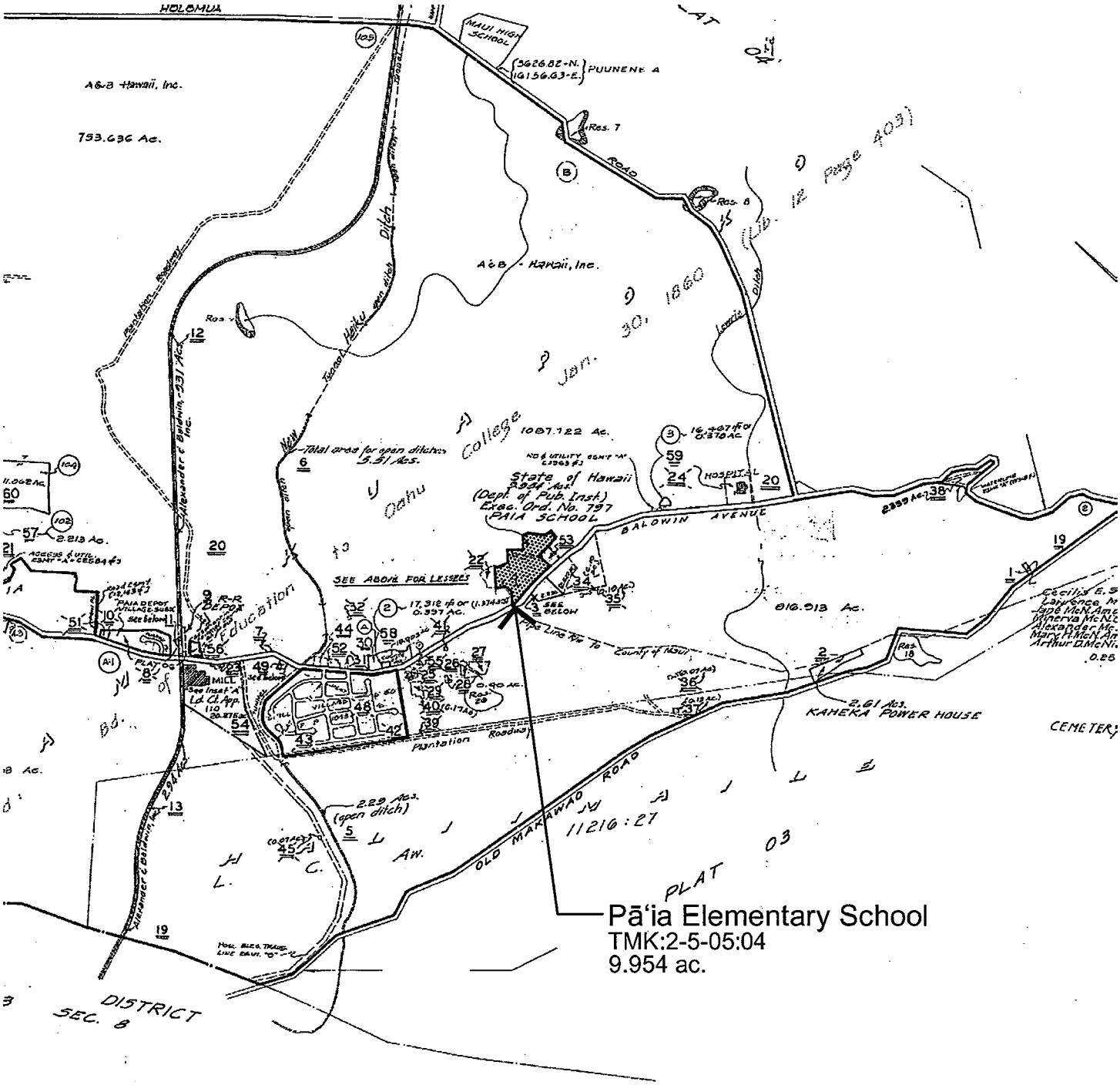
LINEAL SCALE (FEET)
500 250 0 250 500 1000

NORTH

Figure 1
Location/Vicinity Map
Pā'ia Elementary School Classroom Building

Hāmākuapoko, District of Makawao, Maui

Department of Education, State of Hawai'i



Note:

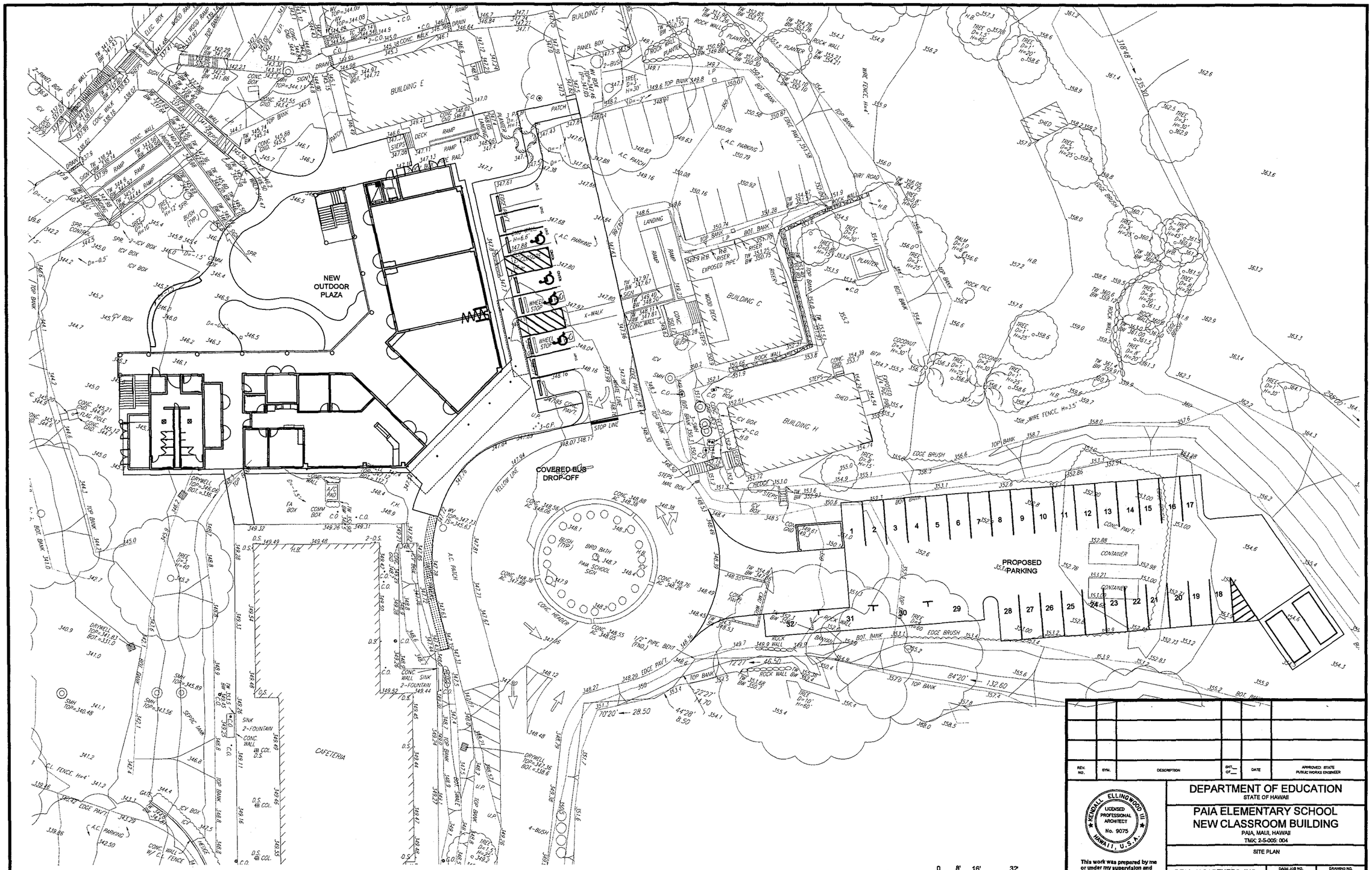
TAXATION MAPS BUREAU TERRITORY OF HAWAII TAX MAP		
SECOND DIVISION		
ZONE	SEC.	PLAT
2	5	05
CONTAINING PARCELS		

Source: County of Maui, Real Property Tax Division

LINEAL SCALE (FEET) 500 250 0 250 500 1000

NORTH

Figure 2
Tax Map
Pāʻia Elementary School Classroom Building



A1 A-0.01 **SITE PLAN**
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

REV. NO.	BY/M.	DESCRIPTION	SHT. OF	DATE	APPROVED: STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER

KENDALL ELLINGWOOD III — LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECT — No. 9075 — 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 4/30/20 Expiration Date of this License

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

PAIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING
PAIA, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: 2-5-005: 004

SITE PLAN

DESIGN PARTNERS, INC.		DAGS JOB NO. Q5300117	DRAWING NO. A-0.01
DESIGNED BY: KE, NN	CHECKED BY: NN, CN		
DRAWN BY: CN	APPROVED BY: KE, NN	DATE JUNE 2018	SHEET -
SCALE AS SHOWN			OF SHTS.

FILE DRAWER FOLDER

PROGRAM AREA TABULATION

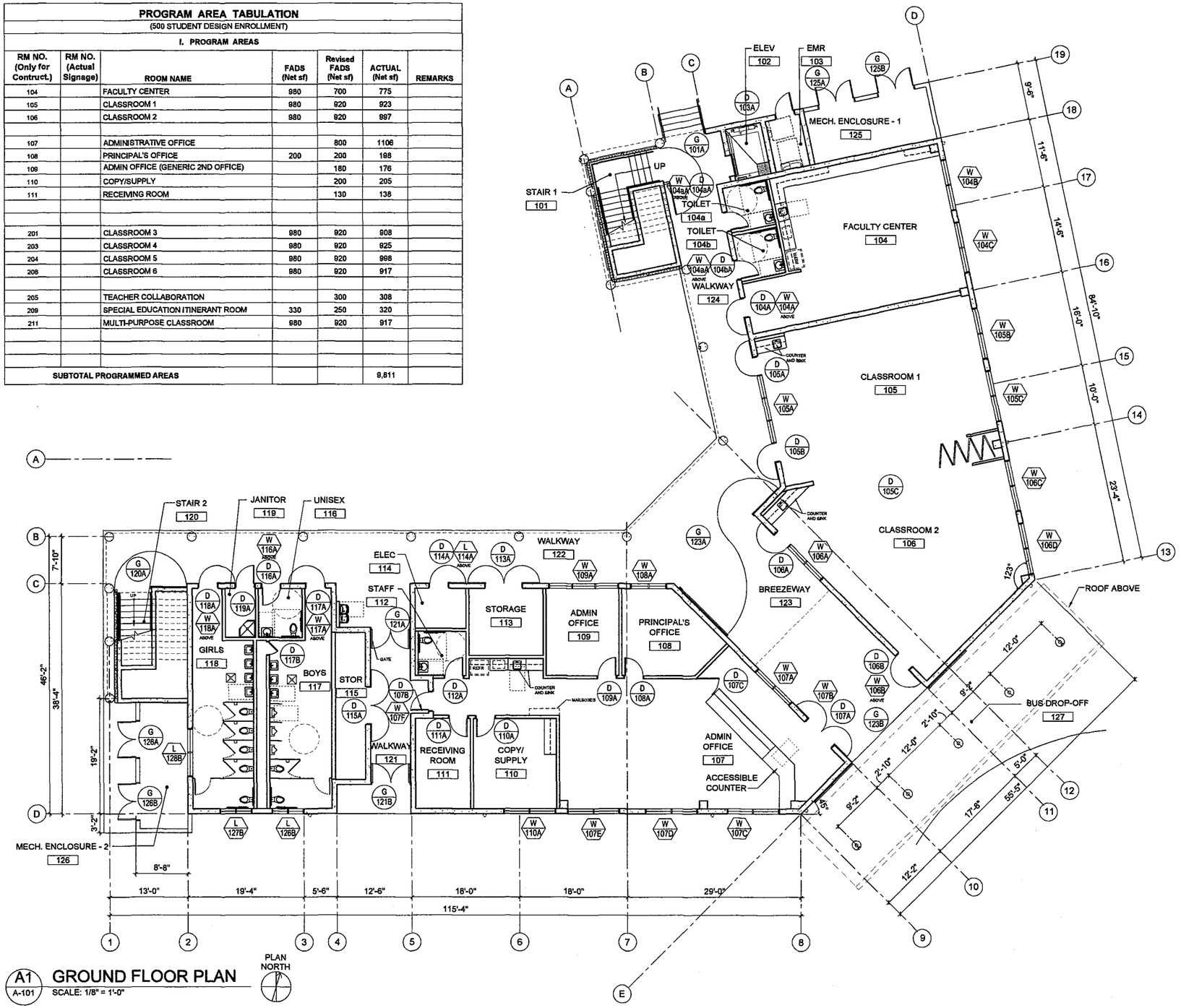
(500 STUDENT DESIGN ENROLLMENT)

I. PROGRAM AREAS

RM NO. (Only for Contruct.)	RM NO. (Actual Signage)	ROOM NAME	FADS (Net sf)	Revised FADS (Net sf)	ACTUAL (Net sf)	REMARKS
104		FACULTY CENTER	980	700	775	
105		CLASSROOM 1	980	920	923	
106		CLASSROOM 2	980	920	997	
107		ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE		800	1106	
108		PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE	200	200	198	
109		ADMIN OFFICE (GENERIC 2ND OFFICE)		180	176	
110		COPY/SUPPLY		200	205	
111		RECEIVING ROOM		130	138	
201		CLASSROOM 3	980	920	908	
203		CLASSROOM 4	980	920	925	
204		CLASSROOM 5	980	920	998	
208		CLASSROOM 6	980	920	917	
205		TEACHER COLLABORATION		300	308	
209		SPECIAL EDUCATION ITINERANT ROOM	330	250	320	
211		MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM	980	920	917	
SUBTOTAL PROGRAMMED AREAS					9,811	

II. NON-PROGRAM AREAS

RM NO. (Only for Contruct.)	RM NO. (Actual Signage)	ROOM NAME	FADS (Net sf)	Revised FADS (Net sf)	ACTUAL (Net sf)	REMARKS
101		STAIR 1	–	–	245	
102		ELEVATOR	–	–	52	
103		CONTROLLER/ ELEV MACH ROOM	–	–	51	
104a		TOILET	–	–	57	
104b		TOILET	–	–	58	
112		STAFF (TOILET)	–	–	62	
113		STORAGE	–	–	138	
114		ELECTRICAL	–	–	57	
115		STORAGE	–	–	123	
116		UNISEX	–	–	60	
117		BOY'S TOILET	–	–	327	
118		GIRL'S TOILET	–	–	328	
119		JANITOR	–	–	41	
120		STAIR 2	–	–	227	
121		WALKWAY	–	–	339	
122		WALKWAY	–	–	807	
123		BREEZEWAY	–	–	955	
124		WALKWAY	–	–	552	
125		MECH. ENCLOSURE - 1	–	–	184	
126		MECH. ENCLOSURE - 2	–	–	168	
127		BUS DROP-OFF	–	–	822	
202		STORAGE	–	–	51	
210		TELCOM	–	–	98	
212		UNISEX	–	–	60	
213		BOY'S TOILET	–	–	327	
214		GIRL'S TOILET	–	–	328	
215		JANITOR	–	–	41	
216		WALKWAY	–	–	758	
217		LANAI	–	–	583	
218		WALKWAY	–	–	609	
SUBTOTAL NON-PROGRAMMED AREAS					8,508	
SUBTOTAL PROGRAMMED AREAS					9,811	
TOTAL NET FLOOR AREA					18,319	
TOTAL GROSS FLOOR AREA					19,970	



A1 / A-101 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

0 2' 4' 8' 16'
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

HI-CHPS NOTE:
GENERAL CLASSROOMS 105, 106, AND THE ADJASCENT LAWN AREA ARE DESIGNATED AS "JOINT-USE AREAS". SEE SHEET L-1.01 FOR SCHOOL GARDEN AND GARDEN STORAGE LOCATION.

BOYS RESTROOM 117 AND GIRLS RESTROOM 118 CAN BE ACCESSED WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE SECURITY OF THE NON-JOINT-USE PORTIONS OF THE FACILITY.

REV. NO.	SYM.	DESCRIPTION	SHT.__ OF__	DATE	APPROVED: STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER

KENDALL ELLINGWOOD III — LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECT — No. 9075 — 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 4/30/20 Expiration Date of the License

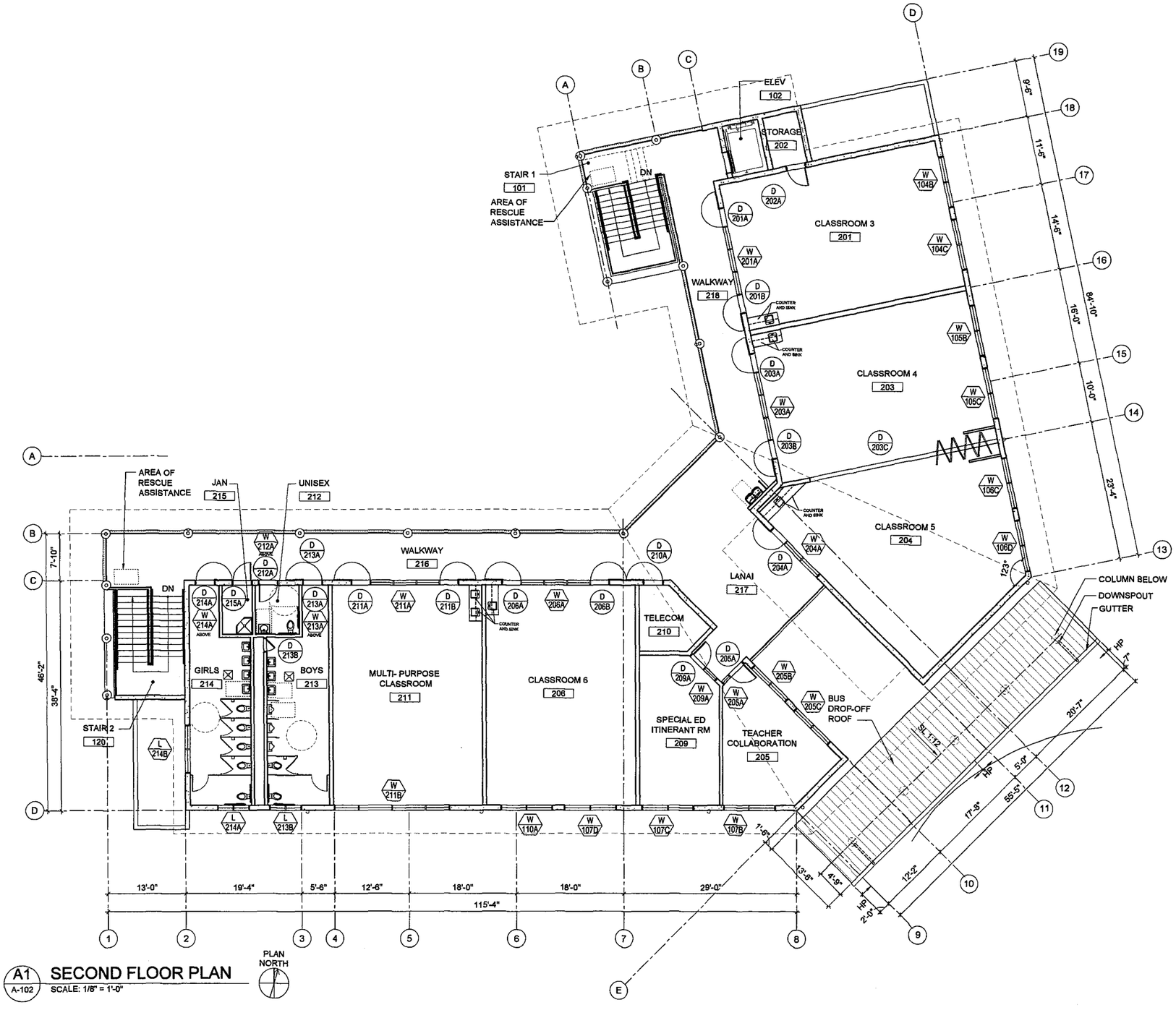
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

PAIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING
PAIA, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: 2-5-005: 004

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DESIGN PARTNERS, INC.		DAGS JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: KE, NN	CHECKED BY: NN, CN	Q5300117	A-1.01
DRAWN BY: CN	APPROVED BY: KE, NN	DATE	SHEET
SCALE: AS SHOWN		NOV 2018	OF__SHTS.

FILE_____ DRAWER_____ FOLDER_____



A1 / A-102 SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

PLAN NORTH

0 2' 4' 8' 16'

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

REV. NO.	SYM.	DESCRIPTION	ENT. OF	DATE	APPROVED: STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER

KENDALL ELLINGWOOD III — LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECT — No. 9075 — 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

4/30/20

Expiration Date of the License

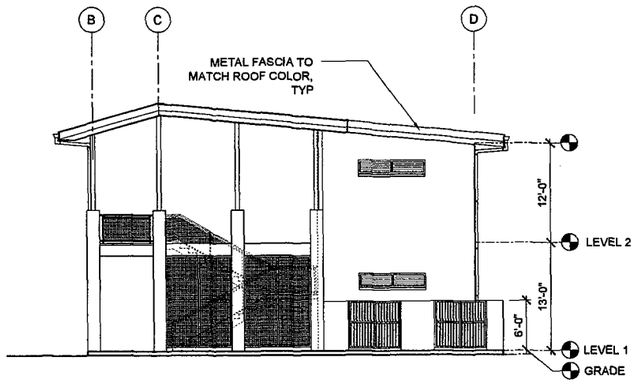
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

PAIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING
PAIA, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: 2-5-005: 004

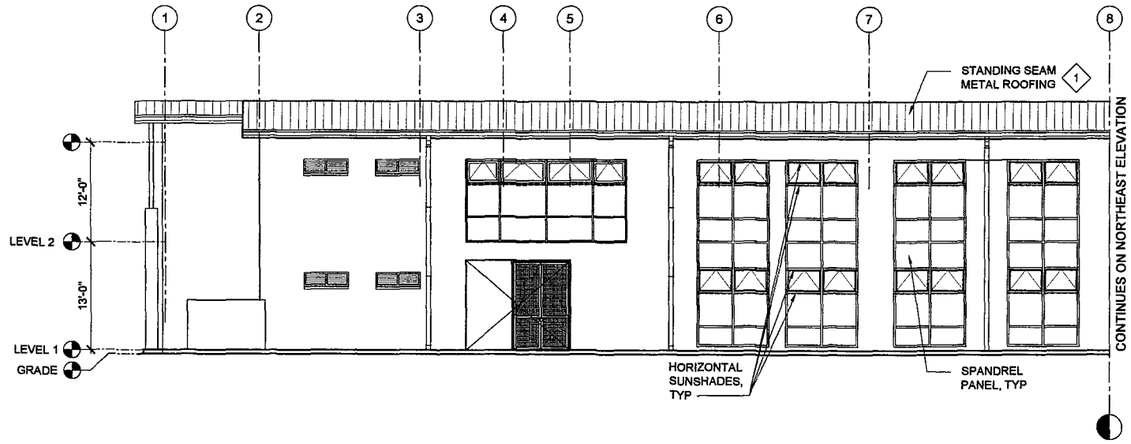
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

DESIGN PARTNERS, INC.		DAGS JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: KE, NN	CHECKED BY: NN, CN	Q5300117	A-1.02
DRAWN BY: CN	APPROVED BY: KE, NN	DATE: NOV 2018	SHEET OF SHTS.
SCALE: AS SHOWN			

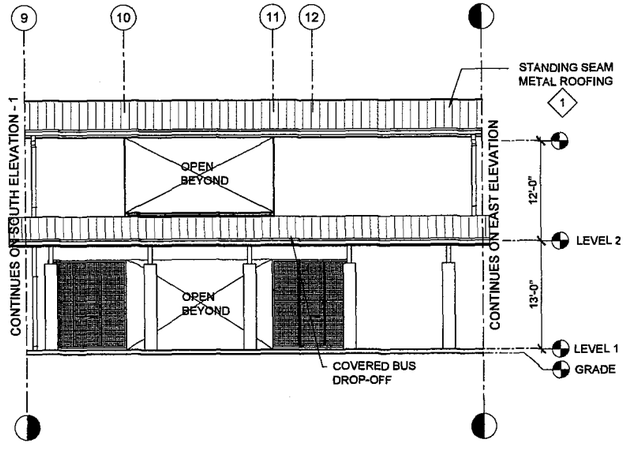
FILE____ DRAWER____ FOLDER____



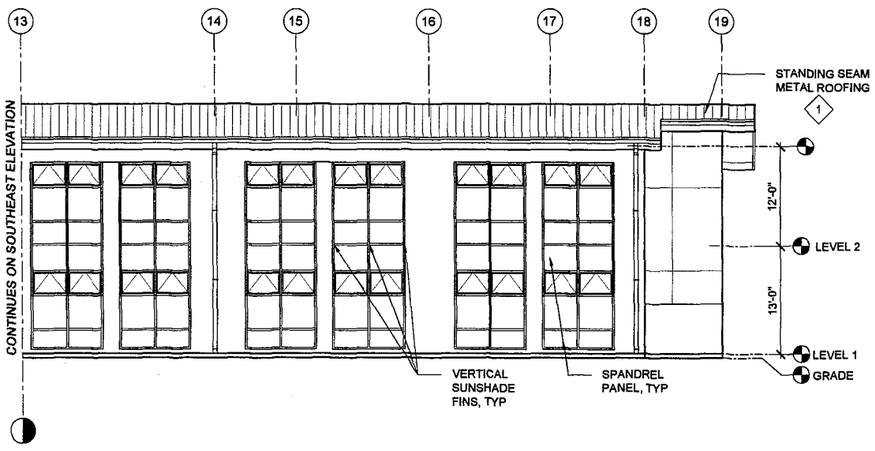
C1 A-2.01 **WEST ELEVATION - 1**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



C3 A-2.01 **SOUTH ELEVATION - 1**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



A1 A-2.01 **SOUTHEAST ELEVATION**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



A3 A-2.01 **EAST ELEVATION**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

0 2' 4' 8' 16'
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

REV. NO.	SYM.	DESCRIPTION	SHT. OF	DATE	APPROVED, STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER

KENDALL ELLINGWOOD III
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECT
No. 9075
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
4/30/20
Expiration Date of the License

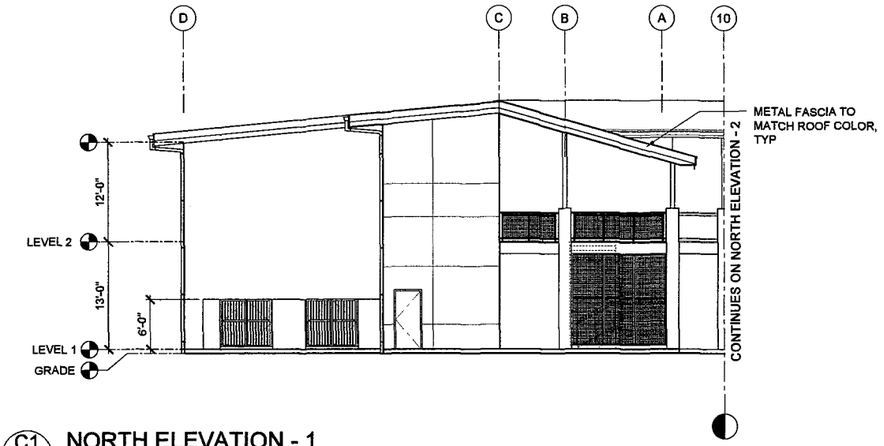
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

PAIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING
PAIA, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: 2-5-005: 004

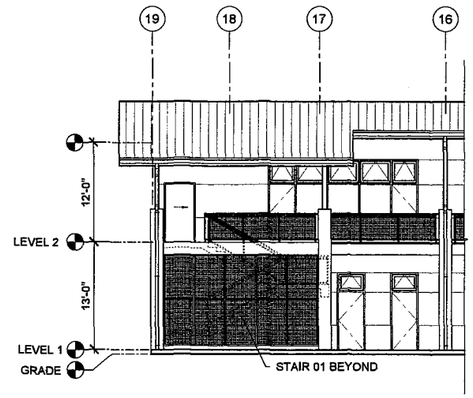
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

DESIGN PARTNERS, INC.		DAGS JOB NO. Q5300117	DRAWING NO. A-2.01
DESIGNED BY: KE, NN	CHECKED BY: NN, CN		
DRAWN BY: CN	APPROVED BY: KE, NN	DATE NOV 2018	SHEET OF SHTS.
SCALE: AS SHOWN			

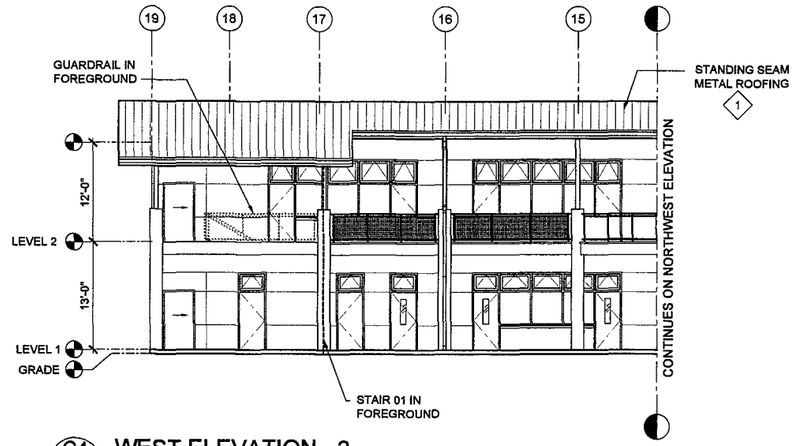
FILE_____ DRAWER_____ FOLDER_____



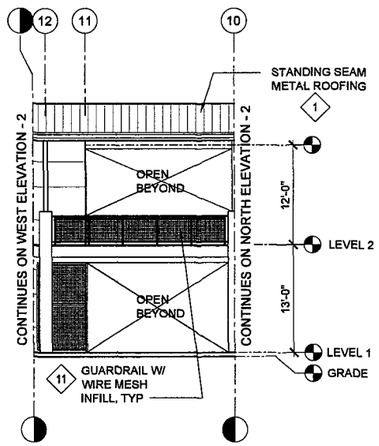
C1 A-2.02 **NORTH ELEVATION - 1**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



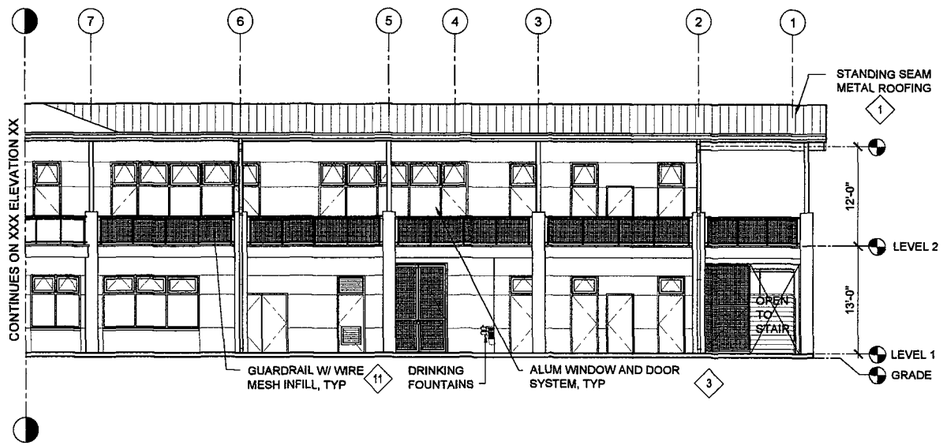
C3 A-2.02 **WEST ELEVATION - 1**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



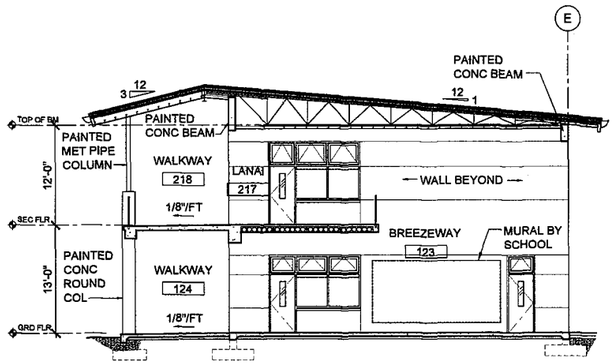
C4 A-2.02 **WEST ELEVATION - 2**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



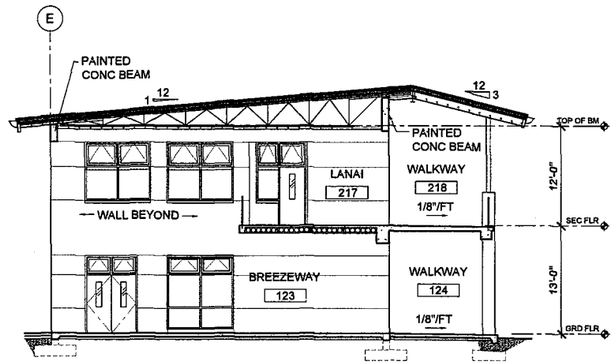
B1 A-2.02 **NORTHEAST ELEVATION**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



B2 A-2.0 **NORTH ELEVATION - 2**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



A1 A-2.02 **SOUTHWEST ELEVATION**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



A2 A-2.0 **NORTHEAST ELEVATION**
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

0 2' 4' 8' 16'
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

REV. NO.	SYM.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	APPROVED: STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER

KENDALL ELLINGWOOD II — LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECT — No. 9075 — 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
4/30/20
Expiration Date of the License

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

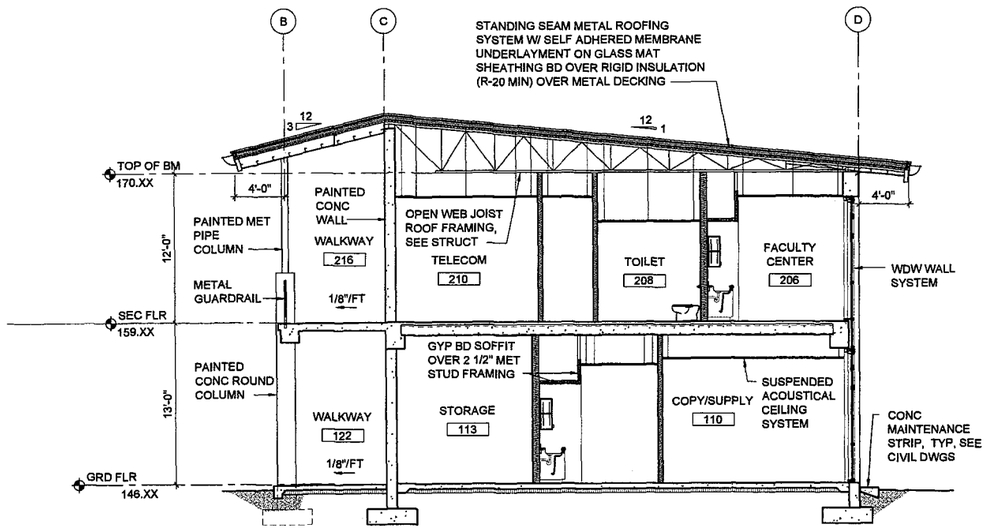
PAIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING
PAIA, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: 2-5-005: 004

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

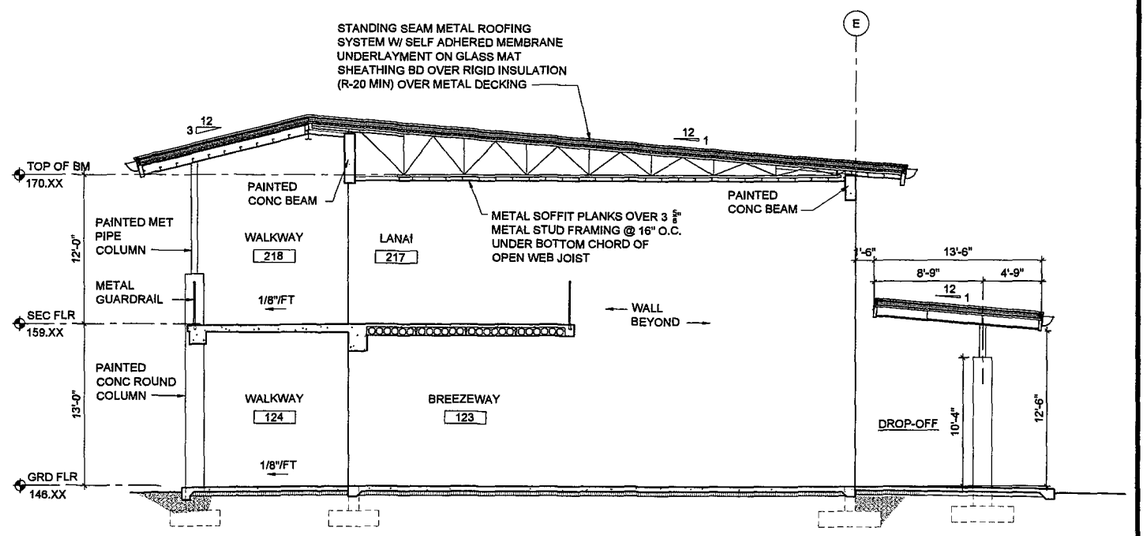
DESIGN PARTNERS, INC.

DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	DAGS JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.
KE, NN	NN, CN	Q5300117	A-2.02
DRAWN BY:	APPROVED BY:	DATE	SHEET
CN	KE, NN	NOV 2018	OF SHEETS
SCALE: AS SHOWN			

FILE DRAWER FOLDER



C1 A-3.01 **BUILDING SECTION**
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



C3 A-3.01 **BUILDING SECTION**
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

0 2' 4' 8'
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

REV. NO.	SYM.	DESCRIPTION	SHT.__ OF__	DATE	APPROVED: STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER

KENDALL ELLINGWOOD III
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECT
No. 9075
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
4/30/20
Expiration Date of the License

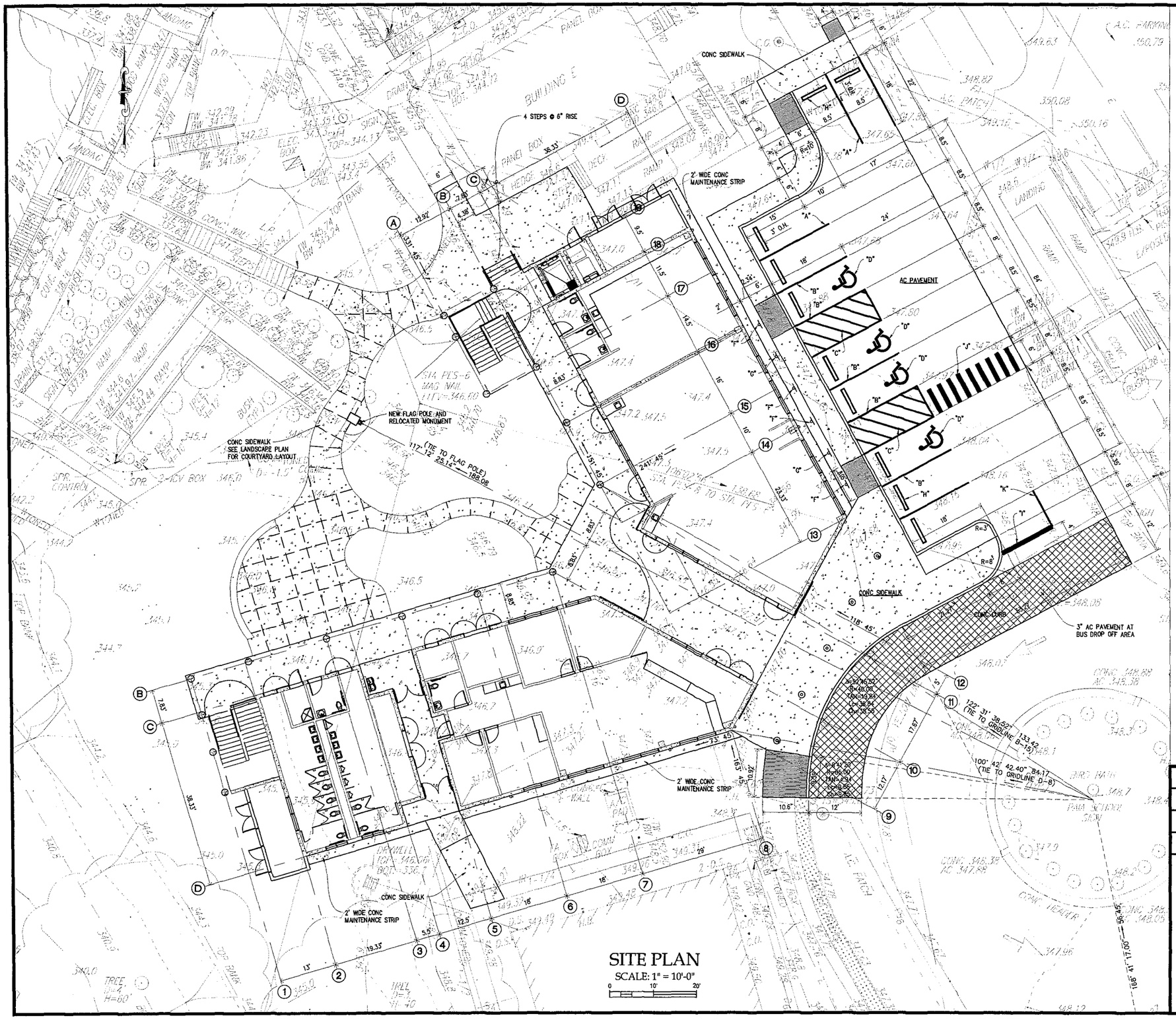
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

PAIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING
PAIA, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: 2-5-005: 004

BUILDING SECTIONS

DESIGN PARTNERS, INC.		DAGS JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: KE, NN	CHECKED BY: NN, CN	Q5300117	A-3.01
DRAWN BY: CN	APPROVED BY: KE, NN	DATE	SHEET
SCALE: AS SHOWN		NOV 2018	OF____SHTS.

FILE____ DRAWER____ FOLDER____



SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"
0 10' 20'

STRIPING AND PAVEMENT MARKING NOTES:

"A" 4" WIDE WHITE STRIPE
"B" 4" WIDE BLUE STRIPE
"C" 4" WIDE BLUE DIAGONAL STRIPE @ 2.5' O.C. SPACING
"D" ISA BLUE PAVEMENT SYMBOL
"E" "ACCESSIBLE" PARKING SIGN
"F" "VAN ACCESSIBLE" PARKING SIGN
"G" "ACCESS AISLE" PARKING SIGN
"H" CONCRETE WHEELSTOP
"I" 12" WIDE WHITE STOP BAR
"J" 12" WIDE WHITE CROSSWALK STRIPE W/ 2.5' SPACING
"K" 4" WIDE WHITE STRIPE

REV. NO.	SYM.	DESCRIPTION	SHT.__ OF.__	DATE	APPROVED STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER

HARVEY K. HIDA
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
No. 4383-C
HAWAII, U.S.A.

Signature
Expiration Date of the License

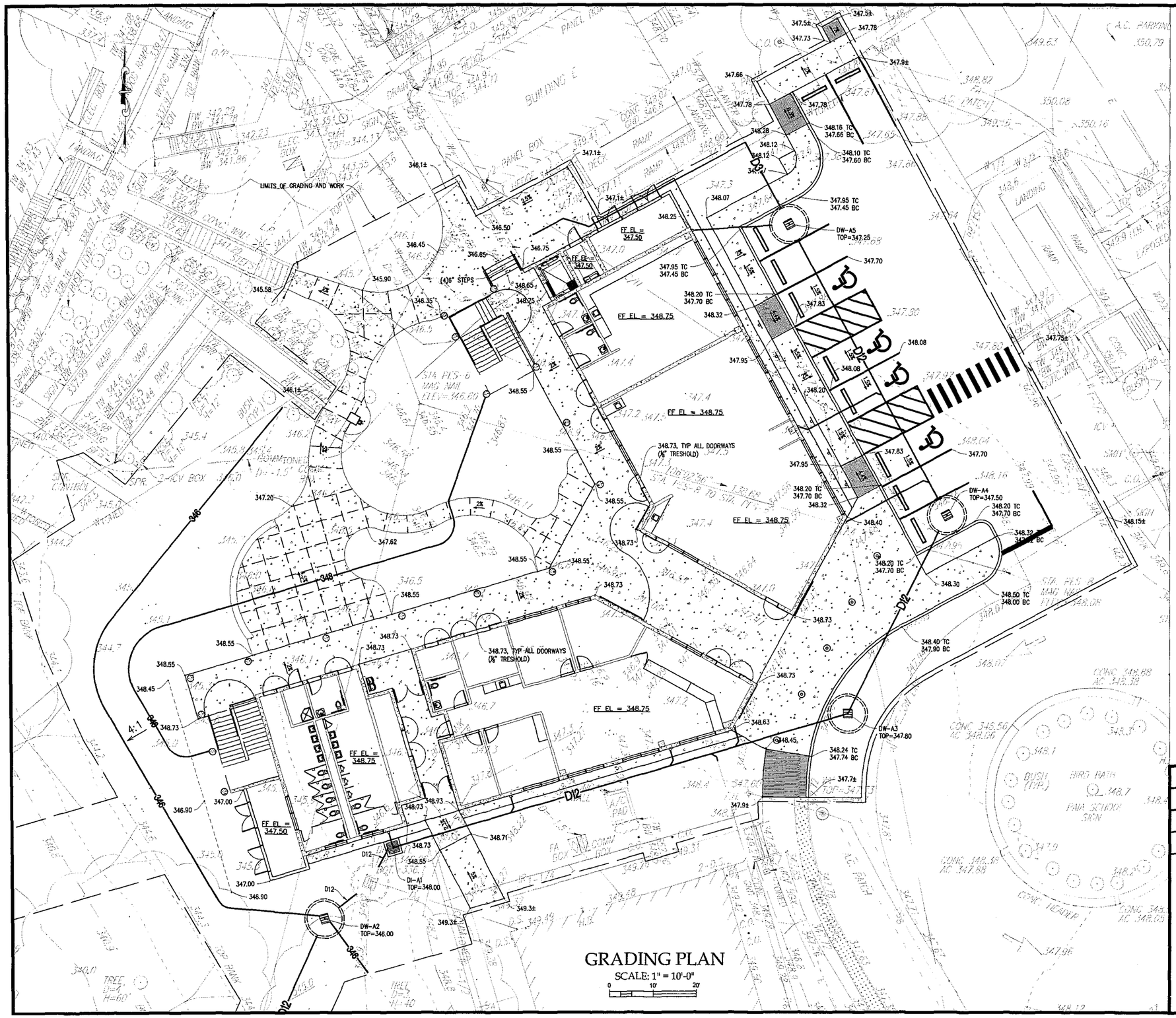
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

PAIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING
PAIA, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: 2-5-005: 004

SITE PLAN

DESIGN PARTNERS, INC.		DAGS JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: CYO	CHECKED BY: HKH	Q5300117	C401
DRAWN BY: CYO	APPROVED BY: HKH	DATE	SHEET
SCALE:		NOVEMBER 2018	OF SHTS.

FILE_____ DRAWER_____ FOLDER_____



REV. NO.	SYM.	DESCRIPTION	SHT OF	DATE	APPROVED STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER

HARVEY K. HIDA
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
No. 4363-C
HAWAII, U.S.A.

Signature

Expiration Date of the License

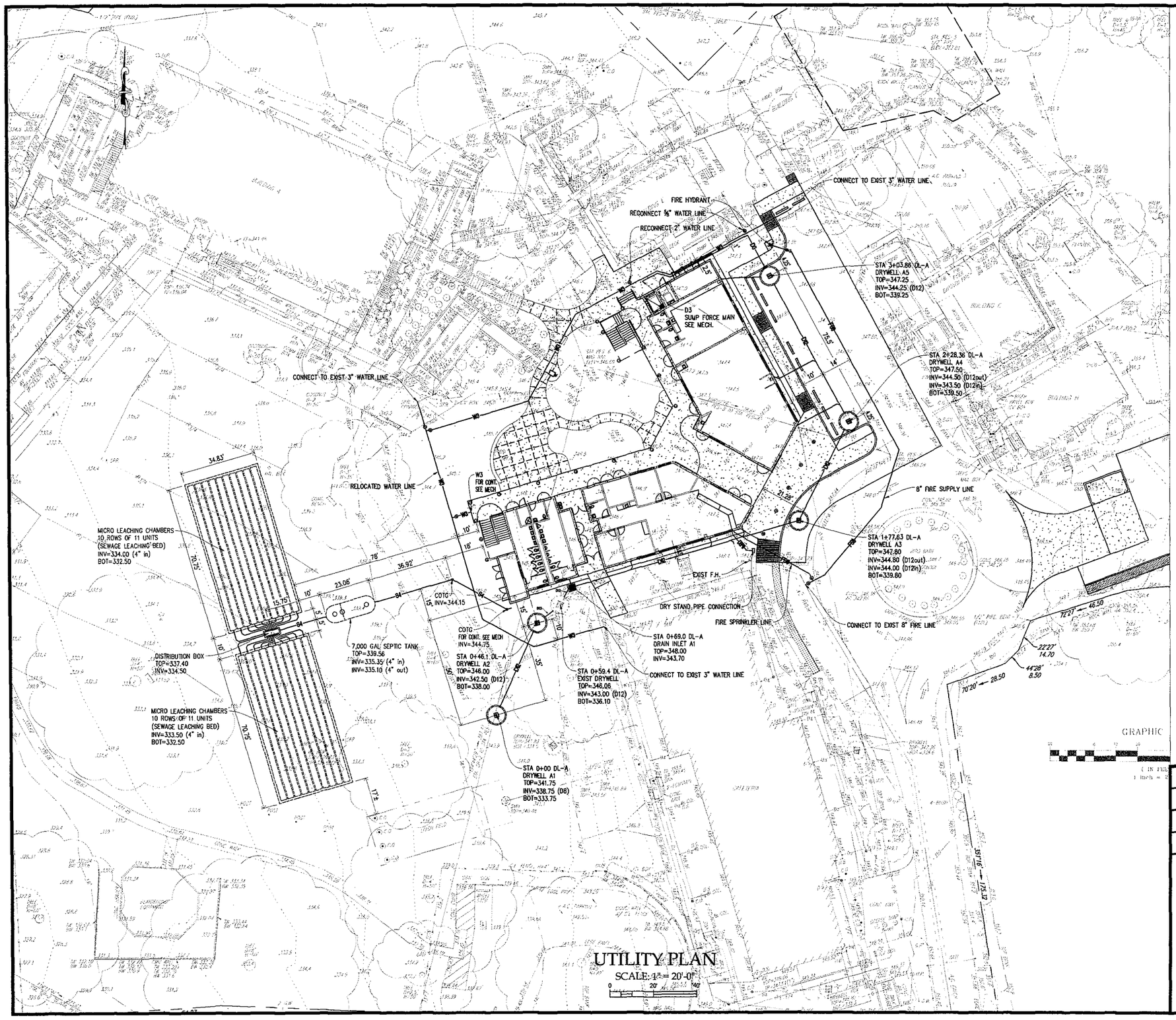
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

PAIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING
PAIA, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: 2-5-005: 004

GRADING PLAN

DESIGN PARTNERS, INC.		DAGS JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: CYO	CHECKED BY: HKH	Q5300117	C402
DRAWN BY: CYO	APPROVED BY: HKH	DATE: NOVEMBER 2018	SHEET OF SHTS.
SCALE:			

FILE DRAWER FOLDER



UTILITY PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

0 20' 40'

NOTES:

1. REMOVE ALL EXISTING WATER LINES WITHIN LIMITS OF WORK. ALL EXISTING LATERALS KNOWN ARE SHOWN ON THE PLANS. CONTRACTOR TO EXPOSE AND REMOVE EXISTING 3" WATER MAIN AND TRACE EXISTING LATERAL CONNECTIONS FOR ANY LATERALS NOT SHOWN ON THE PLANS. EXISTING LATERALS SHALL BE RECONNECTED TO THE NEW 3" WATER MAIN.
2. SEE LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR IRRIGATION REMOVAL AND RELOCATION WORK.

REV. NO.	SYM.	DESCRIPTION	SHT. OF	DATE	APPROVED STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER

HARVEY K. HIDA
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
No. 4363-C
HAWAII, U.S.A.

Signature

Expiration Date of the License

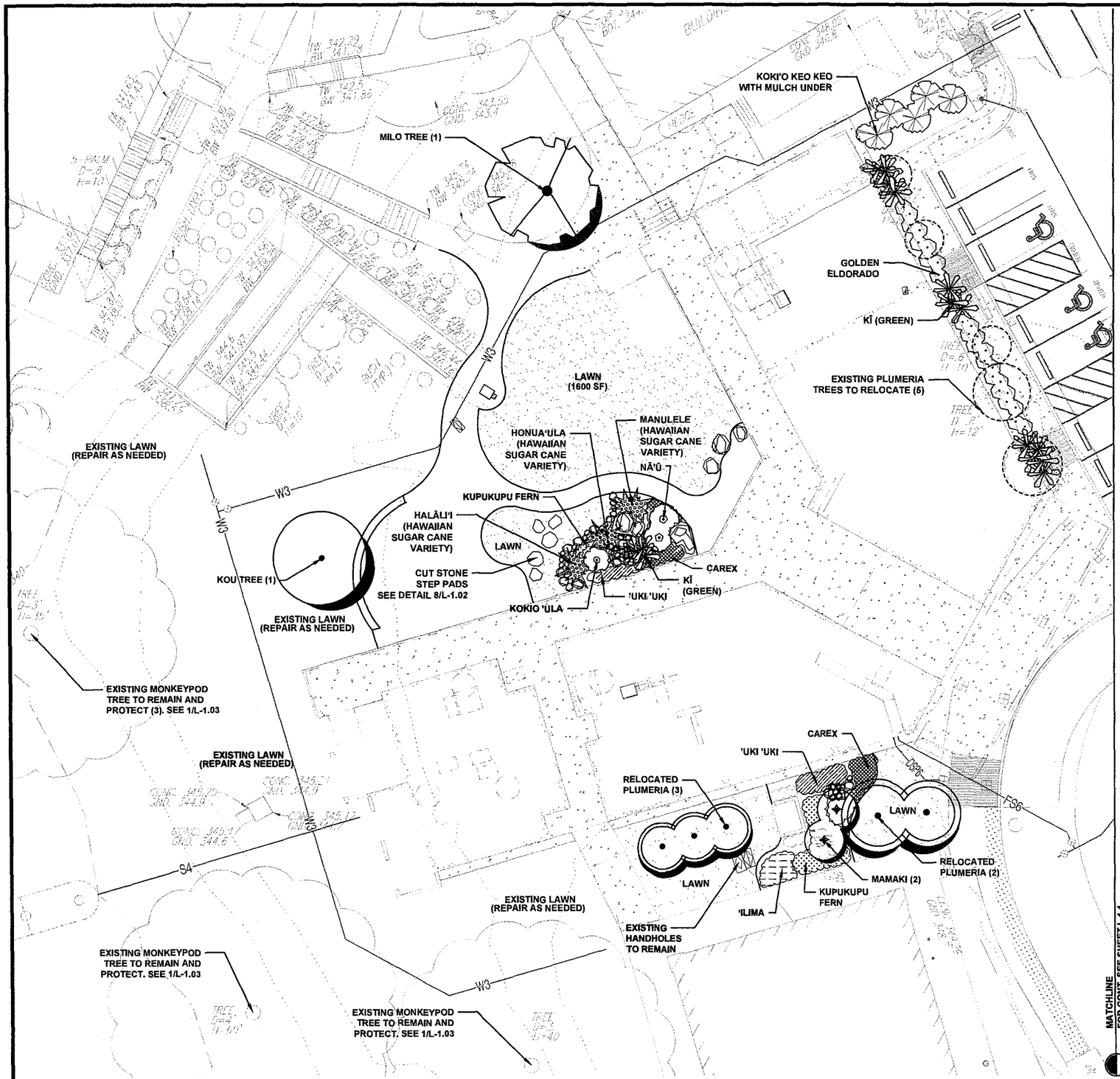
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

PAIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING
PAIA, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: 2-5-005: 004

UTILITY PLAN

DESIGN PARTNERS, INC.		DAGS JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: CYO	CHECKED BY: HKH	Q5300117	C403
DRAWN BY: CYO	APPROVED BY: HKH	DATE	SHEET
SCALE:		NOVEMBER 2018	OF SHTS.

FILE DRAWER FOLDER



1 **LANDSCAPE PLANTING PLAN**
SCALE: 1"=10'-0" L-1.0

LANDSCAPE NOTES:

1. ALL WORK AND MATERIALS TO CONFORM TO THE WRITTEN SPECIFICATIONS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON PLANS.
2. PROVIDE 90 DAY MAINTENANCE PERIOD AND 90 DAY PLANT WARRANTY.
3. VERIFY LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES BEFORE BEGINNING WORK.
4. PROVIDE AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR FULL COVERAGE OF NEW LANDSCAPE AREAS (SEE IRRIGATION PLAN).
5. PROTECT EXISTING GRADES WITHIN A 8 FT. RADIUS AROUND ALL EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN. PROTECT EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
6. PROVIDE MATERIAL QUANTITIES AS LISTED ON MATERIAL LIST.
7. REPAIR OR REPLACE EXISTING LAWN AS NEEDED DUE TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

REV. NO.	BY/M.	DESCRIPTION	SHT.__ OF__	DATE	APPROVED: STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER

RICHARD L. QUINN LICENSED PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT No. 6028 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: 04/30/20
Expiration Date of the License

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

PAIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING
PAIA, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: 2-6-005: 004

LANDSCAPE PLANTING PLAN

DESIGN PARTNERS, INC.

DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	DAGS JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.
RQ,AR	RQ	Q5300117	L-1.0
DRAWN BY: AR	APPROVED BY: RQ	DATE	SHEET
SCALE: AS SHOWN		NOV. 2018	OF__SHTS.

FILE_____ DRAWER_____ FOLDER_____

2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Existing conditions described in this section are derived from recent documents disclosing conditions at the School. The documents were reviewed and, where appropriate and applicable, information therein included in this assessment. Conditions at both building sites were updated by field investigation, consultant reports, and civil engineering drawings for the current project. The referenced documents are:

- Park Gerald Urban Planner. June 2010. *Final Environmental Assessment Pā'ia Elementary School Cafeteria.* Prepared for Department of Education, State of Hawai'i, Facilities Development Branch, Project Management Section.

- Planning Department, County of Maui. May 2011. *Maui Planning Department Report to the Maui Planning Commission. Docket No. SUP2 2011/0001.* Gerald Park on Behalf of the State of Hawai'i Department of Education.

A. Background Information

The 9.954 acre school site has been improved for school use since 1909. Based on the historical record, between 1909 and 1936 permanent structures were gradually constructed to accommodate the growing school age population resulting from economic growth in the immediate region.

Permanent buildings comprising the School's physical plant are listed in Table 1 and shown on the Schematic Design Plan.

Table 1. Permanent Buildings

Building	Area (SF)	Floors	Year Built	Current Use
A	16,080	2	1926	Administration, Classroom, Auditorium
B	6,362	1	1936	Classrooms
C	1,546	1	1923	Library
D	8,340	1	2013	Cafeteria, Classroom
E	1,324	1	1924	Classroom
F	N/A	1	N/A	Storage, Custodian Work Area
G	832	1	1930	Boys and Girls Restrooms
H	1,200	1	1923	Classroom, Faculty/Staff Work Room

Source: DOE Facilities Inventory Report, 2006.
Note: Buildings A and B are listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Pā'ia Elementary School is one of five elementary schools comprising the Kekaulike Complex of public schools in Central Maui. The student population fluctuates during the school year and 432 students are currently enrolled in Grades K-5 (Kehau Luuwai, 2018).


PLAY FIELD
HAWAIIAN GARDEN
ADMIN
"F"
"G"
"E"
PROPOSED PARKING
PLAY FIELD
CLASSROOM BLDG
BLDG C
BLDG H
PLAY COURT
PROPOSED SCHEME 1
CAFE
PATAELEMENT
POTENTIAL BUILDI
POTENTIAL PARKI
EXISTING BUILDING
BALDWIN AVE

SCALE 1/64" = 1'-0"

of which 314 students are in the Hawaiian Language Immersion Program. The design enrollment for the School is 250 students. Administrators, faculty, and support personnel number 59 personnel.

The school operates as a year-round school with classes beginning in early August and ending in late May.

In 1988, the Hawaiian Language Immersion Program was introduced into the School curriculum. It is one of two public elementary schools on Maui with an "Immersion" program; Princess Nahi'ena'ena School in Lahaina is the other. Beyond elementary school, all students in the Immersion Program can continue their program studies at Kalama Intermediate School and King Kekaulike High School.

Students are enrolled in either the Immersion program or regular English-speaking classes from Kindergarten to 5th Grade. There is one English speaking class per grade level and the Immersion Program has 3 to 4 classes per grade level. Kindergarten has 4 Immersion classes (Kehau Luuwai, 2018).

The building site includes the existing bus drop drop off shelter and the open lawn behind the shelter. Asides from the shelter and the adjoining cafeteria there are no other structures on or near the site. An electrical transformer and an air conditioning compressor for the cafeteria are located on the site. The transformer is enclosed by chain link fencing and the compressor by a low hollow tile wall and gate. A net for grass volleyball and the present-day school flagpole are located in the vicinity of the proposed wastewater disposal field.

Photograph 1. Building Site Looking East. Bus Shelter and Edge of Cafeteria Roof on Right. Building C (Library) and H in the Background.

Located adjacent to Building H, the overflow parking area has been graded and compacted but not paved. Mowed weeds grow out of the gravel compacted surface. There are no

striped stalls. Vehicles park perpendicular on the Baldwin Avenue side and parallel along Building H. Eighteen vehicles were parked at the time of this author's field investigation. The lot is relatively flat with a sloped driveway from the turnaround to the flat parking area. Two shipping containers are placed at the rear of the area and a trash enclosure is located next to the parking area entry.

Photograph 2. Proposed Parking Area Looking East from the Turnaround.

B. Environmental Conditions

1. Climate

Maui's climate, like most of the State of Hawai'i, can be described as sunny, mildly temperate, moderately humid, and cooled by the northeast trade winds. Temperatures in Pā'ia range from 54^0 to 94^0 F, with the lowest temperatures typically occurring between December and February, and the highest temperatures in August and September. Situated at the base of Haleakala, Pā'ia is located directly in the path of the northeast trade winds. The trade winds usually range from 15 to 25 miles per hour and increase in strength during the day from March to September. Winds usually become light and variable with the absence of the trade winds.

Pā'ia receives about 25 inches of rainfall annually. Following the wet winter/dry summer pattern typical for most of Hawai'i, the Pā'ia-Haiku region usually receives two (2) to three (3) times of its average monthly rainfall in the winter months compared to the summer months (Munekiyo & Hiraga, 2005).

2. Topography

The school has been at this location since 1909 and the natural grade has been modified over time by the construction of buildings, driveways, parking areas, walkways, utilities, lawns, and landscaping.

The building site is flat but overall slopes from east to west. The length of the 9-stall parking area is probably at the high elevation and the ground gradually falls to play areas on a large expanse of grass lawn at the center of the school.

The new parking area slopes from east to west with a gradual but noticeable grade change along the driveway where it meets the turnaround. The change is grade is estimated at 1-2 feet.

3. Soils and Agricultural Classification

The Soil Conservation Service (1972) maps a single soil type---Paia silty clay, 3 to 7 percent slopes (PcB)--for the entire school. Paia clay developed in material derived from basic igneous rock and the soil is about 50 inches thick and underlain by soft igneous rock. The soil is moderately permeable, runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is slight. The Service indicates that this soil is used for sugarcane and small acreages are used for homesites.

The Detailed Land Classification Map for Maui (Land Study Bureau, 1967) does not classify the school site for agricultural productivity. The Bureau classifies agricultural land using an alphanumeric combination with the letter indicating the master productivity rating and the numeral the land type. The master productivity rating evaluates each land type according to its general productive capacity, not for a specific crop. A five class productivity rating is applied using the letters A, B, C, D, and E with A representing the class of highest productivity and E the lowest.

There is no land type classification rating *per se* for Pāʻia Elementary School in spite of its location in the State agricultural district. The School is identified by the letter "U" which designates areas used for urban activities (See Figure 3).

The Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaiʻi ("ALISH") system consists of the mapped identification of three broad classes of agricultural land. The three classes are, in order of productivity criteria, Prime Agricultural Land, Unique Agricultural Land, and Other Important Agricultural Land. Prime Agricultural land is defined as "land best suited for the production of food, fee, forage, and fiber crops. This class of land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically sustain high yields of crops when treated and managed (including water management) according to modern farming methods. Prime agricultural land gives the highest yields with the lowest inputs of energy or money and with the least damage to the environment (Department of Agriculture, 1977)".

Unique Agricultural Land is "land that has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, moisture supply and is used to produce sustained high quality and or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to modern farming methods (Ibid)."

Other Important Agricultural Land is "land other than Prime or Unique Agricultural Land that is of state wide or local importance for agricultural use (Ibid)."

The ALISH map for this section of the island does not rate the school site as prime, unique, or other important agricultural land. The property is delineated by a dashed line indicating "Existing Urban Development". Agricultural lands to the north, east, south (beyond Baldwin

Source: Detailed Land Classification - Island of Maui
Land Study Bureau, University of Hawaii, May 1967

Gerald Park
Urban Planner
January 2019

LINEAL SCALE (FEET)
500 250 0 250 500 1000

NORTH

Figure 3
Detailed Land Classifications - Island of Maui
Pā'ia Elementary School Classroom Building

Hāmākuapoko, District of Makawao, Maui

Department of Education, State of Hawai'i

Avenue and Holy Rosary Church), and west of the school, however, are rated prime agricultural land (See Figure 4).

5. Water Resources

a. Surface Water

There are no streams, lakes, ponds, open bodies of water, or wetlands on the premises.

b. Ground Water

Almost all the Pā'ia region including the elementary school overlies the Paia aquifer system of the Central Sector (Mink and Lau, 1990). The Paia aquifer is characterized by an unconfined high-level aquifer on an impermeable layer of rock above an unconfined basal aquifer in flank lava flows. The upper aquifer is classified as having no potential use, low saline content (between 250 and 1,000 parts per million chloride), replaceable, and highly vulnerable to contamination.

The lower aquifer provides fresh (less than 250 parts per million chloride) basal drinking water, is irreplaceable, and moderately vulnerable to contamination (Mink and Lau, 1990).

6. Flood Hazard

The School is located in Flood Hazard Zone C which is defined as "areas of minimal flooding". (See Zoning and Flood Confirmation Form in Exhibit C).

7. Botanical Resources

The landscape at the School can be characterized as simple and institutional in character. Lawn areas are planted in Bermuda grass. Broad canopy monkey pod trees edge the open lawn at the front of the campus and single specimens are spot planted at various campus locations.

The building site is a well-maintained Bermuda grass lawn. Plant material adjoining the site include a stand of plumeria trees adjacent to a section of the 9-stall parking lot with shrubs such as bird-of-paradise, torch ginger, and golden eranthemum

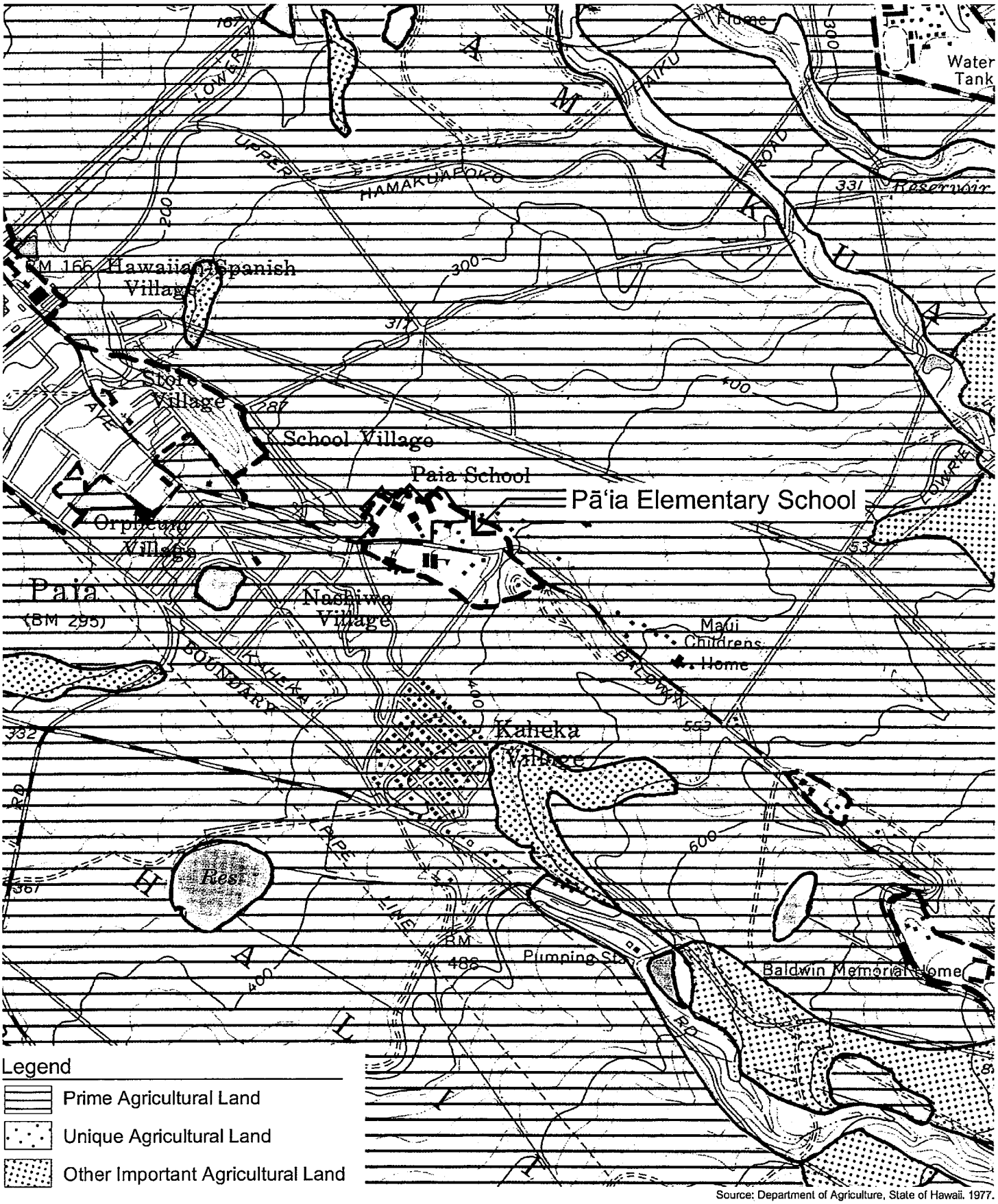
The overflow parking area is not landscaped. However, vegetation growing around the lot include ti, coconut, banyan trees, dragon fruit, koa haole, and Guinea grass.

8. Wildlife Resources

Few wildlife resources were observed during a field investigation. Mynah bird and barred dove foraging for food were the only two avian species observed.

9. Historic Resources

There are no historic resources *per se* associated with the building site. Pā'ia Elementary School, however, is considered historic property and was listed on the Hawaii Register of Historic Places (Site No. 50-5040-1630) in 1992 and on the National Register of Historic Places (Building-#00000664) in 2000. The School was listed as part of a multiple listing of



Source: Department of Agriculture, State of Hawaii. 1977.

LINEAL SCALE (FEET) 500 250 0 250 500 1000

NORTH

Gerald Park
Urban Planner
January 2019

Figure 4
Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii
Pā'ia Elementary School Classroom Building

Maui public schools on the State Register.

Two features of historical interest are also found at or near the School. A bronze plaque mounted on a low stone pedestal at the base of the present-day School flagpole commemorates the names of fifteen former students who died in World War II. A square-shaped stacked stone enclosure is located behind the southwest corner of Building A. Headstones inscribed with Japanese characters suggest this might be a Japanese cemetery. It is not known if the headstones mark actual burials or ierected in memory only (Cultural Surveys Hawaii, 2011).

The Pa'ia –Ha'iku Community Plan does not list the school as a significant traditional place. It should be noted, however, that the list of traditional places cited in the community plan is a representative rather than comprehensive listing of historic and cultural resources found in both communities.

10. Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are not known to be present on the School grounds.

A low-stone enclosure with five upright headstones is located either in the northeast corner of the school grounds or on an adjoining lot. It is not known if the headstones are associated with actual burials.

11. Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are not known to be associated with the building site.

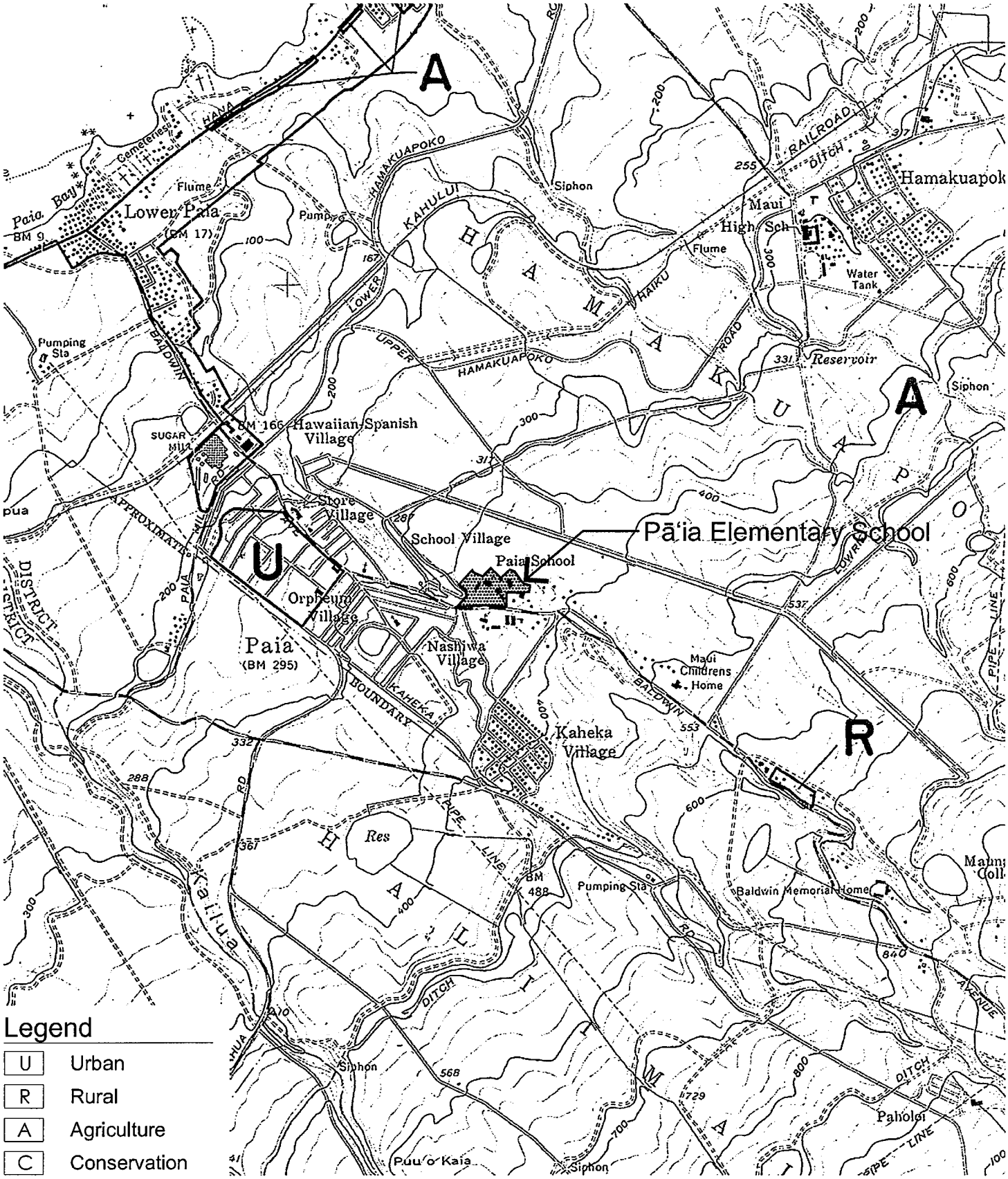
C. Land Use Controls

1. State Land Use Law

Pursuant to Chapter 205 HRS, the Hawaii Land Use Law, the State Land Use Commission classifies all land in the State of Hawaii into one of four classifications: Urban, Agricultural, Conservation, or Rural. The project site is designated Agricultural (See Figure 5). Uses and activities permitted in said district are regulated by Chapter 205, HRS (204-4.5). Land zoned by the counties for agricultural uses are regulated by the respective counties.

2. The General Plan of the County of Maui

The General Plan of the County of Maui is a "statement of resident's needs and desires" (General Plan Update, 1990). It is a policy plan that expresses these overall needs as five major themes (or goals): protecting agricultural land and maintaining a rural identity, managing growth, protecting the shoreline, maintaining a viable economy and creating diverse employment opportunities, and providing for needed resident housing. Objectives and policies for attaining the themes are prescribed in the functional areas of population and land use, economic activity, housing and urban design, transportation, social infrastructure, and government. A seventh functional area prescribes objectives and policies for Molokai, Lāna'i, and Kaho'olawe.



Source: State of Hawaii, Land Use Commission,
M-7 Paia Quadrangle,
Effective Dated: Dec 23, 1974

LINEAL SCALE (FEET)
500 250 0 250 500 1000

NORTH

Gerald Park
Urban Planner
January 2019

Figure 5
State Land Use Districts
Pā'ia Elementary School Classroom Building

Two of the functional areas appropriate for this application are land use and education. The applicable objectives and policies for both are recited below.

Land Use:

Objective: To preserve for present and future generations existing geographic, cultural and traditional community lifestyles by limiting and managing growth through environmentally sensitive and effective use of land in accordance with the individual character of the various communities and regions of the County.

To use the land within the County for the social and economic benefit of all the County's residents.

Education:

Objective: To provide Maui residents with continually improving quality educational opportunities which can help them better understand themselves and their surroundings and help them realize their ambitions.

Policies:
a) Support educational and training programs that will equip our people with knowledge and skills that can be utilized in our basic industries and encourage those industries to be innovative so as to provide new and different employment opportunities.
b) Require that quality education facilities and services be available to all residents.
c) Seek continual improvement in the quality of education at all levels for all residents.
g) Support the State and the Maui community in the provision of:
-Improvement and timely development of facilities.
-Expanded opportunities for non-classroom "hands-on" educational experiences.

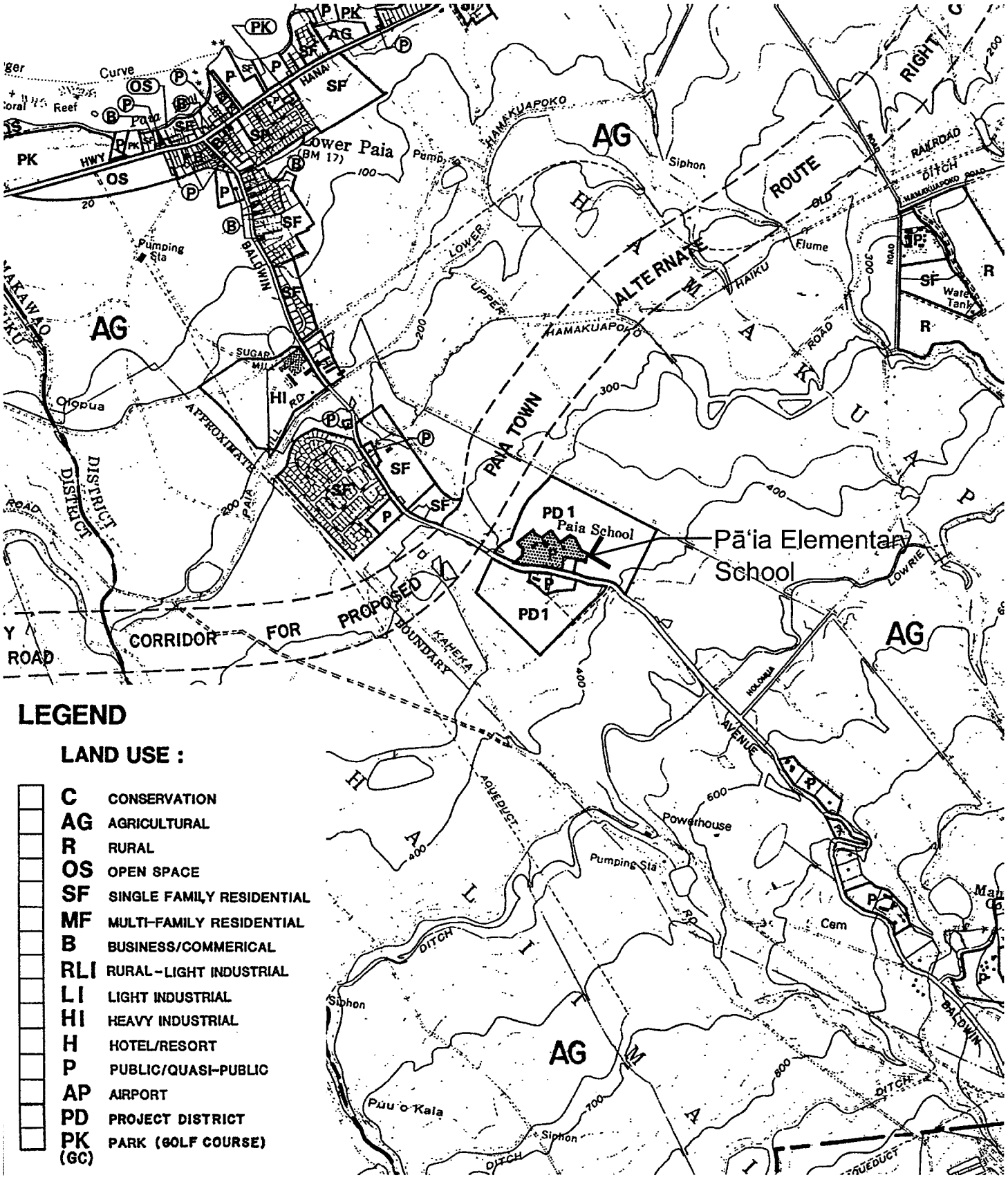
3. Pa'ia-Ha'iku Community Plan

Nine community plan regions have been established for Maui County. Each region has a community plan with statements of objectives and policies consistent with the General Plan of the County of Maui. Each region's community plan specifies implementing actions for achieving the stated objectives. The community plans also include a land use component in the form of land use maps that allocate and designate lands within the region for specific uses.

The Pa'ia-Ha'iku Community Plan goal for education is stated thusly: "Quality education that meets the needs of residents and provides a solid foundation for self-understanding and enrichment, and future educational and employment opportunities. "

The operative policies are: (1) Provide permanent school facilities within the region as needed and (2) Avoid the use of portable structures when permanent facilities are warranted.

The land use map of the Pa'ia-Ha'iku Community Plan (1995) designates "Paia School" Public/Quasi-Public (P) (See Figure 6). This land use designation "includes schools,



LEGEND

LAND USE :

C	CONSERVATION
AG	AGRICULTURAL
R	RURAL
OS	OPEN SPACE
SF	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
MF	MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
B	BUSINESS/COMMERICAL
RLI	RURAL-LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
LI	LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
HI	HEAVY INDUSTRIAL
H	HOTEL/RESORT
P	PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC
AP	AIRPORT
PD	PROJECT DISTRICT
PK (GC)	PARK (GOLF COURSE)

Source: County of Maui Website

LINEAL SCALE (FEET)
1000 500 0 500 1000 2000

NORTH

Gerald Park
Urban Planner
January 2019

Figure 6
Paia - Haiku Community Plan Map
Pā'ia Elementary School Classroom Building

libraries, fire/police stations, government buildings, public utilities, hospitals, churches, cemeteries, and community centers (Ibid)". School use is thus allowed as a permitted use by the Community Plan.

The community plan map also identifies approximately 80 acres of land around Pā'ia Elementary School and the Holy Rosary Church as Project District 1. Project District 1 is described in the text as the Pa'ia School Community, a proposed residential community that will provide "up to 330 residential units of various types for a range of consumer groups including affordable housing for all income levels in the "affordable range" in accordance with al applicable State and County requirement." Particulars for implementing the vision for this Project District plan are not described.

4. Zoning

The School site is zoned County Interim (See Figure 7 and Exhibit "C"). The Interim zoning allows as permitted property uses, "Day care nurseries, museums, churches, libraries, kindergartens, elementary schools, intermediate schools, high schools and universities (Chapter 19.02.030 A.4, Interim Zoning Provisions). Publically owned buildings are also a permitted property use (Chapter 19.02.030 A.5.). The use of the site for an elementary school is thus permitted under the current zoning.

5. Special Permit

Pā'ia Elementary School is allowed in the State Agricultural district by State Special Use Permit approved by the County of Maui Planning Commission in May 2011.

In 2010, the DOE applied for a building permit to construct a new cafeteria to replace the former cafeteria that was destroyed by fire in 2005. The Planning Department, County of Maui, subsequently informed the DOE that construction permits could not be issued because under the State land use law (Chapter 205, Hawai'i Revised Statutes) and controls for the school site the cafeteria building (and the entire elementary school) is not a permitted use in the State land use agricultural district (§Section 205-4.5).

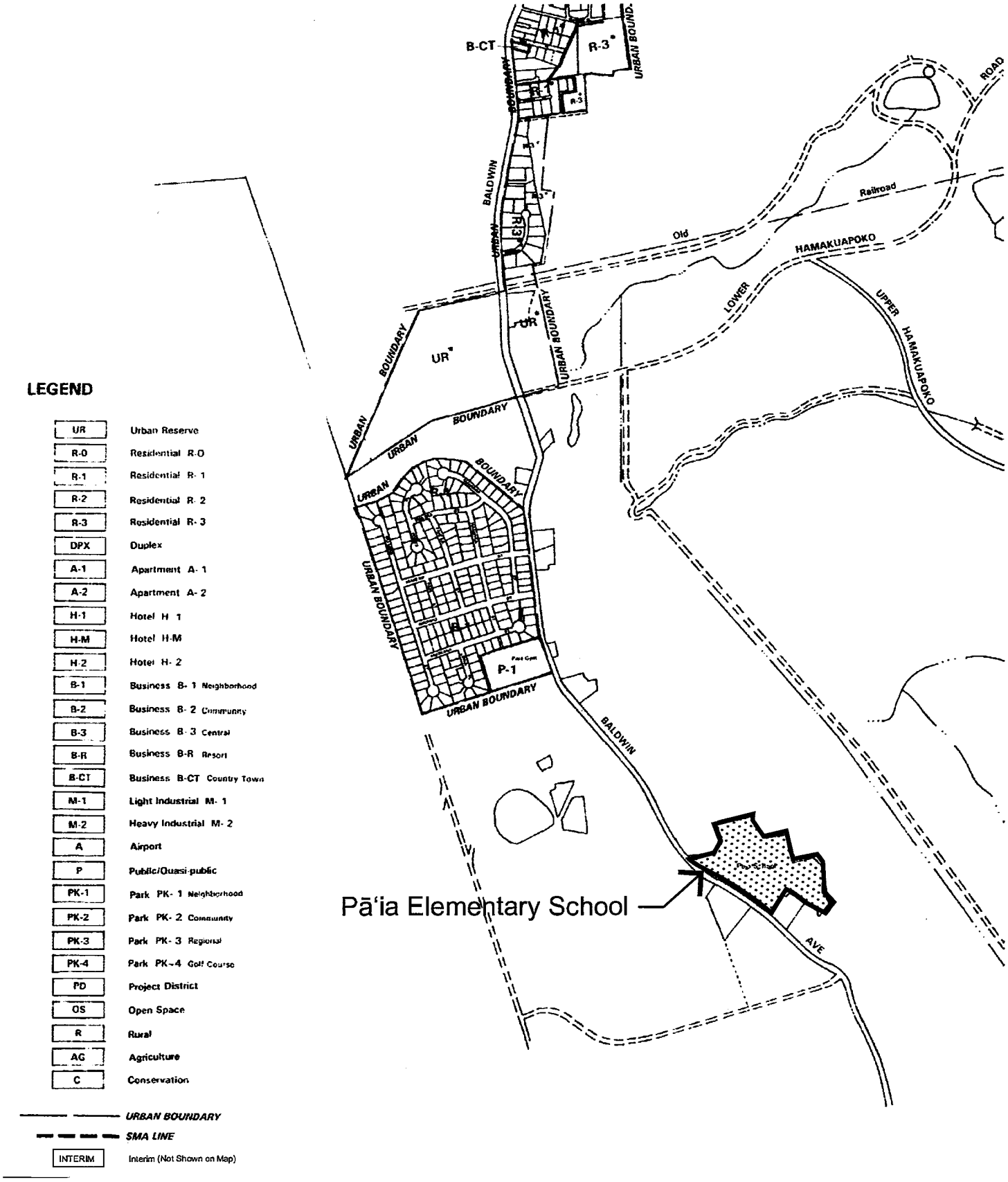
Subsequent to the Planning Department's determination, the DOE applied for a State Special Use Permit in March 2011. The request was to allow the continued use of Paia Elementary School in the State Agricultural district. The scope of the request also included construction of a new cafeteria as the old cafeteria was destroyed by fire.

In May 2011, the County of Maui Planning Commission approved a Special Use Permit (Docket No. SUP2 2011/0001) to allow the continued use of Pā'ia Elementary School in the State Agricultural District. The Special Use Permit also allowed the DOE to construct a new cafeteria at the School. Because the Special Use Permit applies to the 9.954 acre lot and elementary school, the proposed new classroom building should be allowed under the approved Special Use Permit.

E. Public Facilities and Services

1. Circulation

Baldwin Avenue, a two-lane, two-way all-weather surface road passes to the west of the school. The right-of-way varies between 28 to 30 feet wide and is without curbs, gutters,



Source: County of Maui.

Figure 7
Land Zoning Map 15
Pā'ia Town to Kuau & Surrounding Areas
Pā'ia Elementary School Classroom Building

LINEAL SCALE (FEET) 500 250 0 250 500 1000
NORTH

Gerald Park
Urban Planner
January 2019

and sidewalks. Posted speed limit signs were not observed fronting the school. The speed limit in the school zone is presumed to be 20 miles per hour. Crosswallks across Baldwin Avenue are marked at the *mauka* and *makai* ends of the school.

Baldwin Avenue is the primary road connecting Pā'ia with Makawao and other Upcountry communities. The approximately 8.0 mile long road connects Hana Highway in Lower Pā'ia to Makawao Avenue and Olinda Road in Makawao.

2. Water

The Department of Water Supply maintains a 12" water main in Baldwin Avenue. Water for the School is drawn through from the main through a 1½" water meter. The on-site water system provides domestic water via a 3" distribution line and fire flow via an 8" fire supply line.

Fire flow is provided from three fire hydrants on Baldwin Avenue and fire hydrants on the school grounds.

3. Sewer

There is no County wastewater treatment service in this area of Pā'ia (Planning Department, 2011). Three existing on-site individual wastewater systems (septic tank and leach field) collect and treat wastewater.

4. Power and Communication

Electrical power and communication systems to the school are provided by local utility companies from overhead systems along Baldwin Avenue. Maui Electric Company provides electrical service, Hawaiian Telcom provides voice and data communication, and Oceanic Time Warner Cable of Hawaii provides cable television and data service (Hart, 2008).

5. Protective Services

Police protection originates from the County of Maui Police Department headquarters building on Mahalani Street in Wailuku. There are three (3) patrol divisions on the island of Maui, serving the Wailuku, Lahaina, and Hana regions. The Wailuku division services Central Maui, Paia-Haiku, Upcountry and the Kihei-Makena areas (Munekiyo & Hiraga, 2005). A substation is located at the Eddie Tam Memorial Complex in Makawao about 6.5 miles away (Hart, 2008).

Fire service is provided by the County of Maui Department of Fire Control's Pā'ia Station located in Lower Pā'ia along Hana Highway. Fifteen fire fighters are assigned to the station.

6. Educational Facilities

Doris Todd Memorial Christian School, a private educational facility, is located to the southeast of the School. The elementary school enrolls students from Kindergarten through the 6th grade (Planning Department, 2011).

7. Parks

Major park and recreational resources in the Paia region include the County maintained H.A. Baldwin Park, Lower Paia Park (Baby Beach), Paia Community Center, Paia Gymnasium, Rainbow Park, and Ho'okipa Beach Park.

3 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MEASURES TO MITIGATE ADVERSE EFFECTS

The scope of the project was discussed with the consulting architect, members of the design team, and staff of the Facilities Development Branch, Department of Education. State of Hawai'i and County of Maui agencies were contacted for information relative to their areas of expertise. Time was spent in the field noting site conditions and conditions in the vicinity of the School. The School's principal provided information about the Immersion Program. The sum total of the consultations and field investigation helped to identify existing conditions and features that could affect or be affected by the project. These conditions are:

- The classroom building and overflow parking area are proposed in areas that have been altered over time;
- There are no rare, threatened or endangered flora or fauna on the two sites;
- There are no archaeological resources or cultural practices associated with the property;
- Pā'ia Elementary School is a registered historic site on the State and National Registers of Historic Places;
- The property is not identified as a visual resource by the Pā'ia -Haiku Community Plan;
- The property is not located in a flood hazard zone;
- There are no streams, ponds, lakes, or wetlands on the premises;
- The existing water system can accommodate the proposed use; and
- The building will connect to a new on-site Individual Wastewater System (IWS).

A. Short-Term Impacts

Site work, a necessary function to prepare the land for building temporary and permanent improvements to follow is the and most disruptive construction activity on the environment. Approximately 0.7 acres will be grubbed, graded, and existing walkways and the covered drop off shelter demolished. Grubbing will remove all vegetation and grading will recontour the building site to attain preliminary and final design elevations.

Earth moving activities are a persistent source of fugitive dust. Site work contractors are aware that fugitive dust is a nuisance to construction workers, people living and working near job sites, and in this instance school age children and staff. Because the project is proposed on school ground it is imperative for the contractor to maintain stringent dust controls. Water sprinkling is probably the most effective dust control measure given the size of the building site and the scale of the proposed improvements. Dust curtains erected around the perimeter of the building site will also aid in containing rather than spreading dust. The contractor, however, may choose to implement other measures and best management practices based on their experience with similar projects and site conditions.

Paia clay poses a slight erosion hazard under normal conditions. Dust control can be magnified on windy days and the site work contractor will have to implement stringent dust control measures during these times.

The contractor will be responsible for general housekeeping of the site and for keeping the driveway, parking area, and nearby streets (Baldwin Avenue) free of dirt and mud and construction debris and litter.

The building site is a flat lawn area with man-made improvements consisting of a bus drop off area and shelter and walkways traversing the grassy lawn. These features will be demolished.

Site work will expose soil creating opportunities for erosion and construction-related runoff. Approximately 1.16 acres will be graded at the building site and parking area. Total earthwork quantities are estimated at 800 CY of cut and 1,300 CY of fill. Site work impacts can be mitigated by adhering to Best Management Practices (BMPs) specified in Chapter 20.08 of the Maui County Code for drainage and dust, erosion, and sedimentation controls. BMPs will be submitted for review and approval by the Departments of Public Works and Environmental Management.

The combined construction area of the building site and parking area exceeds one acre thus a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for storm water runoff associated with construction activities will be required.

Schools are considered noise sensitive facilities. Construction noise will be audible in classrooms and buildings near the building site and is expected to vary in volume, frequency, and duration based on construction activity and equipment in use. Buildings C (Library) and H (Classroom and Faculty Work Room) to the south and Building E (Classroom) to the west are about 50 feet from edges of the building site. At this distance construction noise will be audible in the buildings and could interfere with instruction and distract students. These buildings are of wood construction which is not a noise attenuating material. The Cafeteria is adjacent to the building site but construction noise is not expected to constantly disrupt meal serving and dining. Students talking and laughing and sounds associated with a serving kitchen would help mask outside construction noise. The student dining area occupies the middle section of the cafeteria and is more than 50 feet from the building site.

There is, however, a cause for concern. The Cafeteria is less than 50 feet from one wing of the new building. Two spaces on the east end of the Cafeteria are used for classrooms. Construction noise will be audible inside both rooms. Fencing around the building site and closing doors and windows may aid in noise attenuation and the contractor may suggest alternatives. If construction noises are detrimental to students and instructors and disruptive to learning activities then relocating the two classrooms to an alternate space inside the Cafeteria should be considered.

Noise will vary also by construction phase, the duration of each phase, and the type of equipment used during the different phases. For this project, noise will be most pronounced during the early stages when the site is grubbed, graded, and building foundation poured. Maximum sound levels in the range of 82-96 db(A) measured at 50 feet from the source would be generated by heavy machinery during site work. Noise will diminish as the structure is erected and roofed. Once the structure is completed, most construction activities will take place inside the building and the exterior walls will help to attenuate noise.

Community Noise Control regulations (Hawaii Administrative Rules Chapter 46) establish a maximum permissible sound level for construction activities occurring within (acoustical) zoning districts. The School is in an Interim zoning district and considered to be a Class A zoning district for noise control purposes. The maximum permissible daytime sound level for excessive noise sources (to include stationary noise sources and construction and industrial activities) in the Class A zoning district is 55 dBA from 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM (Ibid). Construction activities often produce noise in excess of the permissible daytime noise level and a variance (or Noise Permit) may be needed. The contractor will be responsible for obtaining the variance and complying with applicable conditions.

A timetable for construction has not been determined. Scheduling site work during the summer break period would preclude dust, noise, and construction vehicle traffic from affecting daily school activities and mitigate safety concerns.

Plywood fencing or dust curtains will be erected around the building site for dust containment, noise attenuation, and overall safety for school children, staff, and construction workers. Walkways near the building site will be relocated during construction for safety reasons. The contractor and School administrators will collaborate on a safety plan for the duration of construction.

The project is proposed on a school campus that has been altered by previous site work and improvements. Should excavation unearth subsurface archaeological sites, artifacts, or cultural deposits, work in the immediate area will cease and the proper authorities notified for disposition of the finds. If *iwi kupuna* are uncovered and appear to be less than 50 years old, the County of Maui Police Department will be notified. If the burials appear to be more than 50 years old, then the State Historic Preservation Officer will be notified. As a matter of protocol, both agencies will be notified for inspection and proper disposition of the finds.

The School is listed on the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places. The State Historic Preservation Division will therefore review the building plans for design consistency with the historic buildings and applicable design standards.

In the event subsurface features are unearthed during construction, work in the immediate area will cease and the proper authorities notified for disposition of the finds.

On-site lawn, shrubs, and trees are not considered rare, threatened or endangered or proposed for that status.

Improvements are not required in the Baldwin Avenue right-of-way. The School's driveway is the only vehicle entry onto the campus. The bus drop off area will be temporarily relocated to a to be determined location.

To minimize traffic impacts during construction, the contractor will:

- Post notices alerting drivers of scheduled work on and around the driveway and turnaround;
- Position traffic cones or other directional devices to guide vehicles around work areas;
- Post flagmen for traffic control;
- Cover open trenches with steel plates during non-working hours and post

safety devices with warning lights to alert motorists;
- Schedule work to avoid student drop-off and pick- up times; and
- Coordinate construction work and traffic movement/mitigation with School administrators.

Vehicles carrying workers and material will contribute to traffic on Baldwin Avenue. Material deliveries will be scheduled during non-peak traffic hours to minimize impact on school traffic. As much as practical building materials will be off-loaded at the construction base yard or building site. If the turnaround or driveway is used for unloading flagmen will be posted for traffic control. Mitigating measures also will be implemented for loading material during and after construction.

A field office and base yard may be set up at a location to be determined. Material will be unloaded and stockpiled at the base yard but in some instances on the building site. Material and large equipment will be stored at the base yard and the yard secured after working hours.

B. Long-term Impacts

Pā'ia Elementary School has a current enrollment of 432 students. The design enrollment is 250 students (DOE Facilities Inventory, 2006). The rural school has managed to accommodate enrollment increases and provide English speaking and Hawaiian Language Immersion Program classes. Given the disparity between design and current enrollment few persons would dispute the contention "the School has a classroom shortage". Towards that end the proposed project will provide eight classrooms with the objective improving and enhancing the learning environment for all students now attending the School and future students. Ancillary spaces will be provided for School Administers, educators, and staff with the objective of improving the work and teaching environment and operational efficiencies.

The project will provide the physical space and technological infrastructure for a 21st Century School. Flexible classroom arrangements will be provided with the teaching curricula and program setting established by Administrators and educators. A Faculty Center provides space for faculty gatherings and collective collaboration. The space also can serve other purposes such as a workroom or laboratory for student and faculty projects.

A Computer Resource Center can be considered a starting point (or continuation) of Science, Technology, Engineering and Math programs where students can learn basic skills in these disciplines and carry over to middle and high school.

All Administrative functions will co-locate to the new building. This space will be located at the front of the building for ease of access for all including visitors. A principal's office, administrative and clerical spaces, supply room, copy room, receiving area and staff room are planned.

Ambient air quality should not be adversely affected in the long-term. The principal source of air pollution is expected to be exhaust emissions from vehicles entering and exiting the school grounds and not the new building. Emissions will be dispersed by the prevailing winds.

Elementary schools are not significant noise generators. Noise associated with classroom use can be expected and confined to interior spaces by walls and doors. Sounds of

students talking and laughing outside of the classroom are typical of elementary schools and should not be constantly audible. Given the school's location in an agricultural area, there is a paucity of residences to be affected by noise.

Water usage at the new building will depend on occupant usage and types of water fixtures. Average daily water load is estimated at 725 gallons per day. The water system will be designed with low flow fixtures and devices for faucets, toilets, and water closets. The strategy is to reduce potable water use by 20% for new construction.

Wastewater flow is projected at 620 gallons per day. Low flow toilets, urinals, and basin fixtures will be provided. Plumbing fixtures will have shut off capabilities to prevent leakage when not in use. The strategy is to reduce potable water usage for sewage conveyance by 30%

Post-development storm water runoff quantity is expected to increase due to the increase in impervious surfaces. The increase cannot be avoided and the storm water system will be designed for a "net zero increase" in runoff quantity. Runoff will be collected and directed to on-site drywells and infiltration trenches for ground infiltration.

In anticipation of an increase in electrical consumption and to help offset the increase the building has been sited so that classrooms can be cooled and ventilated by the natural trade wind and to promote natural lighting. Insulated materials for walls, energy efficient fixtures, and low-E glazed glass will also promote energy conservation. The electrical system will be designed to accommodate photovoltaic (PV) panels for later installation.

The computer center and communication rooms will be air conditioned. All other rooms will be equipped with ceiling fans. Both actions will aid in energy conservation.

Elevator sump water will pass through an oil-water separator where solids and pollutants will be removed. Effluent from the separator will discharge into a rock filled, soil covered trench before infiltrating into the ground. The combination of oil-water separator and infiltration trench will minimize introducing pollutants into the environment.

The building will present a new object to be seen on campus. At two floors in height, it will be the same height as several existing campus buildings. Trees and shrubs planted near or alongside the building will "soften" its mass and add a vertical element to its form. It will be visible from Baldwin Avenue through a narrow tree-lined view corridor (the driveway). Over time, it will come to blend with the existing permanent classroom buildings and visual environment. The building is designed as a two-story structure to minimize its footprint and fit within the building site leaving ample area for future improvements. A Perspective Rendering is shown on the cover of this Environmental Assessment.

Elementary schools are a permitted use in the Interim zoning district. Adding a classroom building to an existing permitted property use will not alter the character of surrounding areas, the zoning of adjacent properties, and the uses and zoning of the School property.

The building and associated improvements (such as landscaping) will be designed and built to "high performance" criteria incorporating sustainability features in design, construction, and operations. The project thus supports a State goal for fostering sustainability in new construction. HI-CHPS defines a high performance school "as having learning environments that are healthy and comfortable, energy resource and water efficient, safe,

secure, and adaptable and easy to operate and maintain". In the long-run it is the students, educators, and parents that will determine if Pā'ia Elementary School functions as a high-performance school.

4 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. No Action

The No Action Alternative would not achieve the objectives of the project. This alternative would maintain the status quo of the building site thus precluding the occurrence of all environmental impacts short and long-term, beneficial and adverse described and disclosed in this assessment.

B. Alternative Location

Alternative locations are available but were dismissed from consideration. During the preliminary design process, the School's preference was to locate the classroom building and new administrative office near the Cafeteria to better serve students and the general public.

5 PERMITS AND APPROVALS

Permits required for the project and responsible authorities are identified below. Additional permits and approvals may be required depending on final construction plans.

State of Hawai'i

Department of Health

NPDES General Permit
Disability and Communication Access Board (Facility Access Review)
Variance from Pollution Controls (Noise Permit)

Department of Land and Natural Resources

Historic Site Review (Chapter 6E)

County of Maui

Department of Public Works

Building Permit
Grading and Grubbing Permit
Certificate of Occupancy

Department of Water Supply

Temporary Water Permit (To Be Determined)

Fire Department

Fire Protection (Fire Sprinkler Plans)

6 AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO BE CONSULTED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

State of Hawai'i
- Department of Health
  - Maui District Health Office
  - Clean Water Branch
- Department of Land and Natural Resources
  - Historic Preservation Division

County of Maui
- Department of Environmental Management
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Water Supply
- Planning Department
- Police Department
- Fire and Public Safety

Others
- Maui Electric Company, Inc.
- Makawao Public Library (Placement)

7 DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Chapter 200 (Environmental Impact Statement Rules) of Title 11, Administrative Rules of the State Department of Health, establishes criteria for determining whether an action may have significant effects on the environment (§11-200-12). The relationship of the proposed project to these criteria is discussed below.

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

   The loss or destruction of natural and cultural resources is not anticipated since said resources are not present on or associated with the building site. Should site work unearth subsurface features, work in the immediate area will cease and proper authorities notified of the finds.

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

   The project does not curtail the beneficial uses of the environment. There is a need for additional classrooms at the School to accommodate existing and future student enrollment. The project area is a grass lawn and already has been modified. The new classroom building is a beneficial use of the underused building site.

3) **Conflicts with the state's long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in chapter 344, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and any revisions thereof and amendments thereto, court decisions or executive orders;**

   The project does not conflict with long-term environmental policies, goals, and guidelines of the State of Hawaii.

4) **Substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or State;**

   The project will not substantially affect the economic or social welfare of the State.

5) **Substantially affects public health;**

   Short-term environmental impacts in the form of fugitive dust, noise from construction equipment, and minor erosion can be expected. These impacts will be mitigated by measures described in this Assessment and measures, such as BMPs for erosion control, to be submitted with construction plans and documents.

   Building materials to be used will not expose students and educators to public health hazards.

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

   Population changes and adverse effects on public facilities are not anticipated.

7) **Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality;**

Environmental quality will not be degraded. The building site was previously altered by grubbing and grading associated with initial construction of the school and subsequent improvements such as the bus drop off area. The building site is currently a grass lawn

The building site provides a benefit as open space and accessible site for student drop offs. Open space will be lost to the new building and replaced by a landscaped area for outdoor learning and gatherings. The bus drop off will be replaced with a new structure at about the same location as the existing.

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

Construction and long-term facility use will not result in significant adverse short and long-term environmental impacts or involve a commitment for a larger action.

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

Rare, threatened or endangered flora and fauna are not found on the building site.

10) **Detrimentally affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels;**

Ambient air quality will be affected by fugitive dust and combustion emissions during construction but can be controlled by measures stipulated in this Assessment. Construction noise will be pronounced during site preparation work but should diminish once the structural improvements are completed. Classes in the nearby Cafeteria will be affected and mitigating measures are disclosed in this Assessment. All construction activities will comply with air quality and noise pollution regulations of the State Department of Health.

Erosion control measures will be prescribed in grading plans and best management practices prepared for the project.

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, fresh water, or coastal waters.**

The classroom building is not located in an environmentally sensitive area.

12) **Substantially affects scenic vistas and view planes identified in county or state plans or studies, or,**

Pāʻia Elementary School and its immediate environs are neither identified as a visual resource nor located within scenic vistas or view planes identified in county or state plans.

13) Requires substantial energy consumption.

Energy consumption is anticipated to increase but prudent site planning, the use of energy efficient fixtures, sustainable architectural design, and energy conserving building materials should help offset some of the increase and promote energy conservation.

The energy infrastructure is designed to accommodate alternative sources of energy.

Chapter 205, Hawaii Revised Statutes. As Amended. *Land Use Commission.*

Code of the County of Maui. 1980. *Title 19 Zoning, Article 1, Interim Zoning Provisions.*

County of Maui. September 1991. *The General Plan of the County of Maui 1990 Update (As Amended).* Ordinance No. 2039, September 17, 1991.

Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. January 2011. *Historical Background Study for Pā'ia Elementary School, Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Maui Island, TMK: (2) 2-5-005:004.* Job Code: MAKAWAO 4. Prepared for Gerald Park Urban Planner.

Department of Agriculture, State of Hawaii. 1977. *Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i.*

Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism. As Amended. *Hawai'i Administrative Rules, Title 15, Subtitle 3 State Land Use Commission, Chapter 15 Land Use Commission Rules.*

Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division. Hawai'i and National Registers of Historic Places. http://www.state.hi.us/dlnr/hpd/

Department of Planning, County of Maui. 1995. *Pa'ia-Ha'iku Community Plan.* Ordinance No. 2415.

Department of Planning, County of Maui. February 2011. *Zoning and Flood Confirmation.*

Design Partners, Inc. June 2018. *Basis of Design for Pa'ia Elementary School New Classroom Building.* Prepared for Department of Education, State of Hawai'i.

Land Study Bureau. May 1967. *Detailed Land Classification Island of Maui.* University of Hawaii.

Mink, John F. and L. Stephen Lau. February 1990. *Aquifer Identification and Classification for Maui: Groundwater Protection Strategy for Hawai'i.* Technical Report No. 185. Water Resources Research Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa. Honolulu, Hawaii.

Park Gerald Urban Planner. June 2010. *Final Environmental Assessment Pā'ia Elementary School Cafeteria.* Prepared for Department of Education, State of Hawai'i, Facilities Development Branch, Project Management Section.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Services. August 1972. *Soil Survey of Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii.* In Cooperation with The University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

Exhibit "A.1"

Executive Order No. 797

Setting Aside Land for Public Purposes

By this Executive Order, I, the undersigned, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by paragraph q of Section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, and every other authority me hereunto enabling, do hereby order that the public land hereinafter described be, and the same is, hereby set aside for the following public purpose:

for PAIA SCHOOL to be under the control and management of the Department of Public Instruction.

PAIA SCHOOL LOT
Paia, Hamakuapoko, Maui

Being portions of the ahupuaa of Hamakuapoko conveyed to the Department of Public Instruction and the Territory of Hawaii by the following Deeds:

1. Paia Plantation etal to Department of Public Instruction by Deed dated September 25, 1908 and recorded in Liber 310, Page 193. 4.75

2. Maui Agricultural Company, Limited to Territory of Hawaii by Deed dated December 21, 1925 and recorded in Liber 975, Page 430. 2.93

3. Maui Agricultural Company, Limited to Territory of Hawaii by Deed dated April 13, 1957 and recorded in Liber 1575, Page 299. .90

8.58

The above Deeds are portions of the land described in Deed of the Board of Education to Trustees of Oahu College dated January 30, 1860 and recorded in Liber 12, Page 400.

Beginning at the Southeast corner of this parcel of land and on the North side of the Government Road to Paia, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Puunene" being 280.50 feet North and 11554.27 feet East as shown on Government Survey Registered Map 1236 and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South:

1. 96° 56' 156.26 feet along the North side of the Government Road to Paia;

2. 92° 25' 202.90 feet along same;

3. 86° 17' 54.27 feet along same;

4.	82°	39'	30"	175.00 feet	along same;
5.	90°	50'		176.73 feet	along same;
6.	103°	18'		52.22 feet	along same;
7.	220°	21'		782.20 feet	along the remaining portion of the Ahupuaa of Hamakuapoko;
8.	315°	07'		229.74 feet	along same;
9.	224°	35'		175.95 feet	along same to a 3/4-inch pipe;
10.	277°	18'		58.20 feet	along same to a 3/4-inch pipe;
11.	318°	48'		235.20 feet	along same to a 3/4-inch pipe;
12.	295°	00'		115.15 feet	along same to a 3/4-inch pipe;
13.	1°	50'		125.20 feet	along same to a 3/4-inch pipe;
14.	116°	08'		20.00 feet	along same;
15.	98°	15'		45.30 feet	along same;
16.	89°	08'		41.50 feet	along same;
17.	84°	20'		130.60 feet	along same;
18.	72°	27'		46.50 feet	along same;
19.	22°	27'		14.70 feet	along same;
20.	44°	28'		8.50 feet	along same;
21.	70°	20'		28.50 feet	along same;
22.	351°	16'		175.32 feet	along same to the point of beginning and containing an

AREA OF 8.58 ACRES

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed. Done at the Capitol at Honolulu this twenty-fourth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Eight.

By the Governor:

Secretary of Hawaii.

Approved as to form:

~~Deputy~~ Attorney General.

EWM

634-Honolulu-12-30-35-300.

Territory of Hawaii

Office of the Secretary

This is to Certify That the within is a true copy of Excutive Order No. 797 setting aside land for public purposes, the original of which is on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, has hereunto subscribed his name and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

DONE in Honolulu, this twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1938

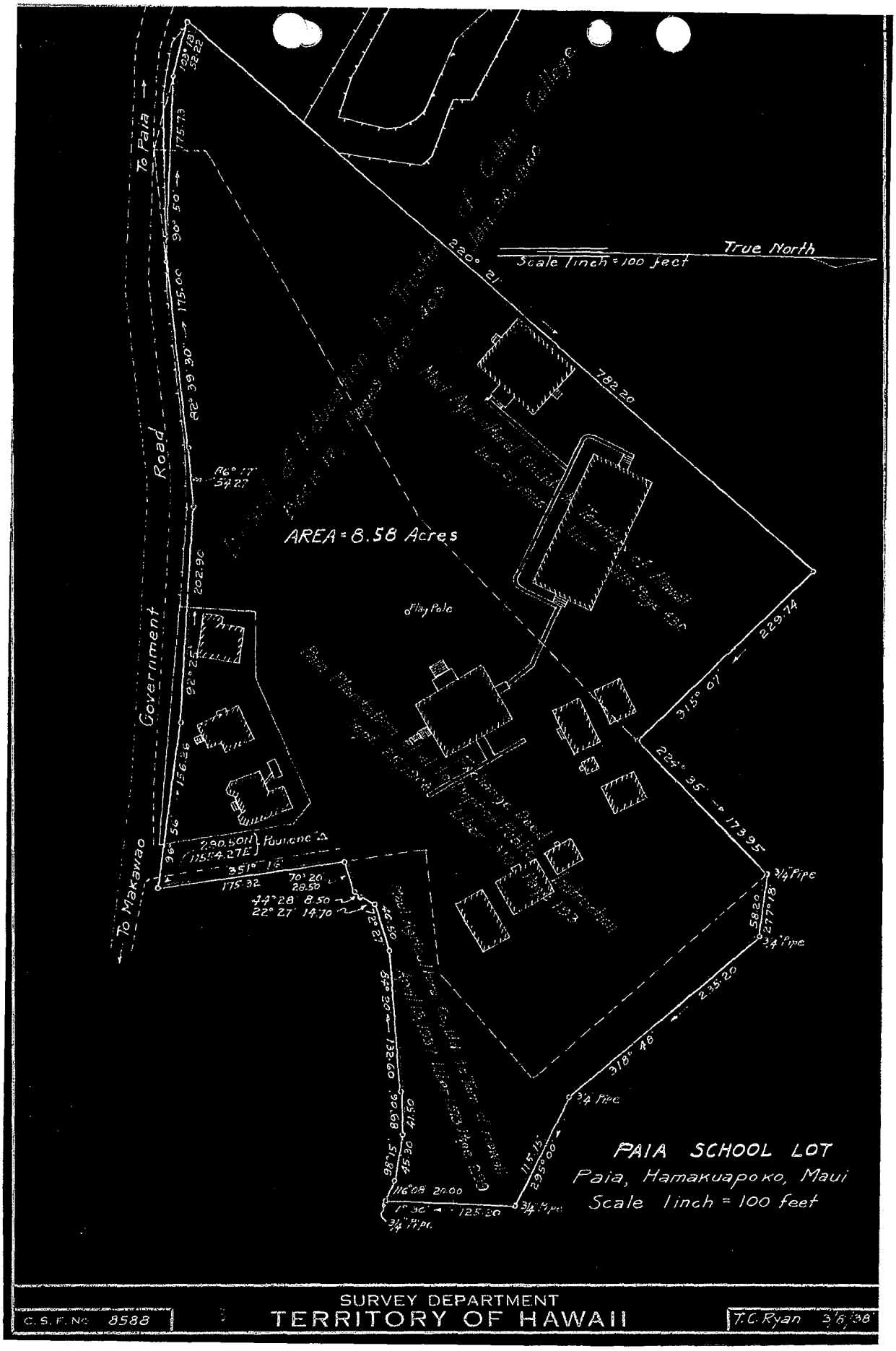
Executive Order No. _____

Setting Aside Land for Public Purposes

Land .....

Purpose .....

Date .....



SURVEY DEPARTMENT
TERRITORY OF HAWAII

C. S. F. No. 8588

T. C. Ryan 3/6/38

EXHIBIT B

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND STUDY FOR PĀ'IA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, HĀMĀKUA POKO AHUPUA'A, MAKAWAO DISTRICT, MAUI ISLAND, TMK: (2) 2-5-05:04

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND STUDY FOR PĀ'IA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, HĀMĀKUA POKO AHUPUA'A, MAKAWAO DISTRICT, MAUI ISLAND TMK: (2) 2-5-05:04

Prepared for

Mr. Gerald Park, Urban Planner

95-595 Kanamee Street #324

Mililani, Hawai'i 96789

Prepared by

Robert R. Hill, B.A.

Tanya Lee-Greig, M.A.

and

Hallett H. Hammatt, Ph.D.

Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.

Wailuku, Hawai'i

(Job Code: MAKAWAO 4)

January 2011

O'ahu Office
P.O. Box 1114
Kailua, Hawai'i 96734
Ph.: (808) 262-9972
Fax: (808) 262-4950

www.culturalsurveys.com

Maui Office
1860 Main Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793
Ph: (808) 242-9882
Fax: (808) 244-1994

Management Summary

Reference	Historical Background Study for Pā'ia Elementary School, Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Maui Island [TMK: (2) 2-5-05:04] (Hill et al. 2010).
Date	January 2011
Project Number (s)	CSH Job Code: MAKAWAO 4
Project Location	Pā'ia Elementary School is located 1/2 mile east of the former Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company (HC&S) Pā'ia Mill, at 955 Baldwin Avenue, Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Maui Island, TMK: (2) 2-5-05:04. This area is depicted on the 1997 USGS 1:24000 topographic map (Paia Quadrangle).
Project Description	A historic background study for Pā'ia Elementary School was requested by Gerald Park, Urban Planner, as part of a Land Use Commission Special Permit Application. The 9.954-acre school site, located at 955 Baldwin Avenue, is listed on the Federal Register of Historic Places (No. 00000664) and on the State Register as State Inventory Historic Property No. 50-50-05-1630. The school is under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education.
Project Acreage	9.954 acres or 4.02824 hectares

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Section 1 Historic Study of Pā'ia Elementary School

1.1 Introduction

Pā'ia Elementary School, at its present location (**Figure 1 and Figure 2**), was opened in 1909 to serve the community of Upper Pā'ia, most of whom worked for the Haiku Sugar Company or the Paia Plantation, both of which had recently merged, forming the Maui Agricultural Company (*Maui News* 10-31-03 3:1). Prior to 1906, when the Maui Agricultural Company centralized all of its sugar manufacturing in Pā'ia, Pā'ia School was located in Kāheka (Burns 1991:60). As regional sugar operations at Hāmākua Poko were transferred to Upper Pā'ia, it meant the end of the first commercially successful sugar mill established by the partnership of Henry P. Baldwin and Samuel T. Alexander (Dean 1950:100).

Still in use in 2011, Pā'ia Elementary School was constructed in the earliest days of the Hawai'i Territorial Department of Public Instruction. During its period of use, Pā'ia Elementary School became the first "English Standard" school on Maui (Moy 2000). At the time of its construction, Pā'ia Elementary School joined two other regional schools established to support East Maui plantation camps: Hamakuapoko Grammar School, which opened in 1881 (Alexander and Baldwin 1881), and Haiku School (Baldwin and Atherton 1887), which opened in 1892.

During the first half of the twentieth century (1900-1950), the history of Pā'ia Elementary School reflected rapid changes in the social history of the Hāmākua Poko region. During this time, the size of the school grounds expanded from 0.75 acres to 9.954 acres, and new stone buildings replaced earlier wooden structures. As the district population swelled with plantation laborers moving into the region to follow new agricultural jobs, the school added more buildings. In 1936, a cafeteria was constructed, further expanding the school lunch program begun in 1920. Beginning in 1941, the number of United States military personnel stationed on the island of Maui during World War II (1941-1945) temporarily doubled the overall island population. Following the war, the populations of both Upper and Lower Pā'ia increased with the return of Mauians from military service (Hart 2006:8).

Beginning in 1950, the plantation system of regional labor villages and camps was phased out in favor of fee-simple home ownership. Many of the schools constructed to support the plantation villages of East Maui, located in Spreckelsville, Pe'ahi, Keāhua and Kaupakalua were closed, with students shifted to elementary schools located in Kahului, Makawao and Kula. With the coming of Statehood in 1959, tourism began to replace agriculture as Maui's main employer, providing new jobs in hotel construction and management and causing a further shift of residential population to resort areas in Kīhei and Kā'anapali (Murphy 1966:40).

At present (January 2011), 15 teachers at Pā'ia Elementary School provide educational opportunities for 215 students. Although plantation milling operations in the region of Pā'ia Elementary School have ended, sugar cane continues to be grown on lands adjacent to the school grounds. Pā'ia Elementary School continues today as an important element of the cultural and social heritage for the residents of Upper Pā'ia.

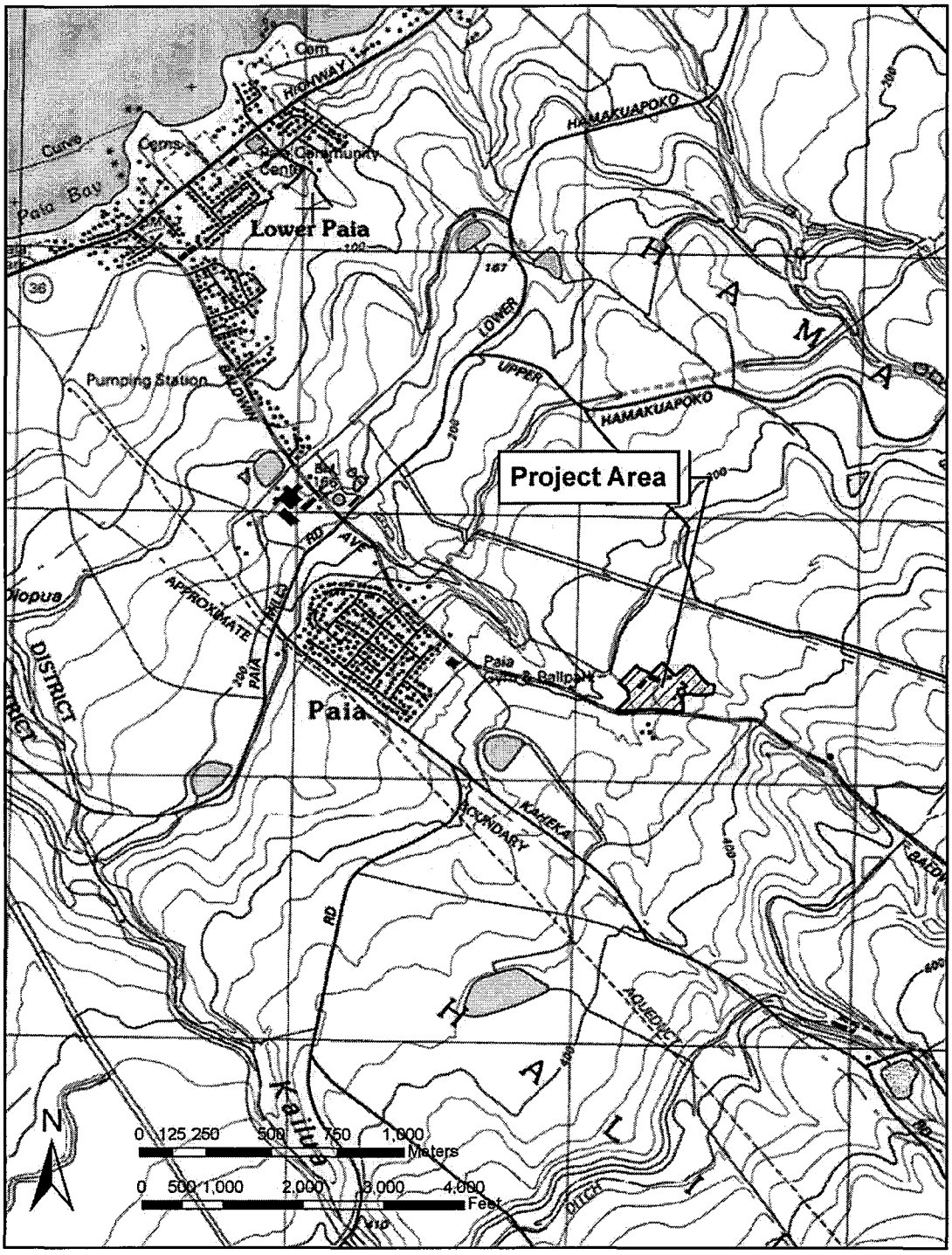


Figure 1. Portion of the U.S. Geological Survey topographic map 7.5 Minute Series, Paia Quadrangle (1997), showing the current project area (red cross-hatched area with red outline) located south of the residential areas of Pā'ia, along Baldwin Avenue.

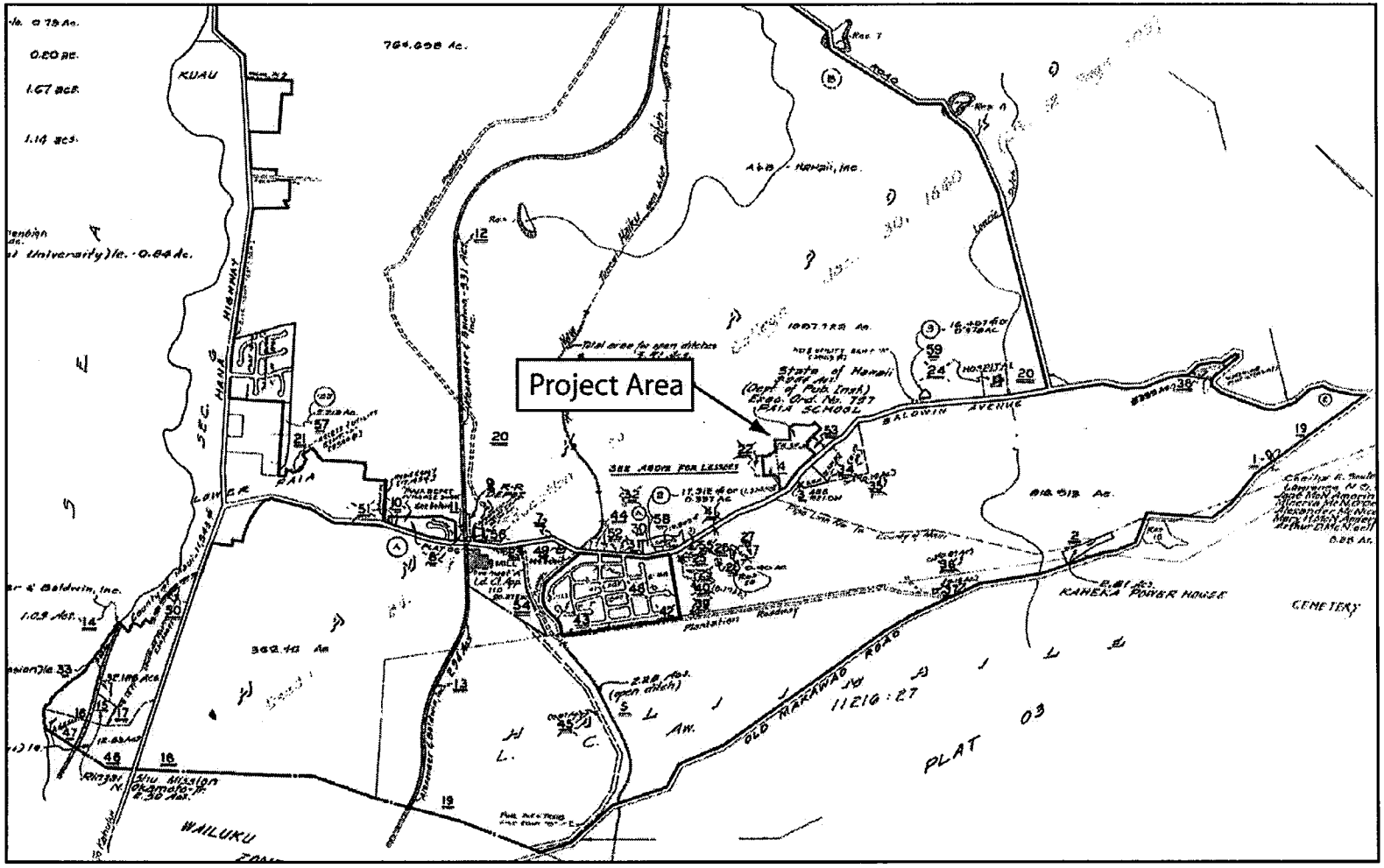


Figure 2. The project area [Tax Map Key (2) 2-5-05] is shown outlined in red along Baldwin Avenue, The locations of Lower Pā'ia and the former HC&S sugar mill in Pā'ia, are both north (left) of the project area. North is located to the upper left of this map.

1.2 Pā'ia Elementary School

1.2.1 Period of Construction/Use

In 1853, during the time of the Māhele, the government of the Kingdom of Hawai'i set aside the 5,000-acre *ahupua'a* of Hāmākua Poko for the benefit of its Board of Education. In 1860, Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a was deeded to the Trustees of O'ahu College. With the exception of a small number of *kuleana* parcels belonging to native Hawaiians, the *ahupua'a* was sold by the Trustees in 1861 to the Haiku Sugar Company.

Pā'ia Elementary School is located on property that was part of a series of land acquisitions, which, by 1877, resulted in the formation of a 2,000-acre sugar plantation. The owners, Samuel T. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin, joined with other large regional land holders; the Haiku Sugar Company and the Paia Plantation, to establish Hamakuapoko Town, and to expand other regional plantation camps in Pā'ia (Dean 1950:21).

David Dwight Baldwin, son of the missionary Reverend Dwight Baldwin of Lāhainā, was an important historic figure associated with improving public education in the Hāmākua Poko region. Beginning in 1874, D. D. Baldwin taught at the Lahainaluna Seminary and beginning in 1877 served as Inspector-General of Public Schools for the Kingdom of Hawai'i. He advocated the adoption of the English language for instruction in the public schools, and instituted the new curriculum at Hamakuapoko Grammar School in 1890, where he taught until 1903. (Townsend, et al. 1900).

In the late-1890's, the mill at Hāmākua Poko was abandoned and the assets of the three sugar plantations operating east of the Māliko Gulch were moved west, to Pā'ia. By 1900, the layout for an expanded plantation town in Upper Pā'ia had been accomplished, and the construction of new mill infrastructure, including railroad lines and roads, was well underway. A small plantation village was located northwest of the present-day Pā'ia Elementary School, which came to be known as "Pump Camp." The village, populated primarily by Japanese laborers, included a Japanese-language school and a Japanese-Christian church (Collins 1914).

Initially surveyed by the Department of Public Instruction for the Territory of Hawai'i in 1901, the 0.75 acres set aside for an elementary school in Upper Pā'ia was enlarged by an additional 0.51 acres during a government survey conducted specifically for public school sites in 1906 (Wall 1907:16). The site for Pā'ia Elementary School was conveyed by deed to the Department of Public Instruction from the partnership between the Maui Agricultural Company, the Paia Plantation, and the Central Mill Company on September 25, 1908. At this time, the lot size was increased to an overall size of 4.75 acres (Damon and Waterhouse 1908). Construction commenced on a two-story wood-frame/stucco building with a basement, which was completed in mid-1909 (**Figure 3**). The layout of the school soon grew to include three separate single-story wood-frame dormitory buildings occupied by teachers, a one-story administration building, a custodial/storage cottage and a detached restroom.

By 1917, school enrollment at Pā'ia Elementary School was 323 students. In 1918, two of the teacher's cottages were destroyed by fire (*Maui News* 10-18-18 1:4), which were subsequently rebuilt. During this period, 14 additional wood-frame classroom structures had been constructed;

of which only two remain today. One is currently used as the school library, and the other as a teacher's workroom. In 1924, Pā'ia Elementary School was cited as the first all-English speaking public school on Maui (*Maui News* 1-22-24 6:5). At about the same time, Pā'ia Elementary School began serving lunches from its own kitchen.

The main campus land area was further augmented by the conveyance of 2.93 acres of cane land on December 21, 1925. The additional lot was deeded to the Territory of Hawai'i by the Maui Agricultural Company (Waterhouse and Cooke 1925) which made possible the location and construction of additional classroom buildings along the northern portion of the school campus.

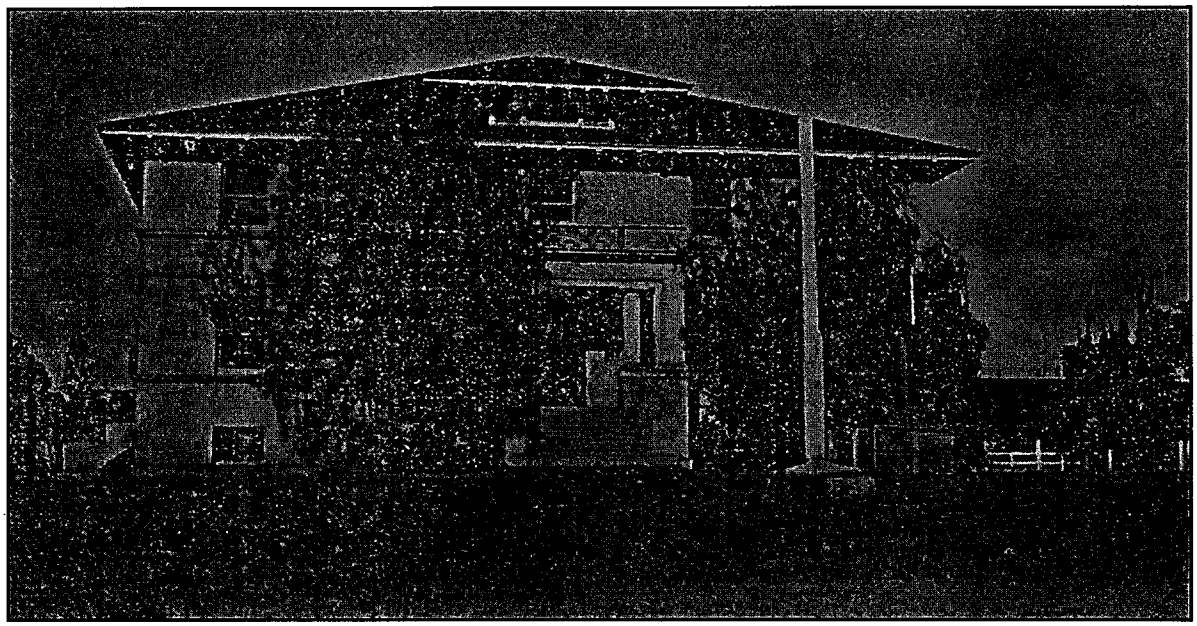


Figure 3. The first multi-story Pā'ia Elementary School Classroom Building, constructed in 1909 and photographed for the *Maui News* in December, 1926 (Bowser 1926).

In 1920, the Department of Public Instruction in the Territory of Hawai'i required multi-story school buildings to be constructed entirely of masonry and stucco. In 1926, Architect William D'Esmond was hired to design a new two-story school building for Pā'ia Elementary School. Nineteen classrooms, made up of 9 rooms measuring 25 x 26 ft and 10 rooms measuring 241 x 26 ft, for a total of 7,936 square feet per floor and overall dimensions of 133 x 59 x 8 ft 10 inches per floor, made up the interior improvements. The cost was estimated as $40,000.

William D'Esmond was an important historic figure, who received his training in civil engineering at the British Ordnance and Engineering School in Woolrich, England, and at the University Of Maine. He began his engineering career between 1900 and 1902 in the United States Navy. He worked for the Department of Yards and Docks at Cavite in the Philippines before being assigned to the Hawaiian Islands as a military engineer in 1912 (Nellist 1925).

D'Esmond left the military and arrived on Maui in 1920 to pursue a career in architecture. In 1923, D'Esmond designed the general office building for the Kahului Railroad Company at the Kahului Harbor. In 1924, his designs were selected for the Wailuku Sugar Company office and

for the Pioneer Mill Company manager's home. In 1925, he designed both the two-story classroom building at Pā'ia Elementary School and the two-story reinforced concrete County Office building in Wailuku (the current County Department of Planning building).

The D'Esmond-designed two-story school classroom building at Pā'ia Elementary School was built in 1926 (**Figure 4**). It was designated in the 1992 National Register of Historic Properties nomination form as "Building A" and described by architectural historian Tonia Moy:

> The hip roofs are constructed with corrugated sheet metal with walls of class B construction, reinforced concrete, painted beige, with six engaged flat columns painted white which defines five equal spaces. All of the large classroom windows in this building have been replaced with wood jalousies. What appears to have once been small balconies on the two ends of the second floor, has become part of two fire escapes. Ramps have been added to the side entrances as well. These additions have not significantly altered the front appearance of the building. The original side doors and transom windows with a four wooden strip star pattern remain on this building. The entrance from the front of the building is through a central porch which protrudes from the first floor and is several steps up from the ground.
>
> The interior wooden staircase to the right side of the entrance hall as one enters the building appears to be in excellent condition and many 5-panel doors remain, although the interior transom windows have been removed and boarded
>
> Partition walls and ceiling are sheathed in plasterboard, molding is used at ceiling/wall intersections and floor/wall intersections. The 10 classrooms on the second floor remain intact with its 9'6" hallway. The 9 class rooms on the first floor have become the offices and an assembly room with two folding or accordion doors apparently removed, while the health room and toilets remain. One large class room on the first floor was also originally two rooms with the folding or accordion door apparently removed. The original maple floor appears to be in very good condition. (Moy 2000).

In 1928, a housekeeping training cottage was constructed as a model to demonstrate lessons for homemaking students: another first for a school on Maui (*Maui News* 11-3-28 2:3). The student population, which had increased to a high of 1,300 students and 43 teachers, was reduced by approximately 500 students in 1936, when the adjacent Holy Rosary Church opened a Catholic School.

A one-story classroom structure was constructed on the school grounds just west of the 19-room building in 1930. It initially contained four classrooms, but was expanded in subsequent years to eight. In the 1992 National Register of Historic Properties nomination form, architectural historian Tonia Moy designated this structure "Building B" and described it thus:

> Today, eight classrooms remain along its double-loaded corridor, but the original central entry has been converted into a special education class with a toilet added. The corrugated sheet metal roof is of similar proportion and slope as the main

Building A and the front entrance is also through a central porch. The walls are of class B, reinforced concrete construction with the same beige coloring as the main building and white painted, engaged flat columns between four equal bays with a smaller, central entry. Some of the double hung windows remain, but most have been replaced by wooden or glass jalousies. The interior transom windows with the four wooden strip star pattern, the moldings for the wainscot, floor/wall and ceiling/wall intersections and the five panel doors remain, but a new wall and door on the hall side of the special education class has been added. One accordion door remains between rooms D-1 and D-2.

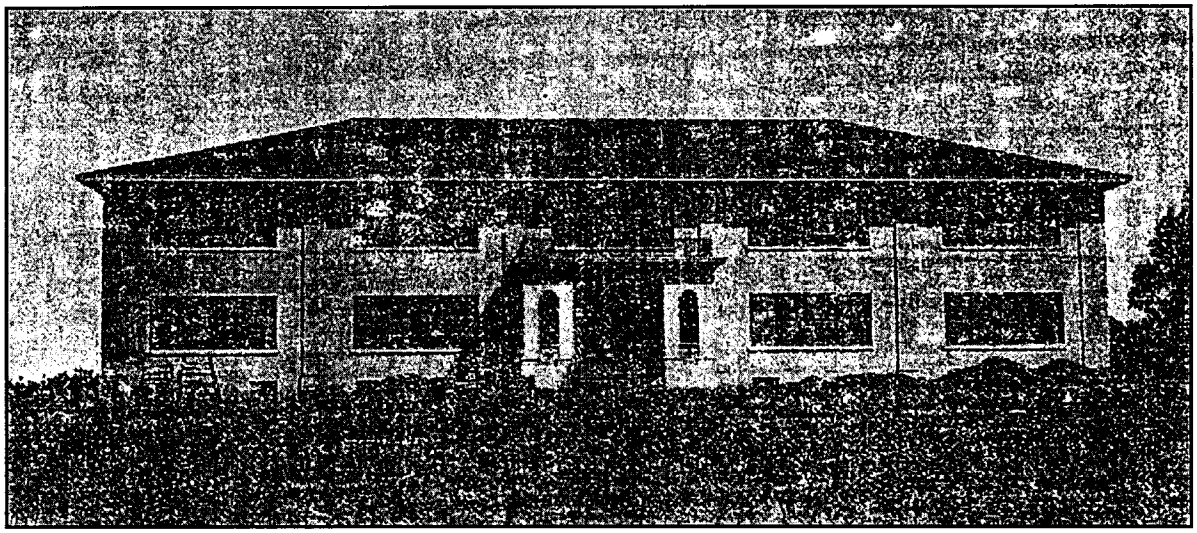


Figure 4. The main campus building of the Pā'ia Elementary School, under construction in 1926 (*Maui News* 12-4-26 3:1).

In 1936, a formal cafeteria building was constructed, which in part, allowed for the further expansion of the school. Two further additions of land were made by the Maui Agricultural Company. The first, of 0.947 acres, was made on April 20, 1937 (Hemenway and Cooke 1937) (**Figure 5**). On March 24, 1938, Joseph B. Poindexter, Governor of the Territory of Hawai'i, under the terms of Executive Order 797, established the lot size for Paia Elementary School at 8.58 acres. On July 11, 1938, a final 1.374 acre parcel was added to the school (Waterhouse and Morgan 1938), bringing the total lot size to 9.954 acres (**Figure 6**). Just prior to the outbreak of World War II, the school had 821 pupils and 26 teachers. At some point during the war, the teachers' cottages were torn down because they represented a shrapnel hazard in the event of a bomb attack (Pu 2009).

During the war years, between 1941 and 1945, many emergency measures were taken at the public schools on Maui. The Po'okela Independent Church was converted for use as a school, in order that the newly-constructed Makawao Elementary School could be converted into a military hospital (Whitney 1968). Students at Pā'ia Elementary School recalled school being temporarily closed in the early portion of the war, when air raid warnings were issued. When classes resumed, an activity to aid in the war effort (for older students) included the fabrication and painting of small aircraft models to be used in recognition training by the military. An informant,

Mikio Sato, recalled being issued a gas mask, and the construction of air raid trenches next to each classroom at Pā'ia Elementary School, with each class having assigned spots in each trench. Mr. Sato stated that smaller sizes of gas masks were issued to the smaller children. Mr. Sato also recalled that school would close on certain days to allow the children to work in the cane fields (Sato 1993).

The Japanese were an important ethnic group associated with the pre-World War II student population at Pā'ia Elementary School. Specifically, they were the *nisei*, the American-born second-generation children of Japanese immigrants to Hawai'i. In the region surrounding the school were a number of Japanese communities and businesses, all associated with the sugar plantation. When the first National Draft was declared by the U. S. Congress in 1940, many draft-age men of Japanese ancestry in Hawai'i, including those from Pā'ia, volunteered for military service in the National Guard. Subsequently, many volunteered for the 100th Infantry Battalion, made up almost entirely of Japanese Americans from both Hawai'i and the mainland United States (Chang 1991) (**Figure 7**).

Following the end of World War II in 1945, Pā'ia Elementary School honored its students who had been killed during World War II. At the base of the present-day school flagpole is a brass plaque commemorating the names of fifteen former students (**Table 1**). According to the *Maui News* (9-13-47 1:6), the plaque was dedicated in September 1947. Thirteen of the students listed had been members of either the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion or the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

The original multi-story Pā'ia Elementary School classroom building, constructed in 1909, burned down on July 25, 1962. A Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company (HC&S Co.) cane fire, burning less than 300 yards from the campus, caused the event. School records were saved from the burning building by James W. O'Neal, the Maui Schools Superintendent, Meyer Ueoka, Chairman of the Maui Schools Advisory Council, and other volunteers at the scene. The 53-year-old structure was completely destroyed (*Maui News* 7-28-62 1:2).

The first "immersion" program in the public school system of Hawai'i to offer classes in the Hawaiian language was pioneered at Pā'ia Elementary School in 1988, where children beginning in Kindergarten through the fifth-grade were taught the Hawaiian language (Engledow 2001). The immersion concept was taught by program staff of Na Leo Kako'o o Maui, which provided lessons entirely in Hawaiian. The program developed for Pā'ia Elementary School became a model for two other regional Maui schools. 1988 was also the year that the first personal computers were introduced into classrooms at Pā'ia Elementary School (Lindsey 1988).

Two buildings at the Pā'ia Elementary School [SIHP No. 50-50-04-1630] were listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places (http://www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/hpd/hpregistr.htm) on June 02, 1992. On August 22, 2000, Pā'ia School was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Building - #00000664) as representing a significant type of structure in American history and culture, and for its contribution to education as a symbol of changing educational philosophies (Moy 2000) (**Figure 8**). Pā'ia Elementary School, along with the school in Pu'unēnē, also on the island of Maui, were among the first permanent concrete school buildings built on large land parcels donated by the local sugar companies (U.S. Dept. of Interior, National Park Service 2009).

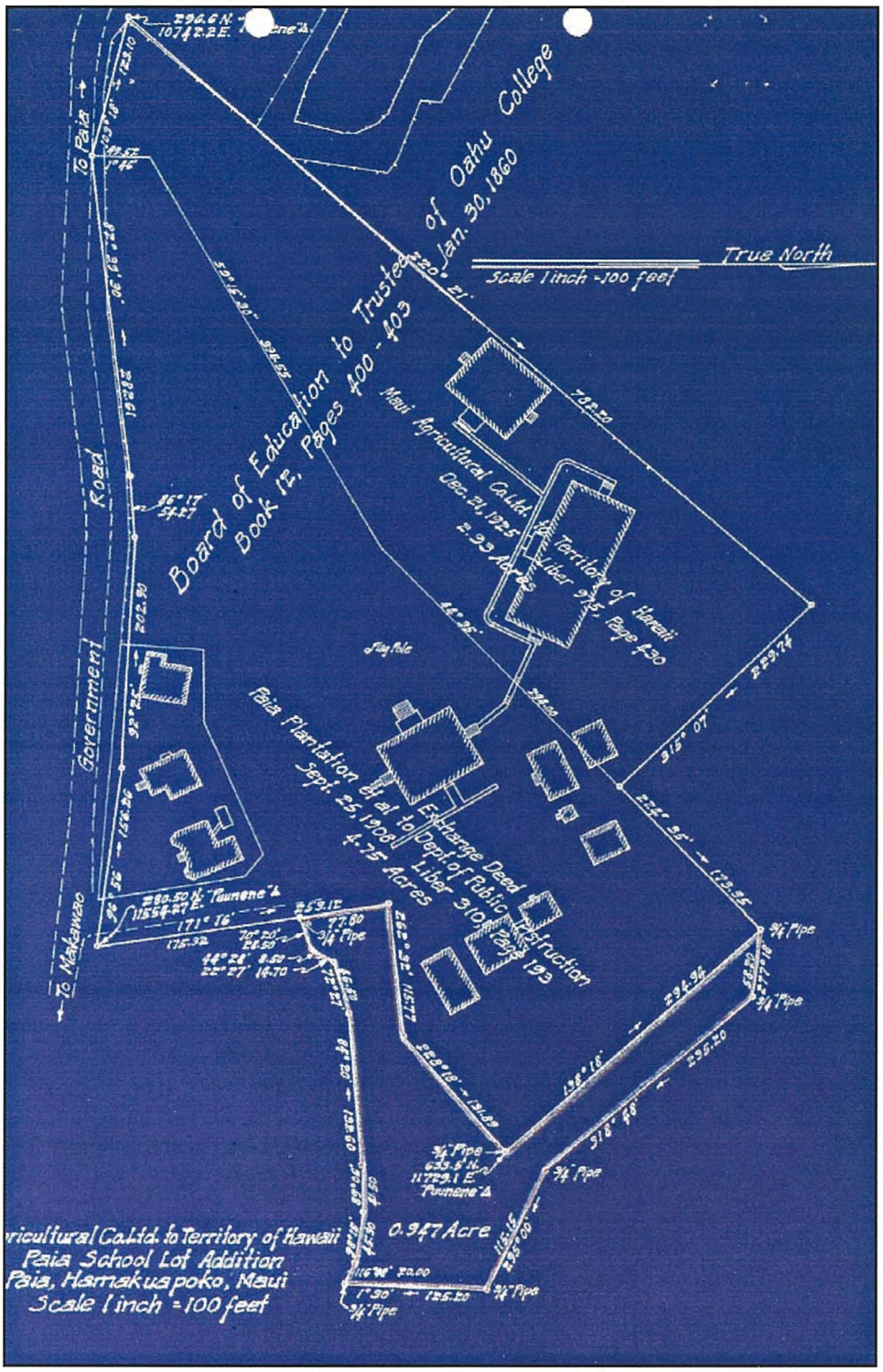


Figure 5. Plan view of the Pā'ia Elementary School campus with the 1937 addition of land east of the main campus, consisting of 0.947 acres (Map courtesy of Alexander & Baldwin, Inc.).

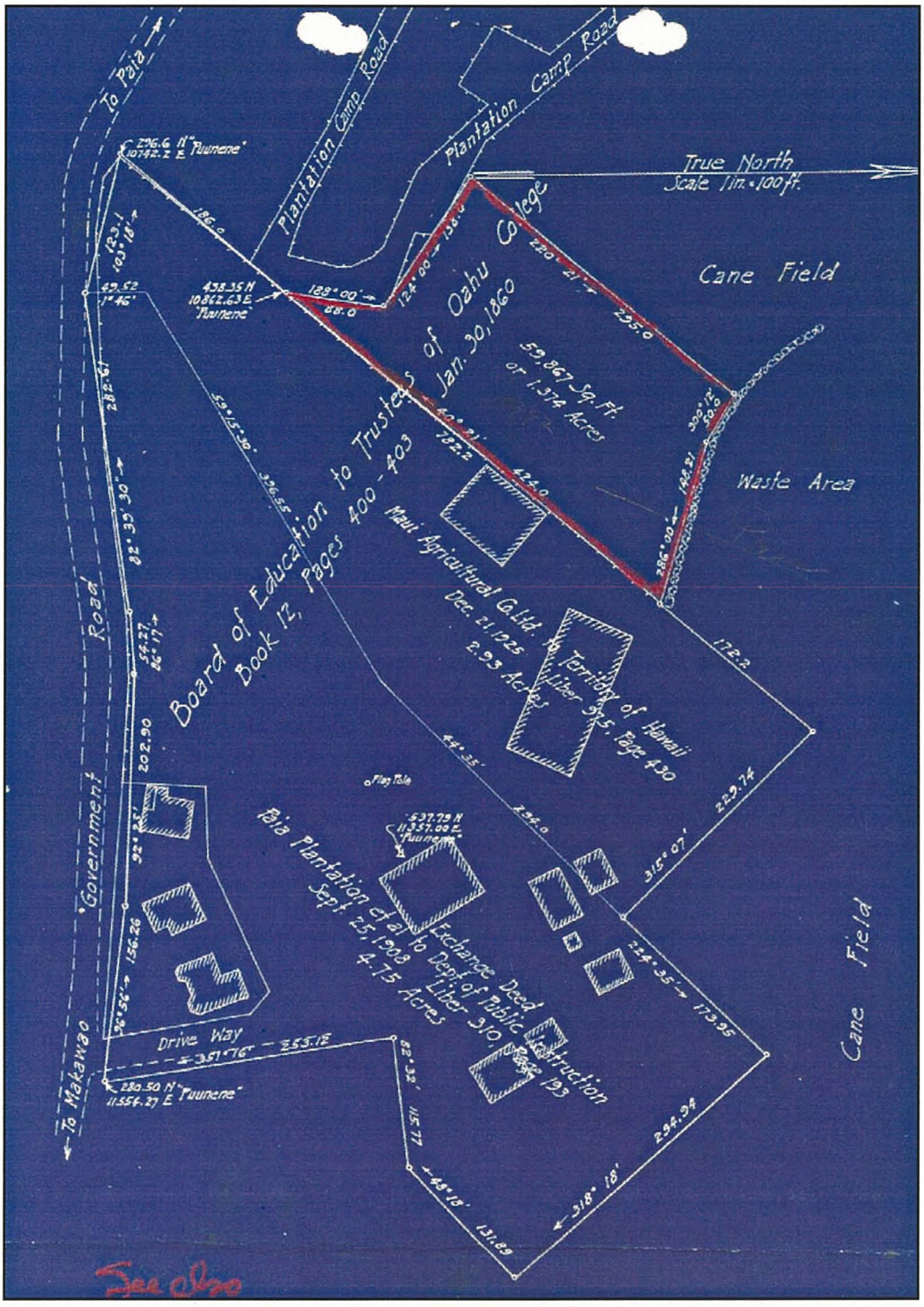


Figure 6. Plan view of Pā'ia Elementary School showing the 1938 addition of land, outlined in red, bringing the total school lot to 9.954 acres (Map courtesy of Alexander & Baldwin, Inc.).

Figure 7. A WWII group photograph of infantrymen assigned to the 100th Battalion, Company E, taken during a break in the fighting in the vicinity of Cassino, Italy. Former Pā'ia Elementary School student Katsui Jinnohara is shown kneeling, second from right (Photograph published 12-10-43 by Acme Wire Service, New York).

Table 1. List of servicemen killed in action during World War II appearing on memorial plaque at the Pā'ia Elementary School flag pole.

Name	Rank	Unit/Company	Hometown	Comments
Ernest Correa	Private First Class	27th Infantry Division	Pā'ia	KIA June 29, 1944, on the island of Saipan, (*Maui News* 7-19-44 1:2).
Hideyuki Hayashida	Technician 5th Grade	100th Infantry Battalion/ Medical Detachment	Pa'uwela	KIA January 10, 1944, at Cervaro, Italy (*Maui News* 2-5-44 1:6). Posthumously received Purple Heart (*Maui News* 4-5-44 1:6).
Katsui Jinnohara	Sergeant	100th Infantry Battalion/ Company E	Pā'ia	KIA December 2, 1943, in the vicinity of Cassino, Italy (*Maui News* 12-29-43 1:5).
Richard Keiji Magarifuji	Private First Class	100th Infantry Battalion/ Company C	Kailua (Kāheka)	KIA June 2, 1944, in the vicinity of Netunno, Italy (*Maui News* 7-01-44 1:6).
Hideo Nagata	Private First Class	100th Infantry Battalion/ Company C	Pā'ia	KIA October 23, 1943, in Cassino, Italy (*Maui News* 11-20-43 1:1). Posthumously received Purple Heart (*Maui News* 3-04-44 1:1).
Akio Nishikawa	Private First Class	442nd Infantry Regiment/ Medical Detachment	Pā'ia	KIA July 11, 1944, en route to Leghorn, Italy. (*Maui News* 8-5-44 1:2). Awarded Silver Star posthumously (Odo 2004:234).
Fred S. Ogata	Private	442nd Infantry Regiment, Company K	Pā'ia	KIA October 29, 1944 in the Vosges Mountains, France (Chang 1991:49) (*Maui News* 11-12-44 1:8). Received Purple Heart posthumously (*Maui News* 3-17-45 1:2).
Yasuichi (Sam) Oshiro	Private First Class	442nd Infantry Regiment, Company I	Pā'ia	KIA November 1, 1944, at La Houssiere Valley, France (*Maui News* 11-29-44 1:7).
Hideo Shigeta	Private First Class	100th Infantry Battalion/ Company A	Pā'ia	KIA October 17, 1944, in the outskirts of Bruyeres, France (*Maui News* 11-11-44 1:6).

Roy K. Shimabuku	Private First Class	100th Infantry Battalion/ Company C	Pā'ia	KIA on October 23, 1943, in Cassino, Italy (*Maui News* 3-11-44 1:5).
Kizo Shirokane	Private	100th Infantry Battalion/ Company C	Pā'ia	KIA April 16, 1945 in the vicinity of Ortonovo, Italy (*Maui News* 5-05-45 1:8).
Masao H. Tamanaha	Sergeant	442nd Infantry Regiment/ Company K	Pe'ahi, Ha'ikū	KIA April 17, 1945 in the vicinity of Posterla, Italy (*Maui News* 5-05-45 1:8). Awarded Purple Heart posthumously (Maui News 8-04-45 2:3).
Teruto Tanimoto	Sergeant	100th Infantry Battalion/ Company C	Pā'ia	KIA December 3, 1943, in the vicinity of Cassino, Italy (*Maui News* 10-24-45 1:7). Received Purple Heart posthumously (*Maui News* 1-26-46 1:2).
Isami Tomita	Private First Class	100th Battalion/ Company C	Kāheka	KIA July 9, 1944 at Dasale, Italy (*Maui News* 8-02-44 1:5).
Minoru Tosaka	Private First Class	100th Battalion/ Company D	Ha'ikū	KIA November 5, 1943 at the Volturno River, Italy (*Maui News* 12-08-43 1:6).
George Wong	(no information available)			

Figure 8. Present-day classroom and administrative office structures at the Pā'ia Elementary School. "Building B," originally constructed between 1930-1936, is shown on the left and "Building A," constructed in 1926, is shown on the right. (Building designations are taken from the 1992 Federal Register Nomination Form).

Early in the morning, on Saturday, December 17, 2005, a fire started in the 2,700-square-foot cafeteria structure at Pā'ia Elementary School. In the 30 minutes it took for four fire companies to respond and bring the fire under control, the 69-year-old wood plantation-era building was completely gutted. Electrical circuit boxes for the entire school, located in the cafeteria building, were also damaged. The *Maui News* reported that one of the destroyed kitchen appliances, a dough mixer, was thought to have been as old as the building itself (Loomis 2005:1).

For the past five years, meals for Pā'ia Elementary School students have been prepared at Kalama Intermediate School, trucked nine miles, and delivered to a temporary campus lunchroom (Loomis 2008). On April 18, 2008, the *Maui News* reported that the Hawai'i State administration had released $5,000,000 for the construction of a replacement cafeteria.

Section 2 Historical Background

2.1 Traditional Period

The division of Maui's lands into political districts occurred during the rule of Kaka'alaneo, under the direction of his *kahuna*, Kalaiha'ōhi'a (Beckwith 1970:383). This division resulted in twelve districts or *moku* during traditional times: Honua'ula, Kahikinui, Kaupō, Kīpahulu, Hāna, Ko'olau, Hāmākua Loa, Hāmākua Poko, Wailuku, Ka'anapali, Lāhainā, and Kula. The Pā'ia Elementary School is located within the windward region of Haleakalā in the *ahupua'a* of Hāmākua Poko. According to Folk (1990), the *ahupua'a* lands of Hāli'imaile, Pā'ia, Kū'au and Hulā'ia (spelled Hulē'ia in Fornander 1916:284), were made a part of the larger Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a sometime prior to the land division known as the Great Māhele, in 1848.

2.1.1 *Mo'olelo*: Mythological and Traditional Accounts

Tales of great wars fought in Hāmākua Loa somewhat overshadow mythological and traditional accounts of the Hāmākua Poko area. An analysis of the place name meanings (**Table 2**) for the region surrounding the project area may yield some insight into the patterns of life in this *ahupua'a* that stretches from the ocean to the uppermost slopes of Haleakalā. Literal translations of several of the place names for land areas and divisions near to the project area are listed below. Unless otherwise noted, the translations are taken from Pukui and others (1974).

Table 2. Place names in the vicinity of the Pā'ia Elementary School (Pukui, et al. 1974).

'Alelele	Name for a portion of a gulch which feeds into the Māliko Gulch just before Kōkomo (Sterling 1998:98).
Hāli'imaile	*Lit.*, "*maile* vines strewn." The location of a village, an *ahupua'a* land division, and a Congregational church.
Hāmākua Poko	*Lit.*, "short Hāmākua." District name. "The short back of [Maui] island," according to Walker (Walker 1931:28)
Hulā'ia	*Lit., "pushed through,"* in reference to a union between the god Kamapua'a and the goddess Pele (Fornander 1918:308).
Kahaupali	*Lit.*, "the *hau* trees of the cliff." The region *makai* of Mauna 'olu school campus.
Kāheka	*Lit.*, "shallow pool." Name of plantation village located south and adjacent to the Pā'ia Elementary School.
Kailua (Gulch)	*Lit.*, "two seas." Name for the western boundary gulch of Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a.
Kalahau	Name for a pre-contact burial area at Kū'au Beach.
Kaluanui	*Lit.*, "the big pit." Given in place name chants as "standing by the twin hills, the palm houses of Kane" (Fornander 1917:286). Also, the

	region of the present-day Hui Noeau Visual Arts Center.
Kamole	*Lit.*, "the main root."
Kapalaea	*Lit.*, "the daubing with 'alaea (pala = to smear, daub; 'alaea = red, ocherous earth)." Pukui (In Sterling 1998:98) felt the reference to preparations made for dedicating a *luakini heiau* applied here. The *ahupua'a* boundary roadway was cleared of weeds, a stone altar was placed at each boundary of the *ahupua'a*, and a priest smeared with a mixture of *'alaea* and water offered a prayer and smeared the wooden image of a *pua'a* (pig's head) with the *'alaea.* The land known as Kapalaea was the original site of the Haleakala Ranch in Makawao (Sterling 1998:97).
Kawa'apae	According to Sterling (1998:97), the place name for the rise above Kaluanui, the place where J. Walter and Frances Cameron once lived.
Ku'aihulumoa	*Lit.*, "butchered chicken feathers," gulch adjacent to Makawao town which joins Māliko Gulch (Sterling 1998).
Kū'au	*Lit.*, "handle." Landing where sugar from the Hāli'imaile Plantation and Paia Plantation Company was shipped (Dean 1950).
Lilinoe	*Lit.*, "mists." Two legendary references for this name. The first, named for a goddess of the mists, and sister of Poliahu, goddess of snow. The second, the name given to the wife of Nu'u, the Hawaiian counterpart of the biblical Noah (Fornander 1919b:Vol.VI 269). A name for the area of the J. Walter Cameron estate above Kaluanui (Sterling 1998:97).
Makawao	*Lit.*, "forest beginning." Name given to the town located *mauka*, in the mountainous region of the *ahupua'a.*
Māliko (Gulch, Bay)	*Lit.*, "budding." Once the site of an important coastal landing, where sugar was shipped out of the Pa'uwela region.
Mauna 'olu	*Lit.*, "cool mountain." The site of Maunaolu Seminary, a school for women, established at the present site in 1900. The previous site of the school, between 1859 and 1899, was in Olinda.
Paholei	Fornander (1918:606) states Paholei was the word used for *'awa* (*Piper methysticum*), the intoxicating plant of Polynesia. Also, the place name in Hāli'imaile where early *paniolos* (cowboys) trained horses (Sterling 1998).
Pā'ia	*Lit.*, "noisy." Name given to the plantation town located *makai*, just inland of the northern coastline of the *ahupua'a.*
Pālau'ili	*Lit.*, "to blow from various directions" [as a swirling wind]. The site of the present-day Makawao Union Church, completed in 1917 (Sterling

	1998:97).
Paliuli	*Lit.*, "green cliff," Paliuli is one of two legendary hills under the powers of Kāne and Kanaloa (Fornander 1916:518). In another legend, Paliuli is the cliff under which the lizard-god, Kihanuilulumoku, sleeps (Fornander 1919c:416). Site of present-day Rainbow Park (Sterling 1998) and regional name for the Robert Hind sugar mill, circa 1870 (Dean 1950). Kalākaua refers to Paliuli as the mythological "Paradise" where the newly created man, Kumu-honua, and woman, Ke-ola-ku-honua, lived (Kalakaua and Daggett 1888:35).
Po'okela (Church)	*Lit.*, "foremost." Located on a sharp rise east of Makawao town.
Pukalani	*Lit.*, "heavenly gate." Village located south of Makawao town.
Pu'u 'alaea	*Lit.*, "hill of red rain," named for the ocherous red earth used during religious ceremonies of pre-contact Hawai'i.
Pu'u o Kāka'e	*Lit.*, "hill of Kāka'e," named for a high-ranking order of Maui chiefs (Kamakau 1992:85).
Pu'u Makani	*Lit., 'hill of wind.*" The hill which the present-day Mauna 'olu Seminary campus occupies.
Wa'aluawai	*Lit.*, "canoe water hole," regional place name *makai* of the original Makawao Union Church, in lower Makawao town.
Wai'alalā	*Lit.*, "screaming water."

The above place names, together with the environmental data, suggest that the lands within Upper Pā'ia were fertile agriculturally, with ample rains. According to Mann and others (2003), informant Sam Ka'ai reported that the rains of the Makawao region were given many names by Native Hawaiians, some because of the specific area (such as Pi'iholo) where the rains fell (Mann, et al. 2003). According to Rechtman and Clark (2001), pre-contact permanent habitation of the *ahupua'a* took place in the coastal region of Kū'au and Pā'ia, based on pronounced evidence of midden deposits, ceremonial structures, and pre-contact burials (Rechtmen and Clark 2001).

Additional evidence of continuing habitation along the coast and into the early historic-era included the structural remnants of small sugar plantations that predate large-scale commercial ventures beginning in the 1880's. Evidence of pre-contact agriculture and habitation in the upland portion of Hāmākua Poko begins within the sidewalls and valleys of the Māliko and Hāmākua Poko Streams: areas less affected by widespread commercial cultivation of sugar and pineapple in historic times. According to Inez Ashdown (1970), a *heiau* named Kau-ma-ka-'ula was once found in Māliko Gulch. The *heiau* was originally associated with high chief Ka-me-ha-i-kau'a but it was later rededicated to the chief Ke-kua-o-ka-lani (Ashdown 1970:30).

The movement of people in pre-contact times between the coastal settlements and habitation areas further upland resulted in the establishment of ceremonial *heiau* structures (Kennedy 1990)

along the upper reaches of Kailua Gulch. It is notable that the *ahupua'a* is bounded by two large gulches, Kailua to the west and Māliko with its perennial flow, to the east. It is between these two gulches, and entirely within this single *ahupua'a*, that a climb can be made to the rim of Haleakalā crater without great difficulty (Richards, et al. 1829). When the first Protestant missionaries made the ascent in 1828, they were undoubtedly guided by those who had traditionally made the journey from the isthmus many times before.

2.1.2 Additional Traditional Accounts

According to Folk (Folk 1990:284; Fornander 1917), the *ahupua'a* lands of Hāli'imaile, Pā'ia, Kū'au and Hulā'ia (also spelled Hulē'ia) (Fornander 1917:284) were made a part of the larger Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a sometime prior to the land division known as the Great Māhele, in 1848. In traditional times, Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a formed a natural and political land division between the six major "Kula" land divisions which extended from the leeward shoreline to the upper reaches of Haleakalā to the south, and the traditional region known as Hāmākua Loa, a collection of thirty narrow windward land divisions that include five perennial streams. Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a measures four miles in width along the shoreline, and is roughly pie-shaped, with both north-south boundaries joining at Pu'u o Kāka'e, some 4,800 ft. above mean sea level (amsl).

A landform which appears at the uppermost elevation of the Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a is a cinder cone named Pu'u Alaea. The promontory name is noteworthy because *alaea* is a word of great import in the Hawaiian language. According to Fornander (1919), two separate priests, the *kualaea* priest (he who oversees the colored earth basin) and the *kahalaalaea* priest (he who is marked with colored earth), were both essential to the process of dedicating temples. In the following account, the importance of these priests becomes clear:

> After the king and the priest had come to a decision, and the day for the dedication of the temple was near, the king spoke to the kahalaalaea priest, saying: "Be prepared to go into sanctity, with your ordinances and your methods, and if it is favorable let me know." The kahalaalaea priest went into sanctity on the night of Kane, preparing and praying throughout the night; and in the morning, the day of Lono, there stood the basin of colored earth, necessary for the priest's duties; these were the essentials of the temple. And on the next day, that of Mauli, the king and a multitude of men came to hear the words of the kahalaalaea priest. The priest then performed the duties of his office. A certain man placed on his (the man's) head a covering of ancient human hair, a custom of his ancestors which was transmitted to him, and a duty also belonging to the temple. The priest praying meanwhile, the king reached the alaea image where the basin of colored earth stood before the priest; this being the deity with a white covering to make its impressiveness as a god more effective (Fornander 1919a:Vol.VI 8).

Fornander notes that the "Night of Kāne" referred to above, was the twenty-seventh of the lunar month; Lono was the twenty-eighth, and Mauli was the twenty ninth.

Fornander (1919) describes further in the temple dedication ceremony, a procession whereby the *alaea* image was used to consecrate blocks of *kukui* wood that had been carved with markings to resemble features of hogs for sacrifice. When the *alaea* god arrived at the place for the pig services, the *pua'a-kukui* (kukui-wood hog effigies) were prepared, and marked with red earth by the priest, who offered a prayer, and received tribute from the people in the form of pigs, foodstuffs, feathers, and cloth.

Following additional preparations for the sanctification of the temple was one of the most important steps:

> Then the priest who had the alaea arose and placed a hala wreath on the king, and one around the neck of the idol, and one around his own neck; this was an ordinance of the alaea priest. And then he said to the people, "Keep quiet, all of you people and all of you chiefs." He then turned to the king and said: "Listen to my prayer for you. During my supplication, if a chief interferes, he is a traitor to the land: but if a common man he shall die for your god" (Fornander 1919a:Vol.VI 16).

From these accounts, the importance of the landmark Pu'u Alaea, the highest promontory of the *ahupua'a*, is made known. In a similar manner, Fornander (1919) records an account of Kaluanui which assigns great significance to this region of Makawao:

> Kaluanui! Kaluanui!
>
> They stand as twin hills, the hat-palm houses
>
> Which Kane thatched;
>
> The birds are calling me from the kakio
>
> Which Kane cultivated;
>
> Tilled by Kikau of Hana
>
> During the oopu season of Waikolu
>
> I am going home to eat;
>
> Kala is the fish I will eat until satisfied,
>
> It is the fish sacred to my god; alas! (Fornander 1919a:Vol.VI 48)

In the earliest traditions of the people of Maui, the place name of Makawao is identified with legends associated with rainfall. In one story, the *'ūkiukiu* rain of Makawao is measured as a soft drizzle, a phenomenon of the region that occurs when "the Kiu rain cloud of Makawao meets the Naulu rain cloud from Kula then the rain comes, the typical Makawao rain" (Sterling 1998:99).

Sterling (Handy, et al. 1991; Sterling 1998:99) recorded six additional words meant to differentiate the many wind and rain combinations found in the Makawao area. These traditional terms for the various rains of Makawao were further defined by Sam Ka'ai in an interview conducted by Mann and others (2003): "Ūkiukiu is the rain proudly moving across the top of Pi'iholo." Sam Ka'ai went further in his analysis of mists and rains of the region, where special meanings have been given to the falling of rain and the generation of streams at Hāmākua Poko:

"The mist rains of 'ulalena are the reddish-yellow rains, which is, the rain is falling and the light comes through from the dawn, and that is the water spirit, and it would be one of the lower manifestations of the kūohu, the cloud of Kāne's involvement – when the rain falls. You see, it's Kāne, it's the rains of Kāne falling on the forest of Haumea [a female spirit of the forest (Fornander 1920:249)]" (Sam Ka'ai in Mann et al. 2003:44).

In ancient times, the interior of Māliko Gulch was known for its extensive terracing for dryland taro. (Handy, et al. 1991:498). In an excerpt from E.S.C. Handy in *Sites of Maui* (Sterling 1998:96), cultivation along the Māliko Stream is described: "The deep gulch of Maliko Stream widens at its seaward end into a flat-bottomed valley which, in pre-sugar days, when the stream had a constant flow, harbored a number of terraces. The gradually rising land of Hamakuapoko in earlier times would have been suitable for dry taro but not for wet. It was probably well populated and cultivated, for the *kula* land east of Maliko was a small patchwork of *ahupua'a.*"

2.2 Historic Period

2.2.1 Early Historic Accounts

Fornander (1880) gives the earliest account concerning Hāmākua Poko during the time of Kamehameha I's conquest of Maui in 1790. A large force of canoes, sent by Kamehameha I and led by his commander Keawemauhili, embarked from the island of Hawai'i and landed at Hāmoa, in Hāna. The Maui chief Kalanikupule sent his forces through the district of Hāmākua Loa to meet the invaders, which now included Kamehameha himself. Both armies met in battles at Pu'ukoa'e and Halehaku, with the Maui forces eventually being routed and pursued to Hāmākua Poko. There, at Kokomo, a final stand was made. The champion of the Maui forces, Kapakahili, was killed by Kamehameha, causing the remaining Maui defenders to flee. The road to Wailuku lay open to Kamehameha, and his fleet of war canoes was said to have stretched from Kahului to Hopukoa. The resulting battle is perhaps the most famous for which the Maui landmark, 'Īao Valley, is known. Kamehameha's forces drove the Maui army into 'Īao Valley and annihilated them, blocking the waters of 'Īao Stream with corpses of the defenders. One of the names of the battle is "Kepaniwai," or the damming of the waters (Fornander 1880:236).

By 1810, Kamehameha I had united all of the Hawaiian Islands and had brought a period of peace across the Kingdom. In 1820, when the first Protestant missionaries from New England arrived in the Sandwich Islands, the conversion of the ruling *ali'i* [royal families] of Hawai'i to Christianity was accomplished with the help of fellow native islanders who had learned to speak and read English. The ruling families of Hawai'i set lands aside for the missionaries to live on, farm, and establish churches and schools. The children of Hawaiian royalty were educated according to western tradition.

On Maui, foreign merchants established a major trading port at Lahaina. In 1828, Protestant missionaries from Lahaina embarked on a tour around the entire island (Richards 1829). The missionaries had been given canoes and native helpers in order to inspect schools which had been established by native teachers. During this tour, resources of the lands of Hāmākua Poko were noted, and the first ascent of Haleakalā by white foreigners was made by way of Hāli'imaile:

> [August] 20 [1828]. Proceeded on our way, by land, crossed the neck, which unites East and West Maui. This neck is about 10 miles wide. It is probable, that Maui was once two islands. After walking eight or ten miles on the beach, we reached Kamakuapoko (sic). This is a large district.... Soon after leaving the place, we began to ascend, towards the mountain, and traveled through tracts of land, of an excellent quality. As there is sufficient rain, at all seasons of the year, on this part of the island, these fields would, doubtless, produce fine wheat, and other English grain. About 3 o'clock P.M., we reached Kaalimaile (sic) and examined another school. There were about 40 scholars. This is a school of no ordinary character; and one, in whose history we were highly gratified.
>
> Here we tarried over night, intending in the morning, to ascend the mountain, near which we were, and sleep on the highest land on Maui. We were told by the natives, that the way was long, but the ascent very easy. We suppose no English travellers [sic] had ever ascended this mountain. (Richards 1829:247)
>
> [August] 21 [1828]. We rose early, and prepared for our ascent. Having procured a guide, we set out; taking only a scanty supply of provisions. Half way up the mountain, we found plenty of good water, and at a convenient fountain, we filled our calabash for tea. By the sides of our path, we found plenty of ohelos, (a juicy berry, very palatable), and, occasionally, a cluster of strawberries. On the lower part of the mountain, there is considerable timber; but as we proceeded, it became scarce, and, as we approached the summit, almost the only thing, of the vegetable kind, which we saw, was a plant that grew to the height of six or eight feet, and produced a most beautiful flower. It seems to be peculiar to this mountain, as our guide and servants made ornaments of it for their hats, to demonstrate to those below, that they had been to the top of the mountain.

The provisioning of ships engaged in whaling, trading for Hawaiian sandalwood and North American furs, and the establishment of sugar plantations and missionary stations spurred the proliferation of small landings on Maui. From two such landings, one at Kū'au and one at Māliko, the Haliimaile Plantation shipped its first cargo of raw sugar and molasses. The Haliimaile Plantation was organized in 1848, and eventually included lands extending from the present-day location of the HC&S Company mill in Pā'ia to the present-day location of the Hui No'eau Visual Arts Center, with its western boundary along the Kailua Gulch. This plantation was renamed the Brewer Plantation in the 1850's, the Union Plantation in the 1860's (during the American Civil War), the Hobron Plantation in the 1870's, and finally the Grove Ranch Plantation, prior to merging with the Paia Plantation in 1889 (Burns 1991).

As the agricultural and ranching population of Hāmākua Poko grew, Makawao became an established plantation town and a focus for Christian life in the 1840's and 1850's. Government-sponsored schools, independent churches and church-organized schools were set up in small villages from Pā'ia to Olinda. By the 1850's, the Hawaiian Kingdom had successfully established private land ownership for a large number of the royal class, a great many commoners, and a number of foreigners. Protestant and Roman Catholic schools and churches began to be self-sufficient. A merchant trade with California and small-scale sugar plantations on each of the major islands made for a promising economy. A spiritual revival among Protestants

allowed for the construction of new large stone churches, including those at Waihe'e, Makawao, Kalepolepo and Kēōkea on Maui.

2.2.2 The Great Māhele (1848) through the late 1800s

The most significant change in land-use patterns and land allocation came with the Great Māhele of 1848 and the privatization of land in Hawai'i. This action hastened the shift of the Hawaiian economy from subsistence-based to market-based. During the Māhele, all of the lands in the Kingdom of Hawai'i were divided between *mō'ī* (king), *ali'i* (chiefs), *konohiki* (resident overseers of an *ahupua'a*), and *maka'āinana* (tenants of the land), which allowed the land to pass into the Western land tenure model of private ownership. On March 8, 1848, Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III) further divided his personal holdings into lands he would retain as private holdings and parcels he would give to the government. This act paved the way for government land sales to foreigners. With the exception of land sales offered by the Kingdom in 1845 at Makawao and at Waialua, on O'ahu, the legislature granted resident aliens the right to acquire fee simple land rights in 1850 (Moffat and Fitzpatrick 1995:41-51).

During this time, Land Commission Awards were granted for approximately sixteen tracts of land in the *ahupua'a* of Hāmākua Poko. Located primarily along the Māliko and Kailua Gulches, the awards gave resident native Hawaiians title to lands claimed for their homes, pasture or farming (Waihona 'Aina 2002).

Land owners within the *ahupua'a* of Hāmākua Poko utilized most of the lands in the lower elevations for sugar, cleared land for ranching throughout Makawao, and developed the upper elevations for watershed. True commercial cultivation of sugar throughout Pā'ia was initiated by Samuel T. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin in the 1870's, when the first large-scale ditch system to bring water from East Maui to the relatively arid area of Hāmākua Poko was developed (Dean 1950). The hillsides above Makawao became home to the *paniolo,* or Hawaiian cowboy, as cattle ranged across the lands of the Haleakala Ranch (von Tempski 1940). Ambitious projects to develop the water resources for a growing upcountry population led to the construction of reservoirs at the very highest reaches of the *ahupua'a* (Stearns and MacDonald 1942).

Reverend Jonathan Smith Green became an independent pastor for the American Missionary Association, having resigned from service with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Hawai'i. He moved to Makawao with his wife in 1842, first establishing a church for Hawaiians at Makawao (the Po'okela Independent Church), at the invitation of a district chief named Kiha (Green 1948). The land and material for the church were donated by Kamehameha III. In 1845, when the Kingdom of Hawai'i announced that 1,000 acres of land in Makawao would be made available for fee simple purchase. Jonathan Green became an agent for the Kingdom and collected monies due the government. Each parcel was registered as a Land Grant, and was not listed in the Indices of Land Commission Awards, a process which began later in 1848 (Donham 1990).

Although two missionaries (Richard Armstrong and Amos Cooke) established the Haiku Sugar Company in 1858, its commercial success was due to a second-generation missionary descendant, Henry Perrine Baldwin. In 1877, Baldwin constructed a sugar mill, just west of the

Māliko Gulch, named the Hamakuapoko Mill (**Figure 9**), a structure which was placed on the U.S. Historic American Building Survey Register in 1966 (HABS No. HI-44).

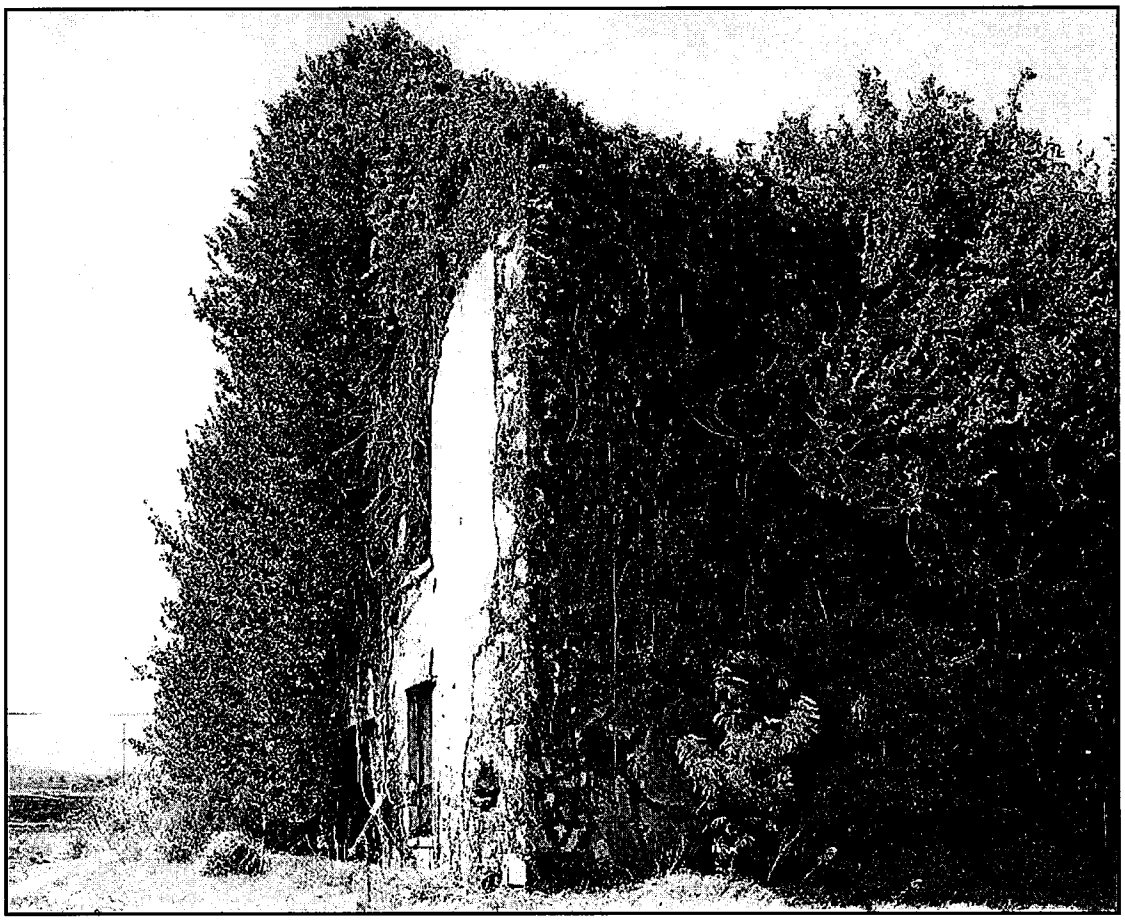


Figure 9. Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photo of the Hamakuapoko Mill Ruins (Library of Congress, accessed in 2011), photographed in 1966.

The East Maui Plantation was set up in 1850 by Dr. Robert W. Wood in partnership with Ambrose H. Spencer. Together, they cultivated 500 acres of land in Kaluanui. In 1852, their mill at Kaluanui became the first to use centrifugals to separate sugar from molasses in the sugar manufacturing process (Dorrance 2000). This plantation was acquired by the Haiku Sugar Company in 1886, whereupon the small Kaluanui mill (the ruins of which can still be seen on the grounds of the Hui No'eau Visual Arts Center) was closed (Sanford 2008).

A "foreign" church, which conducted services in English, was built in 1861 near the site of the present Makawao Cemetery. This church was later taken down, but the small cemetery holding many departed members of the most prominent families of Hāmākua Poko remains today. The congregation rebuilt the church in 1889, known today as the Makawao Union Church, at a different site, located some two and a half miles north of the Makawao Cemetery (**Figure 10**). The present stone Makawao Union Church, designed by the prominent architect Charles William Dickey, was actually the second "new" Makawao Union Church, completed in 1917.

The first "new" Makawao Union Church was a wooden structure, with a high peaked roof and an integrated bell tower.

In 1860, Reverend Claudius Buchanan Andrews moved to Makawao in search of a better climate for his wife's health. In 1861 he purchased a piece of land above Makawao village where he founded the East Maui Female Seminary, just uphill from the Po'okela Independent Church. The school was dedicated to the education of Hawaiian women, with a course of studies which included home economics and music. Borrowing $3000, which he added to the $1000 he had received from his father for emergencies, Andrews built the house that became the school (Andrews 1866). Attendance grew to 70 women (Beyer 2003).

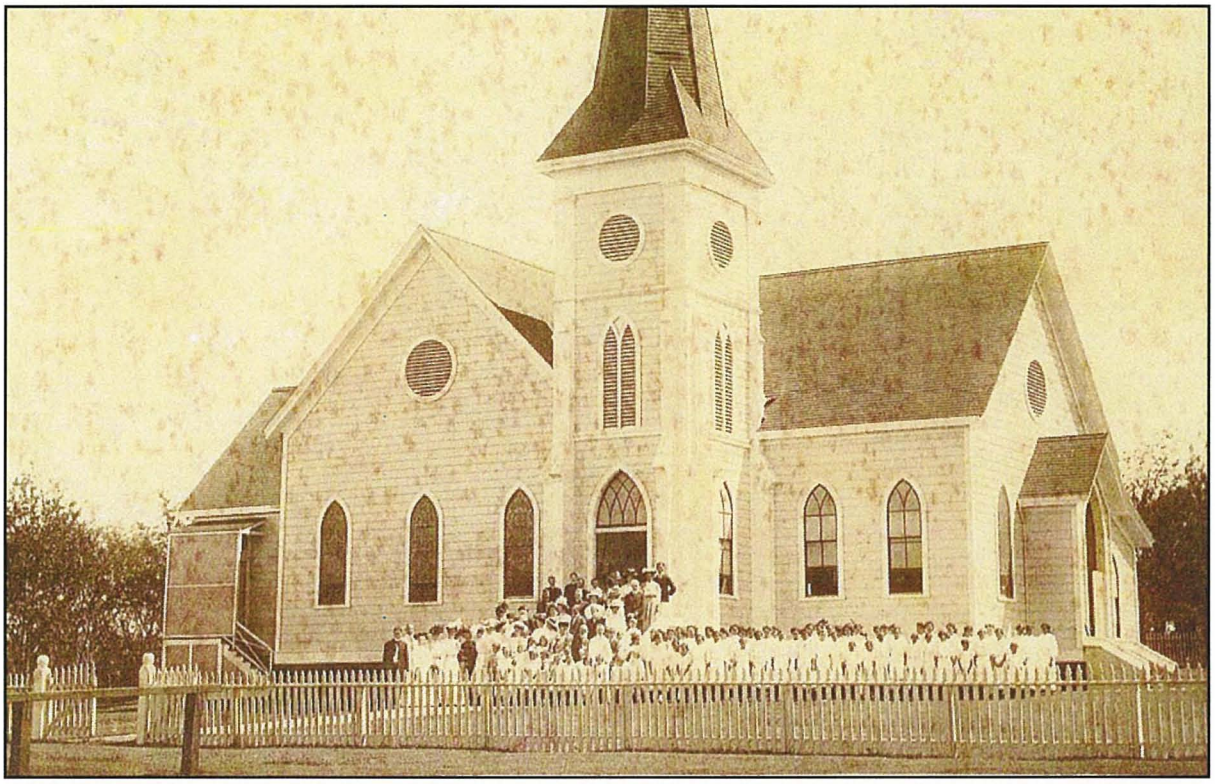


Figure 10. The Makawao Union Church, circa 1909, which had been constructed on top of the foundation of Henry Perrine Baldwin's first sugar mill, located at Paliuli. This church was replaced in 1917 with the present-day Gothic-style Makawao Union Church constructed of basalt veneer over reinforced concrete (Photo courtesy Ms. Mary Cameron Sanford).

In 1864, the name of the East Maui Female Seminary was changed to the Mauna'olu Seminary. In 1869, the school building burned down. Donations and materials for a new two-story building were collected across Maui, and the school reopened in 1871 as a special project of the Henry P. Baldwin family (Turner 1929). Additions to the buildings and aid from both the government and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions led to the enrollment climbing to 100 (Beyer 2003). Following a second fire in 1898, the school was moved to 'Sunnyside', a region located about three miles north of Makawao. The original

administration building, constructed in 1900, is the present site of the Hawai'i Job Corps Center, located on Baldwin Avenue.

2.2.3 The Early 20th Century (1900-1945)

By 1900, the largest landowner of the upper Pā'ia region was the Haiku Sugar Company. In 1897, the Haiku Sugar Company and the Paia Plantation had become business partners of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd. Their company stores offered goods to the population of the plantation towns from Hāmākua Poko to Huelo. Between a huge influx of immigrant workers in 1909, and the burning of village areas in Pā'ia and Kahului to control an outbreak of smallpox in 1910, changes to the plantation "Camp" system were felt in every agricultural region of Maui.

The tiny township of Makawao was expanding, and Chinese-owned businesses began to mingle with those run by the plantations. Lumber was harvested in the lands of Ka'ili'ili, a dairy was started in Pukalani, and polo, "the sport of kings", became an important fixture of "upcountry" life (Bartholomew and Bailey 1994). The plantation workforce continued to expand until 1917, when the United States declared war on Germany, and the accompanying draft temporarily depleted the labor pool. By 1919, postwar requirements for sugar had driven the price to $471.40 per ton, an all-time high (Burns 1991).

In the mid-1910's, the Libby, McNeill, and Libby Company constructed a pineapple cannery complex just outside of Ha'ikū, in Pa'uwela. Construction of the Pa'uwela facility included a garage located in Ku'iaha, and the establishment of larger laborer camps in Ha'ikū, Pa'uwela, and Makawao. Water was supplied to the cannery by way of the Wailoa Ditch (Stearns 1942). The canneries were bolstered by the construction of a 250-foot tall bridge spanning the 780-foot wide Māliko Gulch in 1913. This bridge allowed the Kahului Railroad Company to construct its easternmost terminus at Ha'ikū, and transport fresh pineapple directly to the wharves at Kahului. The Haiku Fruit and Packing Company operated a cannery in Ha'ikū, an enterprise started by brothers Henry Perrine and Dwight David Baldwin in 1903, which prospered greatly with the construction of the railroad over the Māliko and Ku'iaha Gulches (Dean 1950).

The cultivation of new fields demanded new sources of irrigation water. The commercial agricultural lands of Hāmākua Poko were irrigated by ditches maintained by East Maui Irrigation Company, and augmented with water supplied by pumping stations constructed by each individual plantation. Ownership of the upper Hamakua Ditch, the Kauhikoa and Keahua Ditches, as well as the Keahua Ditch extension all vested with the Maui Agricultural Company. The expansion of Pā'ia Town as a major commercial center occurred as both pineapple cultivation in Pa'uwela and sugar cultivation in the central isthmus accelerated.

Private entrepreneurs in lower Pā'ia opened food markets, restaurants, bars, service stations, hardware stores, hotels and theatres at the intersection of the government belt road to Ha'ikū and the road leading to Makawao. In 1913, the monthly magazine "*Paradise of the Pacific*" published a five-page article extolling the pleasures of a motor-car journey through Hāmākua Poko and horseback rides to the summit of Haleakalā. The author, V. L. Stevenson, pointed out that, "Mauka – or, 'toward the mountain' – [from Māliko] is an old village of Pauwela. The old-time Hawaiian may be seen there, and many the story of the days of long ago are to be heard.

The cottages cluster among mango and alligator pear trees, and the flowers seem to bloom all the time" (Stevenson 1913).

As the plantation villages of Upper Pā'ia grew, so did the need for religious sanctuaries. In 1927, the Holy Rosary Catholic Church was constructed on property located directly south of the Pā'ia Elementary School, on the opposite side of Baldwin Avenue (**Figure 11**). In 1936, the church opened a school, which was attended by approximately 500 students who had previously attended Pā'ia Elementary School.

2.2.4 World War II (1941-1945)

In the months leading up to December, 1941, detachments from the 298^{h} Infantry Brigade of the Hawaiian National Guard had been assigned to patrol duty on the Island of Maui. Following the events of December 7th, they were replaced by a detachment of the 27th Infantry Division, U.S. Army National Guard: assigned to combat duty in the Territory of Hawai'i. Defensive positions were placed along the shorelines and ammunition depots were established across the upcountry regions of Ha'ikū, Makawao and Kula, as well as inland areas of Kahului.

The 27th Infantry Division was soon reinforced by detachments of the 40th Infantry Division (Your Victory 1947). When the 27th and 40th Infantry were reorganized and sent to into combat, they were replaced by detachments from the 33rd Infantry Division (Infantry Journal 1948), who were, in turn, replaced in April 1944 by the 98th Infantry Division. In August 1945, the 98th Infantry Division left Maui for occupation duty in the Japanese home islands.

In similar succession, U.S. Navy Construction Battalions ("Seabees") were assigned to military construction projects across the island of Maui. In Maui's upcountry region, the 39th, 48th, 127th and 142nd C.B.'s constructed "Camp Maui" which housed over 15,000 men of the U.S. Marine Corps 4th Marine Division. SeaBees also constructed Naval Air Station Puunene, Naval Air Station Kahului, and training areas, depots and roads used by the vast numbers of soldiers and sailors who would temporarily call Maui "home" during World War II (Turner 1946).

During training periods for the U.S. Navy invasions of the islands of Saipan and Iwo Jima, trucks ferrying 4th Marine Division soldiers to and from their amphibious assault rehearsal areas made up virtually all of the Maui island traffic. At the end of WWII, over 15,000 men of the 4th Marine Division left Camp Maui at Kauhikoa Hill and were transported from the Kahului Harbor to San Diego by aircraft carrier (*Maui News* 10-10-45 1:8).

2.2.5 Postwar Land Use (1946–1956)

The Pā'ia region in the 1950's was characterized by modernization and consolidation. Following the end of World War II, trucks replaced railroads, and the largest landowners of the region, the Maui Agricultural Company and the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, merged their operations. As the large agricultural interests began to shift their emphasis toward the central isthmus, outlying plantation camps in Hāmākua Poko, specifically at Grove Ranch, Hāli'imaile, Kailua, Ha'ikū, Kāheka, Ka'ili'ili, Pukalani and Pa'uwela, began to empty. Subdivisions of new homes were developed in increments within the township of Kahului, and a

new regional shopping center; Maui's first, was also completed in increments, between 1951 and 1957 (*Maui News* 10-5-57 1).

2.2.6 Modern Era (1960–Present)

By 1966, the Kahului Railroad Company had suspended its operations in Hāmākua Poko entirely, and sold off the various right-of-ways that had been owned by the railroad (Burnett 1966). Pineapple canning operations in Ha'ikū and Pa'uwela were shifted to the larger cannery in Kahului. The Māliko Gulch and Kui'aha Gulch trestles were dismantled and agricultural businesses once related to the Ha'ikū region were moved either to the HC&S mill in Pā'ia and the HC&S mill in Pu'unēnē.

At the present time, the Pā'ia Elementary School is located in the Upper Pā'ia Historic District. This historic district was set up to include historic properties associated with commercial agriculture in Pā'ia, however, virtually all of the major structural components of the HC&S Company sugar mill in Pā'ia, the cornerstone of the historic district, have been dismantled. The remaining historic structures include the former Kahului Railroad Company passenger depot (operating as a retail store), the HC&S Company Pā'ia office (operated by the East Maui Irrigation Company), and the Holy Rosary Catholic Church (**Figure 11**), which currently maintains a "Saint Damien" garden on its grounds.

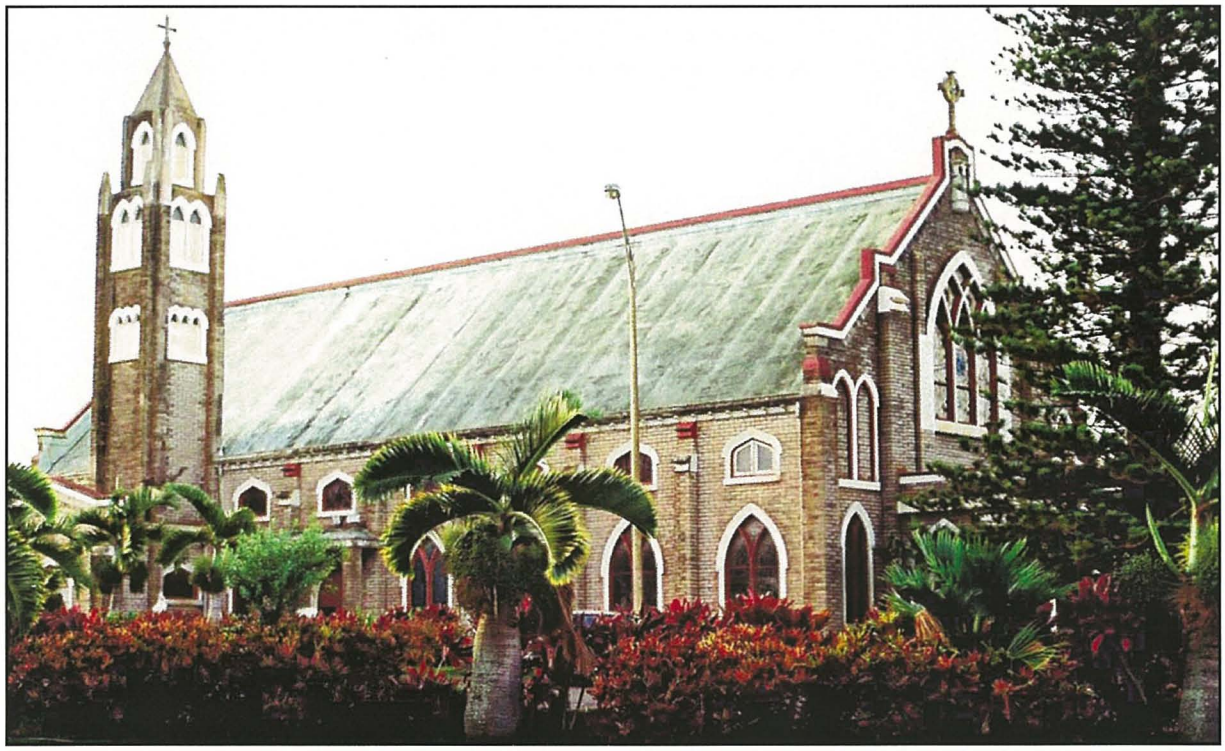


Figure 11. The Holy Rosary Catholic Church, a contributing structure of the Upper Pā'ia Historic District, dates to 1927. Portions of the sanctuary are dedicated to Saint Damien, a Catholic priest famous for his work at the Kalaupapa leprosy settlement on the island of Moloka'i.

Section 3 Summary

For over a century, Pā'ia Elementary School has served the community of Upper Pā'ia. For much of this time, commercial agriculture was the dominant employer in the region. As recently as forty-five years ago, transportation to other parts of Maui was accomplished by railroad. Both facilities and enrollment at Pā'ia Elementary School are presently one-fifth of what they once were seventy years ago. During the historical context of Pā'ia Elementary School, the English language became the standard language for public education in the Hawaiian islands, with Pā'ia Elementary School becoming the first school to adopt this system on Maui.

During its period of use, the school continues to serve the residents of Upper Pā'ia as an important historic property. During the first half of the twentieth century (1900-1950), the history of Pā'ia Elementary School is one of rapid population expansion, owing to the success of sugar during World War I and on through World War II. Thereafter, Pā'ia Elementary School reflects the history of an equally rapid contraction of the regional population, with agricultural jobs lost due to the post-Statehood economic shift to tourism.

The Upper Pā'ia Historic District contains a number of structures significant for their early use in education, industry and religion. These structures include the HC&S Company sugar mill in Pā'ia, originally built in 1880 and completely reconstructed in 1905, the Kahului Railroad Company freight and passenger depot that dates to 1890; the Holy Rosary Catholic Church, constructed in 1927; and the Pā'ia Elementary School, with the earliest existing structure dating to 1926.

Of the structures identified within the boundaries of Pā'ia Elementary School, those structures significant for their historic contributions are "Building A" (constructed in 1926) and "Building B" (constructed in 1930) (Moy 2000). In addition, other historic properties include the school flagpole with the associated WWII memorial plaque, the double-classroom presently converted as the school lunchroom, the double-classroom presently converted as the school library building, the present-day detached restroom building and the single-classroom presently converted as a teacher's workroom building. (The term "historic properties" is used in the State of Hawai'i to note traditional, cultural or historic sites and/or structures, including native Hawaiian temples (*heiau*) and burial sites, World War II sites, theaters, churches, schools, sugar mills and railroads).

The present-day custodial building appears as an early-1960 reconstruction of an original school structure which probably dated to the 1920's. The covered bus-stop structure appears to have been built in the early 1960's. A rock wall enclosure containing Japanese cemetery headstones is constructed on property adjacent to the Pā'ia Elementary School, and not within the property boundaries of the school (see Appendix A).

A former contributing structure, the cafeteria, constructed in 1936, burned down in 2005. An appropriation of $5,000,000 for a replacement cafeteria was approved in 2007 by the State legislature, with construction commencing in fiscal year 2011 (Hawai'i 2007).

Section 4 References Cited

Alexander, S. T. and H. P. Baldwin

1881 Indenture Made Between Samuel T. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin and the Board of Education of the Hawaiian Islands for that Piece of Land Situate in Kaheka, Hamakuapoko, Maui, Containing an Area Three-Quarters of an Acre. Alexander & Baldwin Inc. Manuscript. Paia Plantation Document # 12 (1) 17. Kahului, Hawai'i.

Andrews, Claudius B.

1866 Letter to Reverend L.H. Gulick, August 4, 1866. Children of the Mission Collection. Manuscript. Hawaiian Mission Children's Society. Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Ashdown, Inez

1970 *Ke Alaloa O Maui (The Broad Highway of Maui)*. Edited by I. Kama'aina Historians. Ace Printing Company, Wailuku.

Baldwin, H. P. and J. B. Atherton

1887 Deed from Haiku Sugar Company to the Board of Education, Kingdom of Hawaii, for That Certain Piece of Land Situate in Hamkuapoko, Maui Containing 0.965 Acres. Alexander & Baldwin Inc. Manuscript. Haiku Sugar Company Archive Document #72AA. Kahului, Hawai'i.

Bartholomew, Gail and Bren Bailey

1994 *Maui Remembers, A Local History*. Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Beckwith, Martha W.

1970 *Hawaiian Mythology*. University of Hawai'i Press. Honolulu, Hawai'i

Beyer, Carl Kalani

2003 Female Seminaries in America and Hawai'i During the 19th Century. *The Hawaiian Journal of History* 37.

Bowser, George.

1926 Modern Schools of Island. *Maui News* Vol 26 12-4-1926. Wailuku, Hawai'i.

Burnett, Charles "Buster"

1966 Disposition of Assets of the Kahului Railroad Company. *Personal Communication.*

Burns, Irma Gerner

1991 *Maui's Mittee and the General*. Ku Pa'a Incorporated, Honolulu.

Chang, Thelma

1991 *"I Can Never Forget," Men of the 100th/442nd.* SIGI Productions Inc., Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Collins, A. W.

1914 *Map of Sugar Plantation at Paia-Maui T.H. Owned by Maui Agricultural Co.* [map]. 1 Inch = 1000 Feet. Brought Up To Date 1938 by K. Tanimoto, Under Direction of J.H. Foss. Maui Agricultural Company. Pā'ia, Hawai'i On file at Cultural Surveys Hawaii Wailuku Office.

Damon, S. M. and J. Waterhouse

1908 Exchange Deed for All That Certain Lot Situate at Paia, Hamakuapoko, Maui, Containing an Area of 4.75 acres, Known as the Paia Public School Lot, to the Department of Public Instruction, Territory of Hawaii. Maui Agricultural Company Document Manuscript., No. Paia Plantation No. 59. Alexander & Baldwin Inc. Kahului, Hawai'i.

Dean, Arthur L.

1950 *Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., and the Predecessor Partnerships.* Advertiser Publishing Company, Honolulu, Hawai'i

Donham, Theresa K.

1990 *Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Site 50-50-10-2475, Piilani Residential Community - Phase I, Land of Waiohuli, Makawao District, Island of Maui, [TMK:2-2-02:Por.42].* Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc. Hilo, Hawai'i

Engledow, Jill

2001 *Exploring Historic Upcountry.* Small Town Series Maui. Watermark Publishing, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Folk, William II

1990 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 69-Acre Parcel, Kū'au, Maui (TMK: (2) 2-5-05: 021).* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. Kailua

Fornander, Abraham

1880 Origin and Migrations of the Polynesian Race, Vol. II. In *An Account of the Polynesian Race, Its Origins and Migrations* vol. II. Trubner & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.

1916 Legend of Wahanui. In *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-lore.* vol. IV. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai`i.

1917 *The Wager Made by Kakuhihewa Against Lonoikamakahiki.* Translated by T. G. Thrum. Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-Lore. Vol. IV-Part II. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawai`i.

1918 Legend of Pamano. In *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-lore*. vol. V. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai`i.

1919a Concerning Ancient Religious Ceremonies. In *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-lore*. vol. VI. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai`i.

1919b Legend of Hawaii-Loa. In *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-Lore*. vol. VI. Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai`i.

1919c Stories of the Legend of Laiekawai. In *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-lore*. vol. V. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai`i.

1920 Traditional Hawaiian History. In *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-lore*. vol. VI. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai`i.

Green, Laura C.

1948 Correspondence regarding Jonathan Smith Green. Mission Houses Museum. Manuscript. Makawao Archive/Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

Handy, E. S. Craighill, Elizabeth Green Handy and Mary Kawena Pukui

1991 *Native Planters In Old Hawaii, Their Life, Lore and Environment*. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 233. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawai`i.

Hart, Chris

2006 *Maui Island History: Lessons from the Past - A Guide to the Future*. Chris Hart & Partners, Inc. Wailuku, Hawai'i.

Hawai'i, State of

2007 *Department of Education Department Summary*. State of Hawai'i, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Hemenway, C. R. and J. P. Cooke

1937 Deed for that Certain Parcel of Land Situate at Paia, Hamakuapoko, Maui, Required by the Grantee for Addition to Paia School, Containing an Area of 0.947 Acre. Manuscript., No. Maui Agricultural Company Document 370. Alexander & Baldwin Inc. Kahului, Hawai'i.

Kalakaua, David and R. M. Daggett

1888 *The Legends and Myths of Hawaii, Fables and Folk-Lore of a Strange People*. Charles L. Webster & Co., New York.

Kamakau, Samuel Manaiakalani

1992 *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii.* Prepared for Kamehameha Schools. 1887 Makuakane Street, Honolulu. Kamehameha Schools Press. Honolulu, Hawai`i

Kennedy, Joseph
1990 *Archaeological Investigations at a Suspected Heiau Site, Located near Pukalani, , District of Kula, Island of Maui.* Archaeological Consultants of Hawaii, Inc. Haleiwa

Lindsey, L.
1988 New and Old Worlds Fuse When Hawaiian School Gets Learning System. *Technical Horizons in Education Journal* 16.

Loomis, Ilima.
2005 "Good Memories" Lost *Maui News* December 18, 2005. Wailuku, Hawai'i.

2008 Funds released for Paia Elementary cafeteria, kitchen. *Maui News* April 18, 2008. Wailuku, Hawai'i.

Mann, Melanie M., Douglas Borthwick and Hallett H. Hammatt
2003 *Cultural Impact Assessment for the Proposed Kahakapao Loop and Waihou Springs Trails, Hāmākua Poko Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Maui Island, TMK: 2-4-16:2, 2-4-15:2,3,4,6,12.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. Kailua, Hawai'i

Moffat, Riley Moore and Gary L. Fitzpatrick
1995 *Surveying the Mahele: Mapping the Hawaiian Land Revolution.* Palapala'āina. Editions Limited, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Moy, Tonia
2000 *Paia School.* National Park Service. Washington, D.C.

Murphy, Joseph A.
1966 Prices continue upward but sales are steady. In *Hawaii Business and Industry.* Vol. 12, No. 2. Hawaii Business Publishing Corp., Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Nellist, George F.
1925 *The Story of Hawaii and Its Builders.* Honolulu Star Bulletin, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Odo, Franklin
2004 *No sword to bury: Japanese Americans in Hawaii during World War II.* Temple University Press, Philadelphia.

Pu, Edwin
2009 Paia Elementary School. *Personal Communication.*

Pukui, Mary Kawena, Samuel H. Elbert and Esther T. Mookini

1974 *Place Names of Hawaii.* University of Hawai'i Press, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Rechtmen, Robert B. and Matthew R. Clark
2001 *An Archaeological Inventory Survey of TMK: (2) 2-6-005:007, 008, 009, Hāmākuapoko Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Island of Maui.* Rechtman Consulting. Kea'au

Richards, William, Lorrin Andrews and Jonathan Green
1829 *A Tour of Maui.* Edited by ABCFM. The Missionary Herald, Proceedings At Large of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions with a General View of Other Benevolent Operations. Crocker and Brewster, Boston.

Sanford, Mary Cameron
2008 History of Ethel and Harry Baldwin family homes at Kaluanui. *Personal Communication.*

Sato, Mikio
1993 Paia Elementary School activities during World War II. *Personal Communication.*

Stearns, Harold and Gordon MacDonald
1942 *Geology and Ground-Water Resources of the Island of Maui, Hawaii.* U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Honolulu.

Sterling, Elspeth P.
1998 *Sites of Maui.* Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Townsend, Henry Schuler, Edgar Wood, T. H. Gibson and W. G. Needham
1900 *Teachers in the Employ of the Department of Public Instruction, December 31, 1899 (Table 17)* Report of the Minister of Public Instruction to the President of the Republic of Hawaii. Hawaiian Gazette Company Print, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

von Tempski, Armine
1940 *Born in Paradise.* Duell, Sloan & Pierce, New York.

Waihona 'Aina
2002 Mahele Database. Waihona 'Aina Corporation. http://www.waihona.com/. (last accessed November 2009).

Walker, Winslow
1931 Archaeology of Maui. Manuscript. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Wall, Walter E.

1907 *Field Work, Island of Maui.* Report of the Surveyor to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. Hawaiian Gazette Company, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Waterhouse, J. and J. P. Cooke

1925 Deed for All That Certain Land Adjoining the Present Paia School Lot Situated at Paia, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, Containing an Area of 2.93 Acres. Maui Agricultural Company document Manuscript., No. Document 275. Alexander & Baldwin, Inc. Kahului, Hawai'i.

Waterhouse, J. and Jas. F. Morgan

1938 Deed for Paia School Lot Addition, All that Certain Parcel of Land, 1.374 Acres, Being Portion of Land of Hamakuapoko, Deeded to the Trustees of Oahu College by the Board of Education by Deed Dated January 30, 1860 and Recorded in Book 12, Pages 400-403, in the Bureau of Conveyances, Territorial Office building, Honolulu, Oahu. Maui Agricultural Company Manuscript., No. Document # 370(2). Alexander & Baldwin, Inc. Kahului, Hawai'i.

Whitney, Sheldon A., Dr.

1968 Po'okela Church 1843-1968, A Church History. The Po'okela Church, Olinda, Hawai'i.

Appendix A Additional Historic Properties

A portion of the Pā'ia Elementary School campus includes a traditional Japanese religious memorial, located north of the custodian storage cottage. According to an October 1, 2009 telephone interview conducted with Father Patrick Freitas, the memorial was constructed by a group of church and community volunteers in the mid-1980's, when a project to clean and expand the playground area at the school resulted in the discovery of five "discarded" Japanese grave markers (**Figure 12** through **Figure 16**). The memorial enclosure measures 8.4 meters square and consists of a low basalt cobble wall set in concrete. The wall completely encloses five stone markers, inset with Japanese writing. Two of the markers are of basalt, and the other three appear to be of imported stone. The accompanying Japanese translations were provided by volunteers associated with the Lahaina Restoration Foundation.

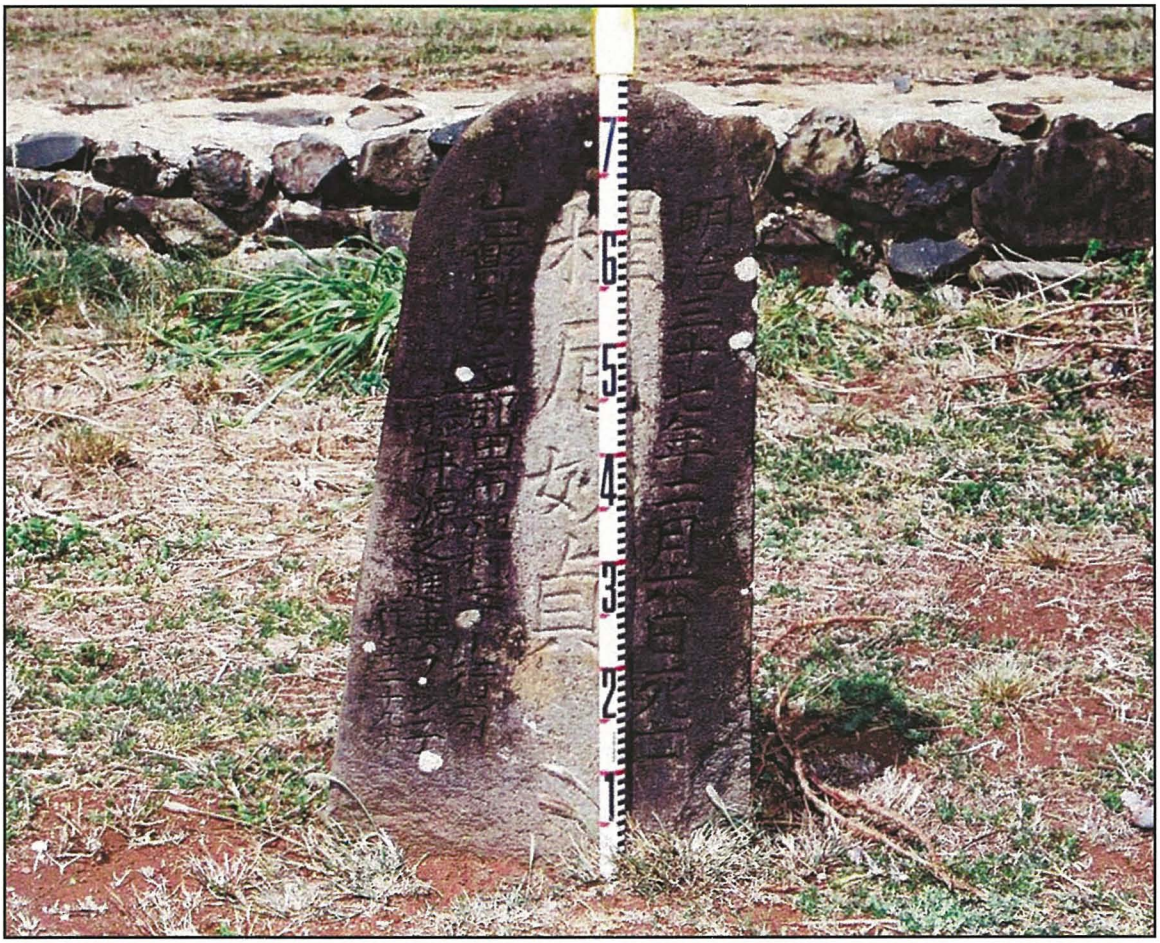


Figure 12. Marker No. 1 translation: "Kei ni Myotei" (honorable given surname) "Died Meiji Era 37 February 6." (February 6, 1904), "Namu Amida Butsu" (Buddhist prayer).

Figure 13. Marker No. 2: translation not possible.

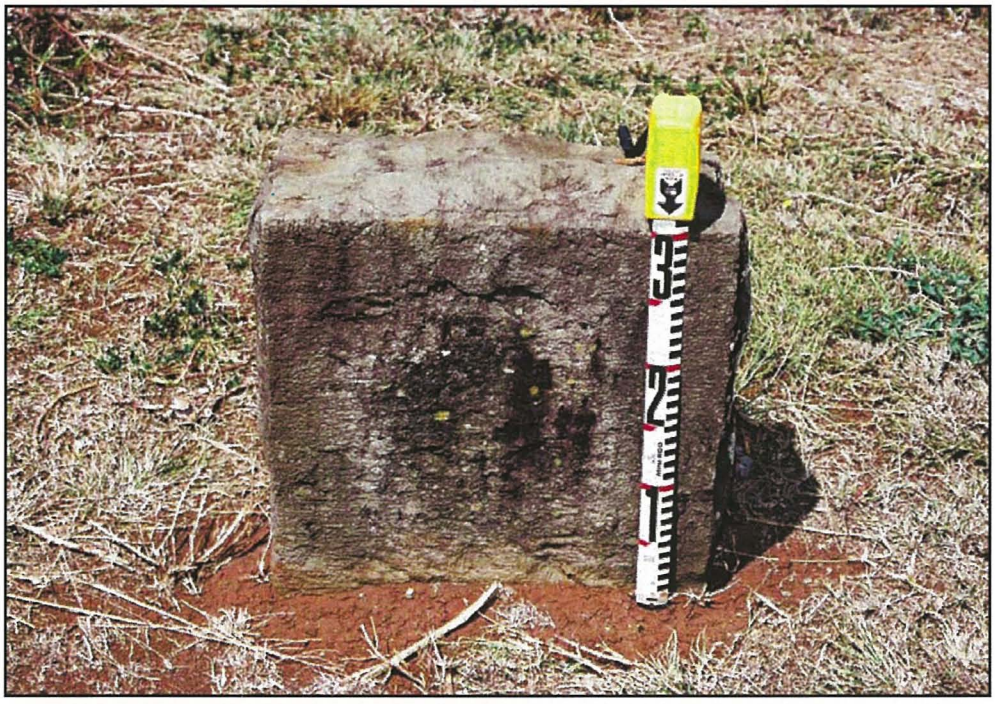


Figure 14. Marker No. 3: translation not possible.

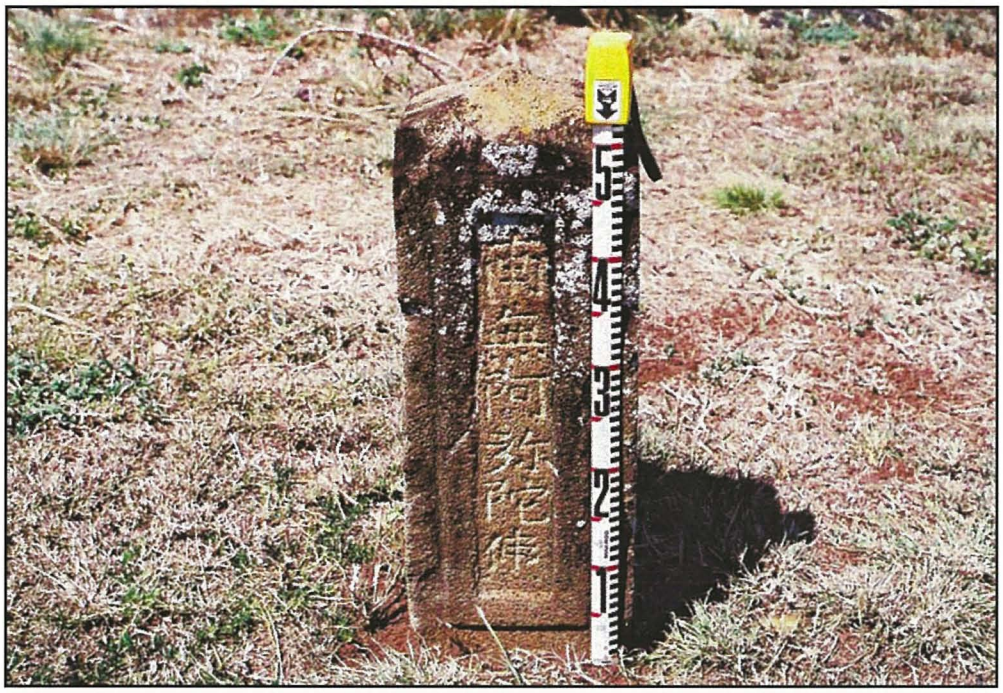


Figure 15. Marker No. 4 translation: "Kiura" (surname), "Yamaguchi ken, Tenshima ken" (Prefectures), and "Namu Amida Bustu" written in phonetic Kanji, "Na Mo E Mi Tuo Fo."

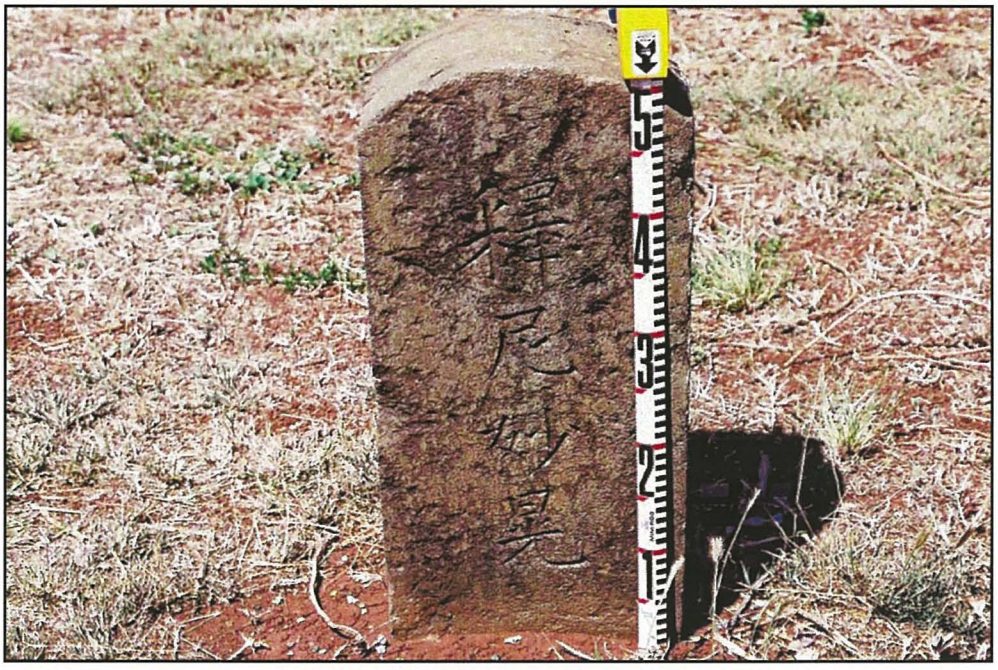


Figure 16. Marker No. 5 translation: (unreadable surname), "Fukuoka ken, Hachimei gun" (Prefectures), and prayer, "Namu Amida Butsu" written in standard Kanji characters.

EXHIBIT C

ZONING AND FLOOD CONFIRMATION FORM

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
Kalana Pakui Building
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Zoning Administration and
Enforcement Division (ZAED)
Telephone: (808) 270-7253
Facsimile: (808) 270-7634
E-mail: planning@mauicounty.gov

ZONING AND FLOOD CONFIRMATION FORM

APPLICANT INFORMATION *(To be completed by Applicant)*

APPLICANT NAME Gerald Park **TELEPHONE** (808) 625-9626

PROJECT NAME Paia Elementary School **E-MAIL** gpark@gpupbiz.com

ADDRESS/LOCATION 955 Baldwin Avenie **TAX MAP KEY** (2) 2-5-005:004

☐ Yes ☒ No Will this Zoning and Flood Confirmation Form be used with a Subdivision Application, including four (4) or more dwelling units on a parcel, but NOT including subdivisions listed and processed under the exceptions in Section 18.04.030(B), Maui County Code? **IF YES, LIST THE PROPOSED LAND USES BELOW:**

NOTE: 1) Use a separate Zoning and Flood Confirmation Form for each Tax Map Key (TMK) number.

2) If the above "Yes" box is checked AND if the zoning information for the subject property contains multiple State Land Use Districts, Community Plan Designations, or County Zoning, a signed and dated Land Use Designations (LUD) Map, prepared by a licensed surveyor showing all the various districts, designations, zonings, and any subdistricts, shall be submitted for review and approval.

3) If the above "Yes" box is checked AND if there are multiple State Land Use District designations, the applicant shall procure a District Boundary Interpretation from the State Land Use Commission.

FOR COUNTY USE ONLY *(To be completed by ZAED)*

ZONING INFORMATION

STATE LAND USE DISTRICT(S) AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

COMMUNITY PLAN DESIGNATION(S) P/QP PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC DISTRICT

COUNTY ZONING(S) INTERIM DISTRICT

OTHER DESIGNATION(S)

☐ Yes ☒ No See Additional Comments On Page Two

☐ Yes ☒ No See The Attached Land Use Designation Map

☐ Yes ☒ No SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA (SMA)

☐ Yes ☒ No PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

☐ Yes ☒ No PROJECT DISTRICT

FLOOD INFORMATION

FLOOD HAZARD AREA ZONE(S) X For Flood Zone AO, FLOOD DEPTH N/A

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION(S) N/A feet mean sea level, Local Tidal Datum.

*FLOODWAY ☐ Yes ☒ No *FLOOD DEVELOPMENT PERMIT REQUIRED ☐ Yes ☒ No

*For flood hazard area zones X or XS, a flood development permit would be required if any work is done in any drainage facility or stream area that would reduce the capacity of the drainage facility, river, or stream, or adversely affect downstream property.

*For subdivisions in ALL FLOOD HAZARD AREA ZONES (including zones X or XS) that involve streams, gulches, low areas, or any type of draingeway, a designation of the 100 year flood inundation limits or a drainage reserve may be required.

SUBDIVISION CONSISTENCY [*Section 18.04.030(D), Maui County Code*]

☒ N/A (Not Applicable) ☐ **The proposed land uses appear to be consistent _____ a unilateral agreement.

Except as permitted in Section 18.04.030(B) MCC, property containing any Interim Zoning shall NOT be subdivided.

Comments: _____

☐ **The proposed land uses appear to NOT be consistent.

Comments: _____

** All proposed subdivisions will be further reviewed during the subdivision application process to verify subdivision consistency, unilateral agreement requirements, and the conditions associated with a unilateral agreement.

REVIEWED & CONFIRMED BY:

_____ (Signature) 02.28.11 (Date)

For: AARON SHINMOTO, Planning Program Administrator, Zoning Administration and Enforcement Division