

The image shows a landscape with a large, conical stone structure (an ahu) in the foreground, built from dark, stacked stones. The structure is topped with some green plants and a brown object. The ground is dark and rocky, with some small plants. In the background, there is a road with a sign, and a large, rounded mound of earth or lava rock. The sky is blue with some white clouds.

Hawai'i Department of Transportation
Ahu Program Guide

HDOT Project Manager: Christopher A. Dacus

Acknowledgements:

Billy Fields of Fields Masonry, Kailua-Kona for assistance with ahu construction information and Kepa Maly of Kumu Pono Associates LLC for cultural history review.

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Hawaiian Cultural Advisory: Kumu Pono Associates LLC

On the Cover: Stone ahu along Saddle Road near Mauna Kea Access Road

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JONES ■ JONES

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SITE PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | URBAN DESIGN

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I ku ka makemake e
hele mai, hele no me
ka malo'elo'e.

*If the wish to come arises, walk firmly. If you wish to come
do not be hesitant, for you are welcome.*



Introduction

The Ahu Program

- The Program
- Benefits of the Program
- Who Can Participate?
- What's an Ahu?
- Responsibilities

History of the Ahupua'a System



The Ahu Program

The Program

The Ahu Program is a partnership between HDOT and local communities to guide the installation process of signs and/or stone ahu markers along ahupua'a boundaries on State roads. The installation of ahu markers through this program is a voluntary community effort towards recognizing the traditional geographic boundaries of our islands.

Benefits of the Program

- Acknowledge and re-establish traditional ahupua'a boundaries and the place names of Hawai'i.
- Promote public awareness and appreciation for Hawai'i's culture, wisdom and sustainable land management practices.
- Encourage mālama 'aina (taking care of the land).
- Make Hawai'i's roads local.
- Provide a framework for understanding the land, its contemporary and traditional cultures, and its ecological history.

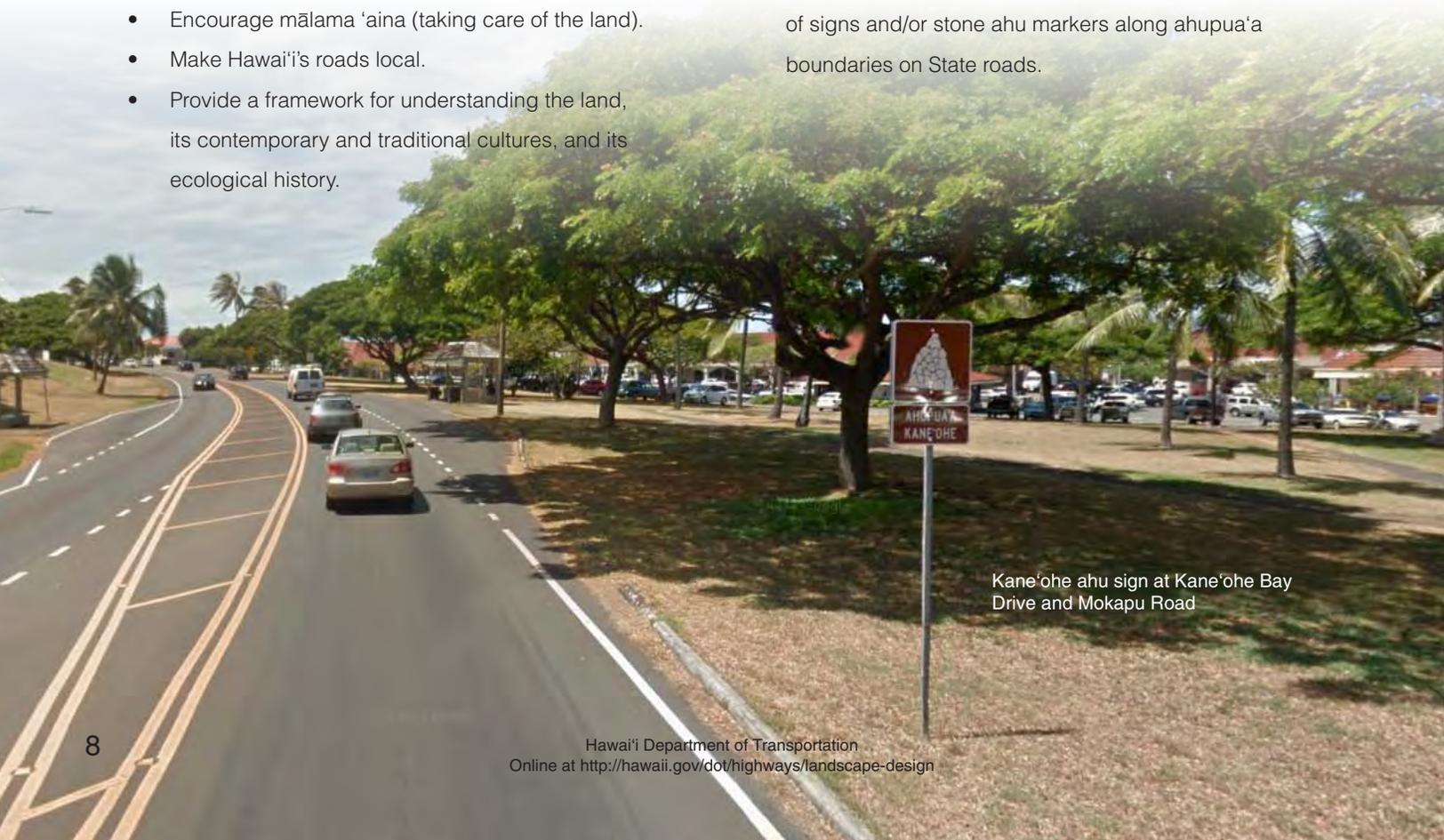
Who Can Participate?

- Must be a resident of the State of Hawai'i
- Must fulfill program roles and responsibilities

Any member of the public who is a resident of the State of Hawai'i can initiate the process to build an ahu along a state highway on Hawai'i, Kaua'i, Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i or O'ahu. Any individual or group that initiates the process must be willing and able to fulfill the roles and responsibilities of the *Community Partner*.

What's an Ahu?

An *ahu* is a piled stone marker. *Ahu* are used as culturally significant boundaries or shrines that are commonly built of stone, coral or local material. The Ahu Marker Program is a partnership between HDOT and local communities to guide the installation process of signs and/or stone ahu markers along ahupua'a boundaries on State roads.



Kane'ohē ahu sign at Kane'ohē Bay Drive and Mokapu Road

Responsibilities (*kuleana*)

Hawai'i Department of Transportation Responsibilities:

- Administer the program
- Provide reference resources for determining ahupua'a boundaries
- Review community submittals to meet safety and visibility standards
- Provide construction plans for building an ahu with step-by-step instructions
- Supply and install ahu signage (budget and labor permitting)

Community Partner Responsibilities:

- Initiate a formal request for an ahu
- Ensure community support through community outreach
- Submit site plan and community outreach documents for ahu signage installation
- Obtain funding and services for planning and construction
- Space permitting and community support, pursue a stone ahu in addition to the ahu sign
- Oversee construction of the ahu
- Maintain the ahu and provide a maintenance plan

Initial Steps

- A. Generate interest in having an ahu sign installed or building a stone ahu.
- B. Apply for the Ahu Program

Process

1. Administer Ahu Program
2. Provide references for determining ahupua'a boundaries
3. Provide sample location plans
4. Create location plans
5. Submit Adopt-A-Highway application
6. Submit Ahu Sign/Stone Marker Application
7. Review community submittals to meet safety and visibility standards
8. Document community support during outreach process
9. Space permitting and after receiving community support, pursue a stone ahu in addition to the ahu sign
10. Create stone ahu budget
11. Secure stone ahu funding
12. Secure stone ahu construction team
13. Provide sample stone ahu maintenance plan
14. Create maintenance plan
15. Provide construction plans and step-by-step instructions if proposed plan varies from HDOT stone ahu details
16. Supply and install ahupua'a boundary sign

Implementation

17. Application Approval
18. Construction
19. Ahu sign maintenance
20. Stone ahu maintenance



History of the Ahupua'a System

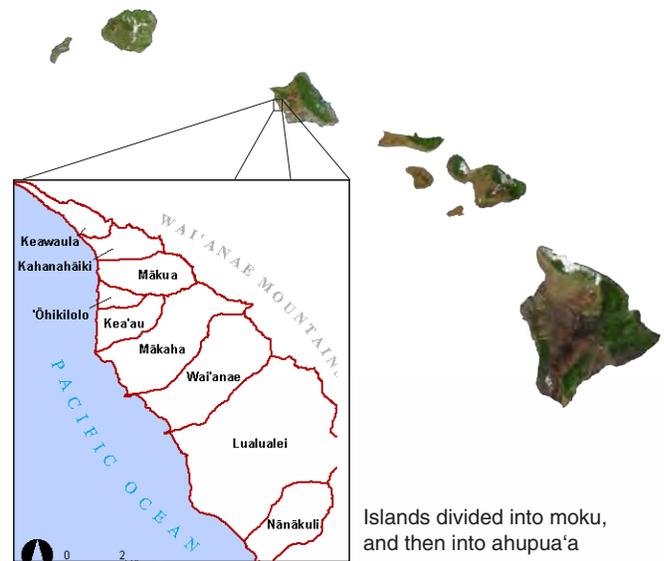
The concept of private property was unknown to ancient Hawaiians, but they did follow a complex system of land division. All land was controlled ultimately by the highest chief or king who held it in trust for the whole population. Who supervised these lands was designated by the king based on rank and standing. A whole island, or mokupuni, was divided in smaller parts, down to a basic unit belonging to a single family.

Each mokupuni was divided into several moku, the largest units within each island, usually wedge-shaped and running from the mountain crest to shore.

Each moku was divided into ahupua'a, narrower wedge-shaped land sections that again ran from the mountains to the sea. The size of the ahupua'a depended on the resources of the area with poorer agricultural regions split into larger ahupua'a to compensate for the relative lack of natural abundance. Each ahupua'a was ruled by an ali'i or local chief and administered by a konohiki.

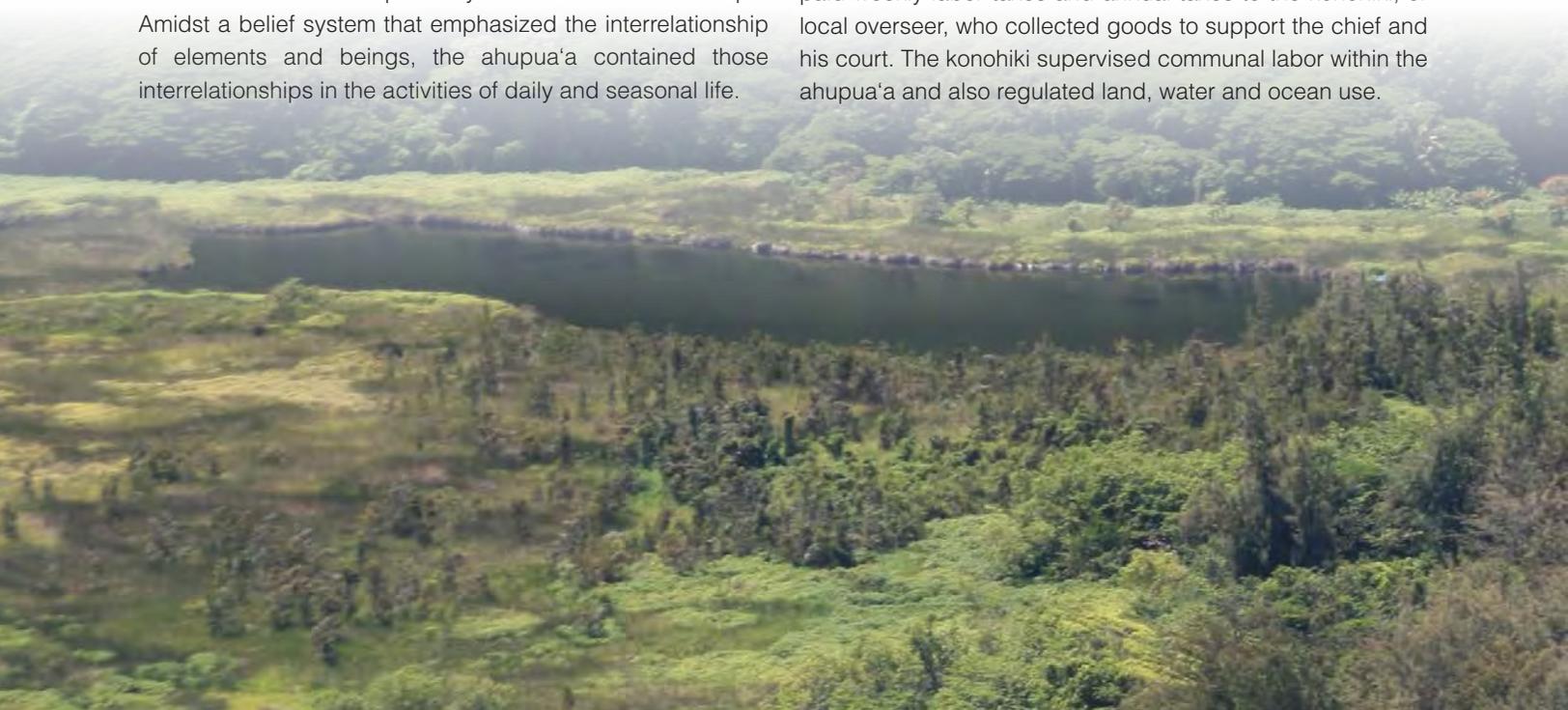
Within the ahupua'a, 'ili were smaller divisions that constituted the estate of the chief. Each 'ili could be formed of non-contiguous pieces called lele, or jumps. Mo'o were sections of the 'ili that were arable; usually these agricultural units did not extend to the sea. Smaller yet were the kuleana, or land tracts used by the common people for cultivation of crops. The size of kuleana, like the size of ahupua'a, depended on the natural fertility and abundance of the land.

The ancient ahupua'a, the basic self-sustaining unit, extended elements of Hawaiian spirituality into the natural landscape. Amidst a belief system that emphasized the interrelationship of elements and beings, the ahupua'a contained those interrelationships in the activities of daily and seasonal life.



Shaped by island geography, each ahupua'a was a wedge-shaped area of land running from the uplands to the sea, following the natural boundaries of the watershed. Each ahupua'a contained the resources the human community needed, from fish and salt, to fertile land for farming taro or sweet potato, to koa and other trees growing in upslope areas. Villagers from the coast traded fish for other foods or for wood to build canoes and houses. Specialized knowledge and resources peculiar to a small area were also shared among ahupua'a.

Although there was no private ownership of property, land tenure of the maka'ainana (commoners) was stable. They paid weekly labor taxes and annual taxes to the konohiki, or local overseer, who collected goods to support the chief and his court. The konohiki supervised communal labor within the ahupua'a and also regulated land, water and ocean use.





Typical stone ahu to mark ahupua'a boundaries



Ahu sign installed in Waihe'e ahupua'a

Stewardship of the land and its resources was formalized through the kapu system. The kapu (taboo) - administered and enforced by konohiki and kahuna, or priests - placed restrictions on fishing certain species during specific seasons, on gathering and replacing certain plants, and on many aspects of social interaction as well. In this way, the community maintained a sustainable lifestyle. Through sharing resources and constantly working within the rhythms of their natural environment, Hawaiians enjoyed abundance and a quality lifestyle with leisure time for recreation during the harvest season of the year. This lifestyle also encouraged a high level of artistic achievement. Many crafts, including Hawaiian kapa and featherwork, were the finest in the Pacific. Hawaiians devoted themselves to competitive sport and martial arts as well as expression through dance and chant, creating rich traditions that continue today.

Kamehameha's sons and grandsons continued to rule his unified kingdom in the decades following his death. Kamehameha III did much to codify Hawaii's traditions and laws along a Western model. The 1848 act, the Great Māhele, allowed private ownership of land for the first time. Lands historically controlled by the king and other ali'i were formally divided and commoners were given an opportunity to claim their traditional family (kuleana) lands. Due in part to different cultural notions of property, many claims were never established and foreigners were able to acquire large tracts of land.

Adapted from www.hawaiianhistory.org





'A'ohē hana nui
ke alu 'ia.

No task is too big when done together by all.



Process

Summary of Procedures

Step-By-Step Process

- Community Outreach
- Budget and Obtain Funding
- Finding a Suitable Location for Ahu and Signage
- Proposed Location Plans
- Construction Plans and Drawings
- Maintenance
- Application Paperwork
- Construction

Stone Ahu Location Guidelines

Stone Ahu Construction

Sample Stone Ahu Maintenance Plan

Summary of Procedures

The following steps are necessary before implementing an ahu sign (and stone ahu if desired):

- Generate community interest and support
- Document and demonstrate community support
- Demonstrate adequate funding if stone ahu is desired and space permits
- Submit Ahu Marker Program application
- Submit plans showing proposed ahu and/or sign location
- Submit stone ahu construction plans and drawings
- Submit community stone ahu maintenance plan

Once these items have been approved, installation will be scheduled. A maintenance plan must be implemented as well. The following pages elaborate on this process.



Step-By-Step Process

1. Community Outreach

The intent to implement an ahu sign (and stone ahu if desired) must be supported by local residents, businesses, and organizations. A chosen **Community Partner is required to initiate and oversee the process.**

The Community Partner:

- *Is responsible for raising awareness and building support for the Ahu Project by using outreach methods that are appropriate for the community.*
- *Is responsible for engaging local community members in the planning, design and ongoing maintenance of the ahu. Review by Hawaiian Civic Clubs and neighborhood boards is mandatory. Consider contacting local non-profit / 501(c)(3) organizations, Kamehameha Schools, corporate land owners, banks, shopping centers, etc. Also consider posting a local newspaper story or ad of chosen location.*
- *Is responsible for engaging local community members in the planning, design and ongoing maintenance of the ahu. Review by Hawaiian Civic Clubs and neighborhood boards is mandatory. Consider contacting local non-profit / 501(c)(3) organizations, Kamehameha Schools, corporate land owners, banks, shopping centers, etc. Also consider posting a local newspaper story or ad of chosen location.*
- ***Must document community outreach process and provide confirmation of community support by submitting Proof of Outreach form with application.***

Examples of outreach methods:

Mandatory outreach

- All neighborhood boards within ahupua'a
- All Hawaiian Civic Clubs within ahupua'a

Suggested outreach:

- Local newspaper story or ad showing ahu locations
- Public notices, meetings, workshops
- Mailings, handouts, and door-to-door surveys
- School projects, posters
- Online surveys, posting on community pages, emails, blogs, and using social media

2. Budget and Obtaining Funding

- *Ahu sign and installation is provided by HDOT, budget and labor permitting*
- *Stone ahu*
 - *Community responsible for fundraising*
 - *Construction costs will vary*
 - *Community Partner must develop a budget*

Ahu sign and installation is provided by HDOT, state budget and labor permitting. The cost of constructing the stone ahu will vary and will depend mostly on who builds the ahu and the type of materials used for construction. For example, if the Community decides to build the ahu with volunteer labor from within the community, construction costs will be less than if the community hires a contractor to build it.

The Community Partner is responsible for obtaining the funds that are necessary to design, build and maintain the stone ahu. Funding can come in the form of donations and contributions made by local residents and businesses and from small grants offered by state and county agencies. Fundraising events and drives can be sponsored by the Community Partner in association with civic clubs, schools, neighborhood boards, business organizations, and other groups. The Community Partner should create a budget showing anticipated construction costs for the ahu and provide confirmation that funding has been or will be secured from various sources.

Step-By-Step Process

3. Finding a Suitable Location for Ahu and Signage

- Community should contact the Hawaii State Archives or State Survey Office for the last ahupua'a map produced by the Hawaiian Kingdom.
- Community Partner must propose location consistent with last Hawaiian Kingdom map.
- See resources section for links to useful websites.

Community should contact the Hawai'i State Archives or State Survey Office for the last ahupua'a map produced by the Hawaiian Kingdom to determine where to locate their ahu. The Community Partner can use these maps, other sources, and the advice of community members to identify the location of ahupua'a boundaries and potential locations for the ahu and/or sign.

4. Proposed Location Plans

- Community Partner must create two (2) plans to be submitted with Ahu Program Application
 1. a preferred ahu and sign location plan
 2. an alternate ahu and sign location plan
- Included in this guide are roadside location guidelines and sample location plan
- Editable files will be at <http://hawaii.gov/dot/highways/landscape-design>

See page 19 for ahu marker location guidelines.

The Community Partner is responsible for preparing and submitting two plans: **one showing a preferred location** for the ahu and sign, and **one showing an alternate location** for the ahu and sign placement. HDOT will review the two plan alternatives and provide approval of the proposed ahu location.



5. Construction Plans and Drawings

- *Included in this guide are standard stone ahu construction drawings*
- *Community should strongly consider using the standard design*
- *A custom design requires HDOT and Hawaii Civic Club approval and may delay project*

Included in this guide are a set of standard construction drawings for various stone ahu designs. The plans show how the design of the stone ahu can be adapted to reflect the local community's character through the use of different materials and design details. The community should select a design and drawings from among the set provided by HDOT. The community can also develop their own design and drawings using the HDOT material for guidance, but this requires HDOT and Hawaiian Civic Club approval. Once the Community Partner has selected or developed a design and drawings for their stone ahu, HDOT will review the drawings submitted by the community to make sure they meet HDOT's construction standards and design requirements.

6. Maintenance

- *Included in this guide is a sample stone ahu maintenance plan*
- *The community is responsible for funding the maintenance of the stone ahu*

The community is responsible for maintaining the stone ahu. HDOT will maintain the ahupua'a sign. The Community Partner must develop a "Stone Ahu Maintenance Plan" that identifies parties responsible for maintaining the ahu, appropriate maintenance requirements, and procedures for repairing or replacing the stone ahu if it becomes damaged or deteriorated. The community will be responsible for securing the necessary resources (labor, equipment, materials, funding, etc.) to maintain and repair the stone ahu.

A maintenance plan should address the way the community plans to maintain the stone ahu installation. This should include regular maintenance plans as well as a plan that can be implemented in the event of some kind of damage to the project.



Step-By-Step Process

7. Application Paperwork

- *HDOT Ahu Program Application with Adopt-a-Highway Application*
- *Submit all required documentation with applications*

Fill out an application and submit a formal request. The Community Partner is responsible for making a formal request to HDOT by completing an Ahu Program Application, which includes an Adopt-a-Highway Application.

8. Construction

Once the Community Partner has received HDOT approval of the proposed ahu sign design and location, the Community will manage all facets of construction of the stone ahu including:

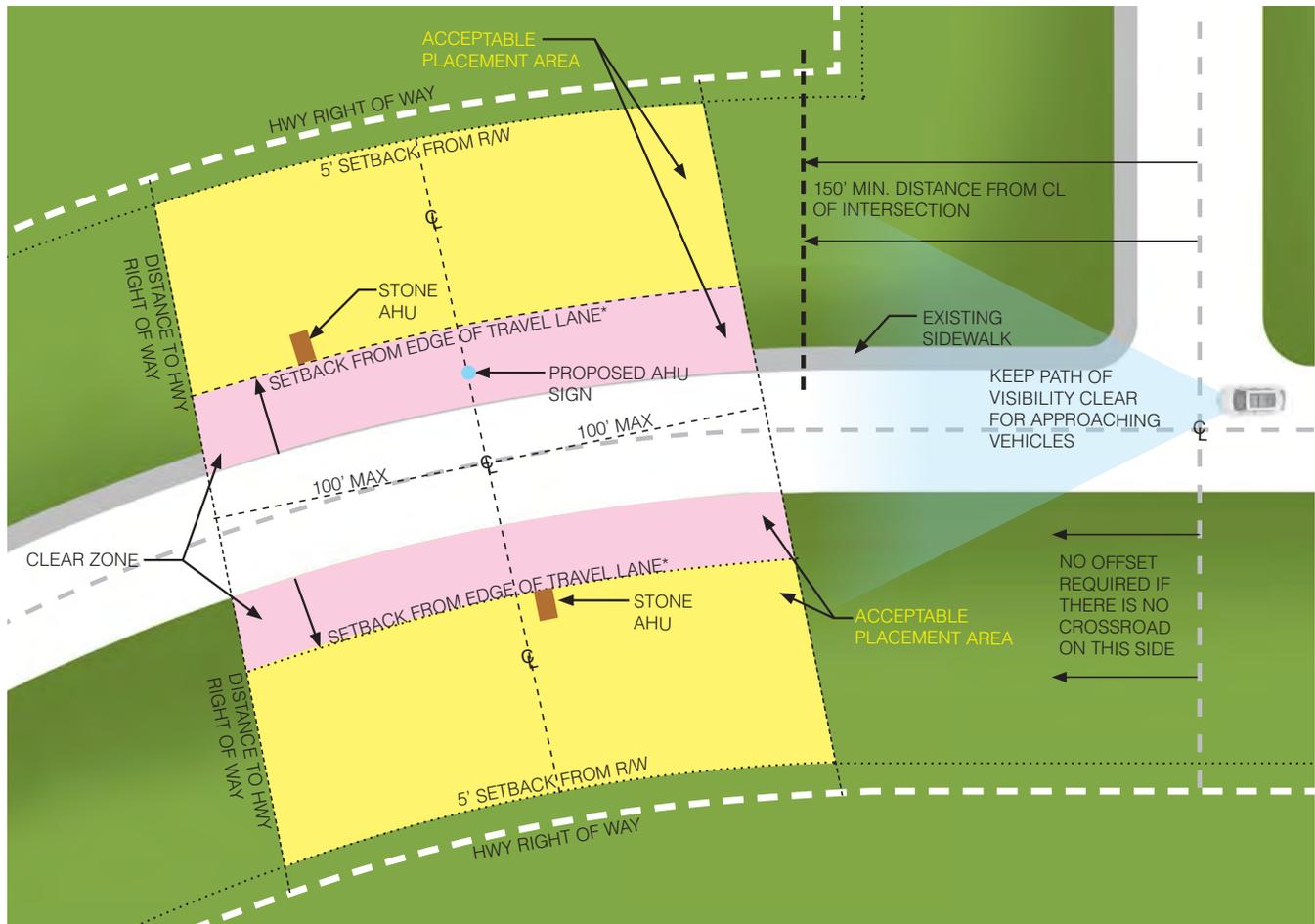
Ahu sign:

- Ahu sign must include appropriate Hawaiian diacriticals
- Work with HDOT to schedule a 4-hour window of time for installation of the sign
- Ensure adherence to safety requirements for roadside installation
- Community events celebrating sign installation should adhere to HDOT safety requirements

Stone ahu:

- Ensure adherence to proper stone ahu construction protocols before, during and after construction as outlined by HDOT
- Secure and maintain construction access to the site
- Follow HDOT approved drawings and guidelines for construction of the stone ahu.

Stone Ahu Location Guidelines



Plan view diagram

Location Guidelines

- Stone ahu must be located within 100 lineal feet of ahu sign (see diagram).
- Ahu shall not be placed in clear zone. Clear zone is generally 30' beyond edge of travel lane, subject to HDOT approval. Community is free to install stone ahu outside HDOT right-of-way with landowner's permission.
- Ahu shall be oriented lengthwise perpendicular to roadway. Place as close to roadway and ahu sign as possible, following setback guidelines.
- Provide 150' minimum distance from centerline of crossroads at intersections.

Notes:

1. Only one stone ahu and ahu sign is permitted per ahupua'a boundary. Six-lane roads or roads with medians may have an ahu sign on each side for ahupua'a entering and only one stone ahu for each boundary.
2. Ahu must be clearly visible from approaching vehicles in both directions. Consult local arborist and/or the Outdoor Circle if tree removal is desired.

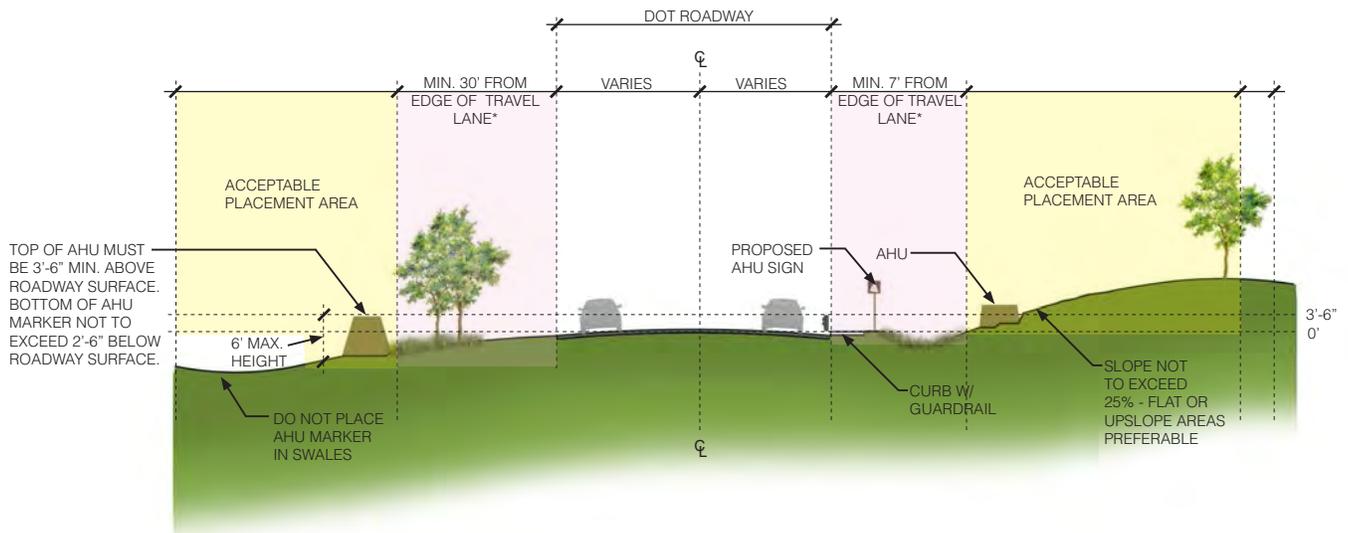
*Clear Zone Requirements:

For sections of roadway with curb, minimum setback from roadway is 7'.

For sections of roadway without curb, minimum setback from roadway is 30'.

In areas of 40 mph or greater, minimum setback from roadway is 30'.

Stone Ahu Location Guidelines



Roadway section diagram

Location Guidelines

- Ahu shall not be located in areas with slopes greater than 25%.
- Do not locate stone ahu in swales or areas where water collects.
- Top of ahu shall be at least 3'-6" above roadway surface. Bottom of ahu shall be no more than 2'-6" below roadway surface. Maximum ahu height not to exceed 6'.

Notes:

1. Only one stone ahu and one ahu sign permitted per ahupua'a boundary. Six-lane roads or roads with medians may have a sign on each side for ahupuaa entering and only one stone ahu for each boundary.
2. Ahu must be clearly visible from approaching vehicles in both directions. Consult local HDOT if tree removal is desired. Generally only invasive volunteer trees will be considered for removal.

*Clear Zone Requirements:

For sections of roadway with curb, minimum setback from roadway is 7'.

For sections of roadway without curb, minimum setback from roadway is 30'.

In areas of 40 mph or greater, minimum setback from roadway is 30'.

Stone Ahu Construction

A. Cultural Practice

It is important to consult local cultural practitioners in the community to ensure the proper local protocols are being observed. Obtain necessary permits and permission. Guidance from a local kupuna helps ensure that appropriate protocols are met when gathering stone and constructing the ahu. There are many chants specific to the act of building a wall or ahu with gathered stone. Chants are not universally appropriate to every area. Seek wisdom from within your community.

B. Gathering Stone

Gather stones from within the community's ahupua'a if possible. Ask a local kupuna to help guide the group when gathering stone for the purpose of building an ahu. The indiscriminate taking of stone is unacceptable. Do not take stones from kapu (forbidden) places.

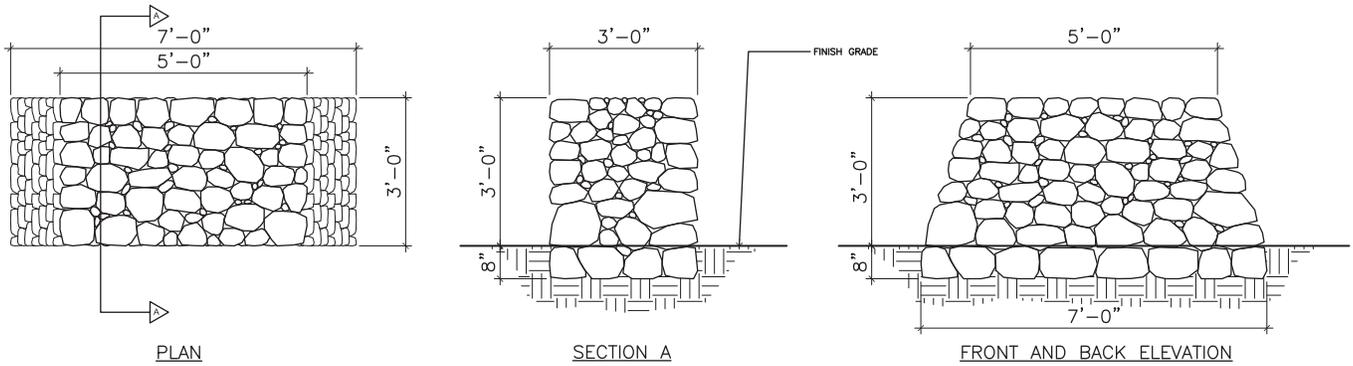


Stone Type Descriptions

- 'Ili stone:** small stones used to fill in space between larger stones to ensure a tighter fit, less than 5 lbs.
- Corner stone:** stone placed at corners of ahu frame, 30-60 lbs with square or round profile
- Layer stone:** majority of ahu stones with similar height which makes up "layers," 10-40 lbs with flat profile
- Perimeter stone:** stones placed on periphery of ahu frame, with most visibility; round or flat profile
- One-man stone:** large stone capable of being moved by one man, can be used as corner or perimeter stones



Construction detail drawings of an approved stone ahu



C. Preparing the Base

After completing the appropriate cultural protocols, excavate an area slightly larger than seven feet by three feet (7'x 3') to a depth of eight inches (8"). Add a two inch (2") layer of clean sand to the base area and grade the sand level. The sand will allow proper placement of base stones and compensate for uneven ground.



D. Constructing the Guide Frame

After preparing the base, construct the guide frame using 2"x4" lumber and nails. This frame should be carefully constructed to the correct angles and dimensions, since this will dictate the shape of the stone ahu. Stake the guide frame in place and then attach the upper and lower guide strings. The upper guide string should be placed 3' above the ground (3'-6" above the sand) and indicates the top of the ahu. See drawings on page 21 for ahu dimensions.



E. Placing Perimeter Stones

Place *one-man* stones at corners first, then along the base perimeter; stones ranging from 30-60 lbs. are preferable as corner and perimeter stones. *One-man* stones are large stones named after the amount of men it would take to move a single rock into position. Carefully select appropriate corner stones and follow the guide lines to maintain the geometry of the base. Use smaller stones, or *'ili* stones, to ensure a tight fit between larger stones.



F. Setting the Base Layer

After setting the base perimeter, use medium sized stones to fill in the base layer of the ahu. Each stone is to be carefully fit into place. Do not force a stone into a position where it does not fit. Rotate stones and try several different stones for each placement. The stones will place themselves. When necessary, use 'ili stone to ensure a proper fit between two larger stones. If no stone can be found to fit a difficult placement, a stone hammer can be used to reshape a stone.



G. Shaping Stone

In some instances it may be necessary to shape the stone to fit a specific location. Smaller stone pieces that result from shaping can be used as 'ili stones. This process requires practice. Someone who is comfortable using tools should perform this task. Always wear proper safety glasses when shaping stone.



H. Ensuring Solid Foundation

Completely fill in the first layer of stone before starting the second layer. The success of the entire structure depends on a solid foundation.



I. Continuing Layering Process

After completing the first layer of stone, carefully select and place the perimeter stones of the second layer. This layer will be very similar to the base layer, except more 'ili stones may be required to ensure a tight fit. Continue to use one-man stones for the perimeter; the corner stones are especially important. Layer stones should overlap. After the perimeter stones are in place, begin to fill in the middle of the second layer. Remember to rotate the stones and try several different stones for each placement in order to find the best fit. Repeat this step with each consecutive layer until the final height of the ahu is nearly reached.



J. Flattening the Top Layer

As the final height of the structure approaches, begin to select stones which will create a flat top. The final layer should be as flat as possible. This may require shaping some stones to form the flat shape.



K. Completed Ahu Structure

Plant Ti (*Cordyline fruticosa*) near completed ahu stone structure if possible.



E hana mua a pa‘a
ke kahua, mamua o
ke a‘o ana aku ia ha‘i.

Work first to make firm the foundation before teaching others.



Resources

[Contacts](#)

[Uhu Humu Pōhaku](#)

[Online](#)

Ahu sign along roadway in Kahalu'u, O'ahu

Contacts

Ahu Program Coordinator

DOT, Landscape Architect

(808) 692-8363 (O'ahu)

<http://hawaii.gov/dot/highways/landscape-design>

DOT, Highway Administration

O'ahu District

727 Kakoi Street

Honolulu, HI 96819

Contact Person: Pratt Kinimaka,
Engineering Program Manager

Phone: (808) 831-6703

FAX: (808) 831-6725

Kaua'i District

1720 Halekuana Street

Lihu'e, HI 96766

Contact Person: Ray McCormick,
District Engineer

Phone: (808) 241-3000

FAX: (808) 241-3011

Maui District

650 Palapala Drive

Kahului, HI 96732

Contact Person: Ferdinand Cajigal,
Engineering Program Manager

Phone: (808) 873-3538

FAX: (808) 873-3544

Hawai'i District

50 Maka'ala Street

Hilo, HI 96720

Contact Person: Sal Panem,
District Engineer

Phone: (808) 933-8866

FAX: (808) 933-8869

Miscellaneous

DLNR, Office of
Conservation and
Coastal Lands

(808) 587-0322

Local Neighborhood Boards
[http://www1.honolulu.gov/
nco/index.htm](http://www1.honolulu.gov/nco/index.htm)

DLNR, State Historic
Presevation Division
(808) 692-8015

Association of Hawaiian
Civic Clubs
<http://aohcc.org/>

Uhau Humu Pōhaku (dry stack stone masonry contractors)

Hui Ho'oniho

622 Wainaku Street

Hilo, HI 96720-2179

Fields Masonry

73-1368 Kahualani Pl Ste A

Kailua Kona, HI 96740

Phone: (808) 325-6136

Online

1. Highway Master Plan - <http://hawaii.gov/dot/highways/landscape-design>
2. [link to official ahupuaa boundaries \(provided by HDOT\)](#)
3. Groves, Melinda, "Rebuilding Our Past," http://apps.ksbe.edu/kaiwakiloumoku/makalii/feature-stores/rebuilding_our_past
4. Liza Simon, "Pa Pohaku," <http://www.hanahou.com/pages/magazine.asp?Action=DrawArticle&ArticleID=3&MagazineID=1&Page=1>



Ahu Program Application

Submit this form to the appropriate island office and send one copy to the HDOT landscape architect:

HDOT Kaua'i District Office

District Engineer
1720 Haleukana Street
Lihue, Kauai 96766

HDOT O'ahu District Office

District Engineer
727 Kakoi Street
Honolulu, HI 96819

HDOT Maui District Office

Engineering Program Manager
650 Palapala Drive
Kahului, Maui 96732

HDOT Hawai'i District Office

Engineering Program Manager
50 Maka'ala Street
Lihue, Kauai 96766

Send copy to:

State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation

Highways Division, Design Branch, Landscape Design
601 Kamokila Boulevard, Room 609
Kapolei, HI 96707

Applicant Contact Information

Name	
Street Address	
City Island ZIP Code	
Ahupua'a	
Primary Phone	
E-Mail Address	
Ahupua'a family is from	

Secondary Contact

Name	
Street Address	
City ZIP Code	
Home Phone	
Work Phone	
E-Mail Address	
Ahupua'a family is from	

Kupuna Contact

Name	
Street Address	
City ZIP Code	
Primary Phone	
E-Mail Address	

Ahu Maps and Proposal (Primary Location)

Please provide information for the proposed ahu and/or sign, including a detailed map that indicates specific locations.

1. **Choose one** Sign only Stone ahu and sign

2. Proposed ahu Location:

Insert a 6"x6" Google Maps™ image with a red square indicating specific stone ahu location and a red triangle indicating ahu sign location. Be sure to INCLUDE the MAP SCALE in lower left.

3. Preferred ahu installation date: _____

4. Include a short description of ahu location:

For proposed ahu sign: Explain why exact location was chosen and list references and kupuna names.

For proposed stone ahu: Include distances from edge of paved roadway, distance from ahu sign, nearby utilities or obstacles, posted speed limit, major constraints, etc.

Ahu Maps and Proposal (Alternate Location)

Please provide information for the proposed ahu and/or signs, including a detailed map that indicates specific locations.

1. **Choose one** Sign only Stone ahu and sign

2. Proposed ahu Location:

(insert a 6"x6" Google Maps™ image with a red dot indicating specific stone ahu location and a red triangle indicating ahu sign location. Be sure to INCLUDE the MAP SCALE in lower left.

3. Preferred alternate ahū installation date:

4. Include a short description of alternate ahū location:

For proposed ahū sign: Explain why exact location was chosen and list references and kupuna names.

For proposed stone ahū: Include distances from edge of paved roadway, distance from ahū sign, nearby utilities or obstacles, posted speed limit, major constraints, etc.

Community Involvement Process

Attach Hawaiian Civic Club and Neighborhood board meeting notes; both must mention your project. Summarize your community involvement process (i.e. community meetings with public notice, meetings with neighborhood boards, Native Hawaiian civic clubs, ahupua'a or homestead organizations):

[Empty text box for community involvement process summary]

Application Requirements Checklist

- Proposed ahu maps and location proposal with alternatives
- Meet with Local Hawaiian Civic Club(s)
- Meet with Local Neighborhood Board(s)
- Proof of Funding (attach to form)
- Maintenance Plan (attach to form)
- Proof of Community Outreach (examples include copies of newspaper notices, community meeting minutes with dates, discussion summaries, etc.)
- Submit local/regional Public Notice

Agreement and Signature

By submitting this application, I affirm that the facts set forth in it are true and complete. I understand that if I am accepted as a volunteer, any false statements, omissions, or other misrepresentations made by me on this application may result in my immediate dismissal.

Name (printed)	
Signature	
Date	

HDOT Equal Opportunity Policy

It is the policy of this organization to provide equal opportunities without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual preference, age, or disability.

Thank you for completing this application form and for your interest in volunteering with us.



Community Sign In

For use by applicant as proof of community outreach

Meeting Information

Topic of Meeting	
Date of Meeting	
Time of Meeting	
Location of Meeting	
Participating Organization(s)	
Ahupua'a Boundary Location(s)	

Applicant Contact Information

Name	
Street Address	
City Island ZIP Code	
Ahupua'a	
Primary Phone	
E-Mail Address	
Ahupua'a Family is From	

Community Members Participating

#	Name (Printed)	Address	Signature	Ahupua'a Family is From
1				
2				
3				
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Ahu Program Acceptance Form

For use by Hawai'i Department of Transportation

Applicant Contact Information

Name	
Street Address	
City Island ZIP Code	
Ahupua'a	
Primary Phone	
E-Mail Address	
Ahupua'a Family is From	

Requirements Received by HDOT

Has HDOT received all of the mandatory requirements from the applicant? (HDOT outreach form SLMP0001, HDOT budget form SLMP0002, etc.?)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Secure Funding | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit local/regional Public Notice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meet with Local Hawaiian Civic Club(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct Community Workshop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meet with Local Neighborhood Board(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit Maintenance Plan |

HDOT Acceptance

Have the following been approved by HDOT?

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Proposed Ahu Marker Location: | <input type="checkbox"/> Accepted | <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected | |
| Proposed Ahu Marker Alternate Location: | <input type="checkbox"/> Accepted | <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected | |
| Proposed Ahu Marker Installation Date: | <input type="checkbox"/> Accepted | <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected | Date Approved: _____ |
| Proposed Ahu Sign Location: | <input type="checkbox"/> Accepted | <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected | |
| Proposed Ahu Sign Alternate Location: | <input type="checkbox"/> Accepted | <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected | |
| Proposed Ahu Sign Installation Date: | <input type="checkbox"/> Accepted | <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected | Date Approved: _____ |

Reason for Rejection(s)

Why does the application fail to meet HDOT standards? Please address each rejection separately.

Requirements for Acceptance

What steps should be followed by the applicant to gain acceptance? Please address each rejection separately.

Contact Information for HDOT Reviewer

Who reviewed this form and who can be contacted for further discussion?

Name of contact (printed)	
Name of reviewer (printed)	
Signature of reviewer	
Date	

Contact Information for HDOT Landscape Architect

Who reviewed this form and who can be contacted for further discussion?

Name of contact (printed)	
Name of reviewer (printed)	
Signature of reviewer	
Date	

Equal Opportunity Policy

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Thank you for completing this application form and for your interest in volunteering with us.

Sample Stone Ahu Maintenance Plan

Community Partner: _____

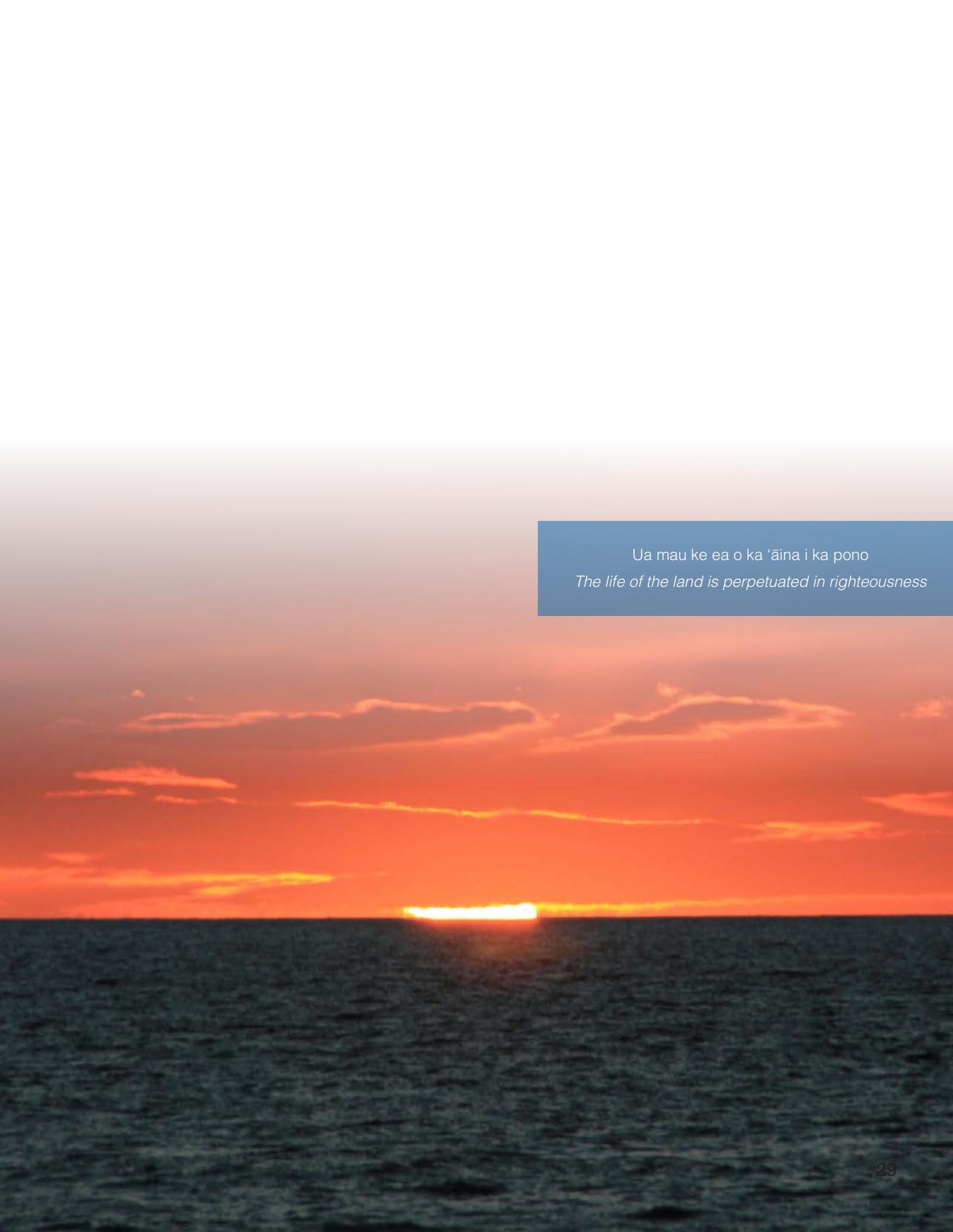
Ahupua'a: _____

The following shall be performed every month in order to maintain the cultural and structural integrity of the stone ahu and its surroundings:

1. Ensure all stones in ahu are well secured and verify the structural integrity of the stone ahu and its surroundings. Check stone ahu for damage after major weather events, e.g. heavy rain, earthquakes, or extreme winds.
2. Check for defaced stones with undesirable markings or graffiti; replace defaced stones.
3. Dispose of non-compostable and compostable offerings from ahu using appropriate cultural protocols.
4. Maintain clear visibility of stone ahu from highway; request tree removal if desired.
5. Weed area a minimum ten feet from edge of ahu and keep it clear of vines or volunteer plants that may obscure ahu.
6. Pick up and dispose of litter and debris in the vicinity of the ahu, from the highway to the area surrounding the ahu.

In case of damage, stones will be collected from the following sources to replace defaced or broken stones:

The following members of the community have agreed to regularly maintain the stone ahu as part of a routine maintenance plan.



Ua mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono
The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness