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OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

January 6, 2012

Mr. Gary Hooser, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, HI 96813

Aloha Mr. Hooser,

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment
Kekaha Community Enterprise Center, Kekaha, Kauai
TMK No. (4)1-2-017:051

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the above project and anticipates a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). Please publish the Draft EA in the next available OEQC Environmental Notice.

Enclosed is a completed OEQC Publication Form, one (1) compact disc copy of the document in PDF format, and one (1) hardcopy of the Draft EA. Should you have any questions, please contact Kaipo Duncan, Kauai Island Land Agent, at 808.620.9458 or you may contact Mr. David Robichaux of North Shore Consultants, LLC, at 808.637.8030 or via e-mail at robichaud001@hawaii.rr.com.

Aloha and mahalo,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linda Chinn".

Linda Chinn, Administrator
Land Management Division

Enc.

Project Name: Kekaha Community Enterprise Center, Kekaha, Hawaii
Publication Form
The Environmental Notice
Office of Environmental Quality Control

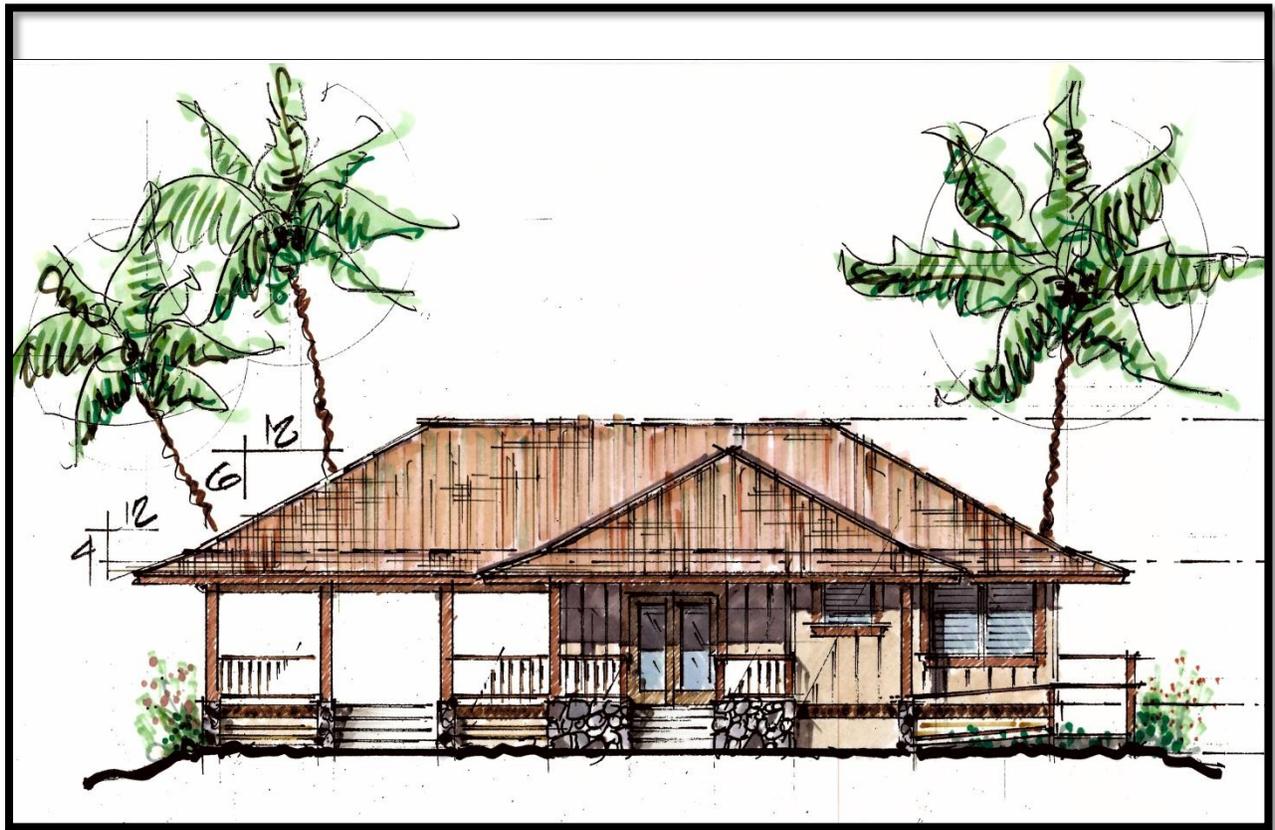
Instructions: Please submit one hardcopy of the document along a with determination letter from the agency. On a compact disk, put an electronic copy of this publication form in MS Word and a PDF of the EA or EIS. Please make sure that your PDF documents are ADA compliant. Mahalo.

Applicable Law: HRS 343
Type of Document: Draft Environmental Assessment
Island: Kauai
District: Waimea
TMK: (4)1-2-017:051
Permits Required: None
Applicant or Proposing Agency: Council For Native Hawaiian Advancement, 1050 Queen Street, Suite 200, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814. Contact: Lilia Kapuniai, (808) 596-8155
Approving Agency/ Accepting Authority: Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, 91-5420 Kapolei Parkway, Kapolei, HI 96707. Contact: Linda Chinn, Administrator (808) 620-9500
Consultant: North Shore Consultants, P.O. Box 790, Haleiwa, Hawai'i 96712. Contact: David Robichaux, (808) 368-5352

Project Summary: Summary of the direct, indirect, secondary, and cumulative impacts of the proposed action (less than 200 words). Please keep the summary brief and on this one page.

The Kekaha Community Enterprise Center will be a roughly 2000 square foot, single story, wood structure built in the general style of the houses in the same subdivision. It will be used to provide social and community services to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands beneficiaries, and also be available for community events and gatherings. Direct impacts include minor noise and dust during the construction period. These will be mitigated through best management practices. No negative indirect, secondary or cumulative impacts have been identified. Anticipated positive impacts include increased capacity and opportunities for community members. A finding of no significant impacts is expected pending receipt of comments from agencies and interested parties.

Draft Environmental Assessment
Kekaha Community Enterprise Center
Kekaha, Kaua`i, Hawai`i
TMK # (4) 1-2-017:051



*Prepared for
State of Hawai`i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands*

December 2011

Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) Kekaha Community Enterprise Center Kekaha, Hawai`i

Applicant



**State of Hawai`i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Hale Kalaniana`ole PO Box 1875
Kapolei, Hawai`i 96707
Mr. Kaipo Duncan, Land Agent**

Proponent



Kaua`i Community College and the
Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement

1050 Queen Street, Suite 200

Honolulu, Hawai`i 96814

Lilia Kapuniaia, Vice-President

Prepared by



NORTH SHORE CONSULTANTS, LLC

PO Box 790

Haleiwa, HI 96712

PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: Kekaha Community Enterprise Center

APPLICANT/LESSOR: Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
1050 Queen Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawai`i 96814

PROJECT LOCATION: Kekaha, Hawai`i 96752

TAX MAP KEY: (4) 1-2-017: 051

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP: State of Hawai`i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

HUD GRANTEE: Kaua`i Community College/ Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement

LOT AREA: 2.629 acres (117,539 sf)

EXISTING USE: Vacant.

PROPOSED USE: Community Center.

STATE LAND USE: Urban

COUNTY ZONING: Agriculture District (A), Residential (R-6)

SPECIAL DISTRICT: Special Management District

ACTION REQUESTED: Use of Community Grant Program funds

ACCEPTING AUTHORITY: Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

ANTICIPATED DETERMINATION: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

AGENCIES CONSULTED: Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Kaua`i Planning Department
Hawai`i Department of Health EPO

Table of Contents

1.0 Project Description.....	1
1.1 Project Location	1
1.2 Proposed Action	1
1.3 Project Objectives	5
1.4 Project Schedule.....	6
1.5 Permits and Approvals	7
1.6 Need for an Environmental Assessment	7
2.0. Environmental Setting, Anticipated Impacts, and Mitigation Measures	9
2.1 Existing Land Use	9
2.2 Socioeconomic Characteristics	9
2.3 Weather and Climate.....	11
2.4 Topography, geology and soils	11
2.5 Surface Water and Drainage	11
2.6 Biological Resources.....	12
2.7. Archaeological, Cultural and Historic Resources	13
2.8 Scenic and Visual Resources.....	16
2.9 Traffic Impacts	16
2.10 Noise Environment.....	17
2.11. Air Quality.....	17
2.12. Public Utilities and Infrastructure	18
2.13. Public Services	19
3.0 Alternatives to the Proposed Action	20
3.1 No Action Alternative	20
3.2 Alternative Location.....	20
4.0 Relationship to Plans, Codes and Ordinances.....	21
4.1 United States	21
4.2 State of Hawai`i.....	21
4.3 County of Kaua`i.....	22

5.0 Growth-Inducing Factors, Secondary and Cumulative Impacts	23
5.1. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources	23
5.2. Adverse Impacts Which Cannot be Avoided	23
6.0 Determination	24
6.1 Definition of Significance	24
6.2 Finding of No Significant Impact.....	26
7.0 Consulted Parties and Preparers.....	27
7.1 Public Input received during preparation of the Draft EA	27
7.2 Agencies contacted during preparation of the Draft EA	27
7.3 Preparers.....	27
8.0 References.....	29

Figures

1. Location Map
2. Subdivision Map
3. Conceptual elevation drawing
4. Conceptual Site Plan Drawing
5. Conceptual Floor Plan Drawing
6. Project Schedule
7. Map of Culturally Sensitive Area

Appendices

- a. Comments received during preparation of the Draft Environmental Assessment
- b. Archaeological Report
- c. Meeting notes and attendees Public hearing on November 29, 2011

1.0 Project Description

The following section describes various aspects of the proposed development associated with the Kekaha Community Enterprise Center to be located on Lot 51 of the Kekaha Residence Lots. The land and infrastructure is owned by the State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, (DHHL). The property is located near Kekaha, County of Kaua'i, State of Hawai'i, USA.

1.1 Project Location

The project is located on the west end of the community of Kekaha on the southwest side of the Island of Kaua'i (Figure 1). It lies within The Kekaha Residence lots; a new residential area which is owned by DHHL and developed in 2005. The site is identified as Tax Map Key: (4) 1-2-017: 051. At this time there is no street address. The parcel covers 2.62 acres and is on the southwest corner of the subdivision (Figure 2). The southwest portion of neighborhood is dedicated to other public uses including a school and Kekaha Gardens Park. This lot was originally designated for use as a detention basin, which was subsequently determined to be not necessary. It is bounded on the north by Ulili Street, on the South and west by vacant undeveloped land, and on the east by residential lots. A large drainage structure surrounds the property on the east, south, and west.

1.2 Proposed Action

The Kekaha Community Enterprise Center (KCEC) will be funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), through the Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities Grant Program. The grant was awarded to the Kaua'i Community College with the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement as the sub-recipient managing the project. Upon completion the KCEC will serve the Kekaha Hawaiian Homestead beneficiaries, the Kekaha Hawaiian Homestead Association, and community members of Western Kaua'i.

The Center will be a 2600 square foot (sf) single level building designed in a style consistent with other single family homes in the neighborhood (Figure 3). Internal spaces include:

An entrance area	336 sf
A covered lanai	768 sf
An open Learning Center Room	648 sf
A lunch/Conference Room	294 sf
An Office	120 sf
Storage	120 sf

The total covered lanai space will be approximately 1200 sf and the total interior spaces will be approximately 1368 sf. There will be a single bathroom with no shower or bathtub facilities. The building will have an uneven L-shape with a hip roof (Figure 4).

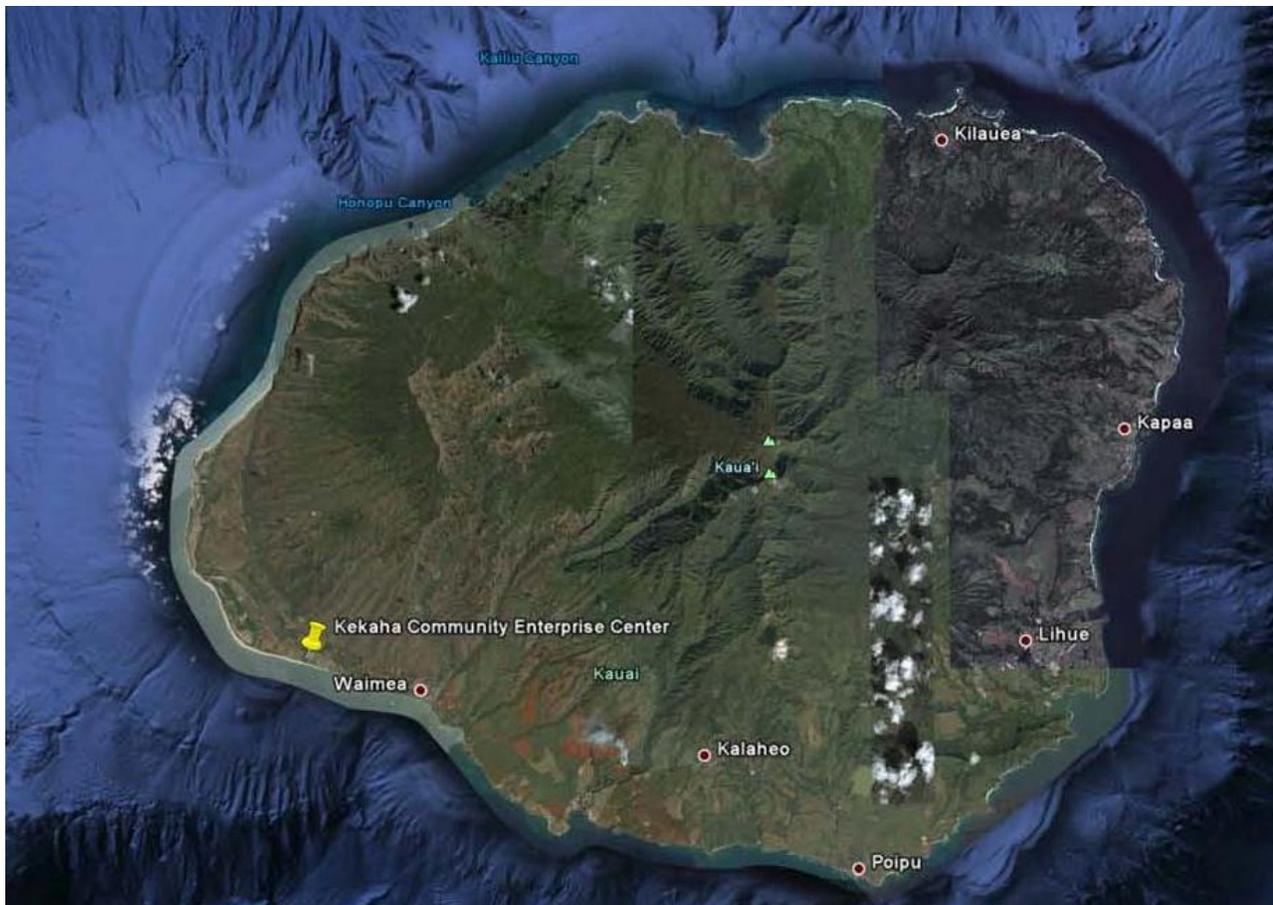
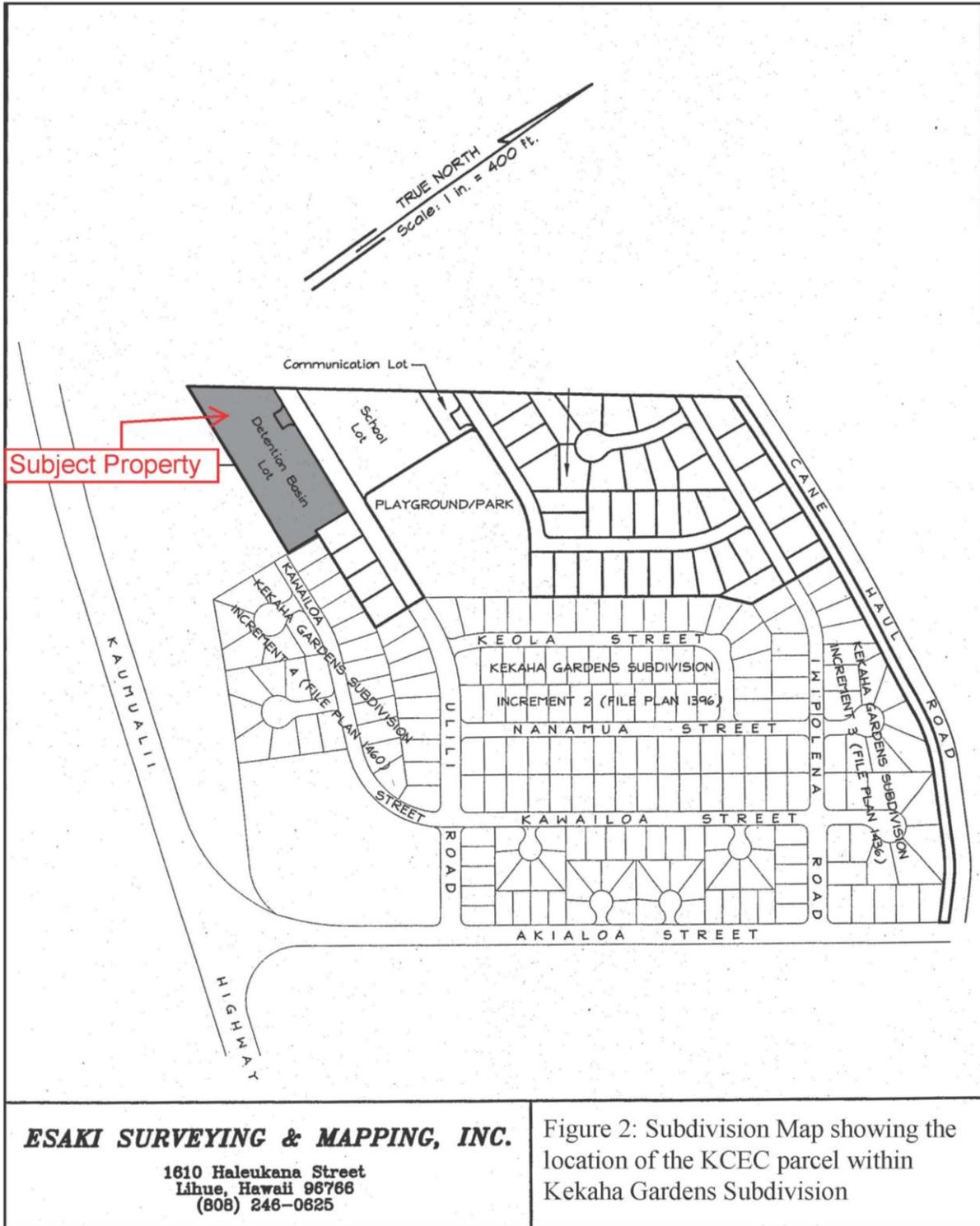


Figure 1: The approximate location of the Kekaha Community Enterprise Center, Kekaha, Kaua`i, Hawai`i



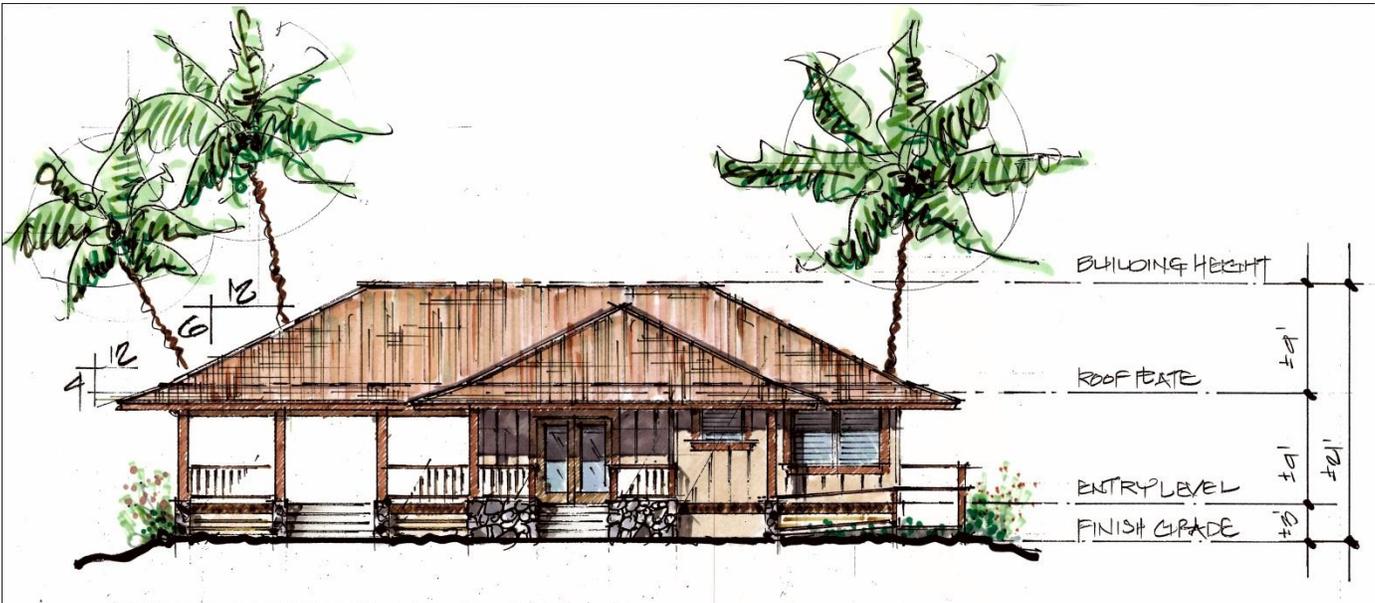


Figure 3: Conceptual elevation of the proposed building

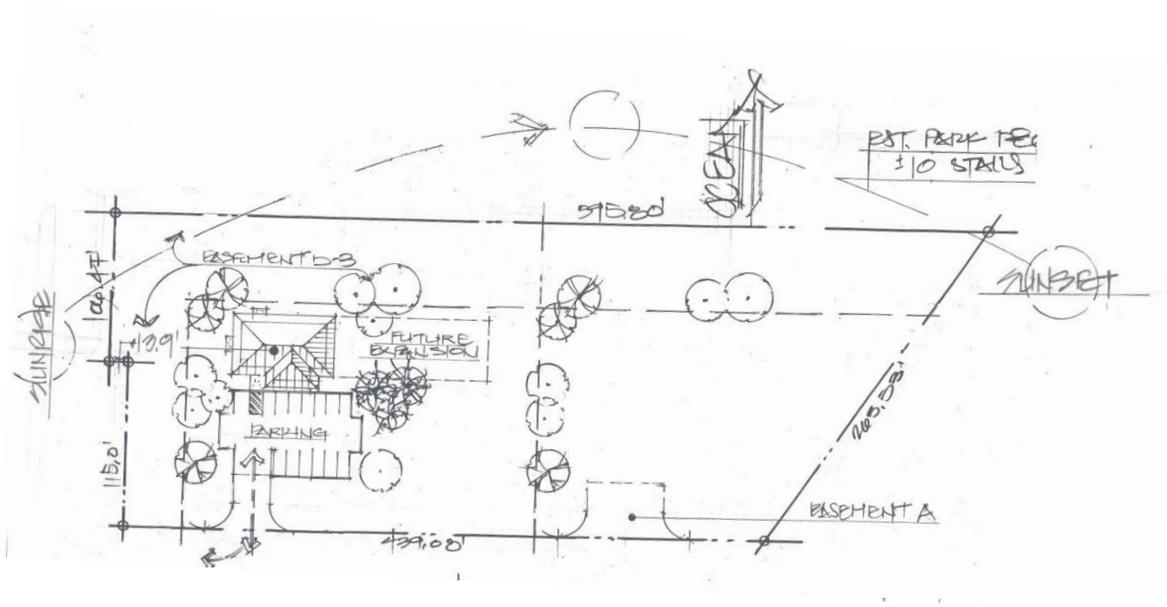


Figure 4: Conceptual site layout

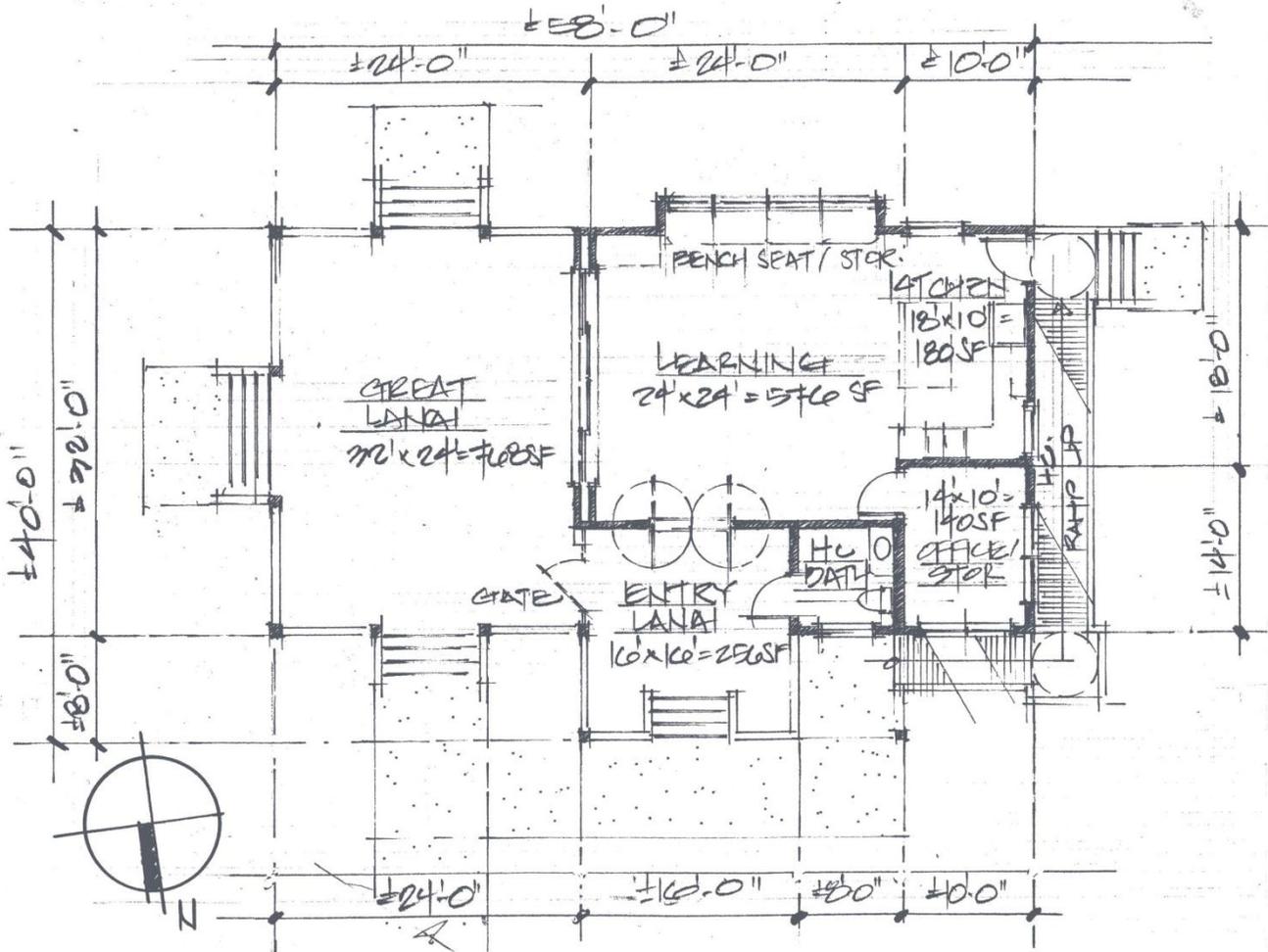


Figure 5: Floor plan of the proposed building.

The Kekaha Community Enterprise Center will be built and operated by Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement. Typical activities onsite include office activities, group meeting and training events and other general community meeting facility uses. The hours of operation for the facility are from 8:30 am to 5:30 pm Monday through Friday.

1.3 Project Objectives

The goal of the proposed project is to construct the KCEC on Lot 51 to offer basic skills and capacity building sessions to West Kaua`i Hawaiian Homestead residents. It will serve as a community resource by providing offices and meeting rooms to support community activities and learning.

The objective of the proposed action is to assist Native Hawaiian institutions to expand their role and effectiveness in addressing community development needs. The approach will be to assist Native community-based development organizations in

- neighborhood revitalization,
- economic development,
- energy conservation,
- employment,
- crime prevention,
- child care,
- transportation,
- health care,
- drug abuse, and
- education.

The facility will be used for organization and locating counseling and training programs, small business assistance, community events and family services.

Examples of these services include training in

- financial literacy counseling,
- foreclosure prevention workshops,
- substance abuse counseling, and
- support for microenterprises.

1.4 Project Schedule

Planning for the proposed KCEC has been ongoing since 2007. Funds were secured near the end of 2009 and community interfacing was begun during that period. In October 2011 the final steps for planning, permitting and design were initiated. This Environmental Assessment and required building and grading permits will be completed by April, 2012. Construction will begin shortly thereafter and be completed by the end of August. Initial operations are expected to begin in September 2012. A proposed schedule is included in Figure 6.

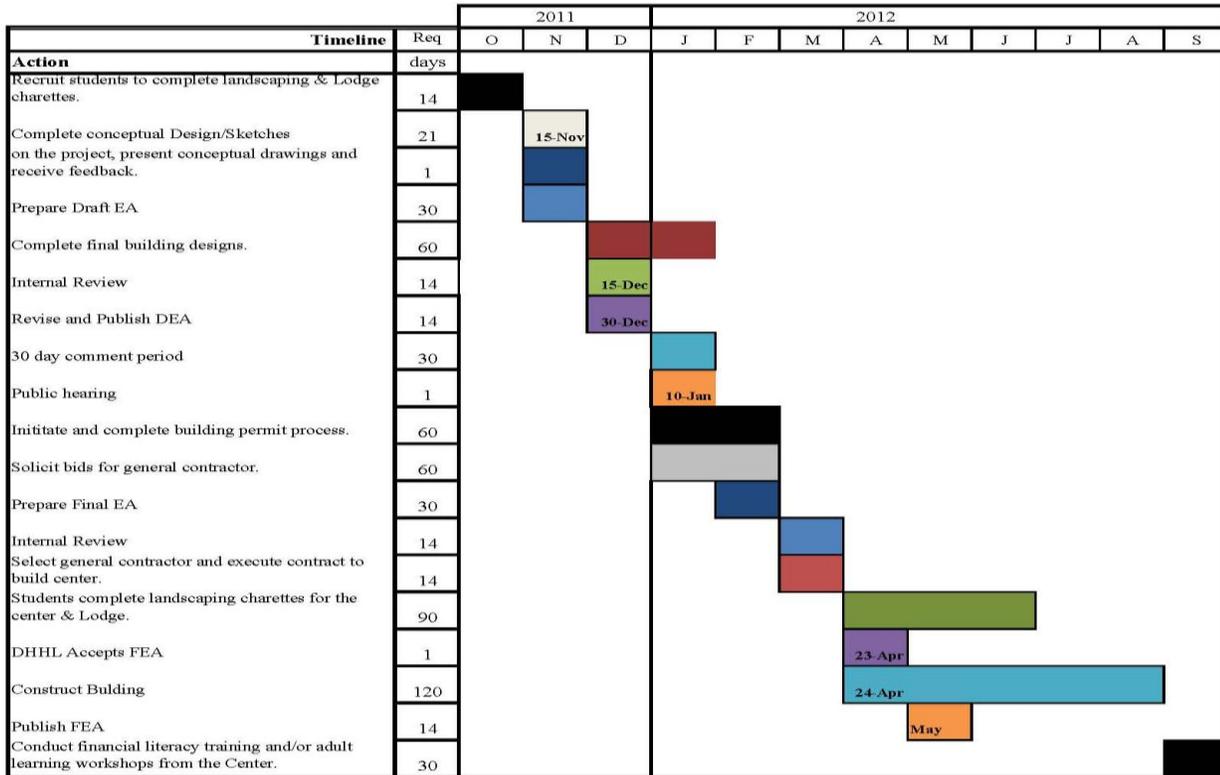


Figure 6: Proposed project schedule

1.5 Permits and Approvals

Because the development is located on DHHL land, County of Kaua`i permits and approvals are not required. It has been the policy of DHHL to comply with these permits; however, it is likely that this compliance will be done with informal consultations and that no formal permit applications will be submitted. State and other permits that may be required are listed below:

Permit or Approval	Approving Agencies
Environmental Assessment	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Individual Wastewater (Septic)	Department of Health
NPDES Stormwater Form C	Department of Health

1.6 Need for an Environmental Assessment

The Kaua`i Community College has requested a grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the development of a community enterprise center in Kekaha, Kaua`i. These funds were provided by HUD and are administered by the Kaua`i Community College along with sub-grantee The Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement. Any project utilizing federal funding is subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The objective of NEPA is to inform the public and other agencies on the actions and initiatives of the federal government. NEPA requirements

for the proposed KCEC were satisfied previously by the Federal HUD Environmental review process. The federal environmental review forms and acceptance letter are included here in Appendix C.

The State of Hawai`i has similar requirements which are defined in Hawai`i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 11-200, and Hawai`i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343, called HEPA. HEPA encourages cooperation between federal and state agencies in the environmental review process; however, since the federal review was completed in advance of the State's, it was determined that separate environmental review documents should be prepared.

This Environmental Assessment is prepared in conformance with the requirements of HAR Chapter 11-200, which contains 9 distinct triggers. Should any of the triggers be applied to the proposed action an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be required. Triggers are defined in the regulation as follows:

1. Use of public lands or funding...
2. Use of land in the State Conservation District...
3. Use within the Shoreline setback...
4. Use of any historic site of district...
5. Use within the Waikiki District...
6. Requires amendment to the General Plan...
7. Reclassification of Conservation district Lands...
8. Proposed helicopter facilities
9. Propose any:
 - (a) Wastewater facilities
 - (b) Waste-to Energy Facility
 - (c) Landfill.
 - (d) Oil refinery, or
 - (e) Power generating facility.

The proposed action will utilize public funding from the HUD and public land belonging to DHHL. As stated, the federal requirement has been previously satisfied. This EA is prepared to satisfy the requirements of HAR 11-200 and HRS 343 Trigger Number 1 because it will utilize public land.

2.0. Environmental Setting, Anticipated Impacts, and Mitigation Measures

2.1 Existing Land Use

The subject property is in an agricultural area that has experienced minor residential development over the past 10 – 20 years. Adjacent uses include single-family residences to the north and east and fallow agricultural lands to the south and west. Kaumuali`i Highway is approximately 500 feet to the south at its closest point. The subject property is accessed by Ulili Road. A District Park is located to the northeast across Ulili Road.

The project site is located on the western end of Kekaha. The general area was in cultivation of sugarcane until the late 1990s, but it is unlikely the cane field extended over the subject property. The Kekaha Gardens subdivision was originally constructed starting in the early 1970's and is still being developed. The property has not contained structures during recent history. It was covered with Kiawe and other brush and trees until it was cleared in late 2005. Since 2005 there has been no additional activity on the property with exception of periodic removal of abandoned vehicles, clearing and mowing.

The subject property is in the State Urban District, and the County zoning is Residential (R-6). It is located within the Special Management Area (SMA).

The proposed project will be located within a residential subdivision. Its use will be as a meeting place and resource to serve the community. The DHHL is exempt from County Zoning restrictions; however, the Department generally stays within the guidelines specified by County regulations. A community Center is an allowable land use within the residential zone. The Special Management Area requirements involve prevention of environmental degradation including management of stormwater and hazardous materials. Compliance with these requirements will be made part of the operations plan for the facility.

Impact and Mitigation

The area of Kekaha Gardens is dedicated to community uses. The proposed KCEC is compatible with the park. Because the KCEC is intended to primarily serve the Kekaha Gardens DHHL beneficiaries, the normal noise and traffic generated by the facility is expected to be minimal. With exception of special events the Facility will be operated during business hours and primarily serve the immediate residents of the Kekaha Gardens subdivision. The proposed addition will not significantly alter the appearance, population, or usage of the surrounding areas.

2.2 Socioeconomic Characteristics

As of the 2000 census, there were 3,175 people, 1,073 households, and 799 families residing in the Census Designated Place (CDP) of Kekaha. The population density was 3,178.2 people per square mile. There were 1,162 housing units at an average density of 1,163.2 per square mile. The racial makeup of the CDP was 15.9% White, 0.2% African American, 0.5% Native American, 43.6% Asian, 12.4% Pacific Islander, 1.0% from other races, and 26.4% from two or more races.

There were 1,073 households out of which 30.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 55.9% were married couples living together, 13.1% had a female householder with no husband present, and 25.5% were non-families. 21.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 9.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.96 and the average family size was 3.44.

In the CDP the population was spread out with 25.1% under the age of 18, 7.5% from 18 to 24, 24.4% from 25 to 44, 27.4% from 45 to 64, and 15.6% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 40 years. For every 100 females there were 98.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.2 males.

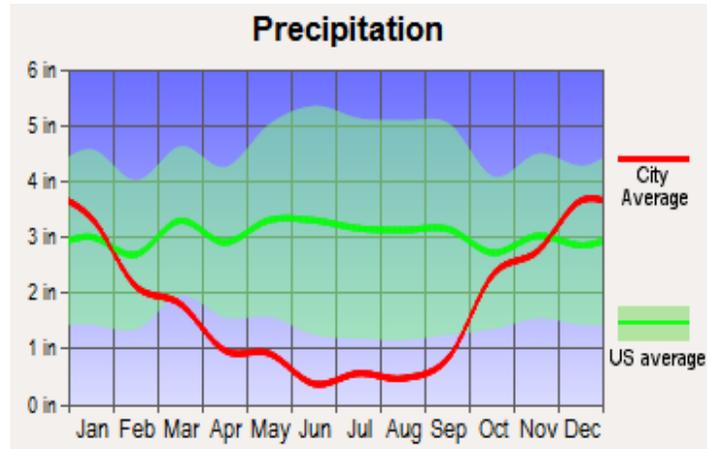
The median income for a household in the CDP was \$41,103, and the median income for a family was \$48,629. Males had a median income of \$32,969 versus \$26,739 for females. The per capita income for the CDP was \$17,117. About 10.9% of families and 11.2% of the population were below the poverty line, including 11.8% of those under age 18 and 11.1% of those ages 65 or over (Wikipedia, 11/2011). The DHHL community immediately surrounding the proposed facility is expected to have socio-economic characteristics that are different from the larger community of Kekaha.

Data that is more applicable to Native Hawaiian living on the Island of Kauai is available from a survey done for DHHL in 2008 (DHHL, 2008). Of the respondents almost all (96%) were applicants waiting on a homestead. About half had income exceeding 80% of the median family income and half were below the 80% income level. 35% of respondents owned a home, nearly 40 % rented, and another 25% shared accommodations or had other no cost living arrangements. Of the applicants responding 43% had never been offered a homestead award, and 55% have been offered and turned down an award at least once.

The provision of training and community management services and training are important functions within the community to cope with substance abuse and provide skill sets designed to improve income potential among the residents. The project will also provide economic benefits that include the creation of construction employment, the addition of four additional staff positions, generation of operational income, additional tax revenue, and secondary spending. The proposed action will have positive social and economic impacts. The project is consistent with the plans and policies for directed growth in the Kekaha area and is a positive contribution to the ultimate development of the region.

2.3 Weather and Climate

Kekaha typically has a warm and dry climate. Prevailing tradewinds arrive from the northeast. According to the National Weather Service Honolulu Office, over a period of 30 years, normal monthly high temperatures range from 80 degrees in January to a high of 89 degrees in August for an average of 84 degrees. Normal month low temperatures range from a low of 65 degrees in February and a high of 74 degrees in August for a monthly average of 70 degrees. Precipitation typically ranges from 0.44 inches in August to a high of 3.8 inches in December.



2.4 Topography, geology and soils

The project site is relatively flat and has been graded and partially cleared. The project site and surrounding areas are relatively flat and devoid of any significant natural features. The site is naturally drained and storm water is retained onsite.

The project site is located on soils classified Jaucus loamy fine sand, 0 to 8% slopes according to the *Soil Survey of Islands of Kaua`i, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawai`i* by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. This series occurs on old beaches and on windblown sand deposits in the western and southern parts of Kaua`i. It has a profile like that of Jaucus sand with a different texture on the surface layer. These soils are used for pasture, sugarcane, truck crops, recreational areas, wildlife habitat and urban development.

There is no known evidence of hazardous materials, solid wastes or industrial land use that may suggest on-site contamination. The site may have been in sugar cane cultivation in years past.

Impact and Mitigation

The project will require surface grading to prepare for the proposed construction. Impacts related to grading and construction are discussed in Section 2.5. Best Management Practices will be in place during the grading work, in accordance with the rules relating to soil erosion, or standards and guidelines imposed by the County.

2.5 Surface Water and Drainage

The southwest corner of the lot is approximately 700 feet from an unprotected coast of the Pacific Ocean. Surface elevation of the site is approximately 12 feet above mean sea level. There are no streams or other natural surface water runoff features in the area. Kekaha is relatively arid, with sandy soils having high permeability and low slope. The combination makes surface water runoff infrequent. The area is subject to occasional winter storms that drop rainfall in quantities that are not absorbed by

the ground. The subject property is surrounded on three sides by grassed or paved drainage channels. Originally the subject property was designated as an infiltration basin because of the collection swales. The swales are still in place and functional as dispersion areas during extremely heavy rainfall. These are expected to prevent surface water runoff from impervious surfaces of the subdivision without affecting the proposed KCEC or stormwater characteristics of the subdivision.

According to *The Flood Insurance Rate Maps*, the project site is located in Zone X an area in which flood hazards are undetermined. No flood elevations have been established for FIRM maps in this area. Kaunali'i Highway was flooded and closed during Hurricane Iniki, and there may have been storm surge flooding at the project site during that time. Extraordinary events such as this are an accepted part of living in Kekaha and many areas of the State.

The *Civil Defense Tsunami Inundation Map Panel 10* indicates that the project site is not located in an area vulnerable to tsunami inundation (Kauai Civil Defense Agency, 2008).



Impacts and Mitigation

The proposed action will add approximately 2,500 square feet of impermeable surface over the 115,000 square foot parcel. Addition of 2% impervious surface is not expected to increase runoff to any measurable extent. In the rare instances when surface water runoff occurs it is very likely to be intercepted in the man-made drainage features surrounding the site. Best management practices and soil erosion controls will be used during construction of the facility, and suitable ground cover will be installed following construction, to minimize erosion.

2.6 Biological Resources.

The subject property has been graded as recently as 2006 and is now covered with invasive colonizing species, which are common in similar areas throughout the State. The dominant grasses are Buffelgrass (*Chenchrus ciliaris*), Sandbur (*Chenchrus echinatus*), and Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*). Trees and brush include Koa Haole (*Leucaena glauca*), Kiawe (*Prosopis pallida*), and Ironwood (*Casurina sp.*). A brief survey of the subject property by North Shore Consultants and others did not reveal threatened or endangered plants. A few instances of native plants including a`ali`i (*Dodnea viscosa*), and ilima (*sida fallax*) are found in the area, both occur commonly.

A botanical survey completed in 1993 for the subdivision concluded:

Rare native plants are very vulnerable to soil disturbance, invasive seeds and human activity, all of which have been present for many decades at the site. It is highly unlikely that any additional survey work will uncover any rare and endangered Hawaiian plant species (Flynn and Chapin, 1993).

Animal life common to the area is subject to similar pressures as are plants in the area. Threatened and endangered species fare poorly when exposed to repeated grading, invasive animals, and human activity. No Threatened or endangered species are known to inhabit or nest on the subject property. Seabirds including Newell's shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis newelli*), and the Dark rumped petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*) are likely passers-by. The endangered Hawaiian Duck (*Anas wyvilliana*), Nene (*Branta sandvicensis*) Hawaiian Hawk (*Buteo solitaries*) may also be seen on occasions in the vicinity of the subject property.

Impacts and Mitigation

The proposed action will add to the amount of human presence in the area; however, the addition of a community center in the vicinity of a park, and residential areas will not create significant additional impacts on threatened and endangered plants or animals in the vicinity. No mitigation is required to support biological resources.

2.7. Archaeological, Cultural and Historic Resources

The subject property was studied as part of a larger 89 acre Archeological study completed in 1993 for the overall development (Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Hammatt et al. 1993). During that study, in addition to a comprehensive surface survey, 100 subsurface test trenches were excavated. Figure 4 shows the location in relation to the subject property. The study recorded no archeological artifacts or *iwi* within the area of the current study parcel. The following is a summary of the findings of the 1993 Cultural Surveys Hawai'i study:

Hammatt et al. (1993) identified two distinct geomorphologies within their overall study area, a Pleistocene aged lithified dune area (comprising most of the 89 acre project area), and a previously sand-mined more recent (Holocene) coastal dune area. The current study parcel falls in the previously mined area at the interface of the older and younger deposits. No archaeological deposits or features were found in the lithified dune area. Subsurface archaeological resources including two burials were discovered in the previously sand-mined, coastal dune area. These resources were found to exist to the south and west of the current study parcel (see Figure 4). In that area, burials were encountered in Trench 7 and Trench 18. A widespread but discontinuous cultural deposit was recorded extending along the coast and terminating *makai* of the subject property. Four test trenches were excavated on the subject property, Trenches 3, 4, 83 and 100. All trenches within or immediately adjacent to the subject property documented negative results with respect to archaeological resources. Profiles of these trenches are included in Appendix A along with an Archeological survey conducted by Rechtman Consulting, Inc.

Dr. Robert B. Rechtman, Ph.D. conducted a 100% surface reconnaissance of the subject parcel to assess the probability of archaeological resources were present at the site. It was evident that the entire 2.6 acre lot had been subject to surface grubbing and grading in the past as well as subsurface disturbance along its margins where the drainage channels were constructed. The channel along the eastern parcel boundary is concrete lined, while the channel along the southern boundary is partially concrete and

partially filled with large boulders, and the channel along the western boundary is an earthen swale. Dr. Rechtman concluded that it was unlikely that the study parcel contained archaeological resources. Several areas nearby the proposed site have cultural significance. These include a 12-acre site adjacent to the highway and beach and 1-acre near the existing homestead area are designated Special Districts due to the presence of cultural artifacts and *iwi* (Figure 7).

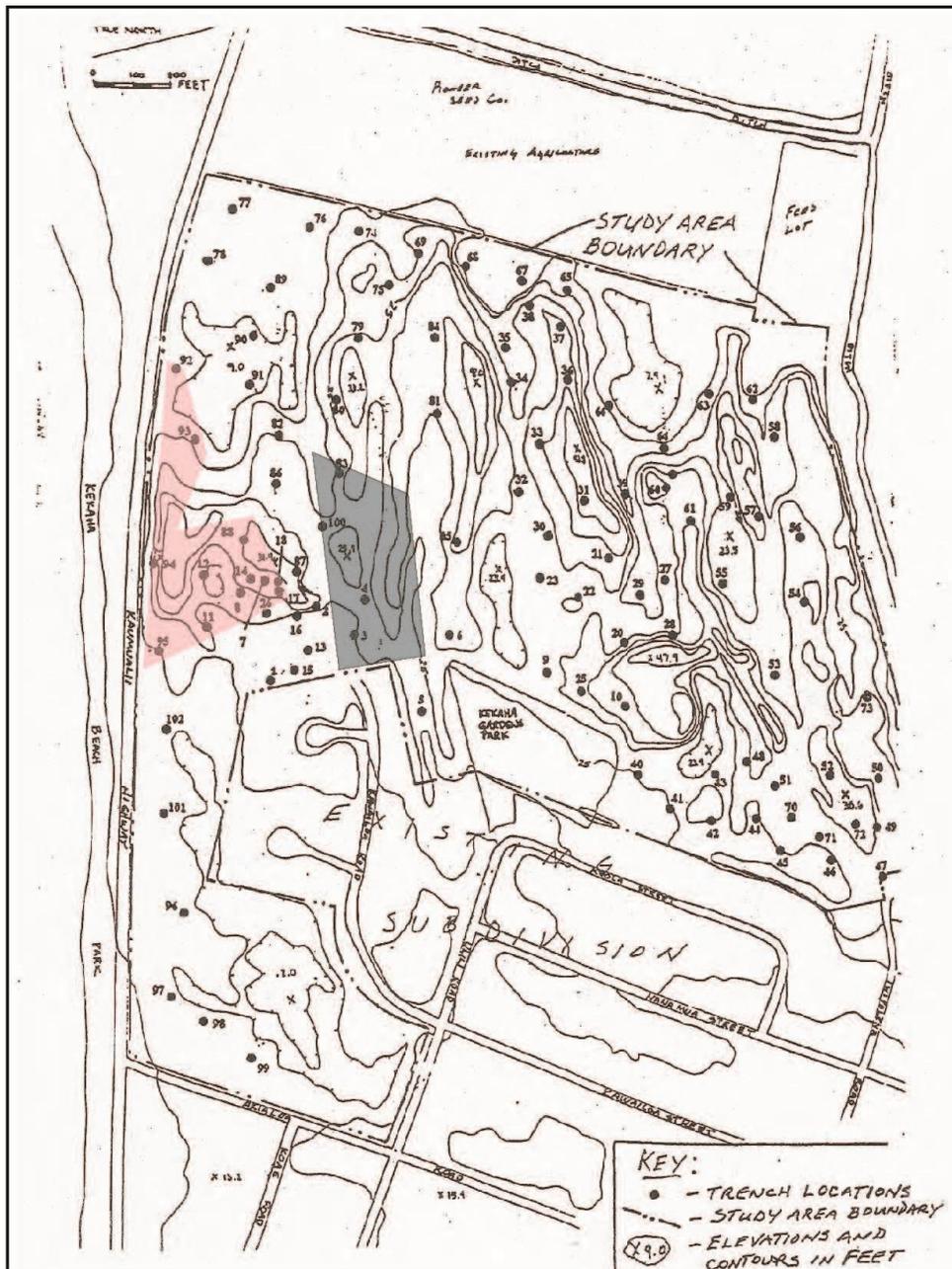


Figure 7: Showing the subject property in gray along with the area having known or suspected cultural deposits shaded in pink. Dots with numbers are test pits or trenches dug during the 1993 study. From Hammett et al, 1993

Other known historic sites located within 2 miles of the subject property include two heiau that are listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places (sites number 30-05-12 and 30-05-16).

A letter from the State Historic Preservation Division of DLNR was obtained for the benefit of the whole subdivision development in 2003. It states that there are no historic sites in the development area because urbanization and residential development have altered the land, and that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed development of the Kekaha Gardens subdivision.

The project area had been in sugar cultivation for over 200 years. The heavy disturbance and active use of the land during the sugar cultivation years may have precluded use by native Hawaiian cultural practitioners during plantation years. The 2003 EA prepared for the development of the entire subdivision requested opinions from local *Kupuna* on the existence of unique cultural resources of the area. None was documented during that assessment. Native use of the site and by reference cultural practices probably occurred on the site during pre-history; however, no evidence of such practices has been discovered during this or previous assessments.

Some stories were related by residents that the Sugar Company used the land for a dump site in recent history.

Impact and Mitigation

The known and suspected burials will be protected within special districts from future housing and incompatible uses. The proposed uses within the special districts include a pavilion area, picnic tables, campsites, and restroom facilities. The area would benefit DHHL beneficiaries island-wide who would be able to come to the property for camping and ocean recreation.

To further protect cultural, archeological and historic resources on-site monitoring will be used during significant grading activities. The following conditions will be included in all permits for grading and construction as recommended by the State Historic Preservation Division (Division): documents:

1. A qualified archeologist shall be hired to conduct onsite monitoring as needed during the project. Prior to starting the monitoring work an acceptable monitoring plan shall be submitted to the Division for review and approval. The Monitoring Plan will spell out a process for documenting sites that are found, for evaluating significance in consultation with the Division and for developing and executing mitigation work with the approval of the Division, and for mitigation treatment (as needed) with approval of the Division. The Monitoring Plan must be clear that if historic sites, including burials, are uncovered during the monitoring, construction must stop in the immediate vicinity and the archeologist shall be allowed sufficient time to evaluate the site and carry out mitigation as needed. The Plan must include provisions for an acceptable Monitoring Report, documenting all the findings to be approved by the Division.
2. If burials are found, a burial treatment Plan shall be prepared for inadvertent burial discoveries encountered during the monitoring of the project. In addition, consultation with appropriate ethnic groups, the procedures outlined in Chapter 6E-43 shall be followed. It is necessary for the

Treatment Plan to be prepared after consultation with Native Hawaiians, such as the Kauaʻi Island Burial Council and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

3. A report documenting the monitoring and burial treatment work shall be submitted to the Division for review and approval. The report shall include:
 - 1) Detailed drawings of burials and deposits to scale.
 - 2) All artifacts shall be sketched and photographed
 - 3) Analysis of all perishable and datable remains shall be conducted
 - 4) Stratigraphic profiles shall be drawn to scale,
 - 5) All locations of historic sites shall be shown on an overall map of the project area,
 - 6) Initial significance evaluations shall be included for each historic site found,
 - 7) Documentation of the nature and age of each of the historic sites shall be done.

The proposed action is not expected to result in significant negative impacts on historic sites, archaeological artifacts or Native Hawaiian cultural practices. Alternatively, the proposed action is intended to provide valuable services to the community, resulting in positive impacts for Native Hawaiian beneficiaries.

2.8 Scenic and Visual Resources

The proposed action will result in the loss of 2.6 acres of open space that will be replaced by a new building. Portions of the subject property are used for a horse paddock, and the rest is unused. Its current condition is unkempt and unsightly. The property would not be considered a visual resource by itself and due to topography and vegetation. The subject property does not offer scenic coastal views.

Impact and Mitigation

The site is not located on or considered part of any significant scenic vista. The proposed project is expected to have a positive impact on the scenic value of the neighborhood by replacing the existing fallow brush with an area that is maintained. No mitigation measures are proposed.

2.9 Traffic Impacts

The proposed action is to construct a community center to serve community members. Traffic is expected to be primarily of local origin rather than from outside the community. The KCEC is located near the west end of Ulili Road. Offsite access to the KCEC is from Kaumualiʻi Highway to Akiʻaloa Road, one block then left on Ulili Road. Kaumualiʻi Highway is the major highway serving the region. It is currently operating well below its capacity.

The KCEC is designed to serve a limited number of beneficiaries during business hours. Most of the facility users will be from Kekaha Gardens subdivision or other nearby Hawaiian Home Lands communities. The quantity of new traffic into the subdivision is expected to be limited to specialists who are there to offer support for the beneficiaries and occasional guests from outside the community. Ulili Road is designed to accommodate school and park traffic, which will be far in excess of the KCEC

utilization. The facility is expected to sponsor special events on occasion. These are most likely to be during evenings and weekends when other traffic will be minimal.

Impact and Mitigation

No significant impact on traffic is expected to result from the proposed action.

2.10 Noise Environment

Sources of noise within the project area are typical of urbanized environments. Noise sources include vehicular traffic, park activities, and aircraft operations from Barking Sands.

Operation of the KCEC will not generate significant amounts of noise during business hours. Should the facility be used for parties or special events these activities would be restricted to certain hours, to avoid impacts to neighboring residents.

Short-term noise impacts will occur during the construction period. These impacts result from trucks, construction equipment operation and actual construction activities. These impacts are unavoidable, but will be subject to prevailing construction noise management regulations. Construction will be limited to standard business hours.

Impact and Mitigation

Short-term and temporary noise impacts related to construction are to be expected. These will be mitigated through limiting construction to standard business hours, and best management practices. The successful construction contractor will utilize best management practices to minimize the noise impact during construction operations. Evening events may generate noise on special occasions. The facility operating rules will limit the duration of special functions to 10:00 pm in order to reduce potential disturbance related to evening events at the facility.

2.11. Air Quality

The proposed project is on the leeward side of Kaua'i in an agricultural area. Air quality in Kekaha is generally quite good in terms of the regulated pollutants. Agricultural activities regularly generate dust upwind of the project site. This dust is unavoidable and uncontrolled by current regulations.

The KCEC is not expected to be a source of regulated air pollution during its construction or operation. A community kitchen is one possible future component of the facility. Kitchen odors may be present during its operation, typically during early morning hours. Cooking odors are not normally considered an impact, but may occasionally be unpleasant.

Minor dust and odors may be generated during site construction. As discussed above, dust generated from offsite is usually present. During North easterly wind conditions, dust generated on the subject property would not migrate over developed areas, but be carried across the highway to the ocean. Dust and possible diesel odors would be short term temporary impacts associated with construction.

Impact and Mitigation

Minor short-term air quality impacts may occur during construction from fugitive dust and diesel-powered equipment. These pollutants are expected to be transported away from developed areas by tradewinds. Mitigation measures to control dust include frequent watering of exposed soil, dust screening, and general good housekeeping practices. The County will require all construction contractors to utilize best management practices for reduction of dust and odors as a condition of the permit. No long-term air quality impacts are anticipated from the proposed action.

2.12. Public Utilities and Infrastructure

The subject property is currently served by an existing County water system installed during the original construction of the subdivision. The use of County water is not expected to change significantly because the facility will primarily serve residents who are provided water by the same water main supplying the subdivision. The KCEC will install a new meter and pay the infrastructure fees, but because the users primarily originate within the community, no significant increase in area-wide water use is anticipated. Water conservation measures are likely to be part of the permit requirements.

Electricity was provided to the site boundary by Kaua`i Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC) during the initial construction of the subdivision. Power demands from the facility are likely to be within the normal range for a single family household. The capacity for generation and transmission of power is adequate to meet the additional demand proposed for the KCEC.

Telephone service is supplied by Sandwich Isles Communication, Inc. (SIC) under a license to the Hawaiian Homes Commission. SIC is providing an underground fiber optic system to all Islands. Upon completion the system will deliver high speed internet, telephone and television to the area. Nearby areas are also served by Oceanic Cable company which may also supply high speed internet, telephone and television.

Stormwater generated in the entire community is drained toward the project site and dispersed in large collection swales surrounding Lot 51. Infiltration of stormwater is quite rapid and the design of stormwater interceptors has proven adequate since its construction. Construction of the KCEC will add approximately 3,000 square feet of new impermeable surface to the area. The quantity of impervious surface is less than 2% of the subject property area and will not result in a measurable increase of stormwater runoff. The County requires that storm water runoff from new impermeable surfaces be retained on site. This will not be a problem using the current design.

Wastewater is disposed in individual wastewater systems (IWS) which by law now consist of septic tanks and leach fields. One septic system is allowed per each lot of record. The KCEC will have a septic system designed and permitted within the requirements imposed by the Hawai`i Department of Health. An IWS permit will be obtained from the Department of Health during the development process.

Solid waste will be generated by the facility on a scale that is roughly equivalent to a single family home. During special events, this quantity may increase significantly; however, the quantity of solid waste is not expected to overwhelm the existing infrastructure for collection and disposal. It is expected that private refuse collection service will be used to service the project site, and management may implement recycling programs.

Impact and Mitigation

The proposed action is not expected to significantly affect the capacity of any public utilities or infrastructure due to the limited size and scope of operations.

2.13. Public Services

The Waimea Fire Station provides fire protection service to the project area as well as first response emergency medical service. The station is located 9835 Kaunualii Highway in Waimea. Response time to the project site is approximately seven minutes. Back up response will be provided by the Hanapepe Fire Station. Ambulance service is provided by American Medical Response (AMR) which will provide emergency services first to Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital and secondly to Wilcox Memorial Hospital. Police service is provided by the Kaua'i Police Department Waimea Substation, which is collocated with the Waimea Fire Station. Response time to the site by the beat patrol is approximately five to ten minutes.

Impact and Mitigation

The proposed action is a service center for existing residents. Its construction and operation will not significantly affect the demand for police, fire or ambulance services. Other public services including parks, recreational facilities and schools are not expected to be affected by the proposed action for the same reason.

3.0 Alternatives to the Proposed Action

The goals and objectives of the proposed project are to offer basic skills and capacity building sessions to West Kaua`i Hawaiian Homestead residents. The proposed action is intended to serve as a community resource by providing offices and meeting rooms to support community activities and learning in order to assist Native Hawaiian Institutions to expand their role and effectiveness in addressing community development needs.

3.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative the KCEC would not be constructed, the 2.6 acre parcel would remain undeveloped and the services and functions of the facility would not be provided. The No-Action Alternative is rejected because it does not meet the needs of the beneficiaries or the mission of the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement and other cooperating institutions.

3.2 Alternative Location

The KCEC could provide the desired services from a different location or different configuration; however, after consultation with agencies providing funding and guidelines the current configuration is deemed appropriate for the scope of services proposed. The location is appropriate because it is located within the Hawaiian Homelands community. Its location is in the portion of that community which is designated for public facilities including a planned school and park. The proposed site has fewer negative characteristics than if it were located elsewhere in the community.

An alternative location was the County Park next to the DHHL subdivisions. Discussions with the County Parks department staff indicated some willingness to consider this possibility but there was never a clear path of action to facilitate its development. The County system was not conducive to changing the designation or planned use of its land to the benefit of Native Hawaiians and the process would not have progressed at a rate that was acceptable to the funding agency. Federal funding for the project is vulnerable to delays, and the County decision-making process would almost certainly have exceeded the period allowed to encumber the funds and build the facility.

Another location suggested was the possibility of it being located in the Hanapepe area designated for commercial or community use. The Hanapepe site is a prime commercial use that is viewed for future revenue generation by the Department so the center would have to be integrated with potential future commercial establishments. This possibility will be evaluated if this site is selected. Other sites in Hanapepe for consideration are the community use areas in the DHHL Kaua`i Plan. The Hanapepe site does not meet the primary objective of providing a resource to the DHHL beneficiaries.

A third site considered was one of the residential lots, Lot 26, within the subdivision, which is also designated TMK# (4)1-2-017:026. Lot 26 is near the northwest side of the residential area on an 11,000 square foot lot. Its proximity to other houses and limited areas created potentially greater impacts to surrounding neighbors. The lot was rejected because of its size, location, and the fact that if it were used for the KCEC, the lot would not be available for a residential use and one more beneficiary would be denied access to the community.

4.0 Relationship to Plans, Codes and Ordinances

4.1 United States

Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 requires the federal government to provide housing and related assistance to disadvantaged persons and communities. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Office of University Partnerships (OUP) is established to administer this and other programs to meet this need.

OUP initiated the Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities program in FY00. This program assists institutions of higher education expand their role and effectiveness in addressing community development needs in their localities—including neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development, principally for low and moderate-income persons. Grants are awarded for:

- Special economic development activities described at 24 CFR 570.203 and assistance to facilitate economic development by providing technical or financial assistance for the establishment, stabilization, and expansion of microenterprises, including minority enterprises.
- Assistance to community-based development organizations (CBDOs) to carry out neighborhood revitalization, community economic development, or energy conservation projects, in accordance with 24 CFR 570.204. This could include activities in support of a HUD-approved local entitlement grantee, CDBG Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy (NRS) or HUD-approved State Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Community Revitalization Strategy (CRS); and
- Public service activities such as general support activities that can help to stabilize a neighborhood and contribute to sustainable redevelopment of the area, including but not limited to such activities as those concerned with employment, crime prevention, childcare, healthcare services, drug abuse, education, housing counseling, energy conservation, homebuyer down payment assistance, establishing and maintaining Neighborhood Networks centers in federally assisted or insured housing, job training and placement, and recreational needs.

This project is intended to address the needs established under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

4.2 State of Hawai`i

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole spearheaded the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1921 to address the dwindling native Hawaiian population. With the enactment of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, the United States set aside approximately 200,000 acres of land to establish a permanent home land for native Hawaiians, who were, according to the legislation, a landless and “dying” people. The State of Hawai`i established the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands shortly thereafter to implement programs



in support of Native Hawaiians. The proposed action is identified in the DHHL General Plan for West Kaua`i as a priority for implementation (DHHL 2011).

As part of their strategic planning efforts, DHHL realized the need for financial education as a key component of rehabilitating native Hawaiians. The Home Ownership Assistance Program (HOAP) has become a central part of DHHL's commitment to native Hawaiians. It is the most important program we have because beyond building homes, it builds homeowners. Beyond building affordable homes and homeowners, DHHL began building homes that are affordable to live in. DHHL has made tremendous progress as a Department, and it is positioned as a major contributor to the overall wellbeing of the state of Hawai'i and to the native Hawaiian people. It has set a foundation to communicate to the general public because fulfilling these commitments can make life better for all the people of Hawai'i (DHHL Annual Report 2009).

Chapter 205, Hawai'i Revised Statutes establishes the State land use districts that comprise all lands in the State of Hawai'i. These districts are "Urban", "Rural", "Agricultural" and "Conservation". The project site is within the urban boundary on the State Land Use District Boundary Map. The proposed use is consistent with urban land uses.

4.3 County of Kaua`i

The County General Plan was prepared in 1999 based on the comments of community members in identifying priorities. One of the primary priorities of West Kaua`i residents is in maintaining the small-town character and appearance of their area.

State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands are generally exempt from the specific conditions of the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (CZO), but encouraged to follow these standards. The CZO identifies the project site as zoned R-6 Residential, and AG Agriculture. Community service facilities are an ancillary use of residential lands under the CZO.

The project is located outside of the Special Management Area which generally is located near coastal, stream and wetland areas. The project will not require a Special Management Permit.

5.0 Growth-Inducing Factors, Secondary and Cumulative Impacts

Growth inducing changes were considered positive impacts many years ago in most areas; however, many residents of our state no longer consider growth a goal to be sought after. Some developments do not have significant impacts in their construction or operation, but because of their demand may they may change the price of real estate, impact privacy, or change the character of a neighborhood. Growth inducing factors such as installation of a mass transit system, or opening of a Wal-Mart may create significant impacts due only to their growth inducing characteristics.

A secondary or indirect impact is an impact that is caused by the proposed action but is removed in time or space from the project.

Cumulative impacts may be defined as impacts on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes the action (Council on Environmental Quality, 1997).

The proposed action is intended to provide services to Native Hawaiian members of the community. This limitation is expected to eliminate traffic impacts and limit the number of people entering the area from outside the community. Under these circumstances the proposed action does not create growth in the area. Positive secondary impacts may include increase employment or income for the beneficiaries, construction workers and social workers employed by the facility. One positive cumulative impact could be considered the general capacity improvement resulting from federal programs such as this, which are designed to elevate the standard of living for Native Hawaiians.

5.1. Irreversible and Irrecoverable Commitment of Resources

Implementation of the proposed project will result in an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources including public funds, energy, and labor. Materials used for new construction may have salvage value; however, it is unlikely that such efforts will be cost-effective. The expenditure of these resources is offset by gains in construction related wages, increased tax base, secondary and tertiary spending.

5.2. Adverse Impacts Which Cannot be Avoided

Adverse impacts associated with the proposed action that cannot be avoided are related to short-term construction impacts including noise, dust and construction-related traffic. These impacts can be minimized by sound construction practices, Best Management Practices (BMPs), adherence to applicable construction regulations as prescribed by the Department of Health, and coordination with applicable County agencies. The loss of open space may also be considered an adverse impact; however, the condition of this space and its use as a dumping ground for abandoned vehicles and debris did not contribute to the quality of life in the vicinity of the subject property.

6.0 Determination

The Hawai'i Administrative Rules Chapter 11-200(12) defines significance. If a proposed action is expected to have significant impacts, a full Environmental Impact Statement would be necessary. If the proposed action does not result in "significant" impacts the proponent is required to prepare an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI).

6.1 Definition of Significance

HAR 11-200 (12): In determining whether an action may have a significant effect on the environment, the agency shall consider every phase of a proposed action, the expected consequences, both primary and secondary, and the cumulative as well as the short-term and long-term effects of the action. In most instances, an action shall be determined to have a significant effect on the environment if it:

- *Involves an irrevocable commitment to the loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resource.*

The proposed action will occupy a portion of vacant land; however, as discussed the loss of open space is balanced by cleaning up an area that is prone to use for illegal dumping and has historically not been an asset to the community. Cultural resources have been identified in the vicinity of the subject property and these have been designated as special districts that will not be used for housing. No of the culturally significant artifacts have been identified from the subject property.

- *Curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment.*

The proposed project is an appropriate use that will benefit the community and is consistent with the surrounding land-use. The environment was not well served when the property was vacant, but upon completion of the proposed action it will provide access to needed community management and training services.

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

The purpose of chapter 344 is to establish a state policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between people and their environment, promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humanity, and enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the people of Hawai'i. The proposed action supports the objectives of Chapter 344, by providing capacity building services to the residents of the community.

- *Substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or State.*

The proposed action will have a positive contribution to the welfare and economy of the community and through increased training and adult education as well as through economic activities provided during construction and operation.

- *Substantially affects public health.*

The proposed action will have a positive impact on public health.

- *Involves substantial or adverse secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities.*

The proposed action is designed to serve the existing community. It is not expected to create substantial population changes and secondary impacts are negligible.

- *Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality.*

The proposed action will not degrade environmental quality with exception of short-term temporary impacts associated with noise and dust during construction. These impacts will be mitigated through best management practices imposed upon the construction contractor.

- *Is individually limited but cumulatively has a considerable effect upon the environment or involves a commitment for larger actions.*

The proposed action is not part of a larger action, and its cumulative impacts may be limited to improved economic potential of its beneficiaries.

- *Substantially affects rare, threatened or endangered species, or their habitats.*

According to comments from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the proposed action will not affect any rare, threatened or endangered species, or critical habitat.

- *Detrimentially affect air or water quality or ambient noise levels.*

Short-term temporary impacts on air quality and noise may occur during construction, but will be mitigated by Best Management Practices imposed on the construction contractor.

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

The proposed action is not located in any of the high risk areas listed above, and will not have an impact on an environmentally sensitive area.

- *Substantially affects scenic vistas and view planes identified in County or State plans or studies.*

The proposed action will not affect scenic vistas or view planes near the project.

- *Require substantial energy consumption.*

The project will use fossil fueled equipment during construction, and increase electrical energy consumption during operation. These increases are expected to be typical of most urban uses, and are not expected to impact the area power demand for fossil fuels or line power.

6.2 Finding of No Significant Impact

Pending receipt of comments from agencies and interested parties, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands anticipates reaching a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed Kekaha Community Enterprise Center.

7.0 Consulted Parties and Preparers

7.1 Public Input Received During Preparation of the Draft EA

In preparation of the Draft Environmental Assessment CNHA conducted a public hearing on November 29, 2011 at the Waimea Neighborhood Center. The meeting was attended by approximately 40 people who heard a description of the KCEC and other projects. Discussion was held on the design, location and operations of the facility. Questions on the location of potential burials sites were answered by Dr. Robert Rechtman, and questions on the EA process were answered by Mr. David Robichaux. Contact information for both Rechtman and Robichaux were provided to the community along with a request for comments. Meeting notes and attendance are recorded in Appendix C.

The community was generally quite supportive of the project, and provided ideas on optimizing the design and operations. The general consensus was that it will be well utilized, convenient for community business, and useful for building capacity and skills. A full set of meeting notes appears in Appendix B, along with written comments from agencies and interested parties. Some of the principal comments and concerns that arose from the meeting and/or subsequent contacts are listed below:

- Location on the parcel would be better if it were moved to the eastern end of the lot in order to be farther away from existing residences. (implemented as shown in Figure 4).
- Place parking in the rear of the building so that the Center does not appear congested,
- Include solar PV so that it is more sustainable and cheaper to operate,
- Center should be made available for all Hawaiians not just those living in Kekaha,
- Make the Center comfortable for short stay-overs in case trainers or DHHL personnel need a place to stay, but not too comfortable so that nobody can live there permanently,

7.2 Agencies Contacted During Preparation of the Draft EA

During preparation of the DEA the following agencies were contacted to solicit input:

- State Historic Preservation Division, DLNR
- US Fish and Wildlife Service Pacific Field Office,
- County of Kaua`i Planning Department
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (Proponent)

7.3 Preparers

The Draft Environmental Assessment was prepared by North Shore Consultants, LLC, David M. Robichaux, Principal. The work could not have been completed in an accurate or timely manner without substantial assistance from the following persons:

Ms Lilia Kapuniyai, Vice President of the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
Mr. Kaipo Duncan, Land Agent for the Department of Hawaiian Homelands
Mr. Marc Ventura, Principal of Marc Ventura AIA, LLC
Mr. Robert Rechtman, Principal of Rechtman Consulting

Mr. Wayne Wada, Principle of Esaki Surveying

Kekaha Community Association members and Community leaders including but not limited to:

- Leah Pereira
- Lorraine Rapozo
- Liberta Albao
- Kaimana Castaneda

8.0 References

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Appendix A

**COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING PREPARATION OF
THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

David Robichaux

From: liberta@hawaiiink.net
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:27 PM
To: David Robichaux
Cc: leahkpereira@aim.com
Subject: Re: Kekaha Community Enterprise Center

David: Mahalo for contacting me. The following is my views:

1. I support the project
2. Beneficiaries will have their own community center that will be used for meetings, learning center, after school programs, kupuna program wellness and exercise program, etc.
3. It is necessary that the CNHA grant be utilized for the native hawaiian community. There's no other source of funding.
4. Two beneficiaries had a vision 4 years ago, they wanted a center for the community. (Leah Pereira and Ilei Beneamina - deceased)
5. I like the design of the building. Room for expansion/playground for the keikis and kupuna can socialize.
6. Kauai community college is a good partner for the project.
7. My observation, most of the beneficiaries support the project.
8. Special interests are using Lot 51 for their personal use for many years and DHHL has not enforced nor sent eviction notice.
9. Please include Hanapepe beneficiaries. They can use the center too.
10. Hawaiians often sing of the beauty of the "aina", the land, a very important gift from God. There's NO COST FOR THE LAND FOR THE PROJECT
11. Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole had a vision. As beneficiaries we should perpetuate the spirit of "olu'olu" encouraging us to treat each other with kindness and respect, bringing us together as a strong community for the benefit of the future generations.
12. The project is an asset for the community.

My cell # 652.8290

Dear Auntie Liberta:

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>
> I'm preparing the Draft Environmental Assessment for the Kekaha
> Community Enterprise Center (KCEC). Because you are a community
> leader, it is very important that I get your thoughts on how its
> going, whether we got it right and how it will impact the
> beneficiaries. I'd like to call this afternoon or tomorrow. I really
> would appreciate a little of your time. If you are busy when I call
> please tell me so. I'm not shy.
>
>

>
> David M. Robichaux
>
> Description: Description: Description: C:\Users\Ronald L.
> Soroos\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet
> Files\Content.IE5\WGCKX92F\MCj03292280000[1].wmfNORTH SHORE
> CONSULTANTS, LLC
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> PO Box 1018
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> Haleiwa, HI 96712
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> 637-8030 office
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> 368-5352 cell
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> robichaud001@hawaii.rr.com
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David Robichaux

From: Keith_Castaneda/WAIMEAH/HIDOE@notes.k12.hi.us
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2011 9:41 AM
To: David Robichaux
Cc: Connie_Castaneda/KEKAHA/HIDOE@notes.k12.hi.us; castanedaohana@aol.com
Subject: Re: Kekaha Community Enterprise Center

Mr, Robichaux, Thank you very much in assisting with this project and for taking time out to call me and getting my input. I look forward to hearing your update.

KEITH K. CASTANEDA
Waimea High School JROTC
Army Instructor
808-338-6810ext152
"Deeds Not Words"

Appendix B
Archaeological Report
Rechtman Consulting
November 2011

An Archaeological Assessment Survey of
TMK: 4-1-2-17:051

Waimea Ahupua'a
Kona District
Island of Kaua'i

Draft Version

PREPARED BY:

Robert B. Rechtman, Ph.D.

PREPARED FOR:

David Robichaux
North Shore Consultants LLC
P.O. Box 1018
Hale'iwa, HI 96712

November 2011

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL, AND HISTORICAL STUDIES

An Archaeological Assessment Survey of
TMs: 4-1-2-17:051

Waimea Ahupua‘a
Kona District
Island of Kaua‘i

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of David Robichaux of North Shore Consultants, LLC., on behalf of his client, the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement, Rechtman Consulting, LLC conducted an archaeological assessment of a 2.6 acre parcel (TMK:4-1-2-17:051) in the Kekaha portion of Waimea Ahupua'a, Kona District, Island of Kaua'i. The Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement intends to build a community center on the parcel, which is within the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Kekaha Gardens Subdivision. The current study was undertaken in accordance with Hawai'i Administrative Rules 13§13–284, and was performed in compliance with the Rules Governing Minimal Standards for Archaeological Inventory Surveys and Reports as contained in Hawai'i Administrative Rules 13§13–276. According to 13§13-284-5 when no archaeological resources are discovered during an archaeological survey the production of an Archaeological Assessment report is appropriate. Compliance with the above standards is sufficient for meeting the historic preservation review process requirements of both the Department of Land and Natural Resources–State Historic Preservation Division (DLNR–SHPD) and the County of Hawai'i Planning Department. The current study parcel was part of a larger area that had been the subject of an archaeological inventory survey conducted by Cultural Surveys Hawaii in 1993. During the earlier study both surface survey and an extensive program of subsurface testing was conducted. No archaeological resources were identified within the boundary of the current study parcel, which at the time was designated as a Detention Basin lot and subject to both surface and subsurface alteration. As part of the current study, this parcel was reexamined to verify existing conditions. The boundaries of the parcel were clearly visible as its perimeter on three sides is an excavated drainage channel, and the northern boundary is Ulili Road. No historic properties were identified as a result of the current fieldwork and the evidence for past land alteration was evident. Given the negative findings of both the previous and current studies, it is concluded that the proposed development of a community center will not significantly impact any known historic properties. It was however a recommendation of the earlier study that an archaeological monitor be present during initial grubbing and grading activities in order to provide an immediate response to, and protection for, any unanticipated resources that may be unearthed. It is the conclusion of the current study that this monitoring recommendation is an appropriate precautionary measure.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION	1
PRIOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK.....	6
CURRENT FIELD INSPECTION.....	8
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	17
REFERENCE CITED	17

FIGURES

1. Project area location.....	2
2. 1993 subdivision map.....	3
3. 2006 aerial photograph showing the current study parcel grubbed and graded.	4
4. Vegetation in the central portion of the study parcel, view to the southwest.	5
5. Vegetation in the southern portion of the study parcel, view to the south.	5
6. Hammatt et al. (1993) study area showing subsurface testing locations.....	7
7. Trench 7 profile and description.....	11
8. Trench 18 profile and description.....	12
9. Trench 3 profile and description.....	8
10. Trench 4 profile and description.....	9
11. Trench 83 profile and description.....	10
12. Trench 100 profile and description.....	11
13. Study parcel, view to the northwest.	14
14. Concrete drainage channel along eastern parcel boundary, view to the southwest.....	15
15. Drainage channel along southern parcel boundary, view to the west.....	15
16. Earthen swale along western parcel boundary, view to the north.	16
17. Fenced paddock in western third of the parcel, view to the southwest.	16

INTRODUCTION

At the request of David Robichaux of North Shore Consultants, LLC., on behalf of his client, the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement, Rechtman Consulting, LLC conducted an archaeological assessment of a 2.6 acre parcel (TMK:4-1-2-17:051) in the Kekaha portion of Waimea Ahupua‘a, Kona District, Island of Kaua‘i (Figures 1). The Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement intends to build a community center on the parcel, which is within the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Kekaha Gardens Subdivision (Figure 2).

The current study was undertaken in accordance with Hawai‘i Administrative Rules 13§13–284, and was performed in compliance with the Rules Governing Minimal Standards for Archaeological Inventory Surveys and Reports as contained in Hawai‘i Administrative Rules 13§13–276. According to 13§13-284-5 when no archaeological resources are discovered during an archaeological survey the production of an Archaeological Assessment report is appropriate. Compliance with the above standards is sufficient for meeting the historic preservation review process requirements of both the Department of Land and Natural Resources–State Historic Preservation Division (DLNR–SHPD) and the County of Hawai‘i Planning Department.

This report provides a project area description, a presentation of a prior archaeological study (Hammatt et al. 1993) that included the current project area, and the results of the current field inspection of the subject parcel. For a discussion of the cultural historical background of the project area the reader is referred to the earlier Hammatt et al. (1993) study.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The study parcel is 2.6 acres in size and is situated immediately adjacent to Ulili Road within the DHHL Kekaha Gardens Subdivision (see Figure 2). Elevation of the study parcel is roughly 20 feet (roughly 6.1 meters) above sea level (see Figure 1). This general area comprises lithified sand dunes of Pleistocene age (Hammatt et al 1993). The project area soils are characterized as Jaucas Loamy Sand (JfB) (USDA NRCS Soil Survey Website). As can be seen in a 2006 aerial photograph (Figure 3) and based on ground observations, the entire study parcel has been significantly impacted in the past from mechanical grading activity and the creation of a surrounding drainage channel. Currently, vegetation across the study parcel is sparse and consists of *koa-haole* (*Leucaena glauca*), *kiawe* (*Prosopis pallida*) and various weeds (Figures 4 and 5).

TOPO! map printed on 11/04/11 from "Untitled.tpo"
WGS84 159°43.000' W

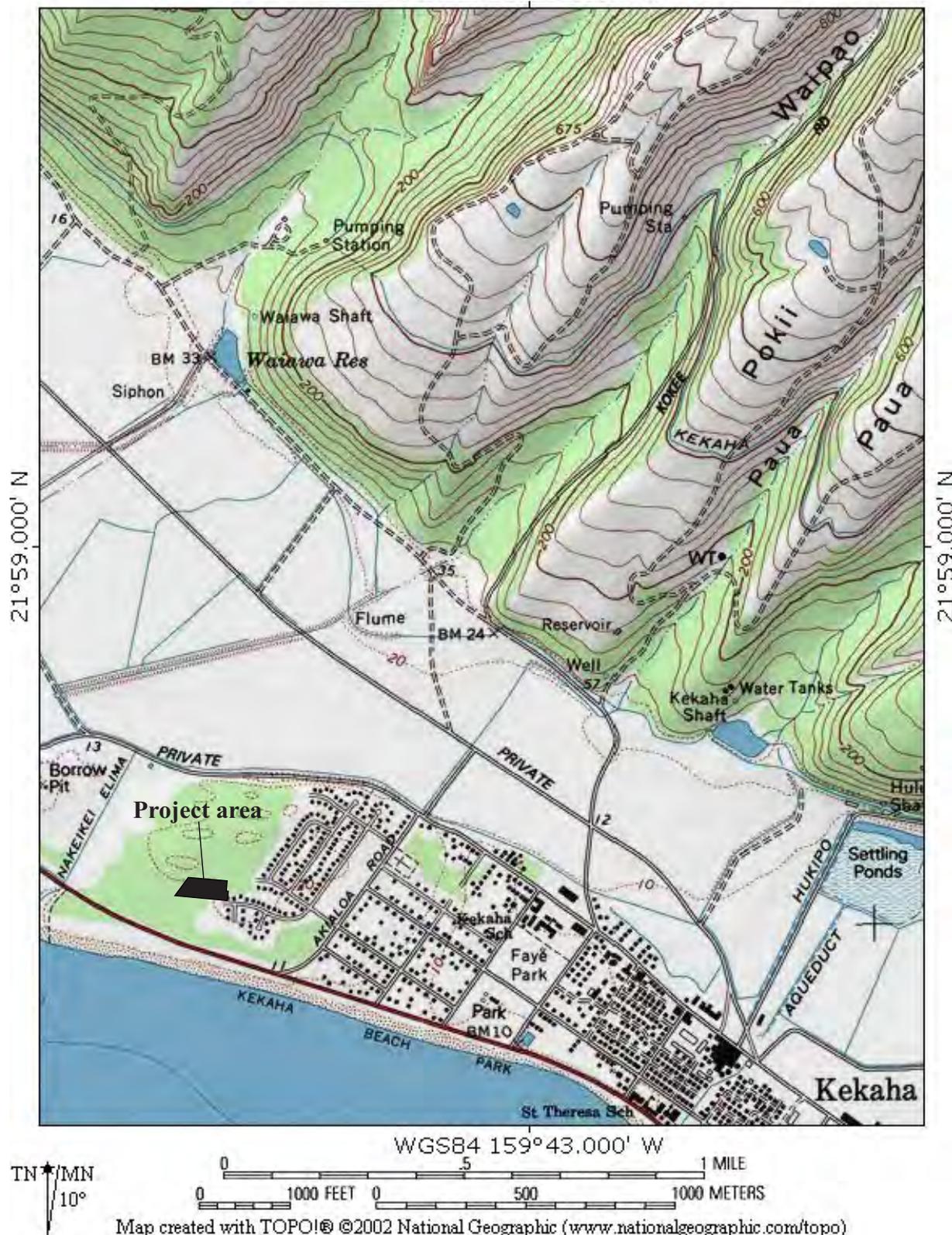


Figure 1. Project area location.

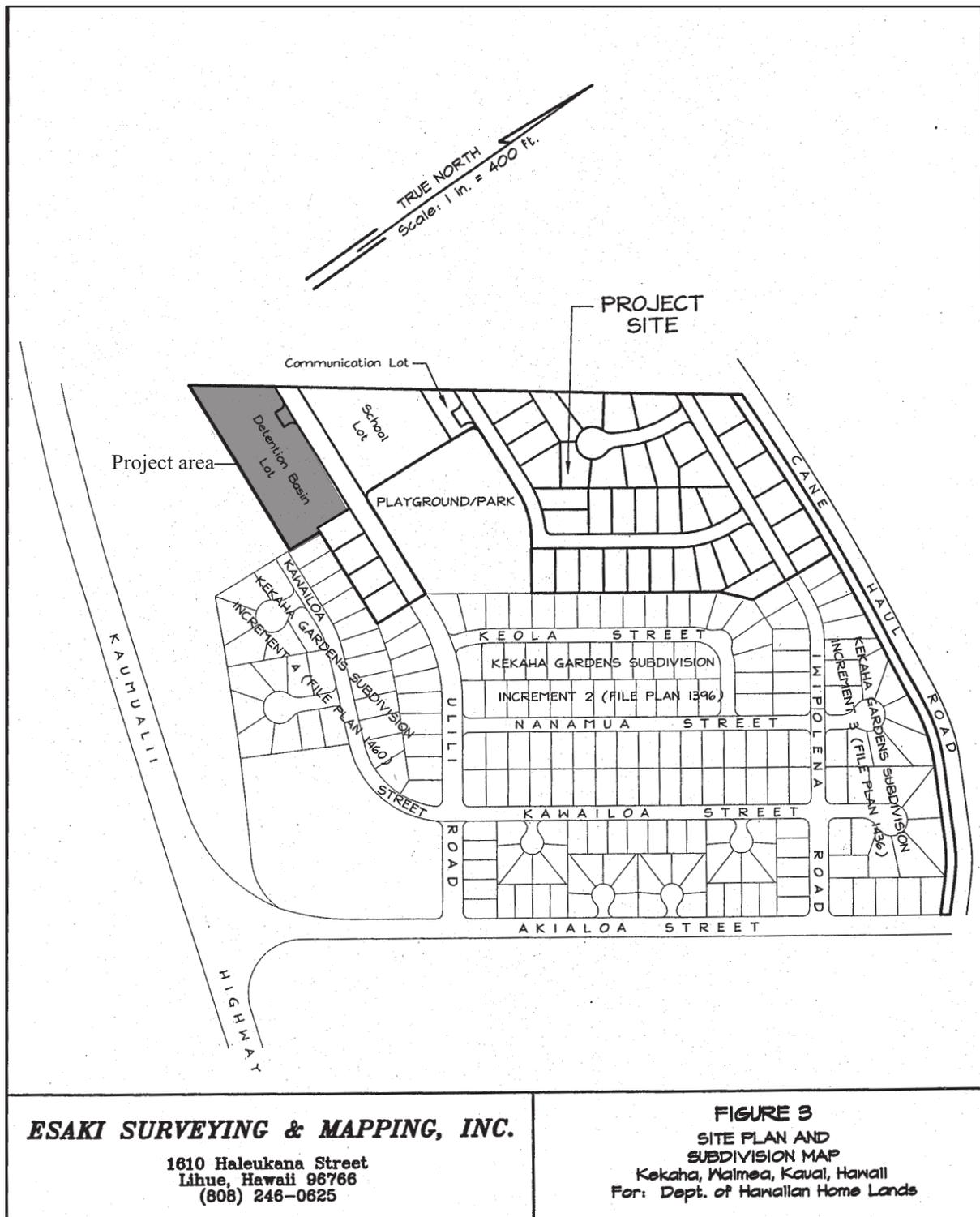


Figure 2. SIHP Site xxxx Feature x TU-x xx wall profile.

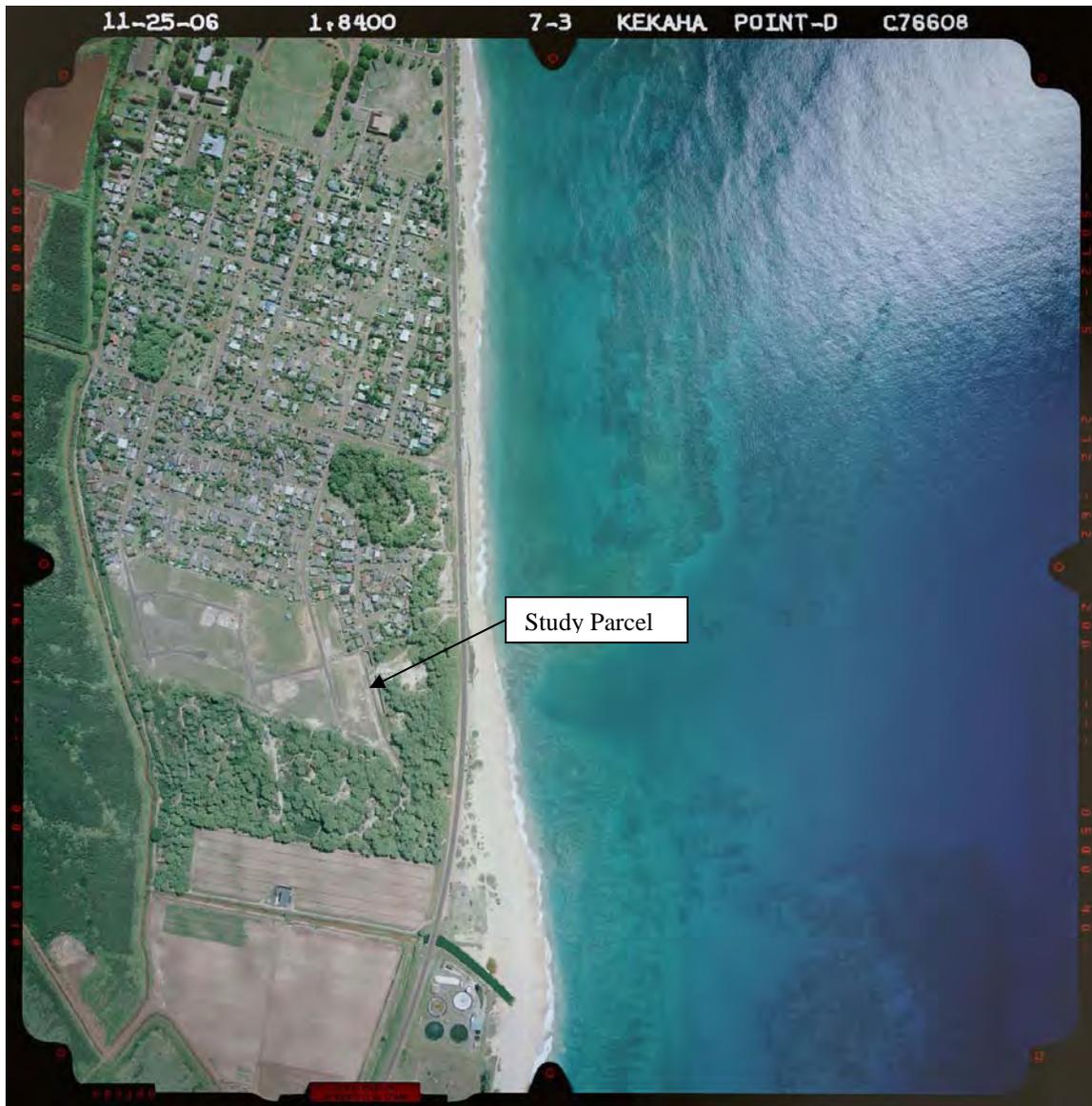


Figure 3. 2006 aerial photograph showing the current study parcel grubbed and graded.



Figure 4. Vegetation in the central portion of the study parcel, view to the southwest.



Figure 5. Vegetation in the southern portion of the study parcel, view to the south.

PRIOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

The current study parcel was part of a larger 89 acre study area that in 1993 was subject to an archaeological inventory survey conducted by Cultural Surveys Hawaii (Hammatt et al. 1993). During that study, in addition to a comprehensive surface survey, 100 subsurface test trenches were excavated (Figure 6). As a result of the Hammatt et al. (1993) investigation there were no archaeological resources recorded within the area of the current study parcel. The following is a summary of the findings of the 1993 Cultural Surveys Hawaii study.

Hammatt et al. (1993) identified two distinct geomorphologies within their overall study area, a Pleistocene aged lithified dune area (comprising most of the 89 acre project area), and a previously sand-mined more recent (Holocene) coastal dune area. The current study parcel falls in the previously mined area at the interface of the older and younger deposits. No archaeological deposits or features were found in the lithified dune area. In the previously sand-mined, coastal dune area subsurface archaeological resources including two burials were discovered. These resources were found to exist to the south and west of the current study parcel (see Figure 6). In that area, burials were encountered in Trench 7 (Figure 7) and Trench 18 (Figure 8), and a widespread but discontinuous cultural deposit was recorded extending along the coast and terminating *makai* of the current study parcel. It appears as though four test trenches were excavated in the vicinity of the current study parcel, Trench 3 (Figure 9), Trench 4 (Figure 10), Trench 83 (Figure 11) and Trench 100 (Figure 12); all documented negative results with respect to archaeological resources.

Trench 7: length 6.0 m. (319° TN), width 1.8 m., max. depth 1.8 m.

NOTE: Present dune surface slopes away to the southeast while stratigraphy contains a buried "A" horizon which slopes away slightly to the northwest. This is evidence for the constant changes in the ground surface typical of dunes. Profile measurements taken from the northwest corner of the northeast trench face.

Str.IA - 0 to 5 cm. - 10YR 8/3 very pale brown, fine loamy sand; "A" horizon.

Str.IB - 5 to 65 cm. - 10YR 8/6 yellow, fine coral sand; dune deposit.

Str.II - max. 55 to 85 cm. - 10YR 5/3 brown, fine coral sand with charcoal staining; cultural layer. Sparce midden present; 2 concentrated areas of charcoal were sampled for radio-carbon dating (see C14 #3 and #4, fig. 9).

Str.III 60 to 180 cm. - 10YR 7/6 yellow, fine coral sand; dune deposit. No culture present; burial #1 exposed at east end of trench, 150 cm. b.s.(see Survey Results; Burials). Excavations halted upon unearthing of the burial, maximum depth being 1.2 m. below the surface at the southeast end of the trench.

* Burial pit occurs at southeast end of trench from 55 to 180 cm.; horizontal bedding of backfilled sediment from Stratum II and Stratum III occurs within the burial pit.

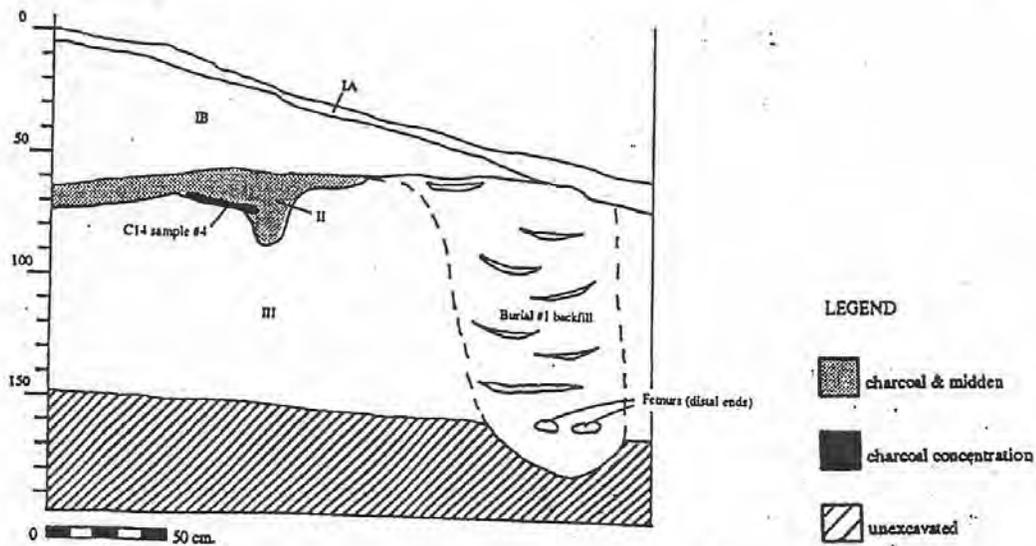


Figure 7. Trench 7 profile and description (from Hammatt et al. 1993:26).

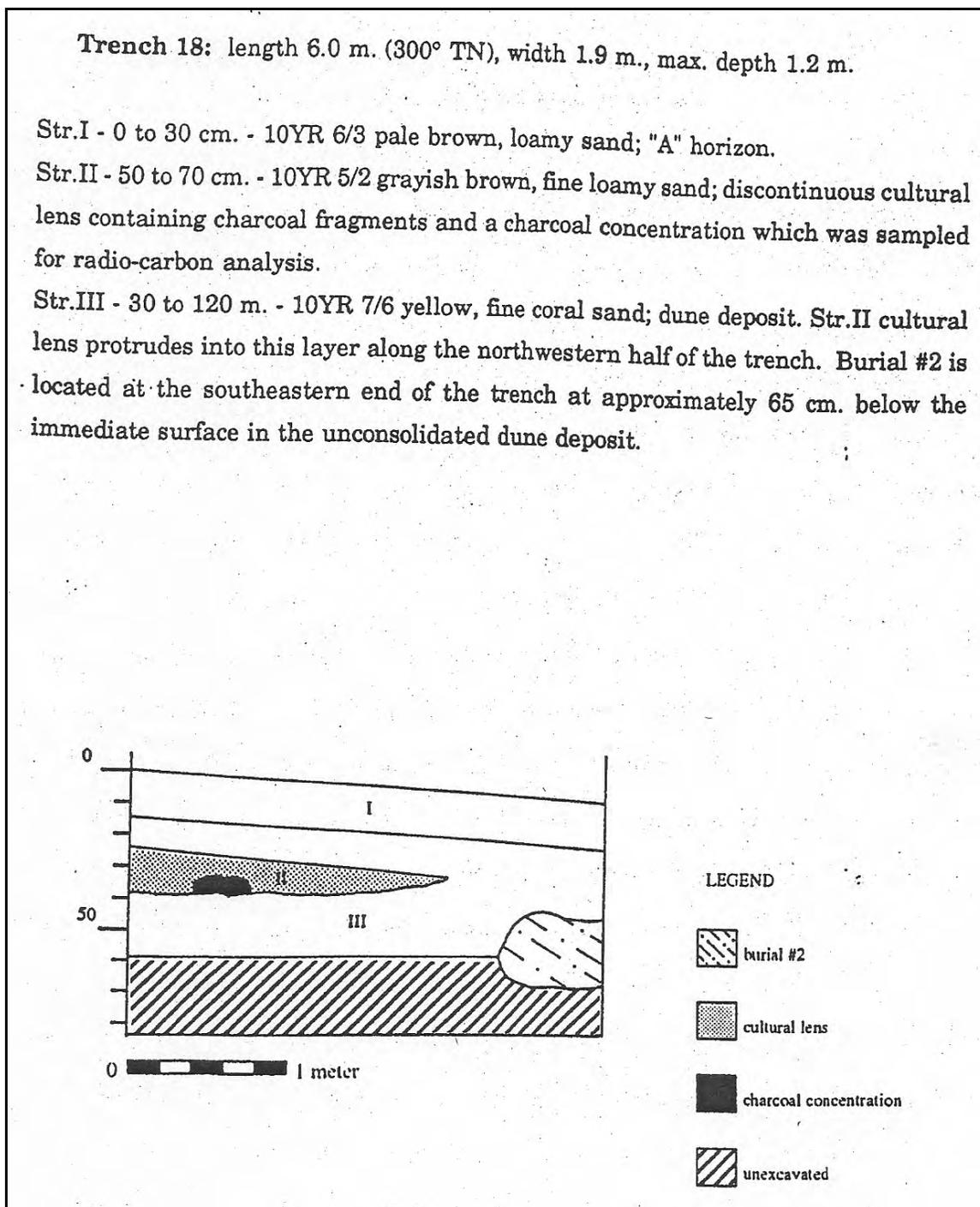


Figure 8. Trench 18 profile and description (from Hammatt et al. 1993:27).

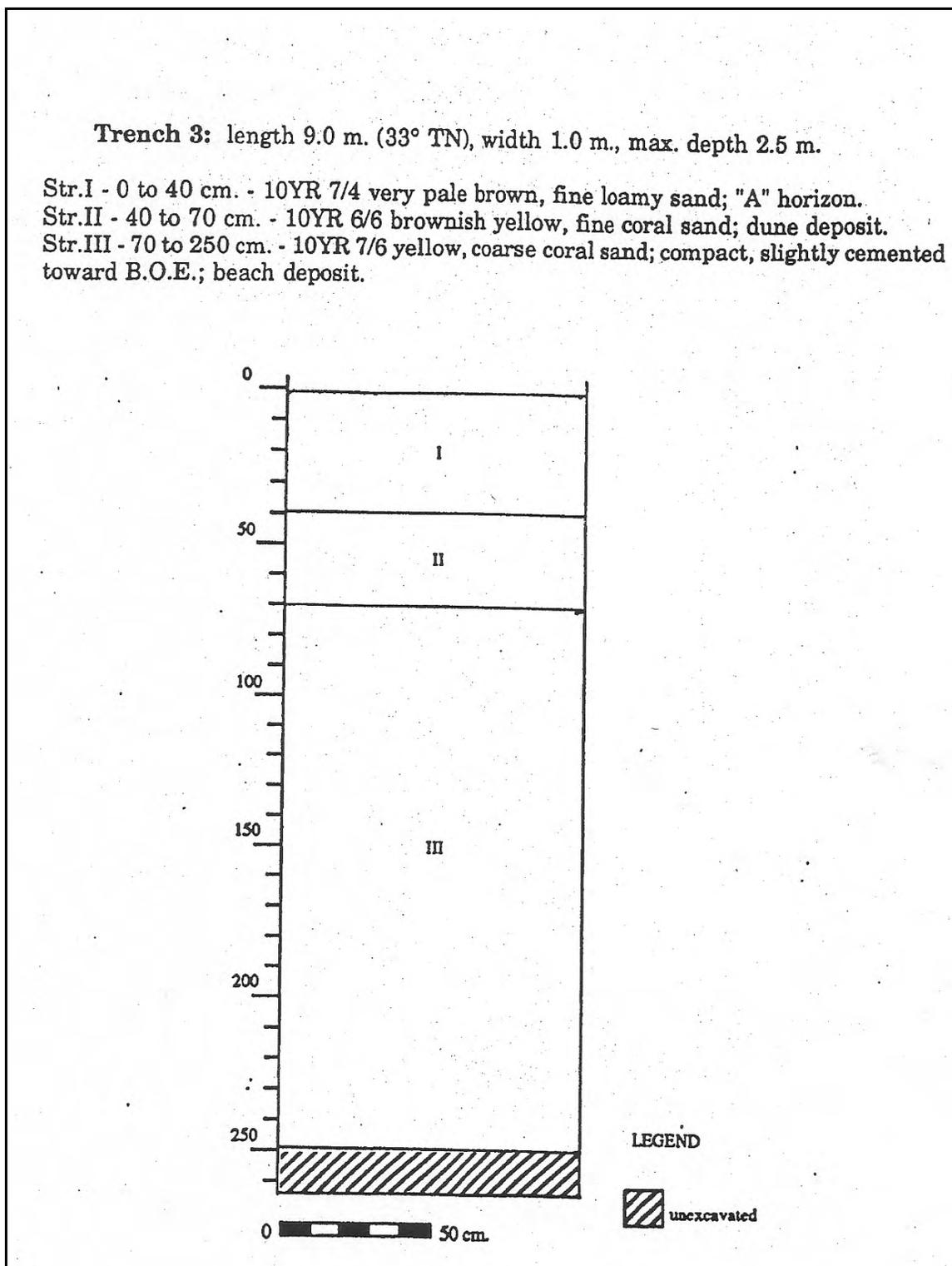


Figure 9. Trench 3 profile and description (from Hammatt et al. 1993: 36).

Trench 4: length 14.5 m. (13° TN), width 1.0 m., max. depth 2.1 m.

Str.I - 0 to 40 cm. - 10YR 7/6 yellow, fine coral sand; "A" horizon.

Str.II - 40 to 115 cm. - 10YR 7/3 very pale brown, fine coral sand; slightly cemented.

Str.III - 115 to 205 cm. - 10YR 7/6 yellow, coarse coral sand; beach deposit.

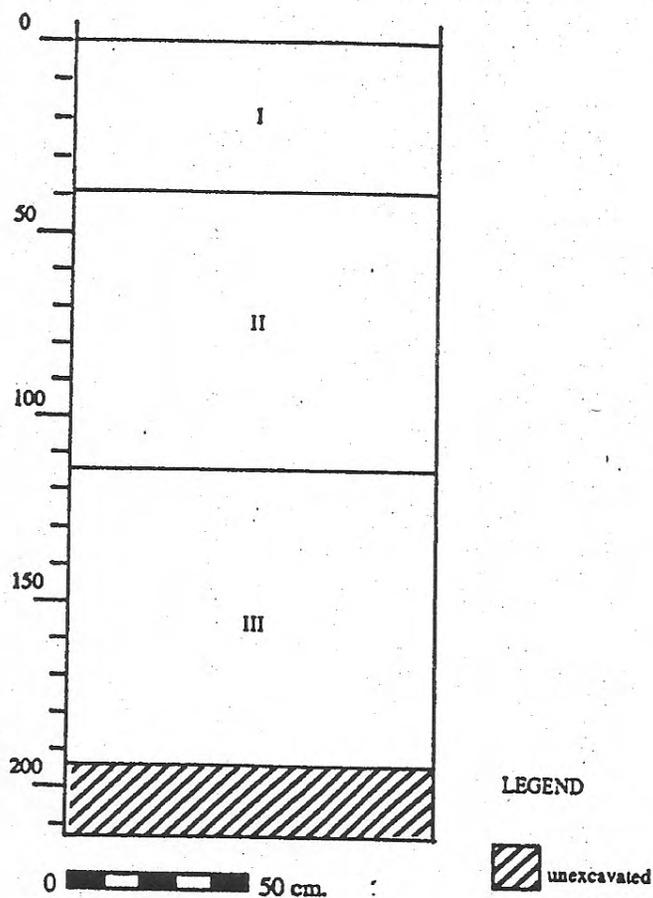


Figure 10. Trench 4 profile and description (from Hammatt et al. 1993:37).

Trench 83: length 7.0 m. (110° TN), width 0.8 m., max. depth 0.9 m.

Str. I - 0 to 5 cm. - 10YR 6/4 light brownish gray, fine loamy sand; "A" horizon.

Str. II - 5 to 15 cm. - 10YR 7/6 yellow, fine coral sand; dune deposit.

Str. III - 15 to 85 cm. - 10YR 8/2 white, coarse cemented coral sand; lithified possible beach deposit.

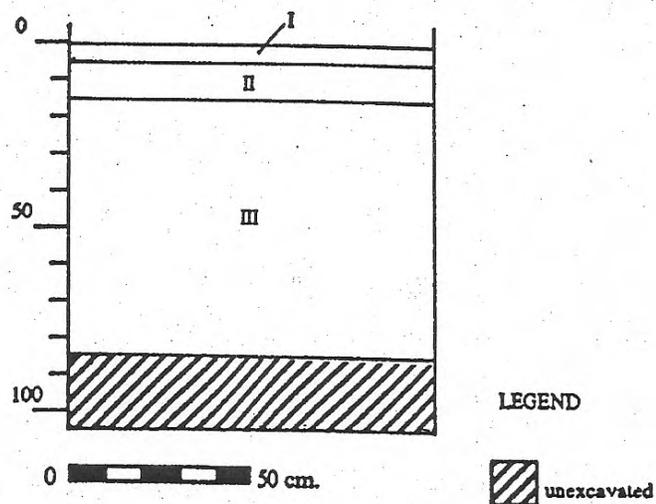


Figure 11. Trench 83 profile and description (from Hammatt et al. 1993:114).

Trench 100: length 6.7 m. (95° TN), width 0.66 m., max. depth 1.83 m.

Str. I - 0 to 20 cm. - 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray, fine loamy sand; "A" horizon.

Str. II - 20 to 135 cm. - 10YR 7/6 yellow, fine to medium coral sand; dune deposit.

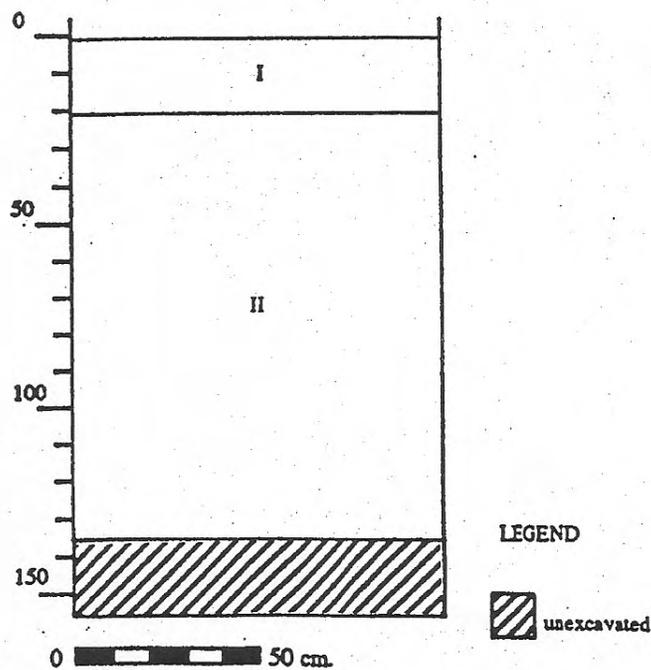


Figure 12. Trench 100 profile and description (from Hammatt et al. 1993:131).

CURRENT FIELD INSPECTION

On October 14, 2011, Robert B. Rechtman, Ph.D. conducted a 100% surface reconnaissance of the subject parcel, the limits of which were identified in the field based on existing infrastructural development (i.e., roads and engineered drainage channels); ground visibility was excellent. No archaeological resources were observed within the study parcel. It was evident that the entire 2.8 acre lot had been subject to surface grubbing and grading in the past (Figure 13), as well as subsurface disturbance along its margins when the drainage channels were constructed. The channel along the eastern parcel boundary is concrete lined (Figure 14), the channel along the southern boundary is partially concrete and partially filled with large boulder riprap (Figure 15), and the channel along the western boundary is an earthen swale (Figure 16). The western third of the parcel has been fenced (Figure 17) and was formerly used as a horse paddock.



Figure 13. Study parcel, view to the northwest.



Figure 14. Concrete drainage channel along eastern parcel boundary, view to the southwest.



Figure 15. Drainage channel along southern parcel boundary, view to the west.



Figure 16. Earthen swale along western parcel boundary, view to the north.



Figure 17. Fenced paddock in western third of the parcel, view to the southwest.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the negative findings of the previous archaeological inventory survey (Hammatt et al. 1993) and of the current study, it is concluded that the proposed development of a community center will not significantly impact any known historic properties. It is however recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during initial grubbing and grading activities in order to provide an immediate response to, and protection for, any unanticipated resources that may be unearthed. Significant subsurface cultural deposits are known to exist to the south of the current study parcel.

REFERENCE CITED

Hammatt, H., W. Folk, I. Masterson, J. Winieski,, and E. Novack
2003 Archaeological Inventory Survey of Kekaha Housing Project (TMK: 1-2-12: 38 and 1-2-02:32, 34, & 38). Prepared for Kauai Housing Development Corp. County of Kauai.

APPENDIX C

MEETING NOTES AND ATTENDEES PUBLIC HEARING

NOVEMBER 29, 2011



COUNCIL FOR NATIVE HAWAIIAN ADVANCEMENT

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Kekaha Community Enterprise Center Community Meeting Report

Meeting Held on Tuesday, November 29, 2011, at the Waimea Neighborhood Center
Report by the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement (CNHA)

On Tuesday, November 29, 2011, CNHA coordinated and facilitated a community planning meeting to provide the Kauai homestead beneficiaries and West Kauai community members with a status update on the Kekaha Community Enterprise Center (KCEC) Project, share draft conceptual plans, and collect input from participants.

Over 30 individuals attended the meeting representative of the East and West homestead communities, various community-based organizations, and project partners (Kaua'i Community College, Homestead Community Development Corporation, North Shore Consultants, LLC and Marc Ventura AIA, LLC). *For a complete list of attendees, see Attachment A.*

Ms. Robin Danner, CNHA President and CEO, and Ms. Lilia Kapuniai, CNHA VP & Community Services Manager, facilitated the meeting. The meeting started with a prayer and brief introductions. Utilizing a PowerPoint presentation, participants received an overview of CNHA, an overview of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Alaska Native / Native Hawaiian Assisting Communities Grant Program, an overview and status report on the KCEC Project, a summary of the Lodge Feasibility Study results, a summary of the Draft Archaeological Assessment Survey, and an overview of the draft Building Plans.

Consensus was achieved in support of the development of the Center within the Kekaha residential community as planned. Most of the participants voiced interest in using KCEC for gatherings, training sessions, and educational purposes for youth and adults. Participants raised questions regarding business hours, the project budget, building location options, future building operations and maintenance, the target community to be served, parking capacity, and facility occupancy. Participants also voiced concerns over the location of the building in the Kekaha residential area, placement of the building on Lot 51 as presented, historical remains located near Lot 51, and additional traffic and noise that may be generated. There were three individuals present that voiced opposition to the project based on concerns identified above. Suggestions were made to change the placement of the building on Lot 51, add a playground and deliver additional beneficiary consultation sessions on the topic. All questions and concerns were addressed, and suggestions have been taken into consideration.

The meeting was a success in briefing the community on the KCEC Project, documenting Project support and collecting feedback on the building plans. Over ten applications were received from individuals interested in participating in the CNHA Project Working Group. For more information about the project and/or to receive a copy of the PowerPoint presentation and handouts, please contact Ms. Kapuniai at 808.596.8155 or info@hawaiiancouncil.org.

Attachment A – List of Meeting Participants

Al Kupo
Amber Aumboyoguen
Ambrose Kanahele
Benjamin Shertin
David Robichaux
Debbie Kanahele
Frank Cummings
Harold Vidinha
Hookipa Kanahele
Joan Warren
Kaimana Castaneda
Karen Palting
Kawai Warren
Kawe Mahi
Leah Pereira
Liberta Albao
Lilia Kapuniai
Lorraine Rapozo
Marc Ventura
Myrna Bucasas
Pauline Kupo
Ramona Kincaid
Ray Bartels
Robert Rechtman
Robin Danner
Rosemary Vaivao
Ruth Potts
Tano Castaneda