

JOHN WAIHEE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



'93 MAR 12 P 1:57

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPUTIES

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

MAR 11 1993

FILE NO.: HA-2607
DOC. NO.: 2369

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mr. Brian Choy, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control

FROM: Honorable John P. Keppeler, II, Acting Director
Department of Land and Natural Resources

Subject: Negative Declaration to Plant Native and Exotic Species of
Trees and Other Plants at Onomea Bay, South Hilo, Hawaii
(TMK: 2-7-10: por. 1)

The Department of Land and Natural Resources has reviewed the comments received during the 30-day public comment period which began on December 23, 1992. We have determined that this project will not have significant environmental effect and have issued a negative declaration. Please publish this notice in the OEQC Bulletin as soon as possible.

We have enclosed a completed OEQC Bulletin Publication Form and four copies of the final EA. Please contact Cathy Tilton of our Office of Conservation and Environmental Affairs at 587-0377, if you have any questions.

Enclosure

1993-04-08-HI-FEA-Onomea Bay Project to plant

APR - 8 1993

→ native and exotic species

FINAL

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

**CONSERVATION DISTRICT USE APPLICATION
REFORESTATION AND PLANT MAINTENANCE**

**Onomea, South Hilo, Hawaii
TMK: 2-7-10:portion of 01**

Applicant:

**Daniel J. Lutkenhouse, Trustee
Daniel J. Lutkenhouse Revocable Living Trust
248 Kahoa Road
Hilo, Hawaii 96720**

**For Submittal to:
State of Hawaii**

Department of Land and Natural Resources

March, 1993

HA-2607

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Identification of the Applicant

The applicant is Daniel J. Lutkenhouse, Trustee of the Daniel J. Lutkenhouse Revocable Living Trust, whose address is 248 Kahoa Road, Hilo, Hawaii 96720.

1.2 Project Summary

Applicant proposes to reforest the conservation district portion of his property, which had previously been cultivated in sugar cane. The reforestation will involve the planting and maintenance of trees and other plants to create a forest canopy or cover to beautify the existing open grassland area, and to create an environment which would promote the return of the forest ecosystems to the area. Also proposed is the control and/or removal of noxious plants as defined by Title 4, Subtitle 6, Chapter 68 of the State Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Rules within a gulch extending through the property, as recommended by the State Department of Agriculture. For purposes of this assessment, the action proposed by the applicant will be called either the "project" or the "proposed action".

1.3 Identification of Approving Agency

This environmental assessment is being submitted in conjunction with a Conservation District Use Application ("CDUA") which seeks approval of a permitted use within the Conservation District. The approving agency for this assessment is the State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources.

1.4 Agencies Consulted in Making Assessment

The following agencies were contacted for information used in preparing this assessment:

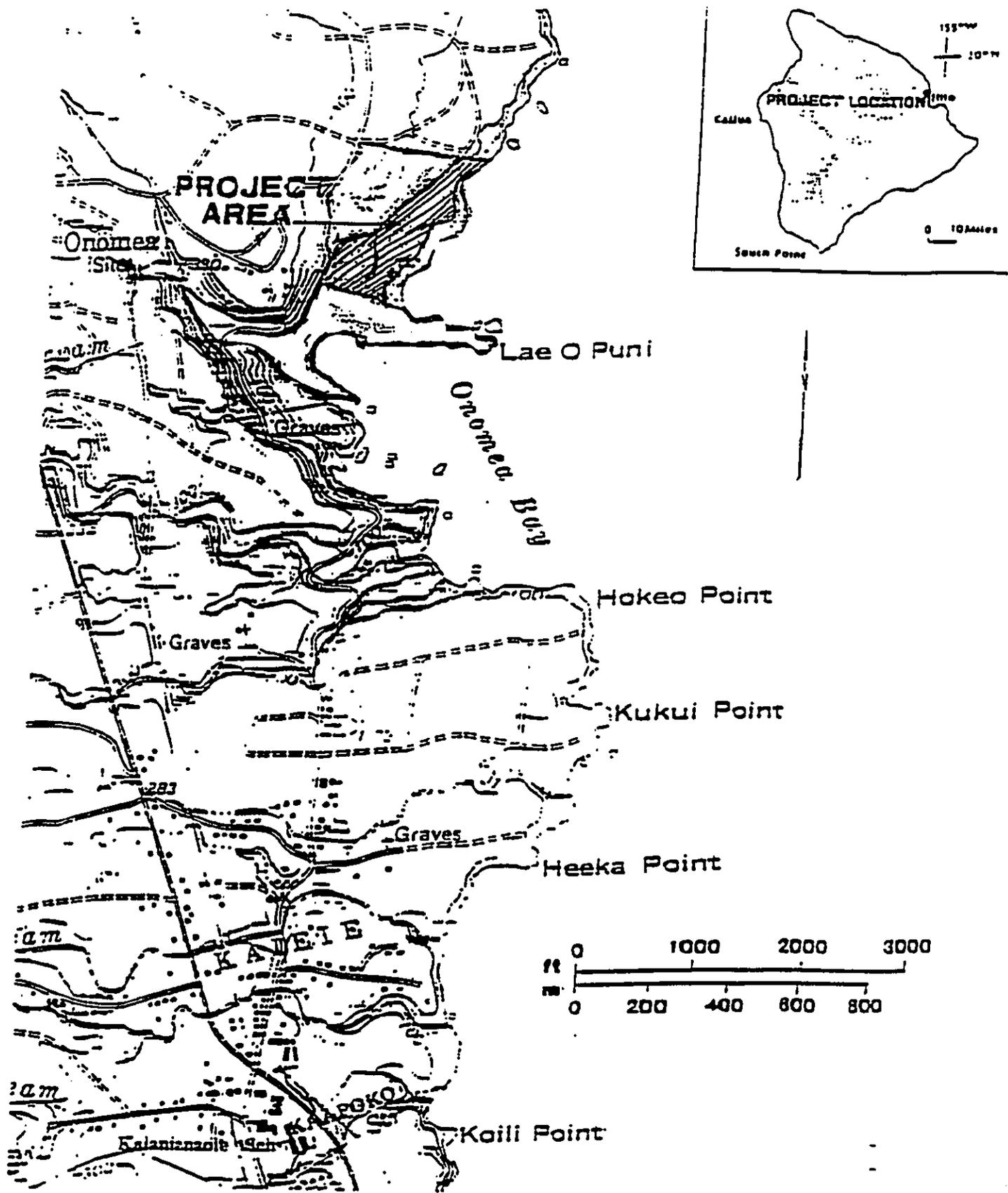
County of Hawaii Planning Department
State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources
State Department of Agriculture

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location

The project is situated along Onomea Bay, at Onomea, South Hilo, Hawaii. (See Figure 1). The property is designated by Tax Map Key 2-7-10:01 (See Figure 2).

An old cane haul road runs along the western or mauka boundary of the project area. The project area also abuts the Old Mamalahoa Highway, a County owned and maintained road. The project area extends makai to the shoreline cliffs.



LOCATION MAP
 TMK: 2-7-10:01
 FIGURE 1

2.2 Proposed Uses and Activities

The applicant is proposing to reforest the Conservation district portion of his property that was previously used for the cultivation of sugar cane (See Figure 3). The applicant intends to plant native and exotic species of trees and other plants within this area to create the forest canopy or cover to beautify the existing open grassland area, and to create an environment which would promote the return of the forest ecosystems to the area. The major benefit of the proposed reforestation or the growing of forest products, other than the aesthetic benefit, is to control the erosion that has been occurring along this coastal area of South Hilo.

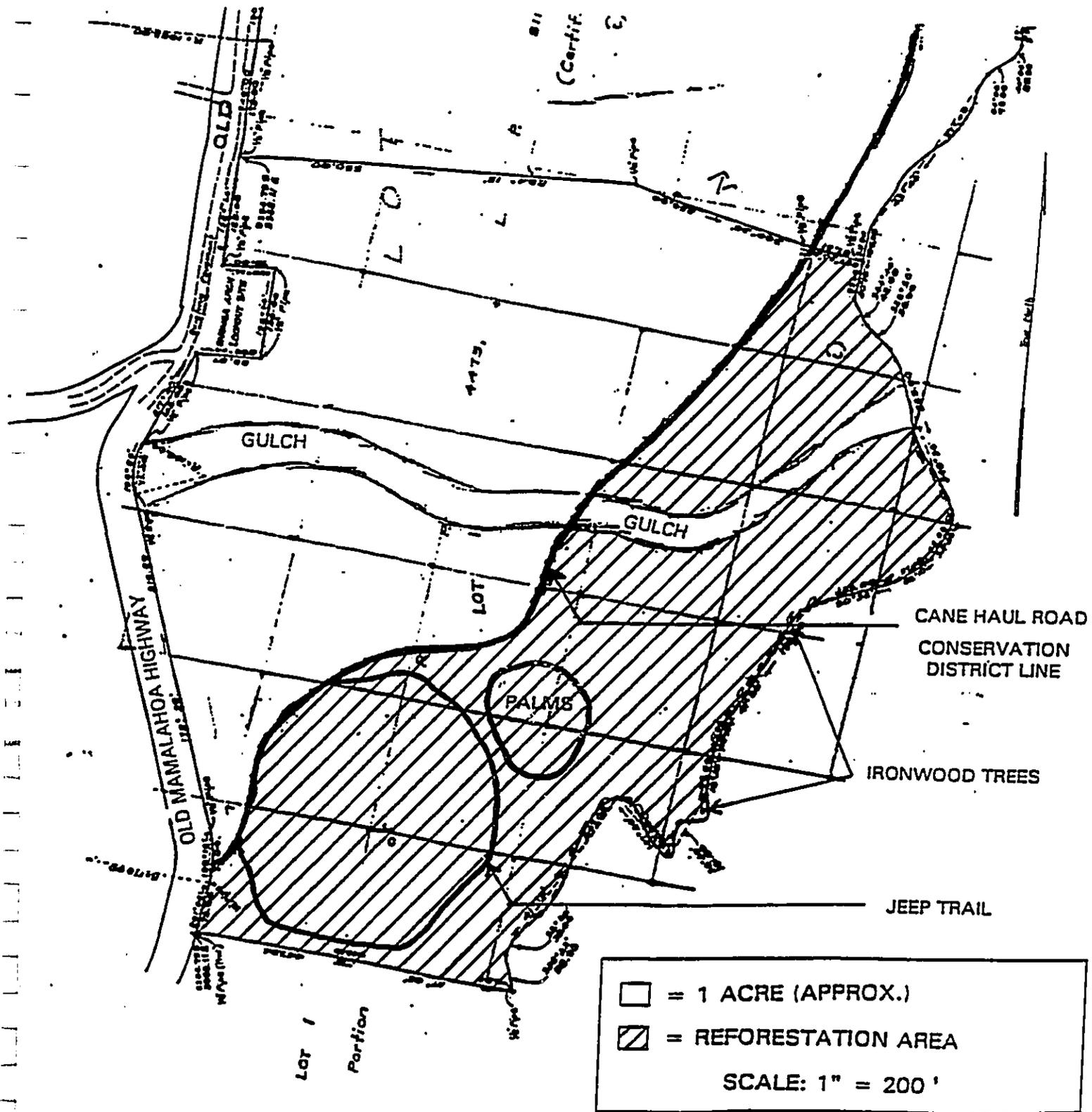
The area proposed for reforestation within the property is only the area previously cultivated in sugar cane. No activity is proposed within the gulch area that extends through the parcel, except as required to control or remove any noxious plants as defined by Title 4, Subtitle 6, Chapter 68 of the State Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Rules and as recommended by the State Department of Agriculture. The applicant does not have immediate plans to reforest the area immediately adjacent to the cliffs. The applicant will, however, obtain any required permits from the County of Hawaii for any planting within shoreline setback area or the 40-foot area immediately mauka of the shoreline cliffs.

The types of vegetation proposed to be planted include many varieties of native, Polynesian introduced and exotic plant species. A list of the names and quantities of species presently identified for planting is found in Appendix A. Additional species may be added to this list during the term of the reforestation project.

The applicant is working with the State Department of Agriculture, Plant Pest Control Branch and the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service to insure that the reforestation is done in a proper manner. He also intends to consult with the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, regarding this project. No identified noxious species will be planted as part of the reforestation; nor will any species with escapist tendencies that would be a threat to native forests.

The applicant intends to begin the reforestation program without any grubbing of the property. The trees and other plants will be planted by hand within the sugar cane, and the cane will be mowed while the plants mature. This proposed method of planting is intended to eliminate the potential of soil erosion that may otherwise occur in newly planted areas.

The applicant proposes to begin the reforestation program immediately upon receipt of the required permits from the State and the County. Because the reforestation of any area is a long term project, the proposed activity cannot be completed within the usual three year time frame provided by the Board of Land and Natural Resources for completion of projects within the Conservation district. The applicant is, therefore, requesting that the Board of Land and Natural Resources issue a permit to him that will provide him with five years to complete the required planting within the project area.



SITE PLAN
 TMK: 2-7-10:01
 Daniel J. Lutkenhouse, Trustee
 FIGURE 3

No commercial use is proposed for this area. Nor, is the applicant intending to harvest the forest products. The applicant is merely proposing to provide an additional forested area at Onomea Bay.

The reforestation or growing of forest products and the maintenance of the desired vegetation are permitted uses within the property under the Administrative Rules of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Sections 13-2-11(c)(4) 13-2-12(c)(4) and 13-2-13(c)(1).

2.3 Timetable for Development

The applicant anticipates that the reforestation program will begin immediately upon receipt of all required permits and will be completed within five years thereafter.

2.4 Applicant's Objectives and Need for the Project

The applicant has the following objectives with this project:

(a) To reforest property which had years before been cleared and cultivated by the sugar plantation and to change the habitat from an open grassland and weedland area to a woodland area;

(b) To beautify the area;

(c) To control the soil erosion that occurs along this coastal area of South Hilo.

There is a need for this project because the reforestation of this land will beautify the area and will control soil erosion.

3. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The alternative to the proposed action would be a no-action alternative. The applicant believes that this alternative is undesirable because it will prevent him from using his property for any productive use.

4. THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Physical Environment

The project site is approximately 10 acres out of a 29.59 acre parcel of abandoned sugar cane land (the "Property"). An unpaved cane haul road divides the Property into Conservation District land on the makai side of the road, and Agricultural District land on

the mauka side of the road. A jeep trail is also situated within the southern portion of the property.

The parcel slopes down to the ocean shoreline where it is bordered by steep cliffs. The elevations range between 200 feet along the mauka boundary at the Old Mamalahoa Highway, down to 80 feet at the shoreline cliffs. A gulch extends in a mauka to makai direction through the property.

4.1.2 Soils

The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey Report classifies the soils on the subject Property as being in the Hilo series (HoE). The Hilo series consists of well-drained silty loams. These soils formed in a series of volcanic ash layers that give them a banded appearance.

The HoE type, in a representative profile, contains a surface layer that is very strongly acid, and the subsoil is strongly acid to medium acid. This soil dehydrates irreversibly into fine gravel-size aggregates. The slopes for this soil type range between 20 to 35 percent. Runoff is medium and the erosion hazard is moderate.

4.1.3 Climate

The area in the vicinity of the project receives an average of 125 to 150 inches of rainfall annually. The mean annual temperature is approximately 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

4.1.4 Flooding and Tsunami Inundation

The United States Corps of Engineers Federal Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) does not include the project area. The U.S. Geological Survey Tsunami Inundation Map depicts the 100-year tsunami inundation line to extend inland at variable distances to the 20 to 30 foot elevation. Although there may be drainage problems within the gulch on the Property, there are no known drainage problems within the project area itself.

Probable Impact. The project area is situated 80 feet above sea level. Based on this fact, it is anticipated that there will not be any adverse impact from the threat of tsunamis on the Property. Since there are no known existing drainage problems within the project area it is anticipated that with a planned reforestation program using hand planting methods, there is not a likelihood of any adverse impacts from runoff generated by the project.

4.2 Flora and Fauna

The vegetation throughout most of the property consists of sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum) and various grasses, such as California grass (Brachiaria mutica) and Hilo grass

(Paspalum conjugatum). Ironwood trees (Casuarina sp.) are found along the shoreline cliffs of the parcel.

Approximately 100 palm trees, planted in 1991 by the former lessee of the property, Hawaii Tropical Botanical Garden, are situated within a confined area of the abandoned sugar cane land. The following species of palms are found in this area: thatch palm (Coccothrinax sp.), date palm (Phoenix sp.), Canary Island date palm (Phoenix canariensis), lucibu palm (Chrysalidocarpus lucubensis), areca palm (Chrysalidocarpus lutescens), areca palm (Areca vestiaria), betel nut palm (Areca cathecu), fan palm (Livistona rotundifolia), Latan palm (Latania sp.), Chinese fan palm (Livistona chinensis), princess palm (Dictyosperma alba), veitchia (Veitchia joannis), Manilla palm (Veitchia merrillii), palmetto (Sabal sp), Macarthur palm (Ptychosperma macarthuri), and Atherton palm (Laccospadix australasca). A list of the plant species planted within this area was submitted to the Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife by Hawaii Tropical Botanical Garden, as required by a variance permit issued for such planting in 1991.

The gulch, which extends through the property contains numerous types of vegetation. The types of trees and shrubs presently existing in this area consist of coconut (Cocos nucifera) Alexandra palm (Archontophoenix alexandrae) common guava (Psidium guajava), strawberry guava (Psidium cattleianum), ohia (Metrosideros collina), mango (Mangifera indica), tree sumac (Rhus sp.) ironwood (Casuarina sp.), breadfruit (Artocarpus altilis), cecropia (Cecropia peltata), African tulip tree (Spathodea campanulata) avocado (Persea americana), umbrella tree, (Brassaia actinophylla), banana (Musa sp.), miconia (Miconia calvescens), native pick hibiscus (Hibiscus youngianus), hala (Pandanus odoratissimus). Other vegetation in the gulch consists of California grass (Brachiaria mutica), Hilo grass (Paspalum conjugatum), beard grass (Andropogon sp.), bamboo orchid (Arundina bambusaefolia), ground orchid (Spathoglottis sp.), sensitive plant (Mimosa pudica), cassia (Cassia sp.), lauki (Cassia leschenaultiana), rattlebox (Crotalaria sp.), spanish clover (Desmodium sp.), wedelia (Wedelia trilobata), ageratum (Ageratum sp.), honohono (Commelina diffusa), begonia (Begonia sp.), pothos (Scindapsus aureus), sword fern (Nephrolepis sp.), laua'e fern (Micosorium scolopendria), and morning glory (Ipomoea sp.).

Known mammals in the area include the mongoose, the rat and the house mouse. Also stray dogs and cats are known to roam the area. The Hawaiian endemic and endangered Hoary Bat (Lasiurus cinereus semotus) has also been observed in the area. This species forages on insects and roosts solitarily in trees and occasionally lava tubes. The birds found in the area are common exotic species.

Probable Impact. There are no known endangered plant species in the area. The proposed reforestation action will change types of plants found in the area; however, the it will not result in any significant adverse impact upon the plant species of the area. There is presently an existing problem with respect to certain noxious plants found within the gulch, such as miconia. The proposed control and/or removal of the noxious plants, under the

direction of the State Department of Agriculture, will be a benefit to the botanical resources of the area.

The removal of sugar cane and the planting of trees will change the habitat for the birds and mammals of the area from an open grassland and weedland area to a woodland area of varied species. There may be a decrease in the mongoose, mouse and rat populations as the sugar cane is removed. However, the proposed action, which changes the habitat, will not result in a substantial benefit to the native bird and mammal populations. Nor, will the proposed action result in any significant adverse impact upon the mammal and bird populations. The Hawaiian Hoary Bat is not expected to be affected by the proposed action, since the species being planted will continue to attract a variety of insects.

4.3 Historical/Archaeological Resources

The project area located on previously cultivated sugar cane land, and there are no known historical sites to be found on the Property.

Probable Impact. With the absence of any known historical sites within the project area, there will be no adverse impact upon historical and archaeological resources by the proposed action.

4.4 Air Quality

The northeast trade wind pattern on the windward coast, in which the project area is located, is characterized by local upslope-downslope winds from the mountains. This trade wind pattern minimizes the potential for smog conditions to develop in the area.

Probable Impact. The proposed action, which involves the planting and maintenance of trees and other plant species, is not anticipated to create any adverse impact upon the air quality of the area.

4.5 Noise Quality

The noise generated on the project area comes from the existing road traffic along the Old Mamalahoa Highway and from low flying aircraft in the area. Other noise in the project area comes from natural sources (ocean and wind) and wildlife.

Probable Impact. The proposed action of planting trees and other plants is not anticipated to create any adverse impact upon the noise quality of the area.

4.6 Visual Attributes

The landscape of the project area is dominated by old sugar cane. Mowing the cane and reforestation within the project area will change the views. The applicant believes that this will be a visual improvement.

Probable Impact. The proposed action is anticipated to change the visual attributes of the project area from an open grassland area to a forested area. The applicant believes that this will enhance the visual attributes of the project area; however, the visual attributes of one type of botanical habitat versus another is a matter of opinion.

4.7 Socioeconomic Considerations

The proposed action is intended to recreate a forest that was destroyed with the cultivation of sugar cane. It will also add to the beauty of the area with the addition of a forest. Other than the aesthetic attributes, there are no other sociological impacts of the proposed action.

The proposed action will have only minimal economic impacts. Since it is not intended for commercial use, there will not be any income generated by this project. The reforestation program will create a few jobs, but the economic impacts of these few jobs are anticipated to be minimal.

4.8 Public Services and Facilities

4.8.1 Public Facilities

Access to the property is provided off of the Old Mamalahoa Highway, a two lane County road, which has a 50-foot right-of-way with a 17-foot wide pavement.

There is no municipal water being supplied to the project area; nor is there any electrical or telephone service.

Probable Impact. The existing road is expected to adequately service the project. Since the area has a high amount of rainfall (between 125 to 150 inches annually), it is not anticipated that the lack of municipal water will have any adverse impact upon the proposed reforestation program. Neither electrical nor telephone service would be required for the proposed action.

4.8.2 Public Services

Police, and fire protection services are provided from the Hilo police and fire stations approximately eight miles east of the project area. Advanced life support ambulance units are located in Hilo. Hilo Hospital also houses a basic life support unit.

Probable Impact. The proposed reforestation program is not anticipated to increase the demand for police, fire or emergency services.

5. RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED ACTION TO LAND USE PLANS, POLICIES AND CONTROLS FOR THE AFFECTED AREA

5.1 State Land Use Law

All lands within the State have been classified into one of four land use districts: urban, rural, agriculture and conservation, by the State Land Use Commission pursuant to Chapter 205, HRS. The project area lies within the State land use conservation district.

The project area is also within the Resource (R) subzone. The objective of the resource subzone is to "...develop, with proper management, areas to ensure sustained use of the natural resources of those areas." (Sec. 13-2-13(a), Administrative Rules). The boundaries of the resources subzone generally encompass "...lands...presently used for...private parks" and "...lands suitable for outdoor recreational uses such as...hiking" (Sec. 13-2-13(b)(1)(3), Administrative Rules).

The proposed action, involving the planting of and maintenance of forest products is a permitted use under the following DLNR Administrative Rules:

"Section 13-2-11 (c) The following uses are permitted within the (P) subzone:...

"(4) Maintenance and protection of desired vegetation,..."

"Section 13-2-12(c) The following uses are permitted within the (L) subzone:...

"(4) Growing...of forest products."

"Section 13-2-13(c) The following uses are permitted in the "R" subzone:

"(1) All permitted uses stated in the (P) and (L) subzone;..."

The applicant is seeking the approval of the Board of Land and Natural Resources for the proposed action, permitted within the Conservation district Resources subzone.

5.2 Hawaii State Plan

The Hawaii State Plan, Chapter 226, HRS, establishes a set of goals, objectives and policies to serve as long-range guidelines for the growth and development of the State.

In general, the proposed action is compatible with these goals, objectives and policies, particularly those pertaining to the preservation and restoration of significant natural resources.

5.3 Hawaii County General Plan

The Hawaii County General plan is the policy document for the long range comprehensive development of the island of Hawaii. The plan contains goals, policies and standards as well as land use maps, designated as the general plan land use pattern allocation guide (LUPAG) maps, showing the locations of desired land uses.

The current LUPAG map designates the project area as Extensive Agriculture. The proposed action is generally consistent with this designation.

5.4 Hawaii County Zoning

The project area is zoned under the Hawaii County Zoning Code (Chapter 25 of the Hawaii County Code) as agricultural, with a minimum lot size of 20 acres (A-20a). The proposed reforestation program is permitted under this zoning district.

5.5 Special Management Area

The project area is located within the Special Management Area (SMA) as defined by Chapter 205A, HRS and Rule 9 of the County of Hawaii Planning Commission Rules. However, the proposed action is not included within the definition of "development" for which an SMA Use Permit would be required.

Rule 9-4(10)B.(viii) excludes from development

"The use of any land for the purpose of cultivating, planting, growing, and harvesting of plants, crops, trees, and other agricultural, horticultural, or forestry products or animal husbandry, or aquaculture or mariculture of plants or animals, or other agricultural purposes subject to review by the Department..."

5.6 Shoreline Setback

The forty (40) foot area immediately mauka of the shoreline cliffs of the project area is within the shoreline setback area as defined by Rule 8 of the County of Hawaii Planning Commission Rules relating to Shoreline Setback. Although most structures and activities are prohibited within the shoreline setback area without a variance for such structures or activities, the proposed reforestation and planting may be considered a minor activity under Rule 8-7(d) for which a variance would not be required.

5.6 Environmental Impact Statement

Section 343-5(a)(2), HRS provides that any use that is proposed within any land classified as conservation district by the state land use commission under chapter 205 is subject to the provisions of the Environmental Impact Statement law, Chapter 343, HRS.

Section 343-5(c), HRS states that applicants proposing actions subject to Chapter 343, HRS

"shall prepare an environmental assessment of such proposed action at the earliest practicable time to determine whether an environmental impact statement shall be required.

This environmental assessment has been prepared to fulfill these requirements.

6. DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on the analyses presented in this assessment, the proposed action will not pose any significant adverse environmental impacts.

7. COMMENTS RECEIVED AND RESPONSES PROVIDED DURING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Under Act 241, SLH 1992, an environmental assessment for a project which a negative declaration is anticipated is required to undergo a 30-day comment period before a final determination is made. The comment period begins when the notice of availability of the draft environmental assessment is published in the OEQC Bulletin and ends 30 calendar days later. The applicant is required to respond to all comments postmarked within the 30-day period.

The notice of availability of the draft environmental assessment regarding the proposed action was published in the OEQC Bulletin on December 23, 1992, and January 8, 1993. A copy of the notice is included in this assessment. The deadline for comments from the public was set at January 22, 1993.

During the 30-day review process, comments were received from the following agencies and organizations:

Natural Area Reserves System Commission
Moku Loa Group, Sierra Club
Natural Resources Defense Council

The written comments and responses to those comments are reproduced in the following pages.

KALAPANA HELIPORT

District: Puna
TMK: (3) 1-2-06:6
Agency:
County of Hawaii, Planning Department
25 Aupuni Street, Room 109
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Attention: Norman Hayashi (961-8288)
Applicant:
Kalapana Helicopters, Inc.
Gate 34, Hilo International Airport
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Attention: Francis Akana (961-5591)
Deadline: January 7, 1993

Kalapana Helicopters, Inc. proposes the construction of a heliport facility on approximately 14 acres within a larger 180 acre parcel. The project site is located along the mauka (northwest) side of the Chain of Craters Road, approximately 1,300 feet northwest (mauka) of the former Kaimu Black Sand Beach.

A 25' x 25' asphalt landing pad will be constructed within the 200' x 300' heliport. The applicant plans to conduct helicopter tours of the Volcano (Pu'u O'o volcanic vent) area from this proposed facility. Approximately 16 flights per day are anticipated with flight durations of approximately 30 minutes each. There will be no stopovers during the flight. Hours of operation will be from 8:00 a.m. to sunset, 7 days per week. A small tank truck will be utilized for refueling. Maintenance of the helicopters will continue to be done at the applicant's Hilo International Airport facilities.

Noise mitigation measures include flight routes that avoid occupied dwellings, day-time operation only, and adherence to the Hawaii Helicopter Operators Association, "Fly Neighborly" program which specifies minimum altitudes, standoff distances, and routes over populated areas.

KENAI AIR HAWAII, INC. HELIPORT

District: South Kohala
TMK: (3) 6-2-01: por. of 51
Agency:
County of Hawaii, Planning Department
25 Aupuni Street, Room 109
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Attention: Norman Hayashi (961-8288)
Applicant:
Kenai Air Hawaii, Inc.
P.O. Box 4118
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96745
Attention: Sidney Fuke (969-1522)
Consultant:
Sidney Fuke and Associates
100 Pauahi Street, Suite 212
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Attention: Sidney Fuke (969-1522)
Deadline: January 7, 1993

The applicant proposes to construct a heliport facility within a parcel consisting of approximately 843 acres. The proposed facility would occupy a land area of approximately 4 acres and consist of 4 helipads (gravel), two concrete refueling pads, and a portable office building. The applicant plans to utilize Bell 206L helicopters exclusively for this operation. Fuel will be transported to the project site and stored in truck tanks. No on-site fuel storage tanks will be used. Regular maintenance of the helicopters will be conducted at the applicant's facilities at Keahole Airport.

The applicant anticipates an average of 16 flights per day with a maximum of 20 flights per day. The applicant will offer 30 and 60-minute helicopter tours of the North Kohala area. Hours of operation will be limited to daylight hours from sunrise to sunset.

ONOMEA BAY PLANTING OF NATIVE AND EXOTIC SPECIES OF TREES AND OTHER PLANTS

District: South Hilo
TMK: 2-7-10: por. 1
Agency:
Department of Land and Natural Resources
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Attention: Cathy Tilton (587-0377)
Applicant:
Daniel J. Lutkenhouse Revokable Living Trust
248 Kahoa Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96720
Attention: Daniel Lutkenhouse (935-4703)
Consultant:
Roehrig, Roehrig, Wilson, Hara, Schutte and DeSilva
101 Aupuni Street, Suite 124
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Attention: Sandra Pechter Schutte (935-3945)
Deadline: January 22, 1993

The applicant is proposing to plant native and exotic species of trees and other plants along Onomea Bay to create a forest canopy or cover, and to create an environment which would promote the return of the forest ecosystems to the area. The proposed project is intended to create an additional watershed area and a favorable habitat for mammal and bird species found in the forested areas of South Hilo.

The types of vegetation proposed to be planted include varieties of palm, bamboo, bananas, plumeria, ti, ginger, gold tree, African tulip tree, jacaranda, ohia, willi willi, tropical fruit trees such as pineapple guava and mountain apple, citrus trees, flowering trees and other native and exotic plant species.

Additionally, the trees and other plants will be planted by hand within the sugar cane, and the cane will be mowed while the plants mature. No grubbing is proposed. This method of planting is intended to eliminate the potential of soil erosion that may otherwise occur in newly planted areas.

No activity is proposed within the gulch area that extends through the parcel. Additionally, the applicant does not have immediate plans to plant the area immediately adjacent to the cliffs. The

OEQC BULLETIN
December 23, 1992

applicant will, however, obtain any required permits from the County of Hawaii for any planting within shoreline setback area or the 40 foot area immediately mauka of the shoreline cliffs.

No commercial use is proposed for this area. Further the applicant is not intending to harvest trees or plants.

PU'UANAHULU HOMESTEADS - DIRECT SALE OF STATE-OWNED GOVERNMENT "PAPER" ROAD REMNANT PARCELS

District: North Kona
TMK: 3rd 7-1-05:7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 42, and 44
Agency:
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809
Attention: Mason Young (587-0446)
Applicant:
Pu'u Lani Ranch Corporation
316 Uluniu Street
Kailua, Hawaii 96734
Attention: F. Newell Bohnett (262-0387)
Deadline: January 7, 1993

The applicants propose to acquire certain State road remnants fronting the applicants' property. The applicants intend to consolidate their land ownerships with title to the remnants, and to resubdivide all of this property into lots one acre or more in size consistent with applicable County zoning. The applicants will construct a private access through the proposed subdivision, connecting to the existing Puu Lani Ranch subdivision roadways.

The proposed acquisition consists of approximately 4,375 lineal feet of paper roads. The roads are located in Pu'uuanahulu, North Kona, Southeast of Mamalahoa Highway. The remnants are unimproved, have generally not been used as roads or utility corridors for many years and currently serve no practical purpose.

WAIKOLOA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

District: South Kohala
TMK: 3rd Division 6-8-02:por. 38
Agency:
State of Hawaii, Department of Education
P.O. Box 2360
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804
Attention: Alfred Suga (586-3444)
Applicant:
Waikoloa Development Company
HCO2 Box 5100
Waikoloa, Hawaii 96743
Attention: Ken Melrose (886-0023)
Deadline: January 7, 1993

In accordance with the terms of a Real Estate Transaction Agreement entered into by and between Waikoloa Development Company (WDC) and the State of Hawaii, through its Department of Education (DOE) and Department of Land and Natural Resources, WDC plans to dedicate a 12-acre site at no cost to the State for an elementary school to be part of the State DOE school system. The

site is located in Waikoloa Village, at the southwest corner of the intersection of Peniolo Avenue and Ho'oko Street. The school will be constructed in six increments. The first increment will be constructed by WDC and will be purchased by the State at cost.

The new elementary school, as defined in the DOE-approved Master Plan, will serve students in grades Kindergarten through five from the Waikoloa, Puako and Kawaihae areas. The master-planned improvements include an administrative building; a library; a cafeteria; 16 classrooms in four 1-story buildings; 24 classrooms in three 2-story buildings; 8 classrooms in two portable buildings; two playfields; a paved play court; and a parking area.

The tentative construction completion for the various increments are as follows:

Increment I - August 1994
Increment II - August 1995
Increment III - August 1996
Increment IV - August 1997
Increment V - August 1998
Increment VI - as required.

The estimated cost of the proposed project, exclusive of land cost, in 1992 dollars, is \$19.8 million.

WAIKUNALEI LAND EXCHANGE BETWEEN STATE OF HAWAII AND RICHARD SMART TRUST

District: Hamakua
TMK: 4-6-11:11 and 12, and 3-7-01:3
Agency:
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Land Management Division
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 130
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Attention: W. Mason Young (587-0446)
Applicant:
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Forestry and Wildlife Division
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Attention: Michael Buck (587-0166)
Deadline: January 22, 1993

The proposed project involves the exchange of private real estate owned by the Richard Smart Trust and State-owned land parcels. The land exchange will increase the acreage of the Hilo Forest Reserve by 1,564 acres and will preserve additional natural resources to include native flora and fauna, recreation, forested watershed and scenic values. It will consolidate the Laupahoehoe and Humu'ula forests. The land exchange will also reduce the potential cattle trespass problem in the area and obtain access to several land areas within the Hilo Forest Reserve.

The two state land parcels to be exchanged for the above 1,564 acres contain approximately 1,260 acres and are currently being leased to the Richard Smart Trust for pasture use.



Natural Resources
Defense Council

December 29, 1992

Sandra Schutte
Roehrig, Roehrig, Wilson, Hara,
Schutte and DeSilva
101 Aupuni Street, Ste. 124
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720

Dear Ms. Schutte:

I am writing to request that you send us a copy of the draft environmental assessment for the "ONOMEA BAY PLANTING OF NATIVE AND EXOTIC SPECIES OF TREES AND OTHER PLANTS" referenced on page 5 of the December 23, 1992 OEQC Bulletin.

Mahalo in advance for your kōkua.

Me ke aloha pumehana,

Susan E. Miller

Susan E. Miller
Research Associate

c:\vperfect\ltr\nrdc\onomea.ltr

212 Merchant St., Suite 203
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
808 533-1075

ROEHRIG, ROEHRIG, WILSON, HARA, SCHUTTE & DE SILVA

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

101 AUPUNI STREET, SUITE 124

HILO, HAWAII 96720

(808) 969-1441

FACSIMILE: (808) 935-3945

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Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

(808) 885-6614

Facsimile: (808) 885-5732

OF COUNSEL:

SHERMAN S. HEE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, A LAW CORPORATION

January 12, 1993

Ms. Susan E. Miller
Natural Resources Defense Council
212 Merchant Street, Suite 203
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Miller:

In response to your letter of December 29, 1992, we are enclosing a copy of the Draft Environmental Assessment prepared for Daniel J. Lutkenhouse, Trustee, regarding proposed planting of native and exotic species at Onomea Bay, North Hilo, Hawaii.

Very truly yours,



SANDRA PECHTER SCHUTTE

Enclosure

cc: Daniel J. Lutkenhouse

jcj/January 12, 1993/Lutkenhouse/Miller.ltr

INFORMAL MEMO
Natural Area Reserves System Commission
December 18, 1992

TO: Mr. Roger C. Evans, Administrator, OCEA
THRU: Peter Schuyler, NARS Program Manager *Peter S.*
FR: Betsy Gagné, Executive Secretary, NARS Commission *Betsy G*
RE: File No. HA-11/02/92-2607, Planting of Native and Exotic Species of Trees and other Plants by Daniel J. Lutkenhouse.

We would like a complete list of exotic (non-native) species to be planted and make sure none are on or are proposed to be on the State's Noxious Plant List (Department of Agriculture). Also, CDUA/EA talks about enhancing habitat for mammals (pp. 3,5). What is the trade off for reforestation vs habitat for mongoose, cats, rats, etc, and exotic birds?

Botanical Gardens should be more responsive and responsible when planning any plantings. One tree on the proposed partial list in the DLNR letter sent to Ms Schutte, is pineapple guava (*Feijoa sellowiana*). This strawberry guava relative has escapist tendencies and has the potential to become a threat. *Miconia calvescens*, a large melastome, now on the State Noxious Plant List is already growing on the grounds (p. 5). Our concern is that plants with weedy or escapist tendencies planted even in seemingly distant areas surrounded by cane fields may still pose a threat to native forests some distance away. Plants may be removed from gardens by others or fruits may be consumed by birds or mammals and spread some distance away. There must be more careful consideration of what will be planted and what the consequences/responsibilities will be in the case of escapes.

Page 9 states that the proposed action will not pose any significant adverse environmental impacts. We do not feel that this is adequately demonstrated with the proposed plants in particular.

ROEHRIG, ROEHRIG, WILSON, HARA, SCHUTTE & DE SILVA

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OF COUNSEL:

SHERMAN S. HEE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, A LAW CORPORATION

March 3, 1993

Mr. Peter Schuyler, Program Manager
Ms. Betsy Gagne, Executive Secretary
Natural Area Reserves System Commission
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P. O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Re: Environmental Assessment
Conservation District Use Application for Reforestation and Plant Maintenance
Daniel J. Lutkenhouse
Onomea, South Hilo, Hawaii, TMK: 2-7-10:por.01,

Dear Mr. Schuyler and Ms. Gagne:

Thank you for reviewing the draft environmental assessment for Daniel Lutkenhouse's proposed reforestation and plant maintenance at Onomea, South Hilo, Hawaii. This letter addresses comments contained in your memorandum dated December 18, 1992 to Mr. Roger C. Evans, Administrator of the Department of Land and Natural Resources Office of Conservation and Environmental Affairs:

Comment:

A complete list of exotic (non-native) species to be planted is requested to make sure that none are on or are proposed to be on the State's Noxious Plant List (Department of Agriculture).

Response:

Enclosed is a copy of a list of the species that are presently proposed to be planted on the site project. This list was reviewed in light of Title 4, Subtitle 6, Chapter 68 of the

Mr. Peter Schuyler & Ms. Betsy Gagne
March 3, 1993
Page 2

Department of Agriculture Division of Plant Industry Noxious Weed Rules, to insure that none of the species is designated as a noxious weed. The draft environmental assessment will also be revised to incorporate this list into the final environmental assessment.

The list contains all of the native and exotic species that Mr. Lutkenhouse presently plans to plant on his property. He may seek to plant other species at a later date. Mr. Lutkenhouse does, however, intend to work with the State Department of Agriculture and the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service to insure that no species is planted which would be considered a noxious weed.

Comment:

The CDUA/EA talks about enhancing habitat for mammals . What is the trade off for reforestation vs habitat for mongoose, cats, rats, etc. and exotic birds?

Response:

Mr. Lutkenhouse believes that his reforestation will be supportive for native bird species and the Hawaiian Hoary Bat. He also believes that the removal of the sugar cane will result in a reduction in the mongoose, rat, and mice populations in the area. In researching this issue based on the question raised, it should be concluded that the reforestation may result in a change in the mammal and bird populations of the area. However, the action will neither enhance nor create a significant adverse impact upon the mammal and bird populations.

The action proposed will change the habitat of the area from an open grassland and woodland area to a more complex woodland area of varied species. With this change, there may be differences in the populations of the existing mammals and birds in the area; however, the proposed action is not anticipated to result in any significant adverse impact upon the mammal and bird populations.

The draft assessment will be revised to reflect this change.

Comment:

Botanical Gardens should be more responsive and responsible when planning any plantings. One tree on the proposed partial list is pineapple guava (*Feijoa Sellowiana*). This strawberry guava relative has escapist tendencies and has the potential to become a threat. *Miconia calvescens*, a large melastome, now on the State Noxious Plant List is already growing on the grounds (p.5). Our concern is that plants with weedy or escapist tendencies planted even in seemingly distant areas surrounded by cane fields may still pose a threat to native forests some distance away.

Mr. Peter Schuyler & Ms. Betsy Gagne
March 3, 1993
Page 3

Response:

Hawaii Tropical Botanical Garden is not involved with the action proposed on the subject property. Daniel Lutkenhouse is proposing the planting for his own personal use.

There are presently no known noxious plants within the sugar cane portion of the project area or the area proposed to be planted, although Miconia calvescens and pineapple guava are found growing wild in the gulch which intersects the property. The existing plant species found within the gulch are listed on page 5 of the draft assessment.

The draft environmental assessment on page 2 lists a representative sampling of the types of vegetation proposed to be planted within the petition area. Although the pineapple guava was listed, there are no immediate plans to plant this tree and it will be deleted from the list in the final environmental assessment.

Mr. Lutkenhouse is presently working with Wayne Kobayashi from the Plant Pest Control Branch of the State Department of Agriculture to remedy the miconia problem within the gulch and the vicinity of the property. He also intends to work closely with Norman Bazona, the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service agent for Hawaii County regarding this reforestation project.

Comment:

Page 9 states that the proposed action will not pose any significant adverse environmental impacts. We do not feel that this is adequately demonstrated with the proposed plants in particular.

Response:

Mr. Lutkenhouse will not plant any noxious species on the property or any species with escapist tendencies which will pose a threat to other native forests. He has already consulted with the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service, the State Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding this project and intends to work together with these agencies to insure that the reforestation and the maintenance of the area are done in a proper manner. In light of the ongoing working relationship with these Federal and State agencies, the proposed action should not pose any significant adverse environmental impacts.

We appreciate your comments on the Lutkenhouse draft environmental assessment. The final environmental assessment will be revised, as appropriate, because of your

Mr. Peter Schuyler & Ms. Betsy Gagne
March 3, 1993
Page 4

comments. Your letter and this response will also be appended to the final environmental assessment to ensure a document that adequately addresses pertinent development and environmental issues.

Very truly yours,



SANDRA PECHTER SCHUTTE

Enclosure

cc: State Office of Environmental Quality Control
Department of Land & Natural Resources, OCEA

spe:March 1, 1993/Lutkenhouse/Schuyler.ltr

Cal

H-210

1993 JAN 6 10 25

Nelson Ho
Conservation Chairperson
Moku Loa Group
Sierra Club, Hawaii Chapter
P.O. Box 590
Mt. View, HI 96771

STATE OF HAWAII
January 1, 1993

William Paty, Director
Department of Land and Natural Resources
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 130
Honolulu, Hawaii

C

Dear Mr. Paty:

The Sierra Club urges rejection of Daniel Lutkenhouse's Conservation District Use Application for Reforestation and Plant Maintenance at TMK 2-7-10:portion of 01. Our basis for this request is the incompetence of the Environmental Assessment (EA) submitted along with the CDUA and published in the December 23 edition of the OEQC bulletin.

There are so many errors of fact and omission in the EA that any decision based on this document would be seriously misinformed.

The applicant states in the EA that the purpose of planting trees is to "create a forest canopy or cover" and to "create an environment which would promote the return of the forest ecosystems" to the area. These laudable objectives are made more specific later in the EA when we are told that "The proposed reforestation ...is intended to create an additional watershed area in South Hilo [and to] create a favorable habitat for mammal and bird species found in the forested areas of South Hilo." The applicant further states that "no commercial use is proposed for the area...nor, is the applicant intending to harvest the forest products." In the transmittal letter from the applicant's attorneys accompanying the CDUA, it is explicitly stated that "the subject property and proposed use are not connected in any way to Hawaii Tropical Botanical Garden [HTBG], which is situated near the subject property."

One gains the impression of an altruistic native reforestation project, conceived to help heal the very damaged lowland Hawaiian environment. However, this is clearly not the case. Please note the following points.

- o The list of tree species currently present on the parcel consists of planted exotic palms. It sounds suspiciously like a botanical garden or perhaps a tree nursery for a botanical garden, and hardly the promising beginnings of a native forest.
- o The types of vegetation proposed to be planted in Section 2.2 of the EA are almost exclusively non-native and include many weed trees such as African tulip, and wai'awi. Species such as "palm, bamboo, bananas, plumeria, ti, ginger, gold tree, African tulip tree, jacaranda" sound like candidates for a botanical garden and not a reforestation project.
- o The "watershed" area enhanced by the proposed project serves no human or biological purpose.
- o The "mammals" found in the area consist of mongoose, rats, mice, and wild pigs and dogs, who would undoubtedly benefit from the project but in fact do not deserve support from DLNR. Native bats are also present but in no way stand to gain habitat or resources through the applicant's proposed uses.
- o The "bird species" found in the project area, other than occasional seabirds and waterbirds, are all non-native as well, such as mynah, white eye, and sparrow. Again, there sustenance should not be a priority for DLNR.
- o Unless our research at Hawaii County Tax Office misled us, Hawaii Tropical Botanical Garden leases the subject property! Nowhere in the EA is this stated. Where are the trees that are going to be planted currently located? Are they or are they not on HTBG property? Will they or will they not be planted with labor funded by the (dubiously) tax-exempt garden? Is there any guarantee that trees and seedlings planted for reforestation on the subject property will not subsequently be transferred to HTBG?

You may wonder why anyone would care about this project. We at the Sierra Club have been struggling with Mr. Lutkenhouse for years. He has cut off coastal access for local fishermen and hikers along his parcel, even installing deadly razor wire along the shore and allowing it to dangle in the water. He has promoted the growth of the noxious pest tree Miconia, and resisted all efforts to help eradicate this dire threat to Hawaiian forests. Far from being a friend to native bird species, Mr. Lutkenhouse instructed his employees to harass or perhaps destroy a native auku'u that was using his illegal koi pond. We are very concerned that the proposed project represents simply an extension of HTBG, which we have grown to deem a threat, not a boon, to the Hawaiian environment.

This Environmental Assessment is of a piece with other bad work coming out of HTBG. It seems likely to us that the firm of Roehrig, Roehrig, Wilson, Harp, Schutte and De Silva was retained for their political pull. It is certain that they were not hired for their biological expertise. The entire document is shot through with a number of errors ranging from irksome to egregious: most botanical names are presented incorrectly, many species names are misspelled, and absurd statements such as "reforestation will benefit the mammal and bird populations" abound.

Again, we urge you to reject this incompetent and deceptive piece of work, and to reexamine the true intent of the proposed project.

Sincerely,

Nelson H.

cc: Virginia Goldstein, Hawaii County Planning Director
Chris Yuen, Hawaii Member BLNR
Ilima Piianaia, Deputy Director Dept. of Agriculture
Environmental Council
OEQC

ROEHRIG, ROEHRIG, WILSON, HARA, SCHUTTE & DE SILVA

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ATTORNEY AT LAW

March 3, 1993

Mr. Nelson Ho
Conservation Chairperson
Moku Loa Group
Sierra Club, Hawaii Chapter
P. O. Box 590
Mountain View, Hawaii 96771

Re: Environmental Assessment
Conservation District Use Application for Reforestation and Plant Maintenance
Daniel J. Lutkenhouse
Onomea, South Hilo, Hawaii, TMK: 2-7-10:por.01

Dear Mr. Ho:

Thank you for reviewing the draft environmental assessment for Daniel Lutkenhouse's proposed reforestation and plant maintenance at Onomea, South Hilo, Hawaii. This letter addresses comments contained in your letter dated January 1, 1993 to Mr. William Paty, Director of the Department of Land and Natural Resources:

Comment:

The list of tree species currently present on the parcel consists of planted exotic palms which sounds like a botanical garden or a tree nursery for a botanical garden, rather than a native forest.

Response:

The palms presently on the property were planted by Hawaii Tropical Botanical Gardens ("HTBG") under a temporary variance issued to it in 1991, while it was using the property under a lease from Mr. Lutkenhouse. The lease of the property to HTBG was

Mr. Nelson Ho
March 3, 1993
Page 2

terminated and the palms were left in the ground. Mr. Lutkenhouse proposes to retain the palms where they were originally planted.

The draft environmental assessment proposes to reforest the area. Also Mr. Lutkenhouse proposes to plant native and exotic species, he is not intending to plant a "native" forest.

Comment:

The types of vegetation proposed to be planted in Section 2.2 of the EA are almost exclusively non-native and include many weed trees such as African tulip, and Wai'awi. Species such as "palm, bamboo, bananas, plumeria, ti, ginger, gold tree, African tulip tree, jacaranda" sound like candidates for a botanical garden and not a reforestation project.

Response:

The draft environmental assessment on page 2 lists a representative sampling of the types of vegetation proposed to be planted on the project site. Mr. Lutkenhouse is not proposing to develop a native wetland forest in this area, but to convert the open grassland area to a more complex woodland habitat.

A list of the species of trees that are proposed to be planted on the project site is enclosed for your information. This list was reviewed in light of Title 4, Subtitle 6, Chapter 68 of the Department of Agriculture Division of Plant Industry Noxious Weed Rules, to insure that none of the species is designated as a noxious weed. The draft environmental assessment will be revised to incorporate this list into the final environmental assessment.

Comment:

The "watershed" area enhanced by the proposed project serves no human or biological purpose.

Response:

The major environmental benefit of the proposed project is that it will help stabilize the ground and help prevent erosion. The final assessment will be revised to include this statement and delete reference to the watershed.

Comment:

The "mammals" found in the area consist of mongoose, rats, mice, and wild pigs and dogs, who would undoubtedly benefit from the project but in fact do not deserve support

Mr. Nelson Ho
March 3, 1993
Page 3

from DLNR. Native bats are also present but in no way stand to gain habitat or resources through the applicant's proposed uses.

The "bird species" found in the project area, other than occasional seabirds and waterbirds, are all non-native as well, such as mynah, white eye, and sparrow. Again, their sustenance should not be a priority for DLNR.

Response:

Mr. Lutkenhouse believes that his reforestation will be supportive for native bird species and the Hawaiian Hoary bat. He also believes that the removal of the sugar cane will reduce the mongoose, rat and mice populations in the area. In further researching this issue after receiving comments on the draft environmental assessment, it should be concluded that the forestation or planting may result in a change in the mammal and bird populations of the area. However, the action will neither enhance nor create a significant adverse impact upon the mammal and bird species.

The action proposed will change the habitat of the area from an open grassland area to a more complex woodland habitat of varied species. With this change, there may be differences in the populations of the existing mammals and birds in the area; however, the proposed action is not anticipated to result in any significant enhancement of the mammal or bird populations or any significant adverse impact upon these populations.

We agree with your comment that the native bats will not gain habitat or resources through the proposed action; however, the proposed action will not adversely affect the species since there will continue to be insects for the bats' food supply.

The draft assessment will be revised to reflect this change.

Comment:

Unless our research at the Hawaii County Tax Office misled us, Hawaii Tropical Botanical Garden leases the subject property. Nowhere in the EA is this stated. Where are the trees going to be planted currently located? Will the trees be planted with labor funded by HTBG? Is there any guarantee that trees and seedlings planted will not subsequently be transferred to HTBG?

Response:

The lease to Hawaii Tropical Botanical Garden was canceled by instrument entitled Cancellation of Lease Agreement, dated September 22, 1992, recorded in the Bureau of

Mr. Nelson Ho
March 3, 1993
Page 4

Conveyances of the State of Hawaii on September 28, 1992 as Document No. 92-156800. The forestation project will be done independently of HTBG. Mr. Lutkenhouse has no intention of transferring any trees or seedlings planted on the project site to the HTBG property.

Comment:

Botanical names are presented incorrectly in the environmental assessment, with many species names being misspelled.

Response:

The botanical names will be reviewed and corrections made in the final environmental assessment.

Comment:

The statement in the environmental assessment that "reforestation will benefit the mammal and bird populations" is absurd.

Response:

As indicated above, Mr. Lutkenhouse believes that his reforestation efforts will benefit the bird species and the Hawaiian Hoary Bat. However, as also indicated above this statement in the final environmental assessment will be corrected to indicate that the reforestation will create a change in the environment for the mammal and bird populations which will result in neither a benefit nor a significant adverse impact upon the mammal and bird populations.

Comment:

Proposed project is an extension of HTBG which we have grown to deem a threat, not a boon, to the Hawaiian environment.

Response:

The proposed project is not an extension of HTBG. Mr. Lutkenhouse does not intend to use the property as a nursery for HTBG. Nor, does he intend to use the property for any part of the operation of HTBG.

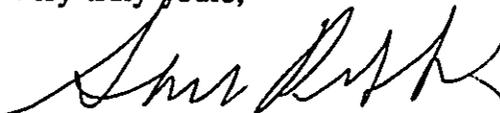
It is acknowledged that there have been substantial differences between Mr. Lutkenhouse and your organization in conjunction with his work as executive director of

Mr. Nelson Ho
March 3, 1993
Page 5

HTBG. We understand that a meeting between you and Mr. Lutkenhouse is scheduled for the near future, and we hope that this meeting can be the beginning of an effort by your organization and Mr. Lutkenhouse to work together on environmental issues.

We appreciate your comments on the Lutkenhouse draft environmental assessment. The final environmental assessment will be revised, as appropriate, because of your comments. Your letter and this response will also be appended to the final environmental assessment to ensure a document that adequately addresses pertinent development and environmental issues.

Very truly yours,



SANDRA PECHTER SCHUTTE

Enclosure

cc: State Office of Environmental Quality Control
Department of Land & Natural Resources, OCEA

spe:March 1, 1993/Lutkenhouse/Ho.ltr

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APPENDIX "A"
SPECIES TO BE PLANTED
ON TMK :2-7-10:01

APPENDIX A

Species to be planted on
TMK: 2-7-10:01

TREES AND SHRUBS

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name¹</u>	<u>Category²</u>	<u>Quantity to Plant³</u>
Hala	<u>Pandanus odoratissimus</u>	N	5
Koa	<u>Acacia koa</u>	N	15
Ohia-Lehua	<u>Metrosideros sp.</u>	N	25
Hibiscus-Pink	<u>Hibiscus youngianus</u>	E	5
Hibiscus-Yellow	<u>Hibiscus brackenridgei</u>	N	5
Hibiscus-Red	<u>Hibiscus kokio</u>	N	5
Hibiscus-White	<u>Hibiscus arnottianus</u>	N	5
Hibiscus-White Molokai	<u>Hibiscus immaculatus</u>	N	5
Hibiscus-White Kauai	<u>Hibiscus waimeae</u>	N	5
Hibiscus-White Pink Tips	<u>Hibiscus denisoni</u>	E	5
Hau	<u>Hibiscus tiliaceus</u>	N	5
Sandlewood	<u>Santalum ellipticum</u>	N	5-15
Ulei	<u>Osteomeles anthyllidifolia</u>	N	5
True Kamani	<u>Calophyllum inophyllum</u>	P	5-15
Kou	<u>Cordia subcordata</u>	P	5

¹The scientific name are taken primarily from Harold St. John, List and Summary of the Flowering Plants in the Hawaiian Islands, Aug. 30, 1973.

²The categories in this list are: N-native, P-Polynesian introduced, and E-exotic.

³The quantities to be planted are minimum amounts.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Quantity to Plant</u>
Mountain Apple	<u>Eugenia malaccensis</u>	P	5
Ilima	<u>Abutilon</u> sp.	N	5
Naupaka	<u>Scaevola taccada</u>	N	50-100
Breadfruit	<u>Artocarpus altilis</u>	P	10
Kukui	<u>Aleurites moluccana</u>	P	10
Banana	<u>Musa</u> sp.	P	10
Coconut	<u>Cocos nucifera</u>	P	40
Ti	<u>Cordyline terminalis</u>	P	100
Bamboo	<u>Bambusa</u> sp.	E	10
Chinese Fan Palm	<u>Livistona chinensis</u>	E	15
Alexandra Palm	<u>Archontophoenix alexandrae</u>	E	15
Fishtail Palm	<u>Caryota cumingii</u>	E	5
Areca Palm	<u>Areca vestiaria</u>	E	10
Manila Palm	<u>Veitchia merrillii</u>	E	15
Parlor Palm	<u>Chamaedorea elegans</u>	E	15-20
Pinanga Palm	<u>Pinanga kuhlii</u>	E	15
Sabal Palm	<u>Sabal</u> sp.	E	15
Dwarf Date Palm	<u>Phoenix robelinii</u>	E	15
Bottle Palm	<u>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</u>	E	10
Triangle Palm	<u>Neodypsis decaryi</u>	E	15
Thatch Palm	<u>Thrinax morrisii</u>	E	5
Sealing Wax Palm	<u>Cryptostachys lakka becc.</u>	E	50
MacArthur Palm	<u>Ptychosperma macarthuri</u>	E	15
Queen Palm	<u>Syagrus romanzoffianum</u>	E	5
Blue Latan Palm	<u>Latania loddigesii</u>	E	5

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Quantity to Plant</u>
Silver Thatch Palm	<u>Coccothrinax argentea</u>	E	5
Areca Palm	<u>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</u>	E	10
Betel Nut Palm	<u>Areca cathecu</u>	E	15
Fishtail Palm	<u>Caryota mitis</u>	E	5
Window Pane Palm	<u>Reinhardtia gracilis</u>	E	5
Rhapis Palm	<u>Rhapis excelsa</u>	E	5-10
Livistona Palm	<u>Livistona rotundifolia</u>	E	5-10
Wanga Palm	<u>Pigafetta</u>	E	30
Caribee Royal Palm	<u>Roystonea oleracea</u>	E	5-15
Black Palm	<u>Normanbya normanbyi</u>	E	5
Cabadae Palm	<u>Chrysalidocarpus cabadae</u>	E	5
Sugar Palm	<u>Arenca pinnata</u>	E	5
Lady Palm	<u>Rhapis humilis</u>	E	5
Clumping Areca Vestiaria	<u>Areca vestiaria</u>	E	5
Fiji Fan Palm	<u>Pritchardia pacifica</u>	E	15
Chamaedorea	<u>Chamaedorea cataractarum</u>	E	7
Ivory Nut Palm	<u>Metroxylon vitiense</u>	E	5
Spiny Root Palm	<u>Cryosophila argentea</u>	E	5
Thatch Palm	<u>Coccothrinax argentea</u>	E	5
Solitaire Palm	<u>Ptychosperma elegans</u>	E	5
Royal Palm	<u>Roystonea sp.</u>	E	15
Magnolia	<u>Magnolia grandiflora</u>	E	2
Royal Poinciana	<u>Delonix regia</u>	E	5
Flowering Banana	<u>Musa coccinea</u>	E	10
Kapok Tree	<u>Ceiba pentandra</u>	E	5

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Quantity to Plant</u>
Wheel Of Fire Tree	<u>Stenocarpus sinuatus</u>	E	3
Wiliwili	<u>Erythrina sandwicensis</u>	N	12
Red Orchid Tree	<u>Bauhinia punctata</u>	E	10
Australian Flame Tree	<u>Brachychiton acerifolium</u>	E	3
African Tulip Tree	<u>Spathodea campanulata</u>	E	5
Hong Kong Orchid Tree	<u>Bauhinia blakeana</u>	E	7
Floss Silk Tree	<u>Chorisia speciosa</u>	E	3
Monkey Pod	<u>Samanea saman</u>	E	15
Ironwood	<u>Casuarina equisetifolia</u>	E	5
Croton	<u>Codiaeum variegatum</u>	E	30
Sea Grape	<u>Coccoloba uvifera</u>	E	5
False Kamani	<u>Terminalia catappa</u>	E	5
Travelers Tree	<u>Ravenala madagascariensis</u>	E	15
Mauritius Hemp	<u>Furcraea foetida</u>	E	15
Cannon Ball Tree	<u>Couroupita guianensis</u>	E	5
Sausage Tree	<u>Kigelia pinnata</u>	E	3
Banyan	<u>Ficus sp.</u>	E	3
Money Tree	<u>Dracaena marginata</u>	E	15
Mango	<u>Mangifera indica</u>	E	5
Jaboticaba	<u>Eugenia cauliflora</u>	E	3
Cacao	<u>Theobroma cacao</u>	E	5
Jack Fruit	<u>Artocarpus heterophyllus</u>	E	5
Surinam Cherry	<u>Reinwardtiana sp.</u>	E	5
Avocado	<u>Persea americana</u>	E	5
Wi Apple	<u>Spondias dulcis</u>	E	3

FERNS

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Quantity to Plant</u>
Mules Foot Fern	<u>Angiopteris evecta</u>	E	10
Australian Tree Fern	<u>Alsophila australis</u>	E	15-20
Fern Of The Desert	<u>Lysiloma thornberi</u>	E	3
Australian Tree Fern	<u>Sphaeropteris cooperi</u>	E	25
Hapu'u	<u>Cibotium glaucum</u>	N	15
Palapalai	<u>Microlepia setosa</u>	N	5

CYCADS

Cycad	<u>Cycas revoluta</u>	E	5
Queen Sago	<u>Cycas circinalis</u>	E	15
Cycad	<u>Dioon edule</u>	E	15-30

wml:March 2, 1993/Lalimhouse/Plant list