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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
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AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
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CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

REF.:OCCL:TM

FILE No.: Cдуа KA-3191

MEMORANDUM

SEP 29 2004

TO: Genevieve Salmonson, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control

FROM: Samuel J. Lemmo, Administrator
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

SUBJECT: Final Environmental Assessment (FEA)/ Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for Conservation District Use Application (CDUA) KA-3191

The Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) has reviewed the Boy Scouts Camp Alan Faye Subdivision CDUA KA-3191, and Final Environmental Assessment (FEA). The Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for CDUA KA-3191 was published in OEQC's June 8, 2004 Environmental Notice.

The FEA is being submitted to OEQC. We have determined that this project will not have significant environmental effects, and have therefore issued a FONSI. Please publish this notice in OEQC's upcoming October 8, 2004 Environmental Notice.

We have enclosed four copies of the FEA for the project. The OEQC Bulletin Publication Form is attached. Comments on the draft EA were sought from relevant agencies and the public, and were included in the FEA.

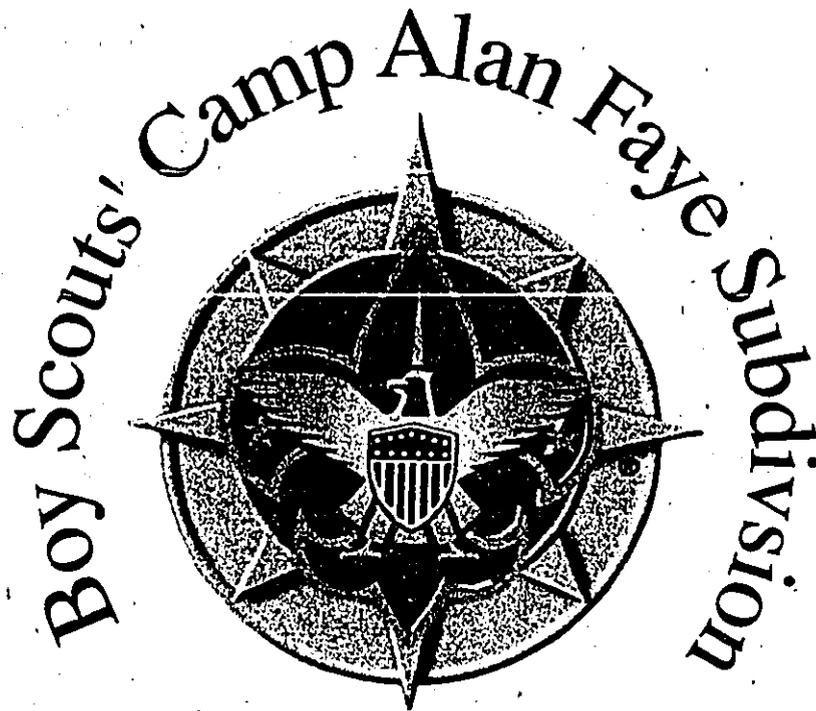
Please contact Tiger Mills of our Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands staff at 587-0382 if you have any questions on this matter.

Attachments

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL
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2004-10-08 FONSI
BOY SCOUT'S CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION-8 2004

FILE COPY



Final Environmental Assessment

TMK 1-4-01:2 & 1-4-01:15

Prepared for:
Boy Scouts of America Aloha Council



Prepared by:



October 2004

Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye Subdivision

Final Environmental Assessment

TMK 1-4-01:2 & 1-4-01:15

Prepared for:
Boy Scouts of America Aloha Council

Prepared by:



October 2004

**THE BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This environmental assessment (EA) is prepared in accordance with Chapter 343, *Hawaii Revised Statutes* (HRS), for the subdivision of land within Waimea State Park, Kauai that enabled the Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council (Boy Scouts) to obtain a 29-acre area known as Camp Alan Faye. This chapter briefly reviews the background and nature of the proposed project, relevant statutory requirements, and the various sources consulted to develop the assessment.

1.1 SUMMARY

Project Name:	The Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye subdivision
Location:	Waimea State Park, Kauai
Judicial District:	Waimea
Landowner:	State of Hawaii
Applicant:	Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council (Boy Scouts)
Tax Map Key:	1-4-01: 2 (Waimea Canyon State Park parcel) 1-4-01: 15 (Camp Alan Faye parcel)
Property Area:	Waimea Canyon State Park parcel: 1,069 acres <u>Camp Alan Faye parcel: 29 acres</u> Total: 1,098 acres
Existing Uses:	State Park and Boy Scouts campground
Proposed Use:	State Park and Boy Scouts campground
Land Use Designations:	
State Land Use:	Conservation District, Resource Subzone
Community Plan:	Conservation
County Zoning:	Not Zoned
Special Management Area (SMA):	Not in the SMA
Permits/Approvals Required:	Compliance with: Chapter 343, <i>Hawaii Revised Statutes</i> (HRS) Conservation District Board Permit Subdivision Approval
Approving Agency:	Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)

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1.2 LOCATION

The subdivided property, within Waimea State Park, Kauai, is located on the rim of Waimea Canyon in western Kauai (Figure 1). It is located approximately 13 miles from the town of Waimea. The original area of the parcel, before subdivision, was approximately 1,098 acres. The subdivision created two separate parcels: 1) a 1,069 acre parcel still owned by the State and termed the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel; and 2) a 29-acre parcel known as Camp Alan Faye to be obtained by the Boy Scouts. This environmental assessment describes and assesses both parcels, but with an emphasis on the Camp Alan Faye parcel.

1.3 LAND OWNERSHIP

Currently, the State of Hawaii owns the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel and the Boy Scouts owns the Camp Alan Faye parcel subject to this environmental assessment referenced by Tax Map Key 1-4-01:02 and Tax Map Key 1-4-01:15, respectively (Figure 2).

1.4 IDENTIFICATION OF THE APPLICANT

The applicant is the Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council (Boy Scouts).

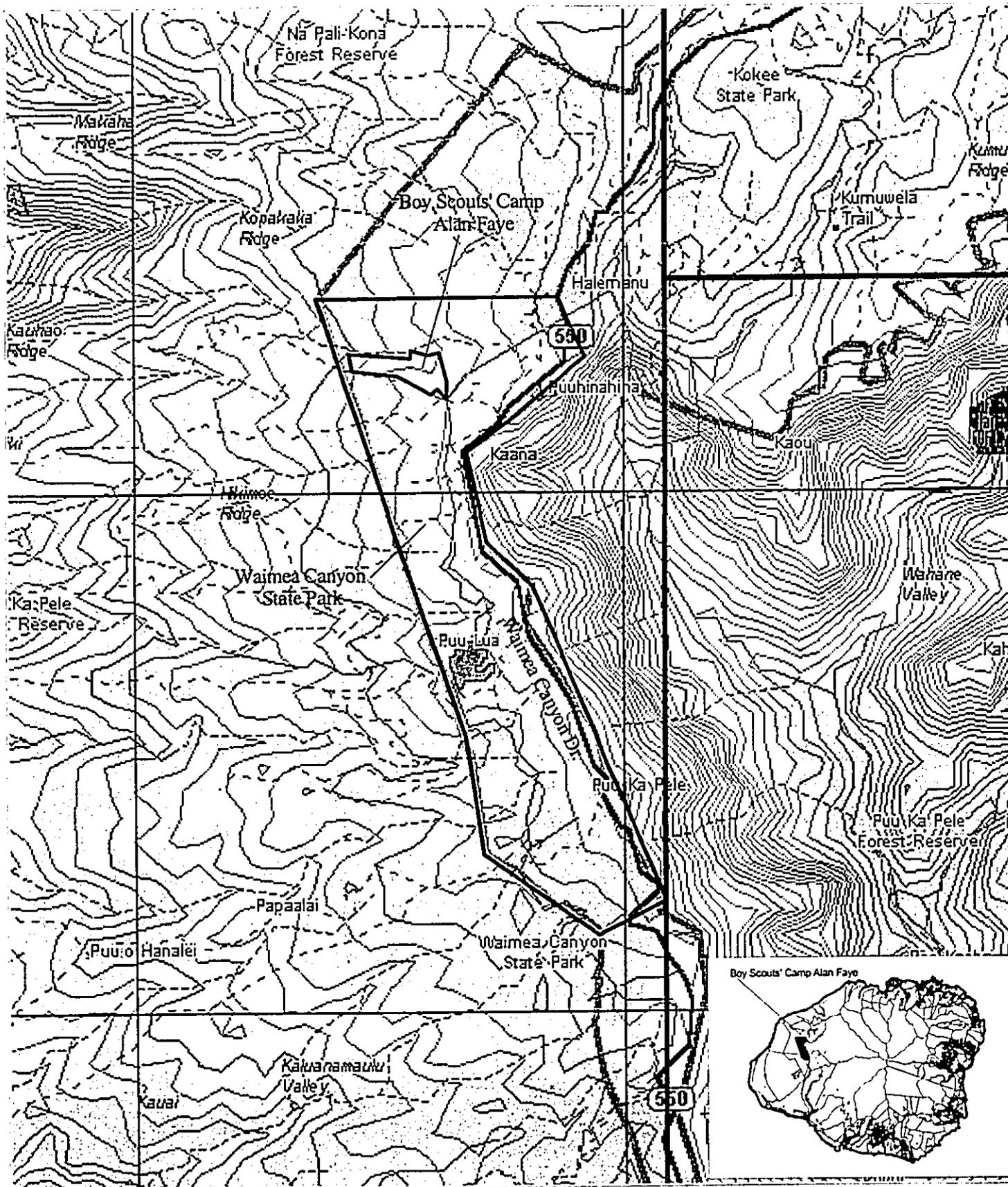
1.5 IDENTIFICATION OF APPROVING AGENCY

In accordance with Chapter 343, HRS, environmental assessments must be accepted by the government agency empowered to issue permits for the project. In this instance, the Department of Land and Natural Resources is the approving agency.

1.6 COMPLIANCE WITH STATE OF HAWAII ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Section 343-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), establishes eight "triggers" that require the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. Actions within the State Conservation District are one of the "triggers" that require an environmental assessment. The property is within the State Conservation District and, as such, this environmental assessment is prepared in compliance with Chapter 343, HRS, and in accordance with the provisions of Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Title 11, Department of Health, Chapter 200, Environmental Impact Statement Rules.

This environmental assessment has also been prepared to satisfy the requirements of HAR Title 13, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Subtitle 1 Administration, Chapter 5, Conservation District Rules. These rules require an environmental assessment for subdivision of land within the Conservation District.



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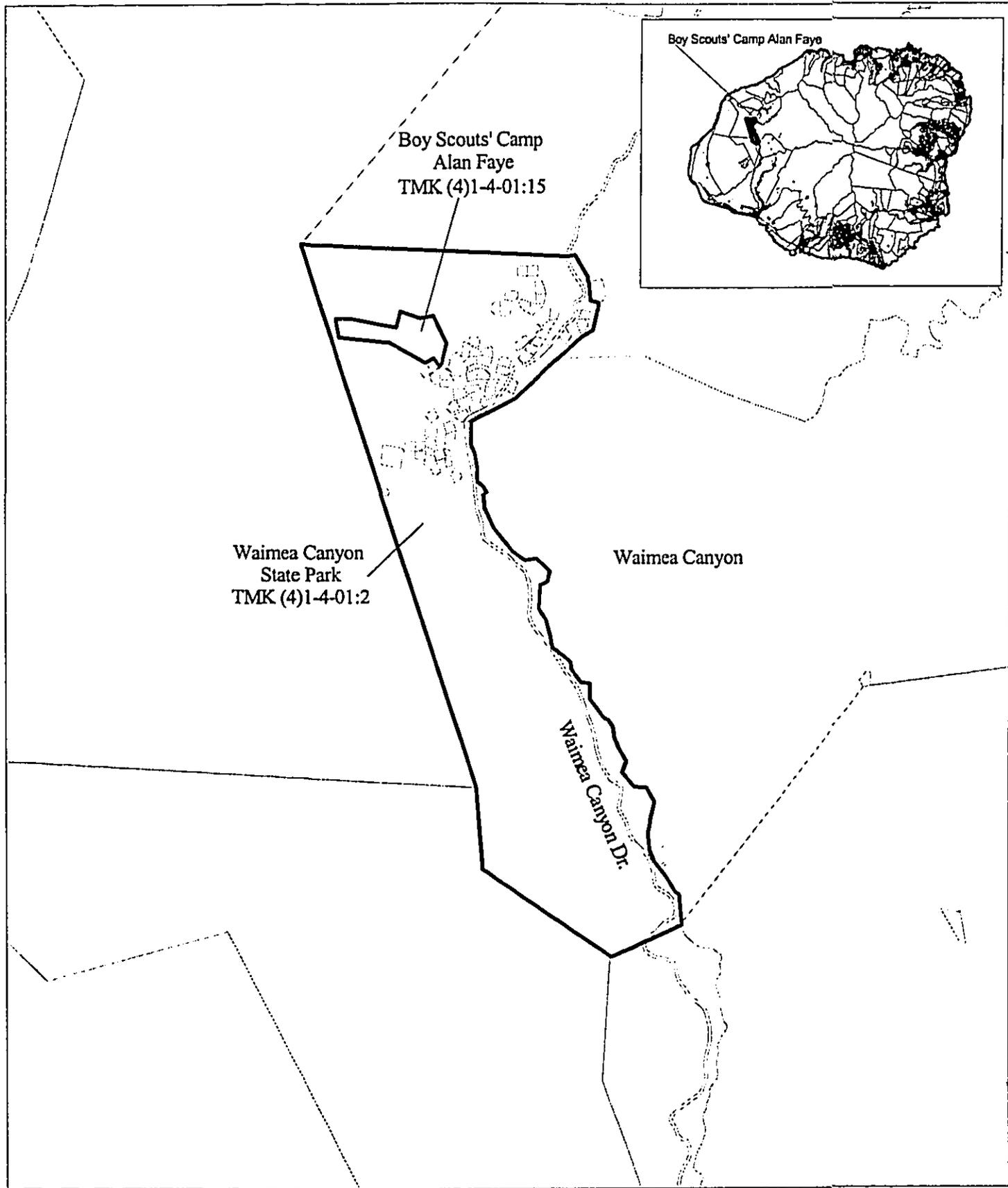
 Parcel Boundary

Figure 1
Regional Location Map

BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE



Source: USGS Topographic map



Legend

 Parcel Boundary

Figure 2
Tax Map Key

BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE

NORTH Waimea, Kauai

  (FEET) 

Source: Tax Map Key

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1.7 IDENTIFICATION OF AGENCIES/INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED

Public agencies (or agency documents), private institutions, and individuals were consulted in the course of the land exchange process or in the preparation of this environmental assessment. These include:

State of Hawaii Agencies

Department of Land and Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Division
State Parks Division
Land Use Commission

County of Kauai Agencies and Individuals

County Clerk

Private Institutions

Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council
Rees Falkner, Executive Director
Kaipo Kealalio, Camp Alan Faye Manager

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**2.0 THE BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION
DESCRIPTION**

This chapter describes the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye subdivision. Information is provided on: the Boy Scouts, the land exchange that will allow the Boy Scouts to obtain the property, and the property and surrounding region. In-depth description of the potentially affected environment is provided in Section 4.0 of this document.

2.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council (Boy Scouts)

It is the vision of the Boy Scouts to be recognized by people in the communities they serve as the premier youth organization in Hawaii and throughout the Pacific by carrying out the mission of the Boy Scouts of America. Their mission is to prepare young people to make ethical and moral choices over their lifetimes by instilling in them the values of the Scout Oath and Law. The outcomes of Scouting have a dynamic positive effect on the youth, leaders, and families they serve and help build stronger communities with more caring citizens.

The Boy Scouts was established in Hawaii in 1910 with Scout Troop 1, the famed Rainbow Patrol sponsored by Punahou School and still in existence today. The Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council's region encompasses over 8 million square miles and includes: Hawaii (Oahu, Kauai, Big Island), Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau. The Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council serves over 29,000 registered Scouts in over 870 Cub Scout Packs, Boy Scout Troops, Varsity Scout teams, Venture Crews, Explorer Posts, and Learning for Life groups sponsored by 420 businesses, churches, schools, and community service organizations. Over 5,800 dedicated volunteers and a professional staff of 16 deliver high quality Scouting programs.

Land Exchange & Subdivision

The Boy Scouts had leased three State-owned properties for campgrounds:

- Camp Alan Faye, a 29 acre property at Waimea, Kauai
- Camp Pupukea, a 64.8 acre property at Pupukea, Oahu
- Camp Honokaia, a 238 acre property at Honokaia, Hawaii

According a *Honolulu Advertiser* article (Arakawa, 2003) the Boy Scouts have leased these lands for decades, but wanted to acquire the properties to be able to upgrade facilities (see section 2.1.2 for a list of proposed upgrades). According to the Boy Scouts, although certain improvements are desired, there are no specific plans at this time.

To obtain the camps, the Boy Scouts initiated discussions with the State and a land exchange was proposed. Since the Boy Scouts did not have appropriate land to exchange with the State, it sought to first purchase land that would be equal in value with the State-owned camp properties. Ultimately, the Boy Scouts, with the concurrence of the State DLNR, decided to purchase three

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commercial lots located at Mill Town Center, Waipahu, Oahu for approximately \$1.2 million and then exchange these lots with the State for the camp properties.

On December of 2002, the Board of Land and Natural Resources gave its final approval for this exchange. The exchange was reviewed by the Legislature pursuant to Section 171-50, HRS. The Legislature approved the exchange in House Bill 83 during the 2003 Legislative session. Subsequently, Governor Linda Lingle signed House Bill 83 into law on May 22, 2003, and it became Act 27, which provided the final approval and authorization for the exchange.

According to DLNR (2002), "The public purpose of this exchange is the exchange of lands generating nominal revenues for lands that will generate significant revenues for public land trust purposes." Previously, the Boy Scouts paid the State \$750 a year to lease all three sites. The Mill Town properties the State will receive are estimated to generate lease rents of between \$72,000 to \$96,000 annually.

Since Camp Alan Faye was within a larger State-owned property (Waimea Canyon State Park), the exchange required a subdivision of land to separate out the camp property from the State-owned property. Because the property is within the State Conservation District, the subdivision of land constitutes an action within the Conservation District, requiring a Conservation District Board Permit. Pursuant to the Environmental Impact Statement Law (HRS Chapter 343) and DLNR's Conservation District Rules (Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 13, Chapter 5 Section 13-5-31), this environmental assessment is prepared as one of the prerequisites of obtaining a Conservation District Board Permit.

2.1.1 Location and Surrounding Uses

Camp Alan Faye is within Waimea Canyon State Park, which is located on the rim of Waimea Canyon in western Kauai (Figure 1). The park is adjacent to Kokee State Park and is located approximately 13 miles from the town of Waimea. West Kauai ranges from Mana to Wahiawa and is noted for its low-key development, dry and sunny climate, and rural lifestyle. The West Side also includes a wide diversity of land uses: small-towns; broad expanses of agricultural land; the unique resources of Kokee and Waimea Canyon State Parks; mauka wilderness areas; the high-technology Pacific Missile Range Facility; and the unique coastal sand dunes at Barking Sands and Polihale.

Lands surrounding Kokee and Waimea State Parks consist primarily of State forest reserve, natural area reserve, and wilderness preserve lands administered by DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW). These lands are actively managed by DOFAW for natural resource conservation, forest product development, hunting, and outdoor recreation. The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) administers the Puu Opae Hawaiian Home Land, which abuts the southern end of Waimea Canyon State Park.

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2.1.2 Description of the Property

Camp Alan Faye

Camp Alan Faye, also known as the Kokee Scout Reservation, encompasses 29 acres near Waimea Canyon. Figure 3 contains the Camp Site Plan and Figure 4 contains photographs of the Camp. The camp property is approximately five miles from Kokee State Park. The camp was developed in 1913 and was named after the President of the Kekaha Sugar Company, Alan Faye. It is used for base camp, Troop and Pack weekend outings, Boy Scout Resident Summer Camp, and Staff Developmental Training. The annual two weeks of Resident Summer Camp serves 150 Scouts and adult leaders. Camp Alan Faye is available to other community organizations for their own structured programs.

Facilities at Camp Alan Faye include:

- A two story cabin
- Butler Building
- Archery range
- Rifle range
- Campfire bowl
- Trading post/craft shelter
- Central shower facility
- Eight campsites

Programs at Camp Alan Faye include Ecology/Conservation, Rifle Range, and Archery Range. At Camp Alan Faye, Scouts also have the opportunity to earn many merit badges including: Archery, Basketry, Communication, First Aid, Emergency Preparedness, Environmental Science, Forestry, Pioneering, Rifle Shooting, Safety, Soil & Water Conservation, Wilderness Survival, Wood Carving, and Leatherwork. Camp Alan Faye has also offered "High Adventure" camp activities, which include: Orienteering, Hawaiiana, Mountain Biking, Hiking and Back Packing, COPE, and Out Post for New Scouts.

As previously stated, the Boy Scouts had been leasing the Camp Alan Faye property from the State, but wanted to acquire the property to be able to upgrade facilities. Under ownership by the Boy Scouts, anticipated projects at Camp Alan Faye include:

- Construction of a nature/craft pavilion for program use.
- Construction of two shelters for archery and rifle range.
- Grading and graveling the main access road to minimize erosion.
- Installing four security gates and repairing or replacing railings at entrance.
- Relocating and replacing the existing water line.
- Installing water shut-off valves to program areas and campsites.
- Installing hose bibs at the archery/rifle range.
- Installing grease and food pits for all campsites, the main cabin, and the family campsite.
- Installing approved fire rings/pits for all campsites and the campfire bowl.
- Leveling each campsite and planting grass to minimize dust.

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- Refurbishing restrooms, showers, and the trading post.
- Providing privacy doors for toilet stalls and painting interiors and exteriors.
- Installing screening, doors and re-pouring concrete at the back of the trading post.
- Refurbishing the Cabin, including painting the interior and exterior, installing rain gutters, constructing a walkway, providing protection for water valves, and replacing rotted wood deck.
- Repairing the walkway between the cabin and butler building and repairing an exterior stairway.

While the Boy Scouts anticipate providing these upgrades to Camp Alan Faye in the future, there is no schedule for these upgrades to be implemented. The scope of this environmental assessment is limited to the subdivision of Camp Alan Faye from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel. At the time the Boy Scouts decide to pursue any of the above-referenced improvements, a re-examination of the permitting requirements will be made and complied with. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

One improvement that will be implemented soon is the installation of a septic system to handle camp wastewater. In compliance with DOH rules, existing latrines at Camp Alan Faye will be upgraded to a septic system. In installing the septic system, the Boy Scouts will comply with all Federal, State, and County regulations regarding wastewater systems.

Waimea Canyon State Park

Waimea Canyon State Park was officially established 1965. Along with adjoining Kokee State Park (established in 1952), it was created in recognition of the unique environmental resources and rich natural heritage existing in the uplands of western Kauai. The two parks overlay and are surrounded by large tracts of forest, wilderness, and reserve areas containing some of the most pristine examples of native ecology in the state.

Both Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks are administered by DLNR, Division of State Parks (DSP). In total, the two parks occupy 6,211 acres, with Waimea Canyon State Park comprised of 1,866 acres and Kokee State Park encompassing 4,345 acres. Waimea Canyon State Park is located entirely within the Waimea District. The Waimea-Hanalei District Boundary crosses Kokee State Park just south of mile marker 17 on Kokee Road.

Several State and Federal agencies and private entities operate facilities within Kokee and Waimea Canyon State Parks, including:

- NASA—which operates a tracking station on Kaunuohua Ridge within Kokee State Park;
- U.S. Navy, Pacific Missile Range Facility—which operates two radar stations, one on Kaunuohua Ridge within Kokee State Park and one at the end of Makaha Ridge Road within the Na Pali-Kona Forest Reserve;
- Hawaii Air National Guard—which operates a radar tracking station within Kokee State Park and a microwave antennae site within Waimea Canyon State Park;

CAMP ALAN FAYE

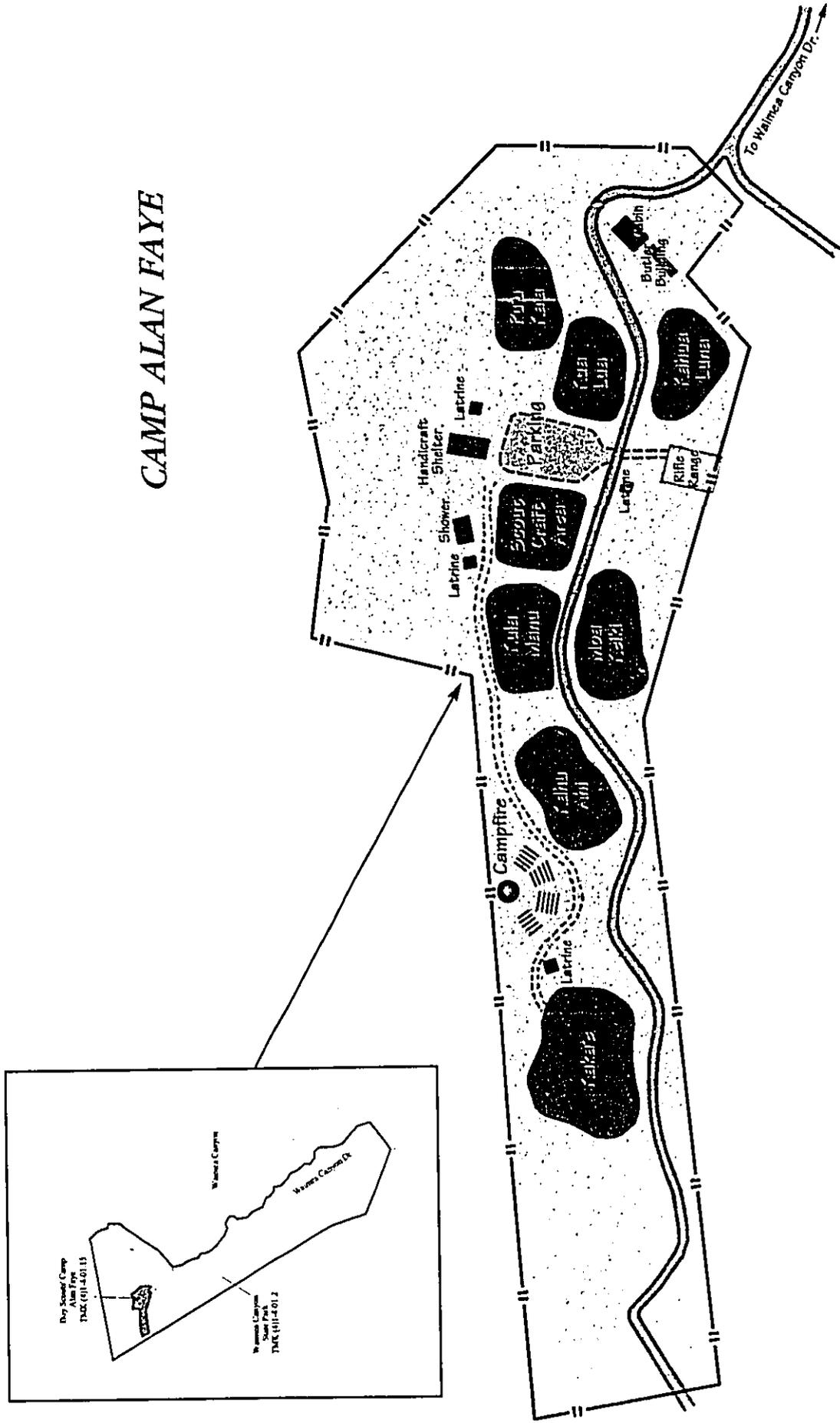


Figure 3
 Site Plan
 BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE



1. View of intersection of road to Camp Alan Faye with Waimea Canyon Road.



2. Cabin next to the Butler Building near the entrance to t

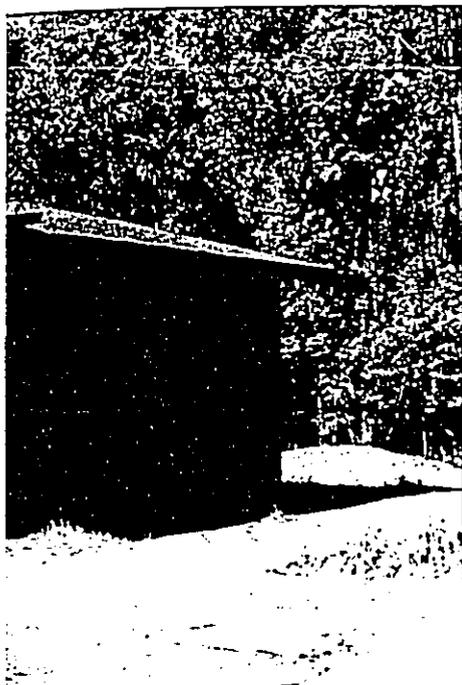


4. Pu'u Kaa camp site.



5. Handicraft shelter.

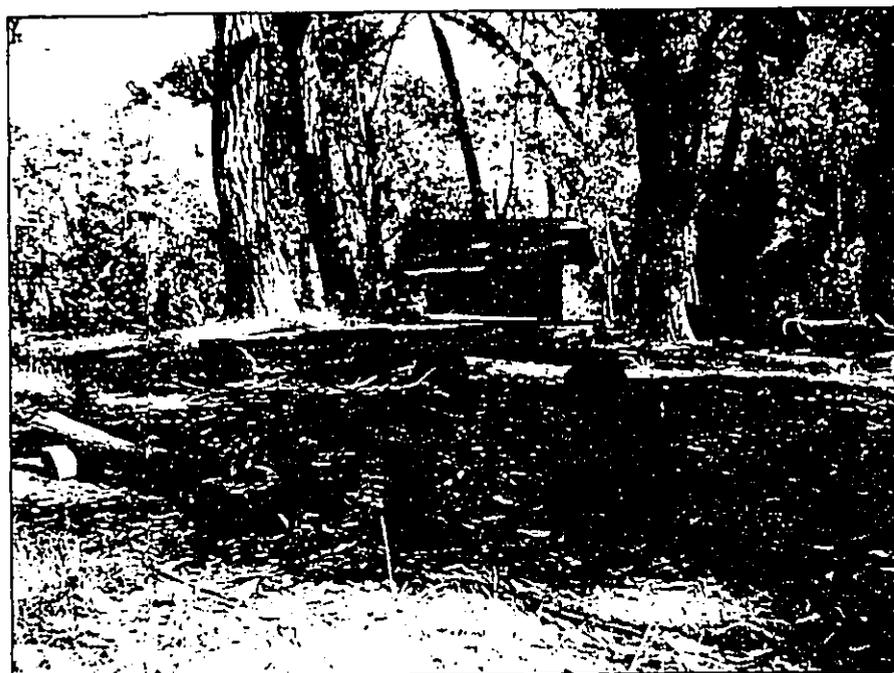
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near the entrance to the camp.



3. Typical road through camp Alan Faye.



6. Campsite and fire site with latrine (shown in the background).

Figure 4
Photographs
BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE

Waimea, Kauai



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- Department of Education—which operates the Kokee Discovery Center educational facility within Kokee State Park;
- Ceatech HHGI Breeding Corporation—which operates the Kokee Irrigation Ditch system under lease from the State to serve diversified agricultural users in the Kekaha Agricultural Park; and
- Verizon Hawaii—which operates a communication tower at Puu ka Pele.

2.2 PROJECT TIMETABLE

County of Kauai Planning Commission approved the subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel on September 23, 2003 (*Figure 5*). Due to an oversight, the required Conservation District Board Permit was not previously obtained from the Board of Land and Natural Resources. As such, the Boy Scouts are applying for the Conservation District Board Permit “after the fact.”

Pursuant to the Environmental Impact Statement Law (HRS Chapter 343) and DLNR’s Conservation District Rules (Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 13, Chapter 5 Section 13-5-31), this environmental assessment is being completed as a requirement of the Board Permit application process. Once an application is considered complete by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, a letter of acceptance is issued and the Board Permit application must be processed within a statutory 180-day time period.

After the Conservation District Board Permit is approved, all requirements associated with the subdivision will have been met.

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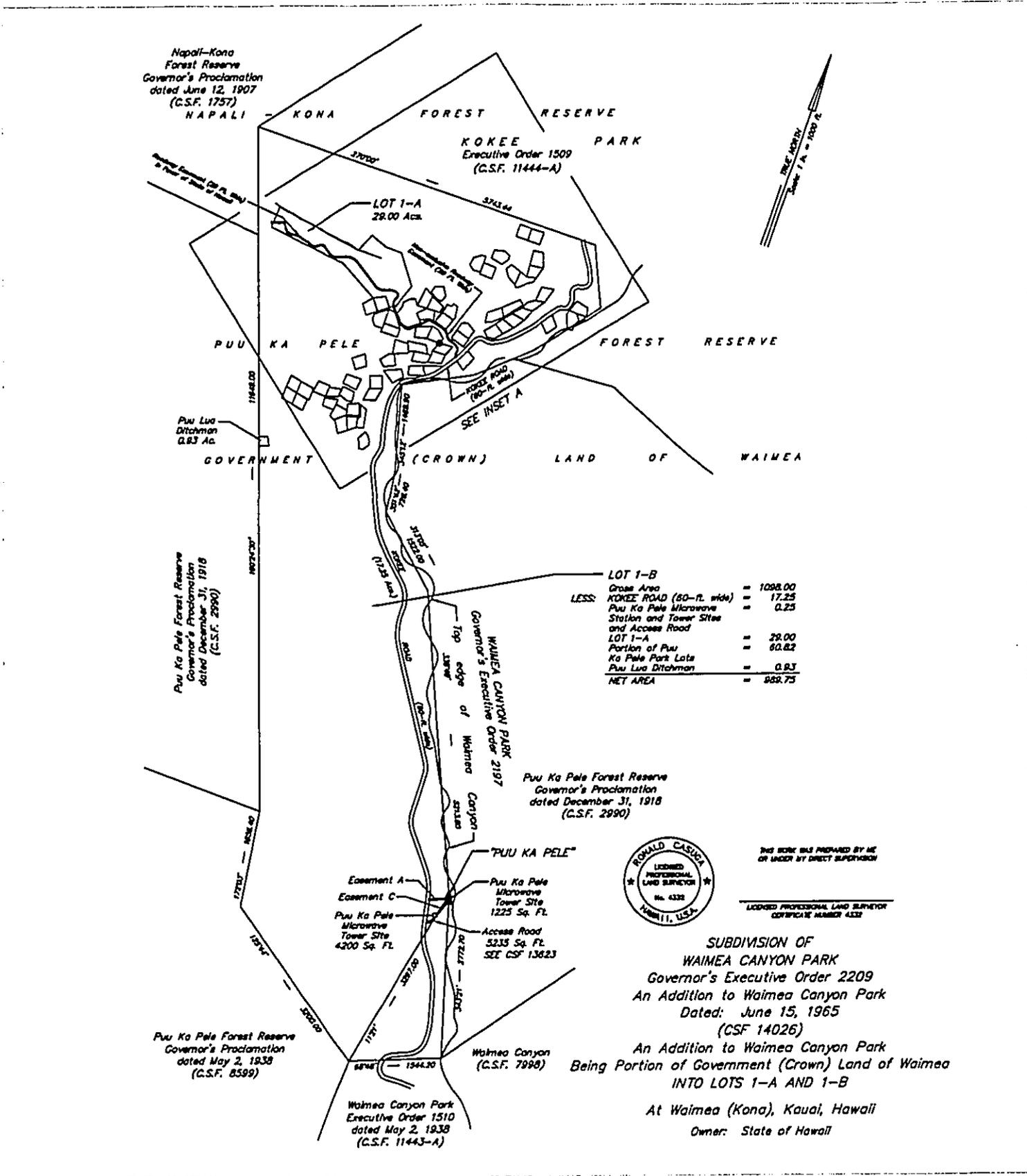
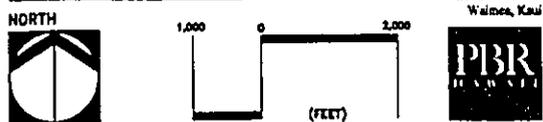


Figure 5
 Subdivision Map
BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE



Source: Kodani & Associates, Inc.

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3.0 LAND USE CONFORMANCE

This section describes State of Hawaii and County of Kauai land use plans, policies, and ordinances relevant to subdividing the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the larger Waimea Canyon State Park parcel. Each section includes discussion of how the subdivision conforms to each of the plans and requirements.

3.1 STATE OF HAWAII

3.1.1 State Environmental Impact Statement Law, Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes

The State Environmental Impact Statement Law (Chapter 343, HRS) requires an environmental assessment be prepared for "any use within any land classified as conservation district." The Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye subdivision is within the State Conservation District.

At this time, the Boy Scouts are not proposing any new uses within Camp Alan Faye other than what already exist, however to finalize the subdivision of the camp area from the larger State property and therefore finalize the land exchange with the State (see section 2.1 and 2.2) a Conservation District Board Permit must be obtained from the Board of Land and Natural Resources. This environmental assessment is prepared as one of the prerequisites of obtaining a Conservation District Board Permit and is prepared in compliance with the State Environmental Impact Statement Law (Chapter 343, HRS).

3.1.2 State Land Use Law, Chapter 205, Hawaii Revised Statutes

The State Land Use Law (Chapter 205, HRS) establishes the State Land Use Commission (LUC). This body has authority to designate all lands in the State into one of four districts: Urban, Rural, Agricultural, or Conservation. As stated above, the Boy Scouts Camp Alan Faye is within the State Conservation district (Figure 6). Under Chapter 205, HRS, the Conservation District shall include (among other uses) areas: 1) providing parklands; 2) of value for recreational purposes; 3) other related activities; and 4) other permitted uses not detrimental to a multiple use concept.

Chapter 205, HRS delegates authority to govern the Conservation District to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, pursuant to the Conservation District Law (Chapter 183C, HRS).

3.1.3 State Conservation District Law, Chapter 183C, Hawaii Revised Statutes

The State Conservation District Law (Chapter 183C, HRS) requires the Department of Land and Natural Resources to: 1) establish subzones within the Conservation District; 2) adopt Administrative Rules governing the use of land within the Conservation District and the subzones; and 3) regulate land use in the Conservation District by the issuance of permits.

The Waimea Canyon State Park and the Camp Alan Faye parcels are within the "Resource" Subzone of the Conservation District (Figure 7). Subdivision of land within the Resource

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subzone is permissible, providing a Board Permit is obtained from the Board of Land and Natural Resources. This environmental assessment is prepared in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Board Permit.

3.1.4 State Conservation District Administrative Rules

The State Conservation District Administrative Rules (Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 13, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Subtitle 1 Administration, Chapter 5, Conservation) state the objective of the "Resource" Subzone is to "develop, with proper management, areas to ensure sustained use of the natural resources of those [Conservation] areas." The rules further state that the Resource subzone shall encompass: "Lands necessary for providing future parkland and lands presently used for national, state county, and private parks" and "Lands suitable for outdoor recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and picnicking."

The Rules also provide for identified land uses within the subzones. Accordingly, an identified use in the Resource subzone is "Subdivision of property into two or more legal lots of record which serves a public purpose and is consistent with the objectives of the subzone."

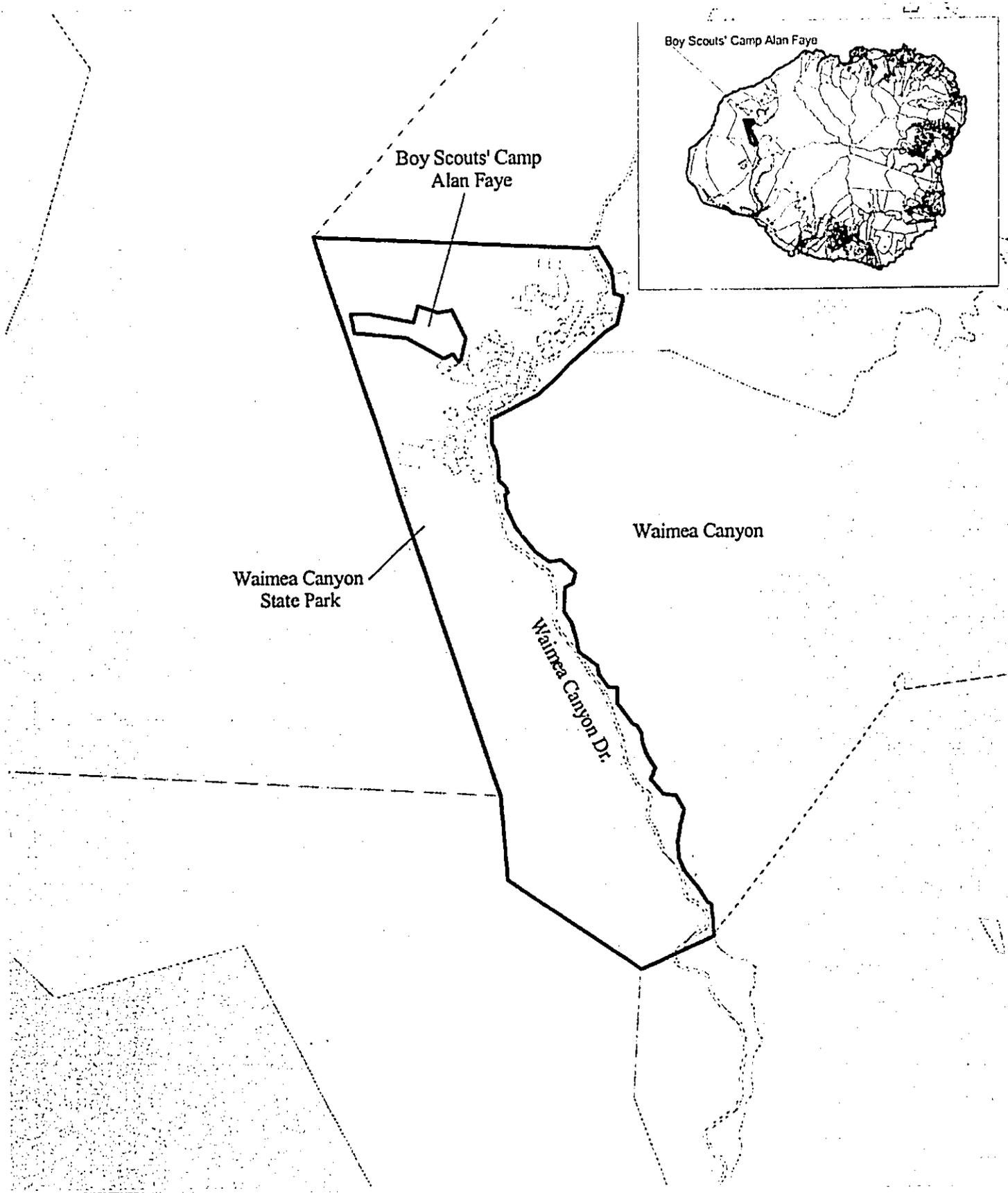
The public purpose served by subdividing the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel is that the subdivision allows a land exchange between the State and the Boy Scouts whereby the State will receive lands that will generate significant revenues for public trust purposes in exchange for three camp properties (one of which is Camp Alan Faye) for which the State had been receiving nominal revenues. Previously, the Boy Scouts paid the State \$750 a year to lease all three campsites. The industrial zoned properties the State will receive are estimated to generate lease rents of between \$72,000 to \$96,000 annually (see section 2.1).

A Board Permit is required from the State Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) for subdivision of land in the Conservation District. In evaluating the merits of a proposed land use, the Board of Land and Natural Resources applies the criteria listed under Section 13-5-30 of the Rules. Each of the criteria is listed below, followed by discussion of how the proposed Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye subdivision effectively conforms to each.

(1) The proposed land use is consistent with the purpose of the conservation district;

Discussion: The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will help to conserve, protect, and preserve important natural resources of the State as the current conservation uses on each parcel will not change with the subdivision. Currently, there is a Boy Scouts campground on the Camp Alan Faye parcel and a State park on the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel. The subdivision will only alter the ownership of the Camp Alan Faye parcel. Uses on both parcels will remain the same. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

(2) The proposed land use is consistent with the objectives of the subzone of the land on which the use will occur;



Legend

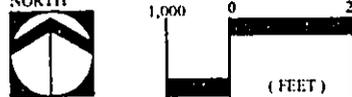
-  Conservation District
-  Parcel Boundary

Source: State Land Use Commission

Figure 6
State Land Use Districts

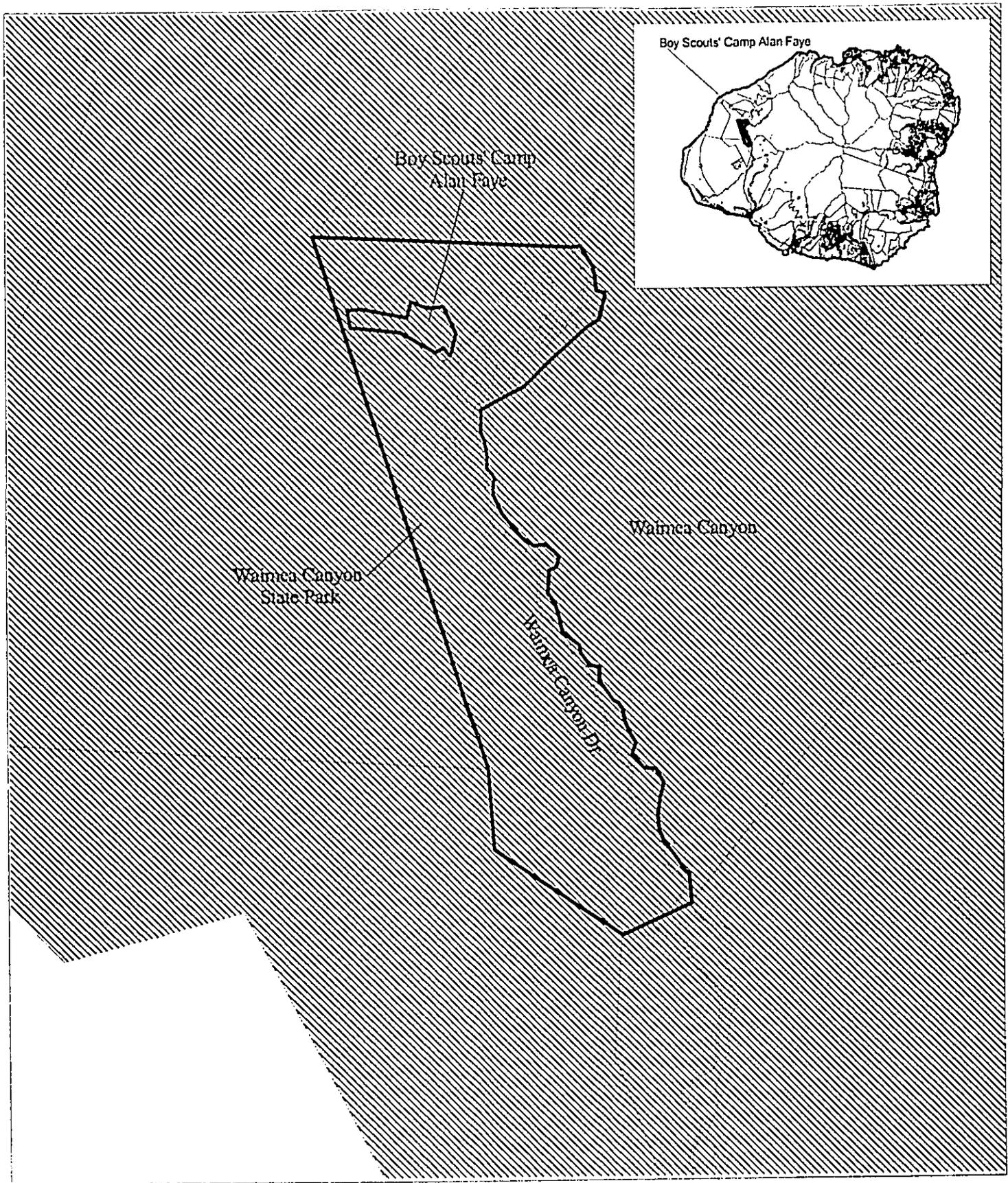
BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE

NORTH 1,000 0 2,000 Waimea, Kauai



(FEET)





Legend

-  Resource Subzone
-  Parcel Boundary

Source: Department of Land and Natural Resources

Figure 7
Conservation District Subzone

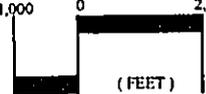
BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE

Waimca, Kauai

NORTH



1,000 0 2,000



(FEET)



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Discussion: The Camp Alan Faye and the Waimea Canyon State Park properties are within the Resource subzone. According to the Conservation District Rules, the objective of the Resource subzone is to develop, with proper management, areas to ensure sustained use of the natural resources of the area. The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will not change the current conservation uses on either parcel. The current uses of a Boy Scouts campground and a State park on the parcels are consistent with and implement the objective to ensure sustained use of the natural resources of the area. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

(3) The proposed land use complies with provisions and guidelines contained in chapter 205A, HRS, entitled "Coastal Zone Management," where applicable;

Discussion: The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel complies with provisions and guidelines contained in Chapter 205A, HRS, entitled "Coastal Zone Management," since the subdivision will not change the current uses on either parcel. Current uses are consistent with uses allowed in the Conservation District and the provisions and guidelines contained in Chapter 205A, HRS, titled "Coastal Zone Management".

(4) The proposed land use will not cause substantial adverse impact to existing natural resources within the surrounding area, community, or region;

Discussion: The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will not cause substantial adverse impact to existing natural resources within the surrounding area, community, or region since the subdivision will not change the current uses on either parcel. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

(5) The proposed land use, including buildings, structures and facilities, shall be compatible with the locality and surrounding areas, appropriate to the physical conditions and capabilities of the specific parcel or parcels.

Discussion: The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel is compatible with the locality and surrounding areas and appropriate to the physical conditions and capabilities of the specific parcel or parcels. No buildings or other changes in land uses are currently being proposed on either of the parcels. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

(6) The existing physical and environmental aspects of the land such as natural beauty and open space characteristics, will be preserved or improved upon, whichever is applicable;

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Discussion: The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will preserve the existing physical and environmental aspects of the land as no new land uses are proposed beyond subdivision. Any future changes in land uses on the subdivided parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

(7) Subdivision of land will not be utilized to increase the intensity of land uses in the conservation district; and

Discussion: The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will not increase the intensity of land uses in the Conservation District as no new land uses are proposed beyond subdivision. Any future changes in land uses on the subdivided parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

(8) The proposed land use will not be materially detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare.

Discussion: The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will not be materially detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare as no new land uses are proposed beyond the subdivision. Subsequent portions of this environmental assessment support the conclusion that no significant detrimental effects on public health, safety, or welfare can reasonably be anticipated to result from the subdivision.

3.2 COUNTY OF KAUAI

County-specific land use plans and ordinances pertaining to the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye subdivision include the *Kauai General Plan, 2000 Update* and the *Waimea-Kekaha Regional Development Plan*. The following subsections present relevant elements of these plans, accompanied with a discussion of how the subdivision conforms with the plans.

3.2.1 General Plan

The General Plan fulfills legal mandates of State law and the Charter of the County of Kauai. More importantly, it provides guidance for land use regulations, the location and character of new development and facilities, and planning for County and State facilities and services. The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel is in conformance with the relevant General Plan objectives and policies, as discussed below.

Chapter 2 Vision for Kauai 2020

Section 2.1 Community Values

- *Protection, management, and enjoyment of our open spaces, unique natural beauty, rural lifestyle, outdoor recreation and parks.*
- *Access to and along shorelines, waterways and mountains for all. However, access should be controlled where necessary to conserve natural resources and to maintain*

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the quality of public sites for fishing, hunting, recreation and wilderness activities valued by the local community.

- *Recognition that our environment IS our economy, our natural capital, the basis of our economic survival and success.*
- *Balanced economic growth promoting good jobs and a strong economy, without sacrificing our environment and or our quality of life.*
- *Respect and protection for the values and rights of our many cultures, in compliance with our laws and responsibilities as citizens.*
- *Preservation of our cultural, historical, sacred and archeological sites.*
- *Appreciation and support for the traditions of the Native Hawaiian host culture and the many other cultural traditions and values that make up the Kauai community.*
- *Protection of Kauai's unique character.*
- *Safety for all citizens and visitors.*
- *Support for our youth, educating them to succeed.*

Discussion: The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the larger Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will not alter current activities on either parcel nor will the subdivision alter Kauai's community values. Access to, and uses, on the parcels will remain as is. Protection and management of the parcels will continue and the parcels will continue to provide opportunities for residents to enjoy open spaces, unique natural beauty, and outdoor recreation.

Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

Chapter 3 Caring for Land, Water and Culture
Section 3.1.1 Heritage Resources Maps

- *The Heritage Resources Map depicts resources that are important to the County of Kauai and that are intended to be conserved. Kokee and Waimea Canyon State Parks are identified as Heritage Resources on the Kauai General Plan Heritage Resources Island Map. The map also identifies Kokee Road and Waimea Canyon Rim Road as scenic roadway corridors.*

Discussion: The subdivision will not affect Heritage Resources or scenic roadway corridors. Given the fact that no land use changes are proposed, the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye subdivision will not alter the desirable attributes of Kokee and Waimea Canyon State Park.

Section 3.2 Scenic Views

- *Preserve public views that exhibit a high degree of intactness or vividness.*
 - *"Intactness" refers to the integrity of visual patterns and the extent to which the landscape is free from structures or other visually encroaching features.*
 - *Vividness refers to the memorability of the view, caused by contrasting landforms which create striking and distinctive patterns.*
- *Preserve the scenic qualities of mountains, hills, and other elevated landforms, qualities such as the silhouette against the horizon and the mass and shape of the landform.*

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- *Preserve the scenic quality of lowland/open space features, such as the shoreline, the edge of a coastal bluff, a march, a fishpond, or a historic or cultural property. Structures should not impede or intrude upon public views of the feature and should not alter the character of the immediate area around the land feature, historic or cultural property.*

Discussion: The subdivision will not affect visual and scenic resources or the aesthetic nature of the area. Given the fact that no land use changes are proposed, the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye subdivision will not alter the desirable attributes of Waimea Canyon State Park. Public views that exhibit a high degree of intactness or vividness will be retained and important scenic qualities of the surrounding areas will be preserved.

Section 3.3 Historic and Archaeological Resources

- *Preserve important archaeological and historic sites and provide: (1) a buffer area between the site and adjacent uses; and (2) public pedestrian access, as appropriate to the site.*

Discussion: According to the Boy Scouts, there are no known archaeological sites within the Camp Alan Faye parcel. However, Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks are known to contain a diversity of archaeological, historical, and cultural resources from both pre-contact (1778) and post-contact (1778 to present) periods (see section 5.1).

While there are no known archaeological sites within the Camp Alan Faye parcel, the Boy Scouts will comply with all state and county laws and rules regarding the preservation of cultural and historic sites should any be discovered in the future. However, since no change in land use is proposed, no disturbance of land or associated archaeological resources are expected in relation to the subdivision. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

Section 3.6 Native Hawaiian Rights

- *Under the State Constitution and the County Charter, the County of Kauai is empowered to promote the health, safety and welfare of all inhabitants without discrimination as to ethnic origin. As part of carrying out its responsibilities under the Constitution and the Charter, the County recognizes the rights of native Hawaiians and the laws concerning lands and waters that have been established through the State Constitution, State and Federal laws, and State and Federal court decisions. No County ordinance or rule shall modify or diminish these rights:*
 - *Native Hawaiian water rights provided under the State Water Code, HRS Chapter 174C.*
 - *Kuleana lands, water rights and access rights provided under the Kuleana Act of 1850, as recognized in current statutes, rules and court decisions.*
 - *Konohiki and hoaina fishing rights provided under the 1839 Law of Kamehameha, as modified by subsequent legislative acts and court decisions.*
 - *Traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiians, such as for access and gathering, provided under the State Constitution and Hawaii Revised Statutes, as interpreted by the courts (i.e., the PASH case).*

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- *Burial rights provided under the Hawaii Historic Preservation Act and the federal Native American Graves Repatriation Act.*
- *Preservation of historic properties and archaeological resources provided under the federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; and the Hawaii Preservation Act.*

Discussion: The Boy Scouts have not received requests from Native Hawaiians to access the Camp Alan Faye parcel for cultural purposes; however, access to the parcel is permitted with permission from the Boy Scouts. Occasionally, they receive requests for access from pig hunters. These requests are granted, and hunters may hunt on the property with the permission of the Boy Scouts.

Since no change in land use is proposed, no disturbance of land or associated cultural resources can be expected in relation to the subdivision. Access to the subdivided parcels will not change due to the subdivision. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

Chapter 4 Developing Jobs and Businesses

Section 4.2.8.3 Visitor Activities, Parks and Natural Resource Areas

- *Encourage the development of public-private partnerships involving the County and the Department of Land and Natural Resources in order to manage and improve Kauai's valuable parks and natural areas.*
- *Manage parks and natural resource areas according to the following policies, in order of priority (County and State):*
 - *Conserve resources.*
 - *Provide for use by the general public – i.e., individuals, families, ohana.*
 - *Allow for group use (including commercial tours and equipment rentals) within conservation limits.*

Discussion: With the subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the larger Waimea Canyon State Park parcel and the subsequent land exchange, the Boy Scouts will obtain ownership of the Camp Alan Faye parcel. Thus, the Boy Scouts will take a greater role in managing the property, however current uses on the property will remain unchanged. In essence this could be considered a public-private partnership whereby a greater role for the management of the Camp Alan Faye parcel is now placed on the new owners, and the State is relieved of the management responsibility. The Boy Scouts will continue to manage the property to conserve resources and provide uses and benefits to their members, while also allowing for public access with permission.

Chapter 5 Preserving Kauai's Rural Character

Section 5.3 Open Lands

- *The intent of the Open designation is to preserve, maintain or improve the natural characteristics of non-urban land and water areas that:*
 - *are of significant value to the public as scenic or recreational resources;*
 - *perform essential physical and ecological functions important to the welfare of surrounding lands, waters, and biological resources;*

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- *have the potential to create or exacerbate soil erosion or flooding on adjacent lands;*
- *are potentially susceptible to natural hazards such as flood, hurricane, tsunami, coastal erosion, landslide or subsidence; or*
- *form a cultural, historic or archaeological resource of significant public value.*

Discussion: Waimea Canyon State Park is of significant value to the public as a scenic and recreational resource. The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the larger Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will not affect the scenic qualities or recreational value of either parcel. As responsible land stewards, the Boy Scouts will continue to manage the property to conserve resources essential physical and ecological functions.

3.2.2 Waimea-Kekaha Regional Development Plan

The *Waimea-Kekaha Regional Development Plan* was adopted to implement the intent and purpose of the Kauai General Plan and to establish land use plans and maps and design criteria to guide and regulate future development in the region. However, since Waimea Canyon State Park is under the jurisdiction of the State Hawaii, it is not included in the area covered by the *Waimea-Kekaha Regional Development Plan*.

3.2.3 County of Kauai Zoning

The Camp Alan Faye parcel and the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel are located entirely within the State Conservation District. Lands within the Conservation District are governed by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources and County zoning does not apply.

3.2.4 Special Management Area

The Camp Alan Faye parcel and the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel are not within the Special Management Area (SMA) of the County of Kauai.

3.2.5 Subdivision Regulations

County of Kauai Planning Commission approved the subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel on September 23, 2003.

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3.3 APPROVALS AND PERMITS

An approximate list of permits and approvals required for the subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel is presented below.

Permit/Approval	Responsible Agency
Chapter 343, HRS compliance	Department of Land and Natural Resources
Conservation District Use Board Permit	Department of Land and Natural Resources/Board of Land and Natural Resources
Subdivision Approval	County of Kauai Planning Commission

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4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION, AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES

This chapter focuses on description of physical environmental conditions of the Camp Alan Faye parcel and the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel. Since the subdivision is technically a legal procedure to demarcate the boundaries of each parcel on a subdivision map and because no physical land use changes are proposed, the subdivision will not generate physical effects or impacts on the property. Thus, there are no findings of significant impacts, and no mitigative strategies are warranted. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the future proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

4.1 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The climate in Waimea Canyon State Park varies significantly with location, elevation, and topography. Climate throughout the Hawaiian Islands is predominantly influenced by ocean-born trade winds, the effects of which are displayed dramatically on Kauai. The average annual rainfall varies from 118 inches at the Puu o Kila Lookout (elevation 4,160 feet) to 39 inches at the entrance to Waimea Canyon State Park (elevation 2,100 feet), with rainfall within the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel averaging 30 inches to 60 inches per year. The average temperature is approximately 60 degrees Fahrenheit, with August highs approaching 73 degrees Fahrenheit and January lows are around 47 degrees Fahrenheit.

Potential Impacts and Mitigative Measures

The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will have no effect on climatic conditions in the area or region and no mitigation strategies are warranted. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Waimea Canyon State Park is linear in shape, occupying a narrow ridge along the western rim of Waimea Canyon beginning at the 2,100-foot elevation, approximately 6 ½ miles from the Kaumualii Highway. It continues up-slope for approximately seven miles past the Puu ka Pele cabin lots and abuts the Kokee State Park near the 3,600-foot elevation.

Waimea Canyon State Park lies within the Puu ka Pele Dissected Uplands physiographic division. This division is characterized by its irregular and rolling topography and numerous erosional gullies that drain primarily in a westerly direction. The eastern edge of the park is defined by the Waimea Cliff and Valley division, a highly-eroded land form that drops abruptly and dramatically to the canyon floor, forming the western wall of Waimea Canyon. The most distinctive landform within Waimea Canyon State Park is Puu ka Pele. It is a sharp pinnacle perched along the upper edge of the canyon, though modest in stature when compared to the breadth of the canyon.

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Kauai is one of the oldest Hawaiian Islands and one of the most complicated geologically. It developed as a huge, circular shield volcano, gradually rising from the sea floor through the accumulation of thousands of thin basaltic lava flows. The eruptions giving rise to Kauai are estimated to have begun late in the Tertiary period and finished before the end of the Pliocene (2 to 4 million years ago).

Lavas that compose the island are divided into two main groups:

Waimea Canyon Basalts: older basalts that formed the original shield volcano and caldera in-fill. Includes Napali, Olokele, Makaweli, and Haupu basalts.

Koloa Lavas: later stage lavas that in-filled the eastern and southeastern sides of the island following a period of volcanic quiescence and erosion activity. Includes Koloa lavas and Palikea Breccia.

The summit of the original shield volcano formed a single, central dome, referred to as the Waimea Dome, from which radiated numerous, deep valleys carved by erosional forces. These original drainage ways are still evident in the valleys of Wainiha, Lumahai, and Hanalei on the northeast, Kalalau, Honopu, Nualolo, and Makaha on the northwest; and Waimea, Makaweli, Olokele, and Hanapepe on the south.

The Waimea Dome, composed of Napali basalts, eventually collapsed to form the largest caldera found in the Hawaiian Islands (approximately 12 miles wide). The west wall of Waimea Canyon forms the Waimea Scarp, marking one edge of this ancient caldera.

Subsequent Waimea basalt flows filled in the major caldera-collapse with thick layers of erosion-resistant basalt rock to create the Olokele formation under the present-day broad summit regions of Mt. Waialeale, the Alakai Swamp, and portions of Kokee State Park. The Waimea Scarp is buried in these flows through the Kanaloahuluhulu meadow area. The collapsed side of the fault lies to the east of the meadow and includes the area occupied by the Kokee and Halemanu cabin lots.

A later flow of Waimea basalt also partly in-filled the Makaweli Depression within the collapsed caldera. By redirecting the drainage from Mt. Waialeale and the Alakai, the Makaweli Depression was responsible for the erosion of Waimea Canyon.

Potential Impacts and Mitigative Measures

No impacts to the geology or topography at Camp Alan Faye or Waimea Canyon State Park will occur in relation to the subdivision process since no change in land use is proposed. Therefore, no mitigative measures are planned. Any future changes in on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

4.3 SOILS AND DRAINAGE

Three soil suitability studies have been prepared for lands in Hawaii. These are the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) *Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey* (SCS), the University

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of Hawaii Land Study Bureau *Detailed Land Classification*, and the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture's *Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii* (ALISH). The principal focus of these studies has been to describe the physical attributes of Hawaii's lands and the relative productivity of different land types for agricultural production purposes.

The USDA SCS, *Soil Survey of the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai*, classifies soils of Camp Alan Faye and Waimea Canyon State Park into six distinct soil types: Kokee Silty Clay Loam, 0-35% Slopes; Paaiki Loam, 6-35% Slopes; Paaiki Loam, 35-70% Slopes; Oli Silt Loam, 10-30% Slopes, Oli Silt Loam, 30-70% Slopes, and Rock Outcrop (Figure 8). A brief description of these types follows:

Kokee Silty Clay Loam, 0-35% Slopes (KSKE) - This soil is undulating to steep and occurs on uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid, runoff is medium, and the erosion hazard is slight to moderate. This soil is used for water supply, wildlife habitat, and woodland.

Paaiki Loam, 6-35% Slopes (PGE) - This soil occurs on narrow ridges in the uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid, runoff is slow to medium, and the erosion hazard is slight to moderate. This soil is used for woodland, wildlife habitat, and water supply.

Paaiki Loam, 35-70% Slopes (PGF) - This soil is similar to Paaiki loam, 6 to 35% slopes, except that it is very steep. Runoff is rapid, and the erosion hazard is severe. This soil is used for woodland, wildlife habitat, and water supply.

Oli Silt Loam, 10-30% Slopes (OME) - This soil occupies uplands that are dissected by many small gulches. Permeability is moderately rapid, runoff is medium, and the erosion hazard is moderate to severe. This soil is easily eroded because it is very friable and powdery. This soil is used for pasture and wildlife habitat. In most places guava, lantana, and other shrubs are abundant.

Oli Silt Loam, 30-70% Slopes (OMF) - This soil occurs on the sides of gulches. Runoff is very rapid and the erosion hazard is very severe. The soil is less than 20 inches deep to soft, weathered rock. Rock outcrops are common and cultivation is impractical. This soil is used for pasture, woodland, and wildlife habitat.

Rock Outcrop (rRO) - Rock outcrop consists of areas where exposed bedrock covers more than 90 percent of the surface. The rock outcrops are mainly basalt and andesite. This land type is gently sloping to precipitous and elevations range from nearly sea level to 10,000 feet. This land type is not suited to farming. It is used for water supply, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

The University of Hawaii Land Study Bureau document titled "*Detailed Land Classification - Island of Kauai*" classifies lands of Camp Alan Faye and Waimea Canyon State Park as "D" and "E" (Figure 9). This classification is based on a five-class productivity rating using the letters A, B, C, D, and E, where A represents the highest class of productivity and E the lowest. The soils covering Camp Alan Faye and Waimea Canyon State Park generally have little or no potential for soil-based agricultural production.

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The Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii (ALISH) system does not classify the lands of Camp Alan Faye and Waimea Canyon State Park within the ALISH classification system (Figure 10). Therefore the lands are not considered important agricultural land under the ALISH system, meaning that the soils are characterized as having no value for soil-based agriculture.

No modern physical infrastructure currently directs drainage flow within the Camp Alan Faye parcel. Drainage across the Camp Alan Faye parcel is non-directed and sheet flows over the area. There are no paved roads or parking lots within the Camp and very few buildings that would change drainage patterns from natural conditions.

Potential Impacts and Mitigative Measures

The subdivision will have no impact on soil conditions or drainage patterns in the area and no mitigation strategies are proposed. Any future changes in land uses within the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

4.4 NATURAL HAZARDS

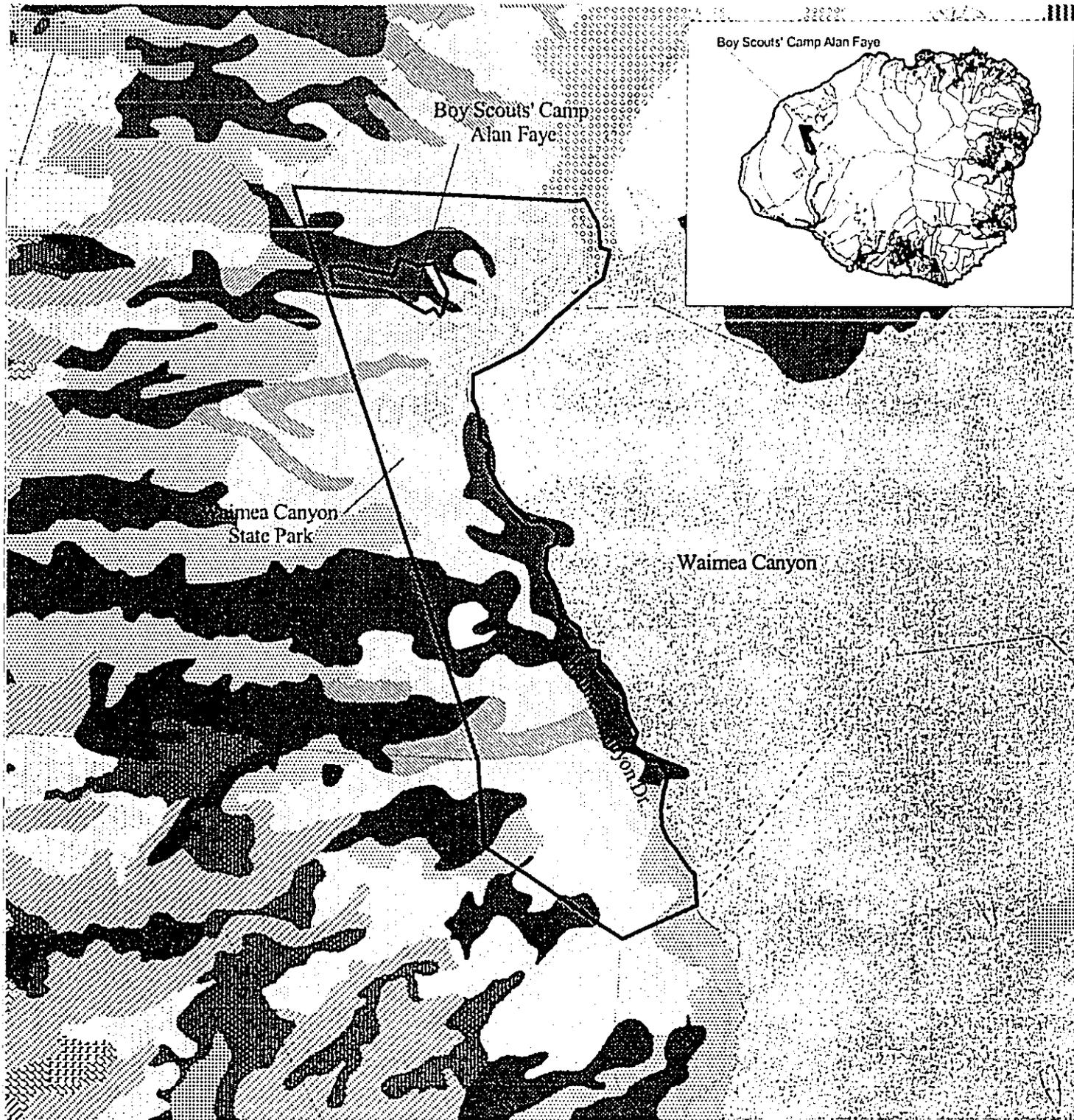
Natural hazards affecting the Hawaiian Islands include hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and flooding. Volcanic hazards in the area of Camp Alan Faye and Waimea Canyon State Park are considered very minimal insofar as recent activity is an indication of danger.

Most earthquake activity in Hawaii is related to volcanic rather than tectonic activity. Thousands of small earthquakes occur in Hawaii each year, and moderate and disastrous earthquakes have rocked the islands in the past.

Hurricanes have directly impacted Hawaii twice in recent history. Both events were centered on Kauai. Hurricane Iwa struck in 1982 and Hurricane Iniki in 1992. While it is difficult to predict these natural occurrences it is reasonable to assume that future events could be likely given the past record. The subdivided area, as the rest of the island, is no more or less vulnerable to the destructive winds and torrential rains associated with hurricanes and cyclones.

Flood hazards areas are depicted in the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Flood Insurance Program. According to the FIRM, Camp Alan Faye and Waimea Canyon State Park are within "Zone X," an area determined to be outside the 500-year floodplain (Figure 11).

Steep slopes are subject to landslide problems, especially where unstable soils predominate. However, the soils of Camp Alan Faye are relatively stable and therefore landslide threats are considered minimal.

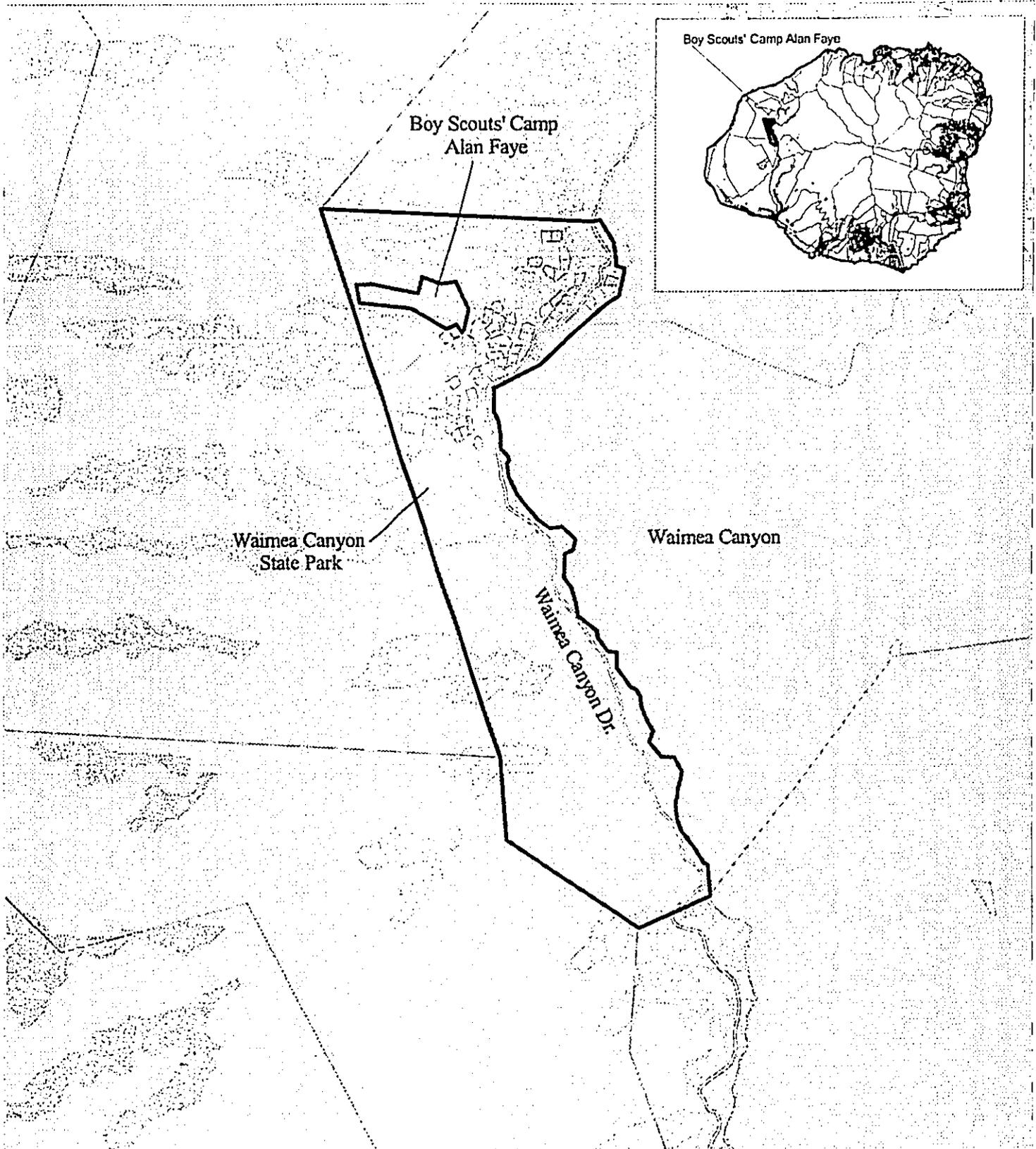


Legend

-  Kokee Silty Clay Loam, 0-35% Slopes
-  Paaiki Loam, 6-35% Slopes
-  Paaiki Loam, 35-70% Slopes
-  Oli Silt Loam, 10-30% Slopes
-  Oli Silt Loam, 30-70% Slopes
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Water
-  Parcel Boundary

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service

Figure 8
 Soil Conservation Service Survey
BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE
 NORTH  1,000 0 2,000  (FEET) Waimea, Kauai 



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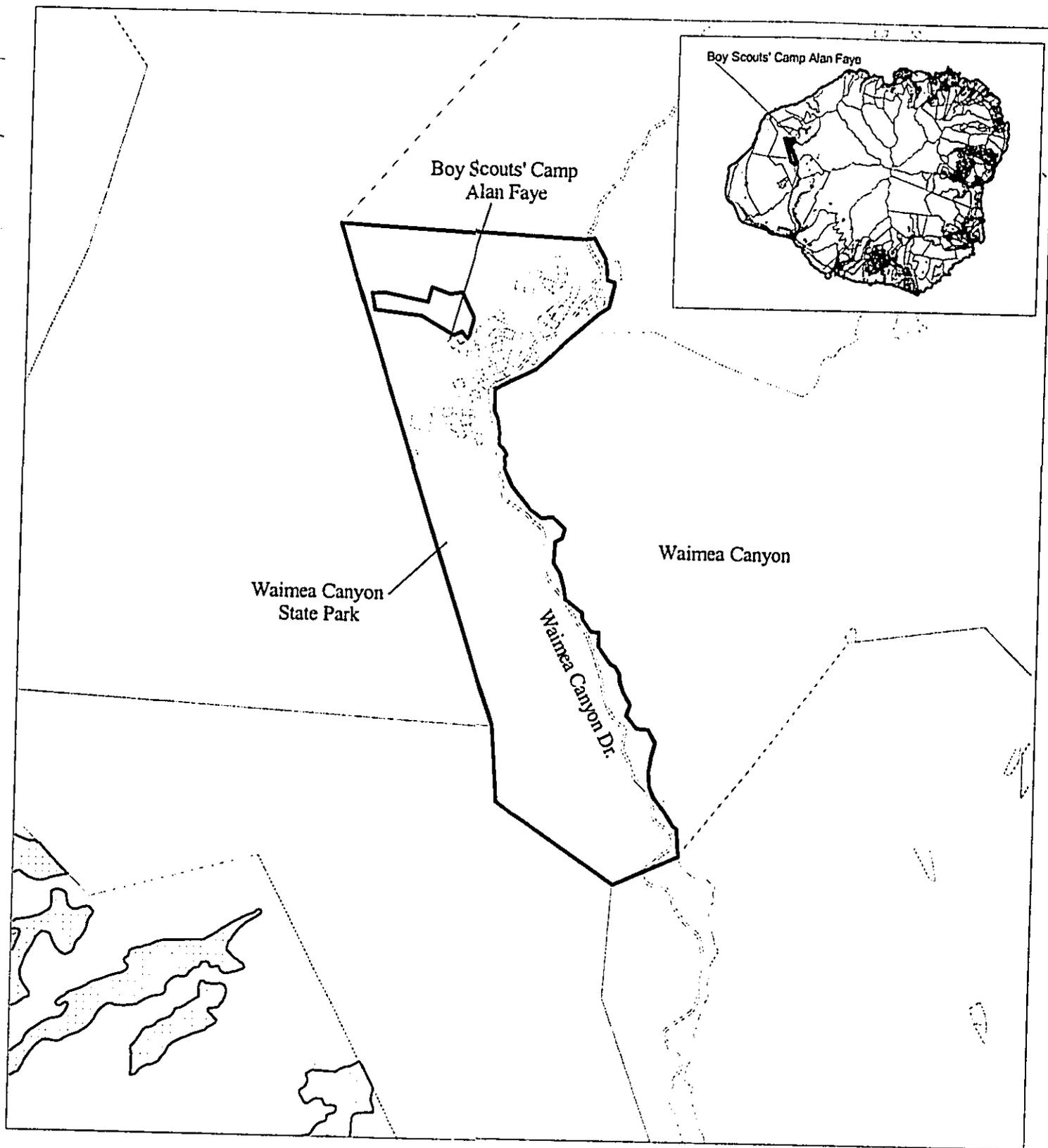
- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|
|  | A: Excellent | } Prime Agricultural Soils |
|  | B: Good | |
|  | C: Fair | } Marginal Agricultural Soils |
|  | D: Poor | |
|  | E: Very Poor | |
|  | Parcel Boundary | |

Source: Land Study Bureau

Figure 9
Detailed Land Classification

BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE

NORTH  1,000 0 2,000 (FEET) 



Legend

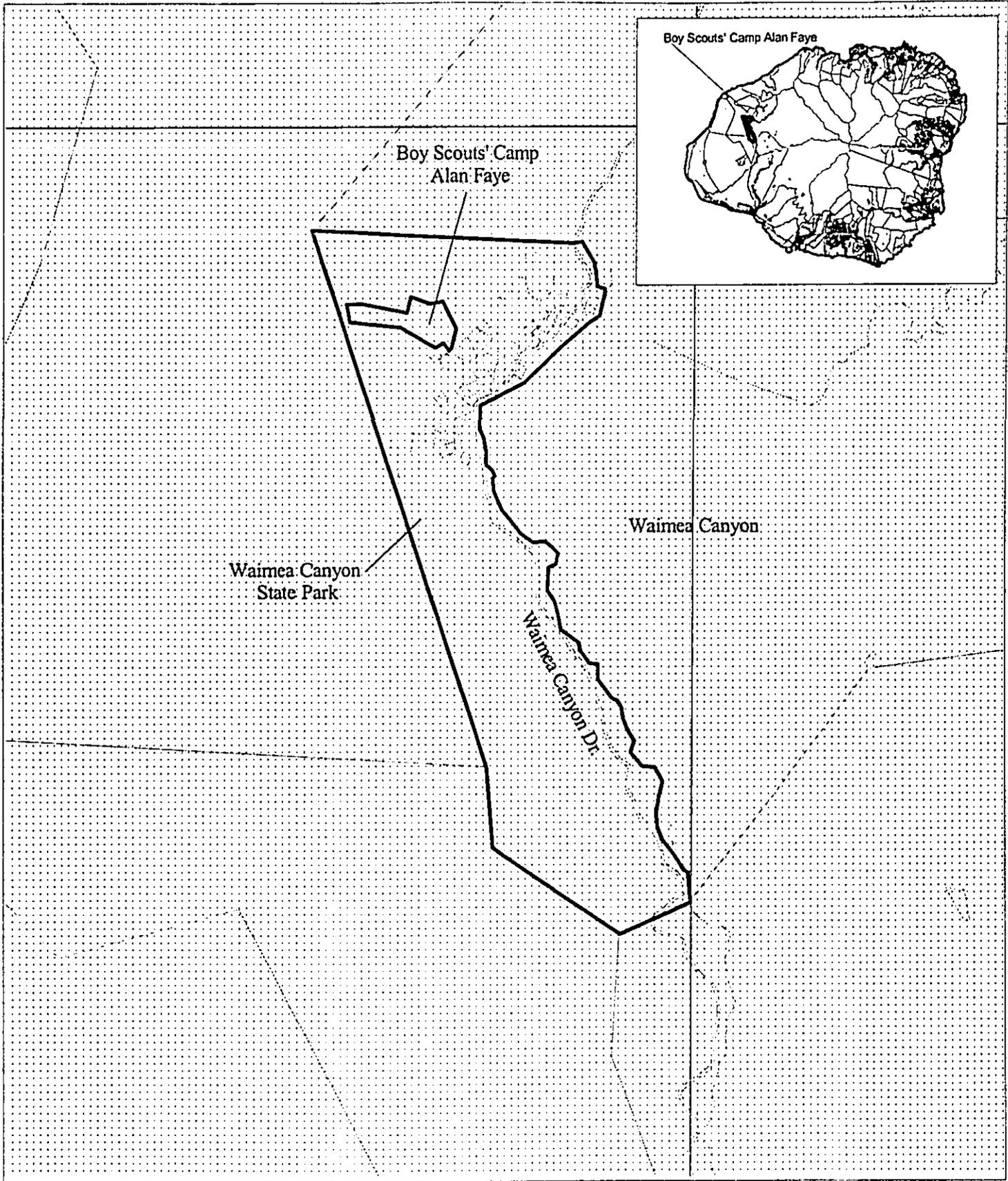
-  Not ALISH
-  Parcel Boundary

Source: State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture

Figure 10
Agricultural Lands of Importance
to the State of Hawaii (ALISH)

BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE

NORTH  1,000 0 2,000 (FEET)  Waimea, Kauai



Legend

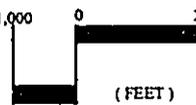
-  **ZONE X:**
Areas Determined To Be Outside 500-Year Floodplain
-  **Parcel Boundary**

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Figure 11
Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE

NORTH 1,000 0 2,000 Waimea, Kauai


(FEET)

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Because no change in land use currently is proposed, the subdivision will not present or exacerbate any hazard condition, and no mitigative measures are planned or warranted at this time. Future land use changes on the parcels would require further assessment of the potential for exacerbating existing hazard areas and/or increasing exposure to potential hazards.

4.5 FLORA

Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks overlay and are surrounded by large tracts of forest, wilderness, and reserve areas containing some of the most pristine examples of native ecology in the state.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has designated much of the area of Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks as critical habitat for a variety of plant species, however there are no critical habitat areas within the Camp Alan Faye parcel.

The Camp Alan Faye parcel is heavily wooded with very little understory. Swamp Mahogany trees are the dominate trees within the Camp. Swamp Mahogany was one of the Territory of Hawaii's first experiments in reforestation. By the 1960s, over five million trees had been planted throughout the major islands. Swamp Mahogany is now the most commonly planted tree species in the State.

Forest reserves, preserves, and natural areas within and adjacent to Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks include:

- Kuia Natural Area Reserve
- Hono o Na Pali Natural Area Reserve
- Alakai Wilderness Preserve
- Na Pali-Kona Forest Reserve
- Puu ka Pele Forest Reserve
- Mokihana Game Management Area

The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii (TNCH) undertook a biological survey of the rare natural resources in Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks in 1996. The survey found four native natural communities (including shrubland and forest types) occur within the Waimea Canyon and Kokee area, one of which (Koa/Ohia Montane Mesic Forest) is considered rare. Twenty plant taxa recorded from the parks are federally listed as endangered or threatened and are listed below.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
	<i>Adenophorus periens</i>
Uhiuhi	<i>Caesalpinia kavaiensis</i>
Akoko, koko, kokomalei	<i>Chamaesyce halemanui</i>
	<i>Diellia erecta</i>
	<i>Diellia pallida</i>
Koholapehu	<i>Dubautia latifolia</i>

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<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Heau	<i>Exocarpos luteolus</i>
Nehe	<i>Lipochaeta waimeaensis</i>
	<i>Mariscus pennatiformis ssp. Pennatiformis</i>
Alani	<i>Melicope pallida</i>
Aiea	<i>Nothocestrum peltatum</i>
	<i>Phyllostegia waimeae</i>
Ale	<i>Plantago princeps var. anomala</i>
	<i>Poa mannii</i>
	<i>Poa sandvicensis</i>
	<i>Poa siphonoglossa</i>
	<i>Remya kauaiensis</i>
	<i>Schiedea spergulina var. spergulina</i>
Popolo aiakeakua, Popolo	<i>Solanum sandwicense</i>
Maua	<i>Xylosma crenatum</i>

Potential Impacts and Mitigative Measures

No disturbance of land or associated flora is proposed in relation to the subdivision process. Any future change in land use on the parcels may require assessment of potential impacts on existing plant species though a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

4.6 FAUNA

Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks and surrounding Natural Area Reserves, Forest Reserves, and the Alakai Wilderness Preserve support a remarkable assemblage of endemic, indigenous, and introduced animal species. These include the sole endemic Hawaiian terrestrial mammalian species, the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat, and sixteen endemic avian species or sub-species including 11 which are currently listed as threatened, endangered or candidate species under both the Federal and the State of Hawaii's endangered species programs. Numerous indigenous migratory avian species have also been regularly recorded within the State Parks. Additionally at least 35 introduced bird species are regularly seen within the area.

While the area contains many animal species, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has not designated any areas within Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks as critical habitat for any animal species, including areas within the Camp Alan Faye parcel.

Threatened and endangered fauna known from Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks are listed below.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Hawaiian hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus semotus</i>	Endangered
Hawaiian Petrel	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>	Endangered
Newell's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus auricularis newelli</i>	Threatened
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Candidate
Nene	<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	Endangered
Hawaiian Duck	<i>Anas wyvilliana</i>	Endangered

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<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Common Moorhen (Hawaiian)	<i>Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis</i>	Endangered
Hawaiian Coot	<i>Fulica alai</i>	Endangered
Black-necked Stilt (Hawaiian)	<i>Himantopus mexicanus knudseni</i>	Endangered
Puaiohi	<i>Myadestes palmeri</i>	Endangered
Akikiki	<i>Oreomystis bairdi</i>	Candidate

Terrestrial Mammals

The Hawaiian hoary bat is the only terrestrial mammal native to the Hawaiian Islands. This species is a resident of the parklands and surrounding areas. It is frequently seen in areas of the parks with nighttime lighting where it preys on insects attracted to the glow.

Several introduced terrestrial mammals have become naturalized residents within the parks and surroundings areas. These include:

- Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*),
- Pigs (*Sus s. scrofa*), and
- Goats (*Capra h. hircus*).

These species offer recreational and subsistence hunting resources for residents and visitors alike. When present in the more pristine areas of the parks and refuges these ungulates pose grave threats to the native ecosystems and their components. Other terrestrial mammals known to reside within the park areas include mice (*mus musculus*) and rats (*rattus exulans*).

Birds

Native forest and seabird species are important components of the ecosystem in Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks. Nesting colonies of Hawaiian Petrel, Newell's Shearwaters, and Band-rumped Storm-Petrels are known to be present in the parks and are regularly seen around Kokee Air Force Station near Kalalau Lookout during the breeding season. There is also a resident Nene population living within the Kokee area. The existence of this population is the result of DOFAW's Nene reintroduction program. Nene are commonly seen at the lookouts where they have learned to beg for handouts from visitors. In addition to these regularly occurring species, a number of seabird species more commonly found in coastal areas and a small number of the migratory species recorded in the Hawaiian Islands may be found within the parks.

Invertebrates

Thousands of species of native invertebrate insects, spiders, and snails can be found among native vegetation, litter, and other habitats. Most of the native habitats, including those found underground support numerous species of endemic invertebrates. Problematic insect species found in Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks include: two-spotted leaf hopper (*Sophonia*), Formosan Subterranean Termite (*Coptotermes formosanus*), Argentine Ant (*Linepithema humile*), wasps (*Diadegma blackburi*, *Eriborus sinicus*, and *Meteorus laphygmae*), and mosquitoes.

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Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Because no change in land use currently is proposed, no disturbance of land or associated fauna will occur in association with the subdivision process. Any future change in land use on the parcels may require an assessment of the potential impacts on existing faunal species. No strategies for mitigating disturbance to faunal species in relation to the subdivision are planned or warranted at this time.

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**5.0 ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING HUMAN ENVIRONMENT,
POTENTIAL IMPACTS, AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES**

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

According to the Boy Scouts, there are no known archaeological sites within the Camp Alan Faye parcel. However, Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks are known to contain a diversity of archaeological, historical, and cultural resources from both pre-contact (1778) and post-contact (1778 to present) periods. R.M. Towill Corporation prepared the *Background Research and Inventory Assessment Report, Kokee and Waimea Canyon State Park Master Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* (July 2003) and lists four recorded archaeological sites in the Waimea Canyon State Park, however none of these sites are within Camp Alan Faye.

Ahuloulu Heiau (State No. 50-30-01-19)

This heiau consists of a walled enclosure, the outside dimensions of which are 37 by 41 feet. The walls are 4 feet wide and badly broken. In front of this structure is a flat area about 50 by 50 feet without paving or boundaries. At the back of the enclosure there is a paved platform 8 by 12 feet. This platform is back by a large rock containing several plugged-up holes that might have been used as a depository for umbilical cords.

Puu ka Pele House Site (State No. 50-30-01-20)

This site consists of house sites around the crater of Puu ka Pele. The remains of 7 house sites are indicated by stones in line forming a terrace with a flat space behind. Some of these house sites measure 30 by 20 feet. A platform, interpreted to be a possible religious feature, is located at the tops of the puu at the site of the microwave antennae. The platform, measures 30 by 30 feet, is slightly terraced, and is recorded to contain river stones and coral. Puu ka Pele is associated with canoe making activities. The location also figures in one of the Pele legends

House Site (State No. 50-30-01-21)

Located toward the sea from Puu ka Pele on the north side of the road, the site consists of a series of house sites on top of a flat ridge, the edge of which is lined with stones for 50 feet or more. The site is crossed by several divisions. Fireplaces consisting of four or more stones placed in a rectangle are in evidence on several of these divisions.

Temporary Habitation Site (State No. 50-30-06-707)

This site is located at Waimea Canyon Lookout. It consists of a single row of stones on 3 sides on a level area about 80 meters southwest of the men's restroom at the lookout. The stone outline measures approximately 3 meters by 5 meters. The site is probably a temporary habitation site related to the logging of wood for canoes.

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Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

While there are no known archaeological sites within the Camp Alan Faye parcel, the Boy Scouts will comply with all State and County laws and rules regarding the preservation of cultural and historic sites should any be discovered in the future. However, since no change in land use currently is proposed, no disturbance of land or associated archaeological resources are expected in relation to the subdivision. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

5.2 HISTORIC LAND USE AND CULTURAL IMPACTS

Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks have long been the site of social gatherings with a variety of functions: recreation, religious practice, art and dance, resource collection, and community festivals. In addition, for countless residents of Kauai the park has served as a "classroom" for handing down traditional practices related to hunting, resource gathering, and crafts. All of these activities instill value in the park as a living cultural landscape with direct and ongoing links to pre- and post-contact histories and traditions.

With its scouting program at Camp Alan Faye, the Boy Scouts is proud to contribute to the larger cultural context of Kauai. The Boy Scouts have not received requests from Native Hawaiians to access the Camp Alan Faye parcel for cultural purposes; however, access to the parcel is permitted with permission from the Boy Scouts. Occasionally, they receive requests for access from pig hunters. These requests are granted, and hunters may hunt on the property with the permission of the Boy Scouts.

The following are of some of the significant traditional or legendary sites within Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks, however none of these are within the Camp Alan Faye parcel:

Puu ka Pele

Puu Pele is the name of the prominent hill on the Waimea Canyon rim just past mile marker 11. The area is the legendary site of an ancient Hawaiian village founded by Ola, the ruling chief of Waimea in 600 A.D. The area was used for harvesting forest resources, notably koa trees for use in making canoes, paddles, and other implements. A trail is said to have existed between Puu ka Pele and Waimea village to facilitate the transport of canoe logs to the workshops on the coast.

Kaana

The lookout across from the road from the Puu ka Pele picnic area sits atop Kaana (sadness) Ridge. According to legend, the spirits of the newly dead would assemble here before beginning their journey down the ridge to the sea (Wichman, 2001).

Halemanu (Bird House)

Halemanu (Bird House) is the name given to the valley area at the entrance of Kokee State Park. The name refers to an ancient house site used by the Kia Manu (birdcatchers) who trapped forest birds to harvest feathers for making cloaks worn by the chiefs. The area is also the site of the first mountain cabin in the region, built by the Knudsen family in the late 1800s. The Knudsen

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cabin was purportedly built on the site of the old birdcatcher house and incorporated beams from the original thatch structure in the cabin construction. (Duensing, 2003; Wichman, 2001).

Pohakuwaawaa

Pohakuwaawaa is a large, furrowed stone located on the east side of Kaunuohua Ridges overlooking Kapukaohelo between Nualolo and Awaawapuhi Valleys. This rock marks the boundary point of the ahupuaa of Kalalau, Waimea, Awaawapuhi and Nualolo (Wichman, 2001).

Trails

A number of overland trails that connected the uplands of Kokee with the Na Pali valleys were recorded by Bennet (1931). The Kamaile Trail descended into Nualolo valley from the Kokee uplands. Remnants of a trail connecting the Kokee uplands with Kalalau valley also exists, though the trail head, located in the vicinity of Kalalau Lookout, is known to few people. Also, according to Bennett, "There was a path said to have been built by King Ola, that led from the Waimea delta up the canyon to Kokee, over the Alakai swamp, where it is said to have been paved with sticks (*kipapa*), and thence down Maunahina ridge into Wainiha by way of Kokee." This may be the path reportedly taken by the Reverend Hiram Bingham in 1821 when he traveled from Waimea to Hanalei.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Since no change in land use currently is proposed, no disturbance of land or associated cultural resources can be expected to occur in relation to the subdivision. Access to the properties will not change due to the subdivision. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

5.3 ROADWAYS AND TRAFFIC

Access from the Kaunualii Highway into the Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks originates from two locations. The first and more convenient route from the east is via the Waimea Canyon Road (SR 550). Starting in Waimea town, the road climbs steeply for seven miles where it intersects the Kokee Road, just above the present park boundary (milepost 3.8). The alternate route, located to the west, is the Kokee Road. It starts its ascent from Kekaha and climbs through Waipio Valley at a less steep incline and is therefore the favored route for tour buses and other heavy vehicles. The roadway is asphalt with lanes averaging 10-11 feet. The roadway does not have any paved shoulders, except at certain pull-off areas. Guardrails are located at various locations. The roadway is not lighted.

Access to Camp Alan Faye is from a dirt road that intersects with Waimea Canyon Road. The Camp is approximately half a mile down the dirt road from the intersection with Waimea Canyon Road.

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Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The subdivision will not change existing roadways or traffic patterns since no land use changes currently are proposed. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific effects related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed. No strategies for mitigating potential changes in traffic patterns or related infrastructure are planned or warranted at this time.

5.4 NOISE

Due to the remote and undeveloped nature of the area, there are no major sources of noise, with the possible exception of helicopters from sightseeing tours.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The subdivision will not exacerbate or otherwise affect ambient noise levels in the area. No mitigative strategies are planned or warranted at this time. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

5.5 AIR QUALITY

In general, air quality in Hawaii is excellent due to the predominant northeast trade winds. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) there are no "non-attainment" sites in the State of Hawaii. A non-attainment area is defined as a locality where air pollution levels persistently exceed National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Because there are no "non-attainment" sites in Hawaii, the entire state is considered by the EPA to be in attainment for all criteria pollutants. Thus, Camp Alan Faye and Waimea Canyon State Park are located within an "attainment area."

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The subdivision will not exacerbate or otherwise affect air quality in the area. No mitigative strategies are planned or warranted at this time. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

5.6 VISUAL RESOURCES

As may be expected within a state park, Waimea Canyon State Park contains abundant visual and scenic resources. Two of the most popular lookouts are:

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Waimea Canyon Lookout

Waimea Canyon Lookout is the most heavily visited site in Waimea Canyon State Park. It offers 360-degree views from the upper platform that include the canyon, the Alakai plateau, Mt. Waialeale's, Peapea summit, Niihau, and the south and west coast of Kauai. The audience at this location includes group tours, individual day visitors, amateur naturalists, campers, and hikers.

Puu Hinahina

Puu Hinahina is one of the most popular lookouts within Waimea Canyon State Park. Puu Hinahina lookout offers dramatic, distant views of Waimea Canyon, the Alakai plateau, Mt. Waialeale, and the south shore of Kauai.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The subdivision will not affect visual and scenic resources or the aesthetic nature of the area as current uses on each parcel are already established and no additional changes in land uses are proposed on either of the parcels as part of the subdivision. No mitigative strategies are planned or warranted at this time. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

5.7 SOCIAL IMPACTS

It is the vision of the Boy Scouts to be recognized by people in the communities they serve as the premier youth organization in Hawaii and throughout the Pacific by carrying out the mission of the Boy Scouts of America. Their mission is to prepare young people to make ethical and moral choices over their lifetimes by instilling in them the values of the Scout Oath and Law. The outcomes of Scouting have a dynamic positive effect on the youth, leaders, and families they serve and help build stronger communities with more caring citizens.

The Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council serves over 29,000 registered Scouts in over 870 Cub Scout Packs, Boy Scout Troops, Varsity Scout teams, Venture Crews, Explorer Posts, and Learning for Life groups. The Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council's groups are sponsored by 420 businesses, churches, schools, and community service organizations. Over 5,800 dedicated volunteers and a professional staff of 16 deliver high quality Scouting programs.

The Boy Scouts of America has a long history of helping to shape and mold the values and character of youth. According to the Scout Law, scouts are trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent. The Boy Scouts continue to help strengthen youth, families, and communities through comprehensive programs for its members. Boy Scouts empower boys by giving them useful roles in their communities and encouraging them to serve others. Scouting's core values of faith in God, personal integrity, and patriotism are conveyed to members at all activities. Every Scouting activity focuses on nurturing the six critical elements of healthy youth development:

- Strong personal values and character
- Positive sense of self-worth and usefulness
- Caring and nurturing relationships with parents, other adults, and peers
- A desire to learn

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- Productive/creative use of time
- Social adeptness

As Boy Scouts leaders reinforce positive behavior in each of these six areas, they prepare youth to face the challenging and complicated issues of today's society.

Potential Impacts and Mitigative Measures

The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will help to strengthen the Boy Scouts' ability to carry out its mission and provide quality scouting opportunities. The long-term result will enhance the social fabric and well-being of the community and contribute to an ethical, moral, and responsible citizenry with the abilities to positively contribute to Hawaii's social and economic well-being.

5.8 ECONOMIC IMPACT

Before the land exchange, the Boy Scouts paid the State \$750 a year to lease three camp sites:

- Camp Alan Faye, a 29 acre property at Waimea, Kauai
- Camp Pupukea, a 64.8 acre property at Pupukea, Oahu
- Camp Honokaia, a 238 acre property at Honokaia, Hawaii

The appraised values of the camp properties are \$1,150,000. The appraised values of the Mill Town properties the State will receive in the exchange are \$1,209,000.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Strategies

The Mill Town properties the State will receive in exchange for the camp properties are estimated to generate lease rents of between \$72,000 to \$96,000 annually. In addition, the value of the Mill Town properties were appraised at \$59,000 more than the camp properties.

According to DLNR, "The public purpose of this exchange is the exchange of lands generating nominal revenues for lands that will generate significant revenues for public land trust purposes."

In the larger context, the ownership of the camp lands by the Boy Scouts will help to strengthen the Boy Scouts' ability to carry out its mission and provide quality scouting opportunities. The long-term result will enhance the social fabric and well-being of the community and contribute to an ethical, moral, and responsible citizenry with the abilities to positively contribute to Hawaii's social and economic well-being.

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5.9 AREA INFRASTRUCTURE

As noted previously, the drive from Kaumualii Highway into the Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks originate from two locations: from the east via the Waimea Canyon Road (SR 550) and from the west via the Kokee Road. The roadway does not have any paved shoulders, except at certain pull-off areas. Guardrails are located at various locations. The roadway is not lighted. The road leading to and through Camp Alan Faye is not paved.

Two water systems, one for potable water and one for non-potable irrigation water service Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks. The State Parks Division on Kauai operates its own potable water system that serves existing park facilities that include the DLNR facilities, leasehold lots within the parks, Kokee Lodge and Museum, the lookouts, and the Discovery Center. Water distribution for the potable water system includes a water line that feeds a 5,000 gallon tank (elevation 3,500 feet asl) at Puu Hinahina and a 50,000 gallon tank (elevation 3,580 feet asl) at Makaha Road that services the lots in the Puu ka Pele area.

Primary electrical and telephone services are provided by public utility companies (Kauai Electric and Verizon Hawaii). These services are available from overhead lines located along Kokee Road and in the recreational cabin areas throughout the parks. Service to the recreation cabin areas do not necessarily follow the dirt roadways and in many cases cut through the forest in a somewhat random manner and without the benefit of established easements. At Camp Alan Faye, electrical and phone service is available at the cabin only. Gas is used for the water heaters.

Cesspools are the primary method for disposal of wastewater within the Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks. The only treated sewer system in the parks is located near the Kokee Lodge and utilizes a leach field system with a design capacity of 12,000 gallons per day. The system services the Kokee Lodge, the Kokee Museum, the stone picnic pavilion, a comfort station in the camping area, and the 12 rental cabins. A pump station is located at the rental cabin complex to move the effluent to the treatment facility. Camp Alan Faye uses cesspools to dispose of wastewater generated.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Strategies

Because no change in land use currently is proposed, no change in the capacity or provision of physical infrastructure can be expected as a result of the subdivision and no associated mitigative strategies are planned or warranted at this time. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

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5.10 PUBLIC SERVICES

Public schools in the West Kauai region include the following:

- Eleele Elementary (grades K-6)
- Kekaha Elementary (grades K-6)
- Waimea Canyon (grades K-8)
- Waimea High (grades 9-12)

Police and fire protection in this region are provided through the Waimea Fire and Police Station located at 9835 Kaumualii Highway, which is approximately 13 miles from Waimea Canyon State Park.

In addition to Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Parks, the West Kauai region has many land-based and coastal related recreational areas, including the following parks:

- Hanapepe Pavilion
- Salt Pond Park
- Hanapepe Stadium
- Kekaha Faye Park
- Waimea Athletic Field

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Strategies

No change in the capacity or provision of public service infrastructure can be expected as a result of the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye subdivision. However, with the Boy Scouts obtaining ownership of the 29-acre Camp Alan Faye parcel, the Kauai Police Department will be the contact for public safety needs, as the Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement will no longer have jurisdiction. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

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6.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

According to Title 11, Department of Health, Chapter 200, Environmental Impact Statement Rules, Section 11-200-10(6), an environmental assessment must discuss potential alternatives to the proposed action.

Three alternatives to the subdivision were considered: 1) no action; 2) Cancellation of the lease; and 3) the preferred alternative. These alternatives are discussed below.

6.1 THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the "no action" alternative no subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the larger Waimea Canyon State Park parcel would occur. Presumably the Boy Scouts would continue to lease the camp parcel from the State. The current lease expires in 2021.

The no action alternative would prevent the public purpose served by the subdivision and the subsequent land exchange. According to DLNR, "The public purpose of this exchange is the exchange of lands generating nominal revenues for lands that will generate significant revenues for public land trust purposes." Previously, the Boy Scouts paid the State \$750 a year to lease all three sites. The Mill Town properties the State will receive are estimated to generate lease rents of between \$72,000 to \$96,000 annually.

The no action alternative is not feasible because the State has already approved the land exchange and the County of Kauai Planning Commission has already approved the subdivision. Final approval of the land exchange is authorized under Act 27, Session Laws of Hawaii 2003. The County of Kauai Planning Commission approved the subdivision on September 23, 2003.

6.2 CANCELLATION OF THE LEASE

A second alternative is for the Boy Scouts to not proceed with the land exchange and subdivision, cancel its current lease with the State of the Camp Alan Faye parcel, and discontinue using the camp. This alternative is not preferable because:

- 1) The public purpose (as discussed in the "no action alternative") of the exchange would not be served;
- 2) The State would discontinue receiving lease rent (however nominal) from the Boy Scouts for camp the property;
- 3) The State would have to assume maintenance responsibility of the property; and
- 4) Perhaps most importantly, the Boy Scouts' mission to prepare young people to make ethical and moral choices over their lifetimes would be lessened with the loss of the camp and the diminishment of the Scouting program on Kauai.

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6.3 THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The preferred alternative is to proceed with the land exchange and the subdivision as already approved. This alternative serves a public purpose and allows the Boy Scouts to strengthen its mission through ownership of the Camp Alan Faye parcel.

The subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the larger Waimea Canyon State Park parcel does not involve any change in land use or any development activity. The subdivision involves subdividing the land identified by TMK 1-4-01: 15 (Figure 2) into two separate parcels as described in Section 2.1 and shown on Figure 5.

The subdivision will not incur impacts, as described in Chapters 4 and 5 of this environmental assessment. Any future changes in land use on the subdivided parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use and mitigative measures would need to be addressed.

**THE BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**7.0 DETERMINATION, FINDINGS, AND REASONS FOR
SUPPORTING DETERMINATION**

To determine whether the subdivision will have a significant impact on the physical and human environment, all phases and expected consequences of the subdivision have been evaluated. Based on this evaluation, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been issued by the Approving Agency (the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources). The supporting rationale for this finding is summarized in this chapter.

7.1 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

According to the Department of Health Rules (11-200-12), an applicant or agency must determine whether an action may have a significant impact on the environment. This determination must consider all phases of the project, expected consequences both primary and secondary, cumulative impacts examined in conjunction with other projects, and its short and long-term impacts. In making the determination, the Rules establish "Significance Criteria" to be used as a basis for identifying whether significant physical and/or human environmental impacts will occur. According to the Rules, an action shall be determined to have a significant impact on the environment if it meets any one of specific criteria. The determination of impacts potentially resulting from the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye subdivision process, and the associated rationale supporting that determination are organized based on these criteria, as follows.

- (1) **[The proposed action] Involves an irrevocable commitment to loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources;**

The subdivision process does not incur loss or destruction of natural or cultural resources in the Waimea Canyon State Park area. Because no change in land uses currently are proposed for the property, no natural or cultural resources are subject to impact due to the subdivision process. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use are addressed.

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

No change in the potential for beneficial use of the environment can be expected to occur as a result of the subdivision. Because no change in land uses are proposed for the property, the range of beneficial uses of the environment are not subject to impact. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use are addressed.

**THE BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

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

The subdivision does not conflict with State of Hawaii environmental policy and is consistent with the Environmental Policies expressed in Chapter 343, HRS. No changes in land uses currently are proposed. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use are addressed.

- (4) Substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or state;**

Positive impacts to the social and economic welfare of the community and State are expected as a result of the land exchange and subdivision. The State will receive lands that will generate significant revenues in exchange for the camp properties for which the State had been receiving nominal revenues. Previously, the Boy Scouts paid the State \$750 a year to lease all three sites. The Mill Town properties the State will receive are estimated to generate lease rents of between \$72,000 to \$96,000 annually.

In addition, the ownership of the camp lands by the Boy Scouts will help to strengthen the Boy Scouts' ability to carry out its mission and provide quality scouting opportunities. The long-term result will enhance the social fabric and well-being of the community and contribute to an ethical, moral, and responsible citizenry with the abilities to positively contribute to Hawaii's social and economic well-being.

- (5) Substantially affects public health;**

The subdivision does not entail physical action and cannot therefore be expected to incur substantial changes in public health. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use are addressed.

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

Since no changes in land use currently are proposed, the subdivision will not incur secondary impacts associated with population growth, nor can it be expected to generate impacts on roads, water, sewer, or drainage systems. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use are addressed.

**THE BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

(7) Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality;

The subdivision does not involve substantial degradation of environmental quality in either the immediate or surrounding areas. However, any changes in land use would need to be thoroughly addressed in a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

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

The subdivision itself will not incur cumulative negative environmental effect or impacts. Any future land use changes at the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye parcel would necessarily be in conformance with the Conservation District Rules, and may also require a separate and environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

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

Because no change in land use is proposed for the property, no rare, threatened, or endangered species or its habitat are subject to impact by the subdivision. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in which specific impacts related to the proposed land use are addressed.

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

The subdivision will not impact air or water quality or ambient noise levels in the area. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement to address the specific impacts related to the proposed land use.

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

The subdivision will of itself have no effect on these environments, nor will it incur threats from ecological hazards. Any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement to address the specific impacts related to the proposed land use.

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

Because no change in land use currently is proposed, no vistas or view planes will be affected by the subdivision. Any future changes in land uses on the parcels may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement to address the specific impacts related to the proposed land use.

**THE BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

(13) Requires substantial energy consumption.

The subdivision will not in itself incur substantial energy consumption. However, any future changes in land uses may require a separate environmental assessment or environmental impact statement to address the specific impacts related to the proposed land use.

7.2 DETERMINATION

On the basis of impacts and mitigative measures examined in this document and analyzed under the above criteria, it is has been determined that subdividing Camp Alan Faye parcel from the larger Waimea Canyon State Park parcel will not have a significant effect on the local, County, or State-wide physical or human environments. Pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the Approving Agency, which in this case is the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, has issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

**THE BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

8.0 REFERENCES

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**THE BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

Wichman, Fredrick (2001) *Touring the Legends of Kokee.*

**THE BOY SCOUTS' CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**9.0 COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT & RESPONSES**

The Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (DLNR) sent the Draft Environmental Assessment to the following agencies, organizations, and individuals. Where indicated the agency, organization, or individual submitted comments.

	AGENCY	DEA Mail Date	Date of Comments
	STATE		
1	Kauai Board Member, BLNR	6/8/04	
2	Kauai Land District Office	6/8/04	
3	Environmental Planning Office, DOH	6/8/04	6/22/04
4	Office of Hawaiian Affairs	6/8/04	6/24/04
5	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands	6/8/04	
6	Office of Environmental Quality Control	6/8/04	7/7/04
7	Division of Forestry and Wildlife	6/8/04	6/9/04
8	Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement	6/8/04	6/13/04
9	Division of Engineering	6/8/04	6/3/04
10	State Historic Preservation Division	6/8/04	
11	State Parks	6/8/04	
12	Waimea Public Library	6/8/04	
	COUNTY OF KAUAI		
13	Department of Planning	6/8/04	

The following pages contain comment letters received and responses.

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LINDA UNCLER
CONTROLLER OF FINANCE

CYNTHIA L. RUSSELL, M.A.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
710, KEELE STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

In reply, please refer to:
EFO-04-131

June 22, 2004

DEPT. OF LAND
& NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

RECEIVED

04 JUN 22 12:13

Mr. Samuel J. Lemmo
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Lemmo:

SUBJECT: Conservation District Use Application KA-3191
Waimea Canyon State Park
Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council
Kokee Lodge, Kokee State Park, Kokee, Kauai
TMK: (4) 1-4-001

Thank you for allowing us to review and comment on the subject document. We have the following comments to offer:

Clean Water Branch Standard Comments Dated 3/2/04

1. The Army Corps of Engineers should be contacted at (808) 438-9258 to identify whether a Federal license or permit (including a Department of Army permit) is required for this project. Pursuant to Section 401(e)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Act (commonly known as the "Clean Water Act"), a Section 401 Water Quality Certification is required for "[e]very applicant for Federal license or permit to conduct any activity including, but not limited to, the construction or operation of facilities, which may result in any discharge into the navigable waters..."
2. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit coverage is required for the following activities:
 - a. Storm water associated with industrial activities, as defined in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 122.26(b)(14)(i) through 122.26(b)(14)(ix) and 122.26(b)(14)(xi).

Mr. Samuel J. Lemmo
June 22, 2004
Page 2

- b. Construction activities, including clearing, grading, and excavation, that result in the disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre of total land area. The total land area includes a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under a larger common plan of development or sale. An NPDES permit is required before the commencement of the construction activities.
- c. Discharges of treated effluent from leaking underground storage tank remedial activities.
- d. Discharges of once through cooling water less than one (1) million gallons per day.
- e. Discharges of hydrotesting water.
- f. Discharges of construction dewatering effluent.
- g. Discharges of treated effluent from petroleum bulk stations and terminals.
- h. Discharges of treated effluent from well drilling activities.
- i. Discharges of treated effluent from recycled water distribution systems.
- j. Discharges of storm water from a small municipal separate storm sewer system.
- k. Discharges of circulation water from decorative ponds or tanks.

The CWB requires that a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by a NPDES general permit for any of the above activities be submitted at least 30 days before the commencement of the respective activities. The NOI forms may be picked up at our office or downloaded from our website at <http://www.state.hi.us/health/cb/cwb/forms/genl-index.html>.

3. The applicant may be required to apply for an individual NPDES permit if there is any type of activity in which wastewater is discharged from the project into State waters and/or coverage of the discharge(s) under the NPDES general permit(s) is not permissible (i.e. NPDES general permits do not cover discharges into Class 1 or Class AA receiving waters). An application for the NPDES permit is to be submitted at least 180 days before the commencement of the respective activities. The NPDES application forms may also be picked up at our office or downloaded from our website at <http://www.state.hi.us/health/cb/cwb/forms/indiv-index.html>.
4. Hawaii Administrative Rules, Section 11-55-38, also requires the owner to either submit a copy of the new NOI or NPDES permit application to the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), or demonstrate to the satisfaction of the DOH that the project, activity, or site covered by the NOI or application has been or is being reviewed by SHPD. Please submit a copy of the request for review by SHPD or SHPD's determination letter for the project.

If you have any questions, please contact the CWB at 586-4309.

Mr. Samuel J. Lemmo
June 22, 2004
Page 3

Wastewater Branch

We have reviewed the subject document, which proposes the following projects at Camp Alan Faye:

- Construction of a nature/craft pavilion for program use.
- Construction of two shelters for archery and rifle range.
- Grading and graveling the main access road to minimize erosion, etc.

We have the following comments to offer. The project is within the critical wastewater disposal area as determined by the Kaula County Wastewater Advisory Committee. Connection to the county sewer service system cannot be established at this time. Therefore, we will concur with the proposed projects and improvements provided that existing large capacity cesspools are upgraded to treatment individual wastewater systems (IWSs) such as septic tank systems. No new cesspools will be allowed and the continued use of existing large capacity cesspools will be prohibited as of April 5, 2005.

All wastewater plans must conform to applicable provisions of the Department of Health's Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-62, "Wastewater Systems." We do reserve the right to review the detailed wastewater plans for conformance to applicable rules. Should you have any questions, please contact the Planning & Design Section of the Wastewater Branch at telephone (808) 586-4294.

Sincerely,

J. F. Harrigan-Lum
JUNE F. HARRIGAN-LUM, MANAGER
 Environmental Planning Office

c: WWB
CWB



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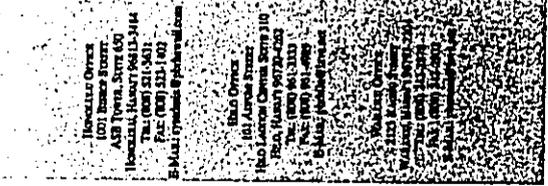
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KENNY NICHOLSON, ASLA
ASSOCIATE



September 29, 2004

Ms. June F. Harrigan-Lum, Manager
Environmental Planning Office, Department of Health
State of Hawai'i
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801-3378

SUBJECT: CONSERVATION DISTRICT USE APPLICATION KA-3191, BOY SCOUTS CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION TMK: (4) 1-4-001:015

Dear Ms. Harrigan-Lum:

Thank you for your letter (addressed to Sam Lemmo of the Department of Land and Natural Resources) dated June 22, 2004 regarding the Conservation District Use Application (CDUA) for the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye Subdivision, which included comments from the Clean Water Branch and the Wastewater Branch. As the planning consultant for the applicant, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council (Boy Scouts), we offer the following responses to your comments:

Clean Water Branch

Please note that the scope of the CDUA and the accompanying environmental assessment are limited to the subdivision of the property. At this time, the Boy Scouts are not proposing any new uses, including construction activities, within Camp Alan Faye. Any future improvements may require additional permits. The Boy Scouts will comply with all permitting requirements before implementing any improvements.

Wastewater Branch

The scope of the CDUA and the accompanying environmental assessment are limited to the subdivision of the property. At this time, the Boy Scouts are not proposing any new uses within Camp Alan Faye. All future improvements will conform to applicable provisions of the Department of Health's Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-62, "Wastewater Systems."

Thank you for reviewing the application.
Sincerely,

PBR HAWAII

Tom Schnell
Tom Schnell, AICP
 Associate

Ms. Genevieve Salomonson, Office of Environmental Quality Control
Mr. Rees Falkner, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council
Ms. Naomi Kuwaye, Imanaka Kudo & Fujimoto
Ms. Tiger Mills, Department of Land and Natural Resources

PHONE (808) 594-1865



STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
711 KAPPOLANI BOULEVARD, SUITE 600
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

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DEPT OF LAND
& NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII
HRD04-1447

June 24, 2004

Sam Lemmo
Administrator
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Subject: Conservation District Use Application KA-3191 (Subdivision of Land),
PBR Hawaii, Waimea Canyon State Park, TMK: (4) 1-4-1: Parcel 15 and Draft
Environmental Assessment, Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye Subdivision,
Prepared for Boy Scouts of America Aloha Council by PBR Hawaii, TMK: (4) 1-
4-01: Parcels 2 and 15

Dear Mr. Lemmo:

Thank for your letter dated June 1, 2004¹ regarding the Conservation District Use
Application KA-3191 (Subdivision of Land), PBR Hawaii, Waimea Canyon State
Park, TMK: (4) 1-4-1: Parcel 15 and Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA), Boy
Scouts' Camp Alan Faye Subdivision, Prepared for Boy Scouts of America Aloha
Council by PBR Hawaii, TMK: (4) 1-4-01: Parcels 2 and 15. Your letter requests that
the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) review and comment on the proposed project.

According to the Notice of Acceptance and Preliminary Environmental Determination
letter from the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands dated May 27, 2004,
"Camp Alan Faye is located in the Resource Subzone of the Conservation District.
The application states that the proposed action will only alter the ownership of the
Camp Alan Faye subject parcel."

¹Note: OHA Human Resources date stamped this submittal on June 23, 2004.

The DEA for the proposed Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye Subdivision provides further
clarification on this issue. The DEA notes the following:

"To obtain the camps, the Boy Scouts initiated discussions with the State.
Because the State is prohibited from selling its land outright, a land exchange
was proposed. Since the Boy Scouts did not have appropriate land to exchange
with the State, it sought to first purchase land that would be equal in value with
State-owned camp properties. Ultimately, the Boy Scouts, with the concurrence
of the State DLNR, decided to purchase three commercial lots located at Mill
Town Center, Waipahu, Oahu for approximately \$1.2 million and then exchange
these lots with the State for camp properties."

Camp Alan Faye has a number of facilities in place on their subject parcel(s). The
Boy Scouts anticipate providing upgrades to Camp Alan Faye in the future, and will
re-examine the permitting requirements when they propose these improvements
(outlined in the DEA).

Archaeological and cultural sites are located throughout Waimea Canyon. However,
according to the Boy Scouts, there are no known archaeological sites within the
Camp Alan parcel. Additionally, no disturbance of land or associated flora is
proposed in relation to the subdivision process.

It is important to note that the subject parcel, TMK: (4) 1-4-1: Parcel 15 is identified
as ceded land in an October 25, 2003 Department of Land and Natural Resources
(DLNR) SLIMS inventory. As a consequence, in accordance with the Admission Act,
OHA requests that any purchase/transfer documents include recognition that the
subject parcel is ceded land. Additionally, OHA would be entitled to 20% of revenue
generating activities on the parcel, or a percentage of the outright sale of the subject
parcel, TMK: (4) 1-4-1: Parcel 15.

If you have questions or concerns please contact Matthew Myers, Policy Advocate at
594-1945 or malthewm@oha.org.

'O wau iho nō,

Clyde W. Nāmū'o

Clyde W. Nāmū'o
Administrator

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do to nāmū'o ?*



LAND PLANNING
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September 29, 2004

Mr. Clyde Nāmu'o, Administrator
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
State of Hawaii
711 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96813

SUBJECT: CONSERVATION DISTRICT USE APPLICATION KA-3191, BOY SCOUTS CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION TMK: (4) 1-4-001:015

Dear Mr. Nāmu'o:

Thank you for your letter (addressed to Sam Lemmo of the Department of Land and Natural Resources) dated June 24, 2004 regarding the Conservation District Use Application (CDUA) and the draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye Subdivision. As the planning consultant for the applicant, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council (Boy Scouts), we are responding to your concerns.

The Camp Alan Faye parcel (TMK (4) 1-4-001:15) is subject to a land exchange with the State of Hawaii. Under this exchange, the Boy Scouts will obtain title to the Camp Alan Faye parcel (along with other parcels) and in exchange the State will receive industrial-zoned properties on Oahu in Wailele, in a project called Mill Town Center. The Mill Town Center properties the State will receive are estimated to generate lease rents of between \$72,000 to \$96,000 annually. This far exceeds the \$750 lease rent paid by the Boy Scouts to the state for the Camp Alan Faye parcel. As part of the exchange, DLNR has informed us that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs will be entitled to a portion of any revenue generated by the lease of the industrial properties obtained by the State.

Thank you for reviewing the CDUA and EA.

Sincerely,

PBR HAWAII

Tom Schnell, AICP
Associate

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Office of Environmental Quality Control
Mr. Rees Falkner, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council
Ms. Naomi Kuwaye, Imanaka Kudo & Fujimoto
Ms. Tiger Mills, Department of Land and Natural Resources

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LIKOLA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

28 SOUTH KING STREET
SUITE 207
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 548-4185
FACSIMILE: (808) 548-4186
E-mail: oeqc@hawaii.gov

July 7, 2004

Mr. Rees Falkner
Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council
42 Pu'ua Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817-1127

Ms. Tiger Mills
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Mr. Tom Schnell
PBR Hawaii
1001 Bishop Street
ASB Tower, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Messrs. Falkner and Schnell and Ms. Mills:

The Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) has reviewed the draft environmental assessment (DEA) for the Boy Scouts of America Hawaii Chapter's "after-the-fact" conservation district Board permit and the subdivision approval of land within Waimea State Park to obtain title to a 29-acre parcel on the rim of the Waimea Canyon known as Camp Alan Faye, situated at Tax Map Key Numbers 1-4-01:2, and 1-4-01:15, in the judicial district of Waimea. We offer the following comments for your consideration and response.

1. **LATRINE USAGE:** Figure 4 shows a photograph with a latrine. Please discuss the indirect and cumulative impacts of latrine usage in light of the soils discussed in Section 4.3 of the DEA, and after consulting with the Department of Health Wastewater Branch as to whether latrines are regulated as "cesspools."
2. **IMPACTS OF CONVERSION FROM PUBLIC PROPERTY TO PRIVATE PROPERTY ON CULTURAL RESOURCES AND PRACTICES:** Page 31 of the DEA notes that "[s]ince no change in land use currently is proposed, no disturbance of land or associated cultural resources can be expected to occur in relation to the subdivision." While no change in land use is expected, the change in ownership has the following effects which should be discussed: (A) Access; and (B) Liability.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If there are any questions, please call Mr. Leslie Segundo, Environmental Health Specialist, at (808) 586-4185.

Sincerely,

Genevieve Salmonson
Director

GENEVIEWE SALMONSON
DIRECTOR

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JUL 08 2004

1 301 HAWAII



LAND PLANNING
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Tel: (808) 961-3333
Fax: (808) 961-4888

Waipahoehoe Office
1123 Kamehameha
Waipahoehoe, Hawaii 96798-0204
Tel: (808) 543-5878
Fax: (808) 543-5878

September 29, 2004

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION DISTRICT USE APPLICATION (KA-3191) FOR THE BOY SCOUTS CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION TMK: (4) 1-4-001:015

Dear Ms. Salmonson:

Thank you for your letter dated July 7, 2004 regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye Subdivision. As the planning consultant for the applicant, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council (Boy Scouts), we offer the following responses to your comments:

- Lainene use:** The Department of Health (DOH) considers a latrine as a cesspool. In compliance with DOH rules, existing latrines at Camp Alan Faye will be upgraded to a septic system. In installing the septic system, the Boy Scouts will comply with all Federal, State, and County regulations regarding wastewater systems.
- Impacts of conversion from public property to private property on cultural resources and practices:** Regarding access, the Boy Scouts has leased the land from the State for several decades. As stated on page 30 of the draft environmental assessment, the Boy Scouts have not received requests from Native Hawaiians to access the Camp Alan Faye parcel for cultural purposes; however, access to the parcel is permitted with permission from the Boy Scouts. Occasionally they receive requests for access from pig hunters and these requests are granted. With the Boy Scouts owning the property rather than leasing, this policy on access will not change.

Regarding liability, the Boy Scouts maintains adequate insurance to cover liability issues that may occur on their property.

Thank you for reviewing the environmental assessment.

Sincerely,

PBR HAWAII

Tom Schnell, AICP
Associate

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Office of Environmental Quality Control
Mr. Rees Falkner, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council
Ms. Naomi Kuwaye, Imanaka Kudo & Fujimoto
Ms. Tiger Mills, Department of Land and Natural Resources

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7-7-04 2:13PM

Division of Forestry & Wildlife

1151 Punchbowl Street, Rm. 315 • Honolulu, HI 96813 • (808) 587-0166 • Fax (808) 587-0160

June 9, 2004

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tiger Mills, Planner
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

THRU: Sam Lemmo, Administrator
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

FROM: Michael G. Buck, Administrator
Division of Forestry and Wildlife

SUBJECT: CDUA KA-3191, Subdivision of Land Waimea Canyon State Park TMK:(4) 1-4-001:015.

We have reviewed the subject document and provide the following comments for your consideration. The four security gates shall be placed where emergency vehicles i.e. fire trucks will have unrestricted access to the area in the event of a wildland fire. We are also concerned that the security gates may prevent public from accessing nearby public recreational areas. All camp fire areas or fire rings/pits must be free of vegetation, and have a non-potable stand pipe near and available for fire suppression needs. Native plants shall be considered first before planting non-natives for any landscaping of the area. There may be impacts to the Kokee water system, should the demand increases for potable water as a result of this subdivision. Thank you for allowing us to comment on this project.

C: DOFAW, Kauai Branch



LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION

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CHIEF

THOMAS S. WITTEK, ASLA
PLANNING

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RUSSELL Y.J. CHENG, ASLA
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PLANNING

JAMES LUCIANO, AICP
PLANNING

HIGI OKIYAMA
HIGI OKIYAMA

DAVID M. BRADY, AICP
JUNIOR ASSOCIATE

TOM SCHEIDT, AICP
ASSOCIATE

RATHEPOT T. HIGA, ASLA
ASSOCIATE

KEVIN NISHIZAWA, ASLA
ASSOCIATE

September 29, 2004

Mr. Michael G. Buck, Administrator
Division of Forestry & Wildlife
Department of Land and Natural Resources
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

**SUBJECT: CONSERVATION DISTRICT USE APPLICATION (KA-3191) FOR
THE BOY SCOUTS CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION TMK: (4)
1-4-001:015**

Dear Mr. Buck:

Thank you for your memorandum (addressed to Tiger Mills of the Department of Land and Natural Resources) dated June 9, 2004 regarding the Conservation District Use Application (CDUA) for the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye Subdivision. As the planning consultant for the applicant, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council (Boy Scouts), we offer the following responses to your comments.

Your memorandum makes reference to several anticipated improvements the Boy Scouts are considering for Camp Alan Faye, once they obtain ownership of the property from the State. Please note that the scope of the CDUA and the accompanying environmental assessment are limited to the subdivision of the property. At this time, the Boy Scouts are not proposing any new uses within Camp Alan Faye. Any future improvements may require additional permits. The Boy Scouts will comply with all permitting requirements before implementing any improvements.

In the future, if security gates are installed, the Boy Scouts will comply with all requirements regarding access for emergency vehicles (i.e., fire trucks). The Boy Scouts currently grant requests for access to the property. This policy will not change if gates are installed.

When the camp is in active use, the Boy Scouts keep all campfire areas free of vegetation. In addition, the Boy Scouts are very knowledgeable and conscious of fire dangers and precautions. There are water faucets and hoses near campfire sites and all fires are completely extinguished after campfire programs are completed.

Native plants will be considered before non-native plants for any future landscaping within the camp.

Because no changes are currently proposed, it is not anticipated that demand for potable water will increase as a result of this subdivision. However, if future changes are anticipated to increase the demand for potable water, the impacts of the increase will be analyzed and appropriate measures will be taken.



Mr. Michael G. Buck, Administrator
**SUBJECT: CONSERVATION DISTRICT USE APPLICATION (KA-3191) FOR THE BOY
SCOUTS CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION TMK: (4) 1-4-001:015**
September 29, 2004
Page 2

Thank you for reviewing the application.

Sincerely,

PBR HAWAII

Tom Schnell, AICP
Associate

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Office of Environmental Quality Control
Mr. Rees Falkner, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council
Ms. Naomi Kuwaye, Imanaka Kudo & Fujimoto
Ms. Tiger Mills, Department of Land and Natural Resources



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Executive Vice President

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Executive Vice President

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President

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President

HIGH OFFICE

GRANT MITSUKAWA, AICP
Senior Associate

TOM SCHNELL, AICP
Associate

RAYMOND T. HIGA, ASLA
Associate

KENNY NISHIKAWA, ASLA
Associate

LAND PLANNING
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

September 29, 2004

Mr. Stephen Palama
Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE)
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 311
Honolulu, HI 96813

SUBJECT: CONSERVATION DISTRICT USE APPLICATION KA-3191, BOY SCOUTS CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION TMK: (4) 1-4-001:015

Dear Mr. Palama:

Thank you for your comments dated June 13, 2004, regarding the Conservation District Use Application for the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye Subdivision. As the planning consultant for the applicant, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council (Boy Scouts), we are replying to your comments.

We acknowledge that the subdivision will create a non-standard lot. Access to the lot will be via an easement. The Boy Scouts intend to maintain the property in its current use as a wilderness camp and, therefore, are not seeking county standard roadways, waterlines, and drainage improvements. In addition, the Boy Scouts are not seeking to redistrict the property from the State Conservation District and the counties do not have jurisdiction to zone land in the State Conservation District. Therefore, the subdivision of the Camp Alan Faye parcel from the larger parcel will not result in spot zoning.

We acknowledge that once the Boy Scouts own the property, DOCARE will no longer have jurisdiction and the Kauai Police Department will be the appropriate agency to contact for public safety needs.

Regarding access, the Boy Scouts have been using the camp for decades. The subdivision into a separate lot will not change the current use of the property or the access.

Thank you for reviewing the application.

Sincerely,

PBR HAWAII

Tom Schnell
Tom Schnell, AICP
Associate

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Office of Environmental Quality Control
Mr. Rees Falkner, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council
Ms. Naomi Kuwaye, Imanaka Kudo & Fujimoto
Ms. Tiger Mills, Department of Land and Natural Resources

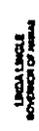
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A1111 Room 3110
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Tel: (808) 521-2601
Fax: (808) 521-4602
E-Mail: ryy@pbrhawaii.com

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Tel: (808) 521-2601
Fax: (808) 521-4602
E-Mail: ryy@pbrhawaii.com

7-7-04: 2:38PM



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LAND DIVISION
2004 JUN -4 A 9 23



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT AND COASTAL LANDS
STATE OF HAWAII POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

PETER T. YOUNG
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSIONER ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DALE DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, LAND

EDMUND YUK LAU
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DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PUBLIC WORKS
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COMMISSIONER ON NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
COMMISSIONER ON CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE ENFORCEMENT
COMMISSIONER ON FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
COMMISSIONER ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
COMMISSIONER ON AGRICULTURE
COMMISSIONER ON STATE PARKS

Ref: OCCL: TM

File No.: KA-3191

180 Day Expiration Date: November 22, 2004
SUSPENSE DATE: 21 Days from stamped date JUN -1 2004

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Historic Preservation Division, Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement, Division of Engineering, Division of State Parks, Na Ala Hele, Kauai District Land Agent

FROM: Samuel J. Lemmo, Administrator
Samuel J. Lemmo
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

SUBJECT: Conservation District Use Application KA-3191
Subdivision of Land

APPLICANT: PBR Hawaii

TMKS: (4) 1-4-001:015

LOCATION: Waimea Canyon State Park

PUBLIC HEARING: YES NO X

Please contact Tiger Mills at 587-0382, should you have any questions on this matter.

If no response is received by the suspense date, we will assume there are no comments. The suspense date starts from the date stamp.

Attachment(s)

() We have no comments

(X) Comments attached:

Signed: _____

Name: ERIC T. HIRANO, CHIEF ENGINEER

107 JUN 23 2004 2:38 PM

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION

LANAI

Ref: OCCL-TM

COMMENTS

- (X) We confirm that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Flood Zone X.
- () Please note that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Zone _____.
- () Please note that the correct Flood Zone Designation for the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is _____.
- () Please note that the project must comply with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) presented in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), whenever development within a Special Flood Hazard Area is undertaken. If there are any questions, please contact the State NFIP Coordinator, Ms. Carol Tynu-Beam, of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division at (808) 587-0267.

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

- () Mr. Robert Suminto at (808) 523-4254 or Mr. Mario Sin Li at (808) 523-4747 of the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting
- () Mr. Kelly Gomes at (808) 961-8327 (Hilo) or Mr. Karen Emler at (808) 327-3530 (Kona) of the County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works.
- () Mr. Francis Cerizo at (808) 270-7771 of the County of Maui, Department of Planning.
- () Mr. Mario Antonio at (808) 241-6620 of the County of Kauai, Department of Public Works.

- () The applicant should include project water demands and infrastructure required to meet water demands. Please note that the implementation of any State-sponsored projects requiring water service from the Honolulu Board of Water Supply system must first obtain water allocation credits from the Engineering Division before it can receive a building permit and/or water meter.
- () The applicant should provide the water demands and calculations to the Engineering Division so it can be included in the State Water Projects Plan Update.

Additional Comments: _____

Other: _____

Should you have any questions, please call Mr. Andrew Menden of the Planning Branch at 587-0229.

Signed: Eric T. Hirano
Eric T. HIRANO, CHIEF ENGINEER

Date: 6/3/04



LAND PLANNING
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Executive Vice President

VINCENT SORRELLS
Partner

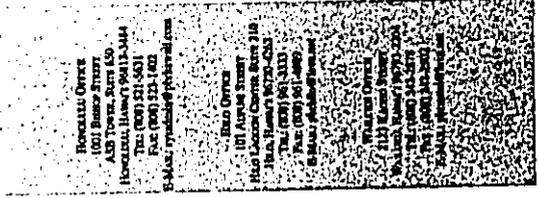
JAMES LUNARDI, AICP
Partner
Hon. Office

GRANT M. RALLOTT, AICP
Senior Advisor

TOM SCHNELL, AICP
Associate

RAYMOND T. HIDA, ASLA
Advisor

KAYO NAKAZAWA, ASLA
Associate



September 29, 2004

Mr. Eric T. Hirano, Chief Engineer
Engineering Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 373
Honolulu, HI 96809

SUBJECT: CONSERVATION DISTRICT USE APPLICATION KA-3191, BOY SCOUTS CAMP ALAN FAYE SUBDIVISION TMK: (4) 1-4-001:015

Dear Mr. Hirano:

Thank you for your comments dated June 3, 2004 regarding the Conservation District Use Application (CDUA) for the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye Subdivision. As the planning consultant for the applicant, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council, we are replying to your comments.

Thank you for confirming that according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), the Boy Scouts' Camp Alan Faye is located in Flood Zone X (areas determined to be outside the 500-year floodplain).

Thank you for reviewing the application.

Sincerely,

PBR HAWAII

Tom Schnell

Tom Schnell, AICP
Associate

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Office of Environmental Quality Control
Mr. Rees Falkner, Boy Scouts of America, Aloha Council
Ms. Naomi Kuwaye, Imanaka Kudo & Fujimoto
Ms. Tiger Mills, Department of Land and Natural Resources