

Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr.
Mayor



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September 12, 2016

Scott Glenn, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Department of Health, State of Hawai'i
235 S. Beretania Street, Room 702
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

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SEP 23 2016

**OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL**

16 SEP 13 AM 1:47

RECEIVED

Dear Director Glenn,

With this letter, the County of Kaua'i hereby transmits the final environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact (FEA-FONSI) for the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center situated at TMK (4) 3-8-003:001 (portion) in the Lihue District on the island of Kaua'i for publication in the next available edition of the Environmental Notice.

Enclosed is a completed OEQC Publication Form, two copies of the FEA-FONSI, an Adobe Acrobat PDF file of the same, and an electronic copy of the publication form in MS Word. Simultaneous with this letter, we have submitted the summary of the action in a text file by electronic mail to your office.

If there are any questions, please contact Theresa Koki at (808) 241-4925 or our consultant, John Kirkpatrick, at (808) 521-5361.

Sincerely,

Bernard P. Carvalho Jr.
Mayor, County of Kaua'i

Enclosures

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AGENCY
PUBLICATION FORM

SEP 23 2016

Project Name:	Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, Hanamā'ulu, Kaua'i
Project Short Name:	Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center
HRS §343-5 Trigger(s):	Use of government funds and land
Island(s):	Kaua'i
Judicial District(s):	Līhu'e
TMK(s):	(4) 3-8-002:001 (por)
Permit(s)/Approval(s):	State Land Use Special Permit; Class IV Use Permit, Zoning, Subdivision, Building
Proposing/Determining Agency:	Mayor, County of Kauai
Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address	Theresa Koki, Coordinator, Life's Choices Kaua'i, tkoki@kauai.gov , (808) 241-4925, 4444 Rice Street, Suite 235, Lihue, HI 96766
Accepting Authority:	(for EIS submittals only)
Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address	
Consultant:	Belt Collins Hawaii LLC
Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address	John Kirkpatrick, jirkpatrick@bchdesign.com , (808) 521-5361, Belt Collins Hawaii LLC, 2153 N. King Street, Suite 200, Honolulu, HI 96819

Status (select one) DEA-AFNSI**Submittal Requirements**

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the DEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the DEA; a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 FEA-FONSI

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the FEA; no comment period follows from publication in the Notice.

 FEA-EISPN

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the FEA; a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 Act 172-12 EISPN
("Direct to EIS")

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination letter on agency letterhead and 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file; no EA is required and a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 DEIS

Submit 1) a transmittal letter to the OEQC and to the accepting authority, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the DEIS, 4) a searchable PDF of the DEIS, and 5) a searchable PDF of the distribution list; a 45-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 FEIS

Submit 1) a transmittal letter to the OEQC and to the accepting authority, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEIS, 4) a searchable PDF of the FEIS, and 5) a searchable PDF of the distribution list; no comment period follows from publication in the Notice.

 FEIS Acceptance
Determination

The accepting authority simultaneously transmits to both the OEQC and the proposing agency a letter of its determination of acceptance or nonacceptance (pursuant to Section 11-200-23, HAR) of the FEIS; no comment period ensues upon publication in the Notice.

FEIS Statutory
Acceptance

Timely statutory acceptance of the FEIS under Section 343-5(c), HRS, is not applicable to agency actions.

 Supplemental EIS
Determination

The accepting authority simultaneously transmits its notice to both the proposing agency and the OEQC that it has reviewed (pursuant to Section 11-200-27, HAR) the previously accepted FEIS and determines that a supplemental EIS is or is not required; no EA is required and no comment period ensues upon publication in the Notice.



- Withdrawal Identify the specific document(s) to withdraw and explain in the project summary section.
- Other Contact the OEQC if your action is not one of the above items.

Project Summary

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

Life's Choices Kaua'i, an agency of the County of Kaua'i, proposes to develop a substance abuse treatment and healing center for adolescents. The County plans to contract with an experienced service provider or a coalition of providers to operate the facility.

The center would offer residential long-term care, outpatient treatment for youth, along with mental health/substance use assessment services. Family counseling would likely also be available. Residential treatment would be physically separate from assessment and outpatient services. Initial space plans call for approximately 10,300 square feet under roof, including housing for eight clients, classroom, kitchen, office spaces, assessment and visitor facilities. Treatment programs would include use of part of the site for agriculture.

The proposed facility would be located at a five-acre site on Maalo Road, close to Līhu'e but not to residential neighborhoods.

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)

TMK: (4) 3-8-002:001 (portion)

Mā'alo Road Līhu'e District, Kaua'i County



September 2016



Prepared by
Belt Collins Hawaii LLC

Prepared for
Life's Choices Kaua'i
Office of the Mayor, County of Kaua'i

Project Profile

Proposed Action:	Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center
Street Address:	Mā'alo Road Līhue, HI 96766
Proposing Agency:	Life's Choices Kaua'i Office of the Mayor County of Kaua'i Līhue, HI 96766
Accepting Agency:	Mayor County of Kaua'i Līhue, HI 96766
Tax Map Key:	(4) 3-8-002:001 (portion)
Land Area:	Approximately 5.0 acres (within the 1,114.91-acre parcel)
Landowner:	Grove Farm Company, Inc.
Existing Use:	Vacant
State Land Use District:	Agricultural
Zoning:	AG
Community Plan (CP) Area:	Līhu'e
Special Management Area:	Not within Special Management Area
Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):	Zone X: outside the 500-year flood plain
Requirement for Environmental Assessment:	Chapter 343, HRS, § 343-5(1): proposed use of State or County lands and use of State or County funds
Determination:	Finding of No Significant Impact

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Appendix C	Public Involvement
Appendix D	Biological Resources Survey Report
Appendix E	Archaeological Assessment and Historic Preservation Correspondence
Appendix F	Cultural Impact Assessment
Appendix G	Comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ALISH	Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai‘i
ATHC	Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center
BLNR	Board of Land and Natural Resources (State of Hawai‘i)
BCH	Belt Collins Hawaii LLC
BMP	Best Management Practices
CIA	Cultural Impact Assessment
CP	Community Plan
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
CZO	Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources (State of Hawai‘i)
DOE	Department of Education (State of Hawai‘i)
DSM	Diagnostic Survey Manual (+ Roman numeral, indicating edition)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GPM	gallons per minute
HAR	Hawai‘i Administrative Rules
HRS	Hawai‘i Revised Statutes
IAL	Important Agricultural Lands
IWS	Individual wastewater system
KDOW	Kaua‘i Department of Water
KIUC	Kaua‘i Island Utility Cooperative
KPAA	Kaua‘i Planning and Action Alliance
LCA	Land Commissions Award
LSB	Land Study Bureau
MG	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day

mg/L	milligrams per liter
msl	mean sea level
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
ND	not detected
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OEQC	Office of Environmental Quality Control
PM	Particulate matter
Pn	Puhi series soils
RFI	Request for Information
SCS	Scientific Consultant Services, Inc.
SDOT	State Department of Transportation
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division
SMA	Special Management Area
SAMHSA	The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
TMK	Tax Map Key (system of unique identifiers for land parcels and condominium units)

1 PURPOSE AND NEED

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This environmental assessment (EA) addresses the environmental conditions for the development of a new facility on approximately five acres of land which has already been withdrawn from agricultural use. The EA identifies impacts of the proposed facility on the environment and recommends appropriate mitigation for a substance abuse treatment and healing center.

The proposed Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC) will be located at the intersection of Mā'alo Road and 'Ehiku Road¹ in the rural northwest section of Hanamā'ulu. Figure 1-1 shows the proposed location.

1.1.1 Background

Mayor Bryan J. Baptiste recognized the need for an adolescent treatment facility on Kaua'i. By 2005, the administration had prepared land use permit applications for a facility in the coastal Hanapēpē area, reusing a site that had been occupied by an animal shelter. That proposal was met by neighbors and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) with concern about security and impacts on the culturally significant Hanapēpē Salt Ponds. (See Figure 1-2 for location of sites).

¹ 'Ehiku Road originates in the Isenberg section of Līhu'e. It continues as a cane haul road to Mā'alo Road and then to Hanamā'ulu. As such it is sometimes labelled as 'Ehiku Road, sometimes simply as Cane Haul Road.

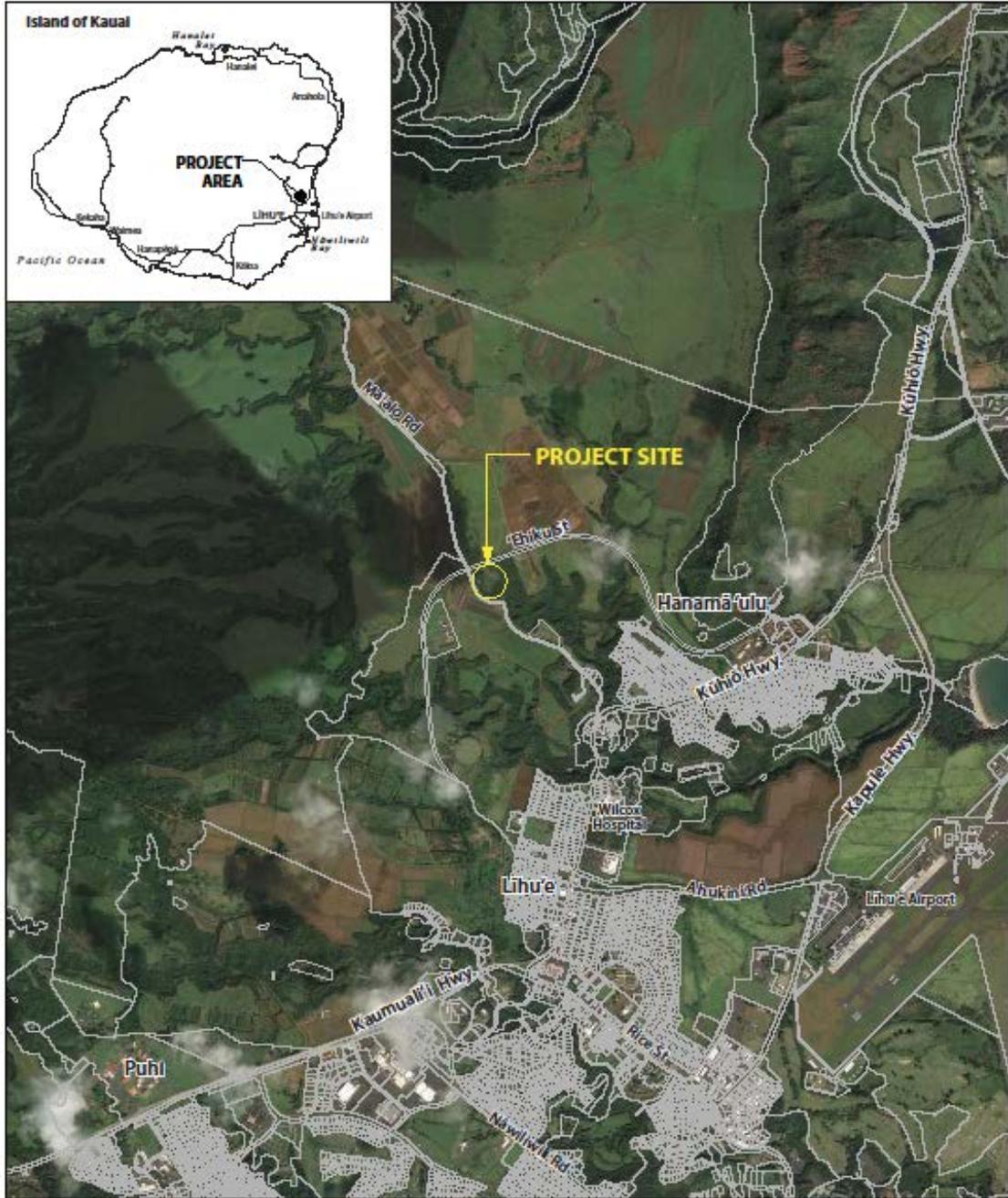


Figure 1-1
LOCATION MAP
Adolescent Drug Treatment and Healing Center
June 2016

Figure 1-1 Location Map for Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center

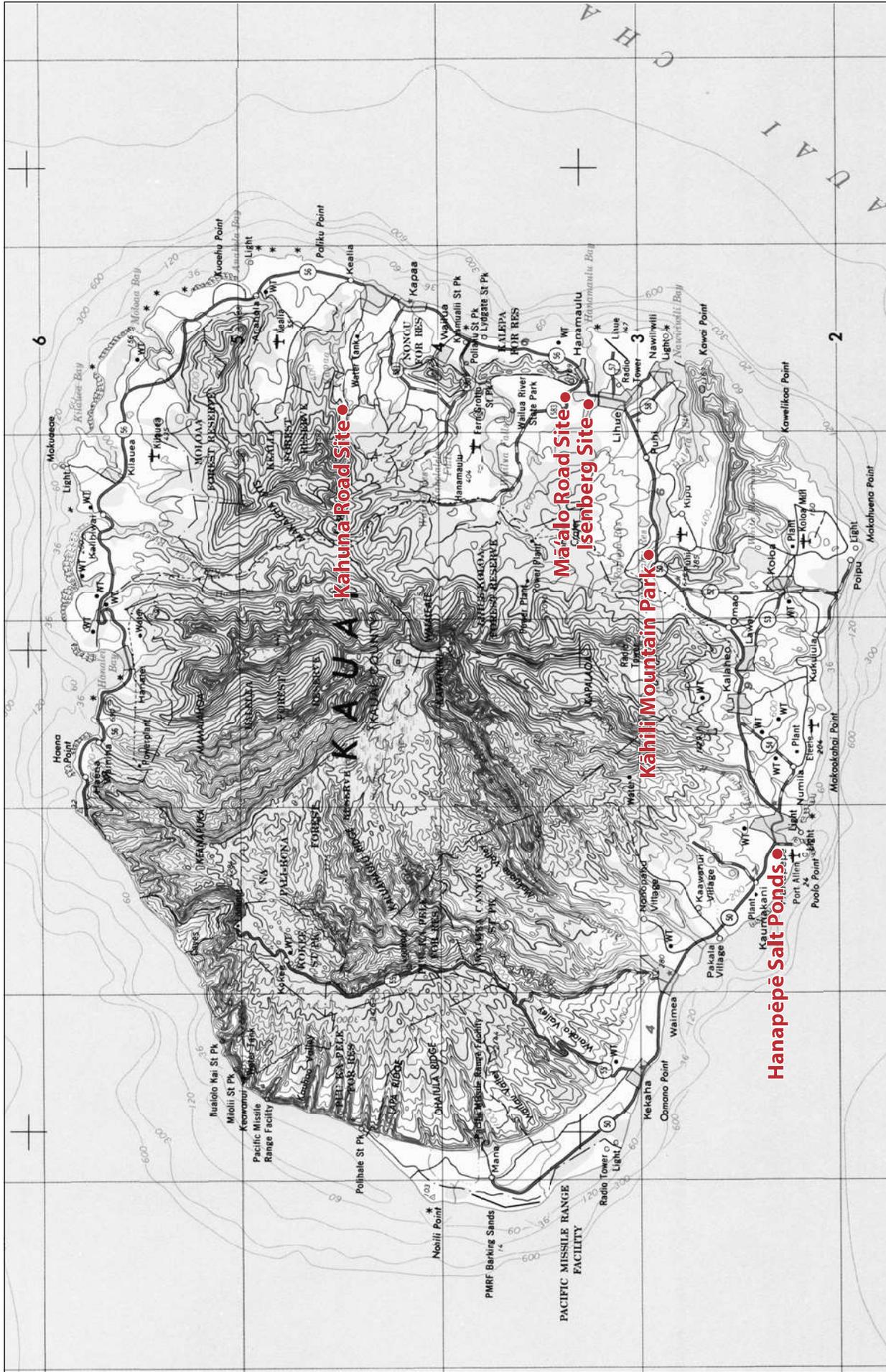


Figure 1-2
SITES CONSIDERED FOR THE ATHC
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
June 2016



Mayor Bernard P. Carvalho’s administration accepted that the Hanapēpē site was not viable, and considered other locations, notably portions of Grove Farm land near the Isenberg subdivision of Lihu’e. Public meetings were held in 2011 and 2013. The administration contracted for a feasibility study that found a need for a residential treatment facility, identified appropriate service models, and discussed ways to develop and fund a facility. At the meetings, many residents testified on the need for a treatment facility, but many also expressed concern about the proposed location near homes in the Isenberg area. Mayor Carvalho announced at the September 2013 meeting that a site selection study would be conducted. Its results were announced by the Mayor and members of his Special Advisory Committee in November 2013.² (See Appendix A for the composition of the Special Advisory Committee).

The Mā’alo Road site was chosen. The County has negotiated with Grove Farm for acquisition of five acres located on the southeast side of the intersection of Ma’alo Road and ‘Ehiku Road, and has contracted for the master plan described herein.

1.1.2 Request for Information from Service Providers

The County issued a Request for Information (RFI), sketching out desired services and asking service providers to express interest, estimate operating costs, and discuss critical issues and approaches that could help make the proposed center effective, manageable, affordable and financially sustainable.

The RFI described the center as follows:

This proposed Adolescent Treatment & Healing Center [ATHC] would likely consist of 10 beds with adequate facilities to support the routine residential treatment and healing services, conference rooms for group and family therapy, educational rooms, indoor recreational areas, administrative offices, and dining facility. The ATHC will include outdoor recreational, cultural and ceremonial areas, parking, and access road. The County has stated its intention of developing this center as a turnkey operation for a qualified treatment provider. Construction of this center is anticipated to begin in December 2016 and the Center is scheduled to open its doors in December 2017. The treatment and healing center may include, but is not limited to a culturally appropriate, comprehensive, integrated and coordinated systems of services as listed below.

1. **RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM:** *Twenty-four hour, non-medical, non-acute care is administered in a licensed residential treatment facility that provides support, typically for more than 30 days, for persons with substance abuse problems. These programs consist of 25 hours per week of face-to-face activities, including individual and group counseling, education, skill building, recreational therapy, and family services.*

² D. Moriki, “Site named for drug treatment center.” *The Garden Island*, November 22, 2013.

2. *DAY TREATMENT PROGRAM: Treatment services are provided in half- or full-day increments, regularly scheduled for 20 to 25 hours of face-to-face activities per week, including individual and group counseling, education, skill building, and family services. Clients participate in a structured therapeutic program while remaining in the community.*
3. *INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT PROGRAM: Outpatient alcohol and/or other drug treatment services are provided for at least three or more hours per day for three or more days per week, including individual and group counseling, education, skill building, and family services.*
4. *OUTPATIENT TREATMENT PROGRAM: Comprehensive non-residential services are provided for individuals, groups, and families, and range from one to eight hours per week for adults and adolescents with substance abuse problems.*
5. *AFTERCARE: Follow-up care and support services provided after discharge from a primary treatment program that allows the client to function using a self-directed plan, which includes minimal interaction with a counselor.*

The RFI received interested responses from three providers capable of running the ATHC. After considering the RFI and responses, the Special Advisory Committee found need for on-site assessment of adolescents as well as treatment. That service will be included in the operation of the ATHC.

1.1.3 Purpose and Need for the ATHC

Life's Choices Kaua'i, an agency of the County of Kaua'i, proposes to develop a substance abuse treatment and healing center for adolescents. The County plans to contract with an experienced service provider or a coalition of providers to operate the facility.

The center would offer residential long-term care, outpatient treatment for youth, along with mental health/substance use assessment services. Family counseling would likely also be available. Residential treatment would be physically separate from assessment and outpatient services.

Kaua'i County has viewed alcohol and other drugs as a serious problem for the island's people, families and communities, and hence a County responsibility, since 2003 when Life's Choices was established. Strategic plans have identified steps to improve prevention, treatment, enforcement and community integration.³ The idea of an adolescent treatment center was proposed by Mayor Baptiste in 2003. The choice of a proposed site, near the Hanapēpē salt ponds, proved environmentally challenging and unacceptable to members of

³ County of Kaua'i and Kaua'i Planning & Action Alliance. *Kaua'i Community Drug Response Plan, 2008-2013*. Līhu'e: 2008.

the local community. Since that time, the County has clarified its plans and continued to search for an appropriate site for a residential adolescent treatment facility.

A feasibility study⁴ completed in 2013 established that there was ample demand to support operation of a center with rooms to house approximately eight adolescent clients at a time, along with supervisors. Additional space would be needed for meeting rooms and offices. The ATHC would operate as a therapeutic community, a site where all spaces, relationships and activities contribute to the process of healing.

A residential treatment facility on Kaua'i can accomplish tasks important to substance abuse treatment that off-island facilities cannot provide. While clients in a Kaua'i facility will need to isolate themselves from relationships and activities that had supported substance abuse, the move to a residential program on-island will be less disruptive than a move off-island. The facility will be able to offer services to patients' families as well as to patients. The facility will be able to provide aftercare for those who have completed residential treatment. The facility will be part of a network of stakeholders committed to prevention and treatment of adolescent substance abuse problems. In contrast, residents in an off-island facility are effectively cut off from family and community. An off-island facility could not provide services to families or to ex-residents to help clients re-enter their community and continue their life course on Kaua'i.

The feasibility study by Families First Hawaii Services provided several indicators of need for residential drug treatment services on Kaua'i, notably:

- **Use of alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs:** The reported incidence of use of drugs by adolescents on Kaua'i is lower than for the State of Hawai'i as a whole.⁵ However, the number of youths with problems great enough to warrant treatment of some sort for drug-related activity is large, as shown in Table 1.

Again, the Kaua'i Family Guidance Center identified some 382 adolescents in FY 2011, and 341 in FY 2012 referred by the Mokihana Project (a prevention program in the high schools) as needing treatment for substance-use issues.

Outpatient treatment is in most cases preferred for adolescents because it is less restrictive and disruptive than residential treatment. In 2010, 14 youth from Kaua'i were placed in off-island residential programs, and 13 in 2011. More recently, the number of admissions to off-island facilities have increased.

- **Use of residential treatment facilities off-island:** The residential placements noted above were outside Kaua'i. In the second half of 2012, some seven Kaua'i youth were at the Bobby Benson Center in Kahuku, on O'ahu.

⁴ Families First Hawaii Services, *Feasibility Study on the Proposed Residential Substance Abuse Treatment and Healing Facility for Adolescents on Kauai: Final Report*. Prepared for County of Kaua'i. Koloa, HI: 2013.

⁵ *Ibid.*, citing surveys from 2008 through 2011.

Table 1-1 Estimated Dependency on Alcohol and Other Drugs for Kaua‘i Adolescents

County	Need Treatment for Alcohol Abuse		Need Treatment for Substance Abuse		Need Treatment for Both		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kaua‘i	192	3.7%	163	3.1%	237	4.5%	592	11.4%
Honolulu	1,681	2.9%	1,269	2.2%	1,678	2.9%	4,628	8.1%
Hawaii	691	5.0%	457	3.3%	765	5.6%	1,913	13.9%
Maui	475	4.7%	338	3.4%	480	4.8%	1,293	12.8%
All Public Schools, State	3,039	3.5%	2,227	2.6%	3,160	3.7%	8,426	<9.8%

NOTES: N = the number of students in public schools so dependent on alcohol or other substances that treatment is needed, following Diagnostic Survey Manual (DSM) IV criteria; % = the share of public high school students who need such treatment.

SOURCE: Youth Risk Behavior Survey Module, Hawaii School Health Survey (2012) as reported in Families First Hawaii, 2013.

- **Juvenile substance-related criminal offences:** In FY2012, 35 adolescent males and six adolescent females were involved in substance-abuse related offenses before the Fifth Circuit Court.
- **Young adult criminal offenders’ histories:** In interviews, 18- and 19-year olds incarcerated at Kaua‘i Community Correctional Facility, reported both prior drug use and some involvement with substance abuse programs. Arguably, a residential treatment program on Kaua‘i might have helped some of these young adults avoid continued substance use, and hence criminal offenses as adults.
- **The burden of off-island treatment on youths and families:** Residential treatment programs should lead to re-integration of youths with their families and communities. While youth are enrolled in an off-island program, family members must pay for airfare and find a place to stay on O‘ahu or other, farther, sites. After treatment, youth who return to their home island cannot continue in relationship with the treatment provider. An on-island program would be able to work towards family re-integration and to provide post-treatment services to youth and families.

The ATHC is proposed in order to address some adolescents’ substance abuse problems effectively. Expected additional benefits of the facility are support for constructive involvement with youth and families at risk of drug use and a reduction in the number of young offenders who go to prison because of drug-related offenses.

The feasibility study proposed, and the County's Special Advisory Committee accepted, that the ATHC operate according to a therapeutic community model. The feasibility study proposed that the ATHC serve male in-patients only, with treatment for young women provided by others on an out-patient basis. This recommendation was based on evidence of greater demand for treatment for males than for females. However, the Advisory Committee found that the facility should be able to serve young women as well as young men, so spaces are planned that could serve clients of either gender. In addition, the Advisory Committee recommended that the facility be planned so that it could provide day treatment for adolescents and intensive outpatient treatment as well as residential treatment.

Members of the Special Advisory Committee also urged the County to provide a psychological assessment facility for adolescents with drug-related and mental health conditions. This service would tend to reduce demand for hospital spaces and help to divert young people from correctional facilities.

In sum, the purpose of the proposed action is to improve the quality of life for residents and communities by making available on Kaua'i residential drug treatment services for adolescents diagnosed as needing these services. Such a center would work in collaboration with, and could support other health services, notably Wilcox Memorial Hospital and Kauai Medical Center (together known as Wilcox Health) and outpatient drug treatment providers. In light of this last consideration, proximity to Lihu'e is valued.

The ATHC is being proposed by the Mayor as a County facility to be operated by a contractor with professional credentials, skills and experience. The Mayor's vision, called HoloHolo 2020, calls for all organizations, businesses, residents and visitors on Kaua'i to be part of creating an island that is sustainable, values the native culture, has a thriving and healthy economy, cares for all – keiki to kūpuna, and has a responsible and user-friendly local government.

1.1.4 Need for this EA

Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343, Environmental Impact Statement, establishes an environmental review process whereby a government agency proposing a project must prepare an environmental assessment that considers potential adverse impacts from the project. The requirement to prepare a Chapter 343 EA is triggered by the use of public funds.

2 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action is the acquisition of a site, along with development and operation of an adolescent treatment facility. Figure 2-1 shows the preliminary layout proposed for the ATHC (as of May 1, 2016).

Initial space programming calls for the spaces listed in Table 2-1. The facility's buildings include:

- a residential structure, with bedrooms and living area, for up to 8 adolescents;
- an administrative complex, with offices for staff, space for assessment activities and small meetings, along with a larger meeting room;
- a kitchen, dining, and laundry room space;
- a maintenance building, which could also serve as a site for classes on auto repair; and
- a separate classroom facility.

In addition, spaces will be designated for parking (approximately 45 stalls), recreation (a basketball court), gardening and landscaping.

Depending on funding, a two-phase approach might be considered for development of the Center. In the first phase, non-residential services would be offered. When the County is confident the Center will be adequately reimbursed for residential services by the State and insurers, then Phase two would be built and residential services would be offered. Given the support recently provided by the Kaua'i County Council and funds allocated by the Hawai'i State Legislature in 2016, it is likely that the County can build the entire facility in a single phase.

For planning purposes, the construction cost of the ATHC, including site development, can be estimated as \$4.5 to \$5.0 million.

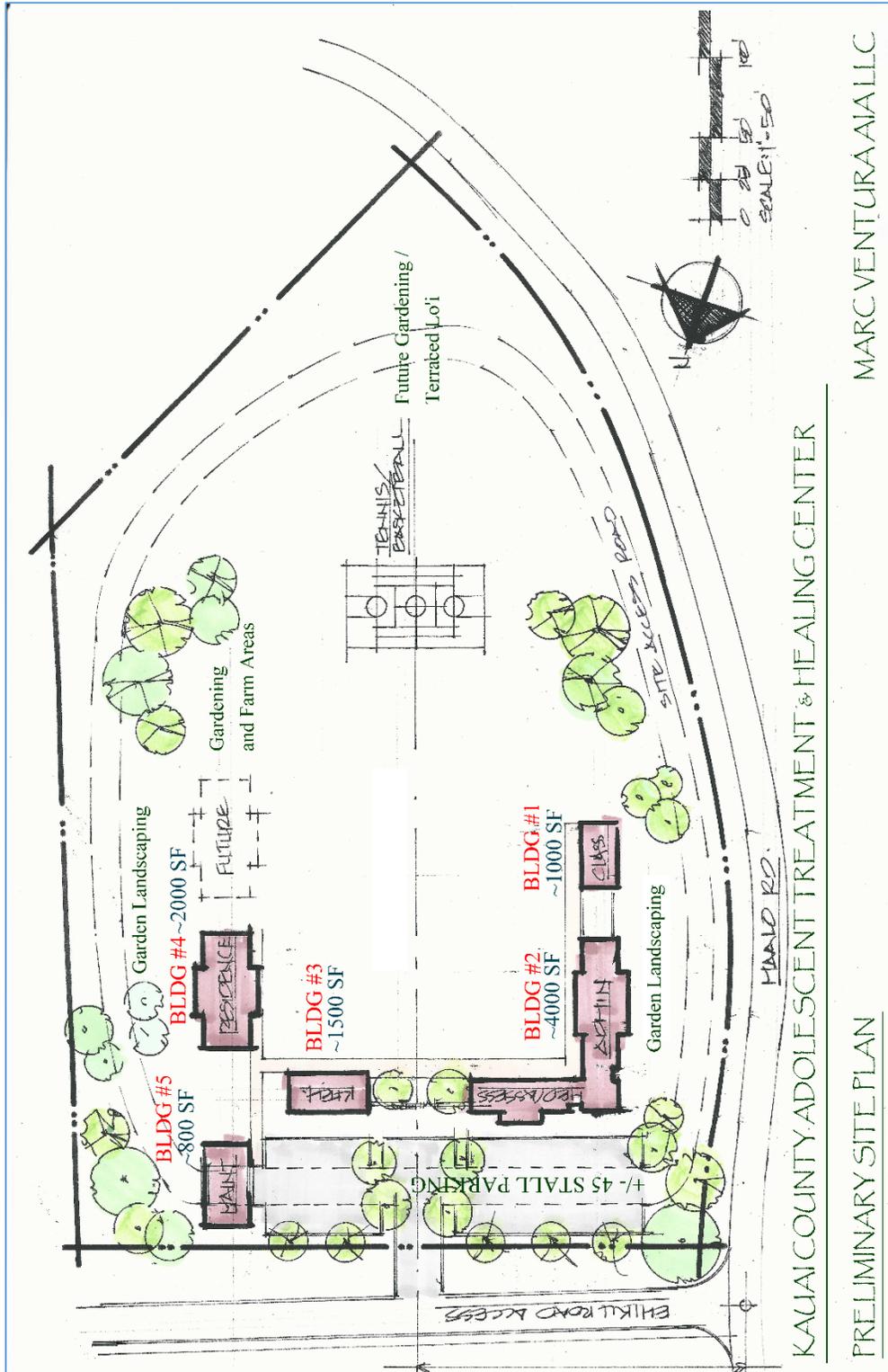


Figure 2-1 Preliminary Site Plan

Table 2-1 Architect's Preliminary Program for the ATHC

DESCRIPTION OF SPACE	W	L	SQ FT	QUANTITY	TOTAL SF
RESIDENTIAL HOUSING					
MEN'S & WOMEN'S RESIDENTIAL HOUSING	32	60	1,920	1	1,920
HOUSING SUBTOTALS					1,920
OPERATIONAL STAFF					
OFFICE 1 - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	14	12	168	1	168
OFFICE 2 - HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER	12	10	120	1	120
OFFICE 3 - FINANCE MANAGER	12	10	120	2	240
OFFICE 4 - PROGRAM OPERATIONS MANAGER	12	10	120	1	120
CONFERENCE ROOM	30	20	600	1	600
RECEPTION / WAITING AREA	16	10	160	1	160
CUBICLE / FLEX OFFICE AREA	32	24	768	1	768
STAFF LOUNGE / KITCHENETTE	16	12	192	1	192
COPY / SUPPLIES	14	12	168	1	168
ADA BATHROOMS WITH LOCKERS	18	16	288	2	576
MISC CIRCULATION			-	15%	467
OPERATIONAL STAFF SUBTOTALS					3,112
ASSESSMENT					
OFFICE 5	10	10	100	1	100
OFFICE 6	10	10	100	1	100
SMALL CONFERENCE	10	20	200	1	200
ASSESSMENT SUBTOTALS					400
MEDICAL STAFF					
OFFICE 7 - CLINICAL DIRECTOR	12	12	144	1	144
OFFICE 8 - CASE MAN./CHEM DEPEND COORD.	12	10	120	1	120
OFFICE 9 - INTAKE THERAPIST NURSE	12	10	120	2	240
MEDICAL STAFF SUBTOTALS					504
CLASSROOMS					
CLASSROOM ASSEMBLY SPACE	20	40	800	1	800
CLASSROOM SUBTOTALS					800

DESCRIPTION OF SPACE	W	L	SQ FT	QUANTITY	TOTAL SF
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KITCHEN, DINING & LAUNDRY					
CERTIFIED KITCHEN	32	24	768	1	768
LAUNDRY ROOM	10	20	200	1	200
DINING ROOM	40	20	800	1	800
KITCHEN DINING & LAUNDRY SUBTOTALS					1,768

VISITOR FACILITIES					
ASSEMBLY w/ COUNSELING ROOM	20	40	800	1	800
BATHROOMS	8	16	128	1	128
VISITOR FACILITIES SUBTOTALS					928

MAINTENANCE / UTILITY FACILITIES					
2-CAR GARAGE	24	24	576	1	576
MAINTENANCE/ STORAGE/ JANITOR SHED	12	24	288	1	288
MAINT. / UTILITY FACILITIES SUBTOTALS					864

BUILDING TOTALS					
SUMMARY OF ABOVE					10,296

In order to retain storm water on-site, an area at the southern end of the property would be identified for a detention basin. The property slopes down to that end. The bottom of the slope is actually just outside the boundary. The County and Grove Farm are discussing the possible use of a small area adjacent to the proposed project boundary for detention purposes. If Grove Farm agrees, that area – less than half an acre – could be made available by easement or could be incorporated into the site for the ATHC.

The cane haul road is Grove Farm property. The County plans to request an easement for access to the project site, between the Mā'alo Road intersection and the entrance to the project.

2.2 ALTERNATIVES

Various alternatives have been considered and found wanting in the course of planning:

1. **Select other locations on Kaua'i for a new ATHC:** The County has considered several locations and selected the Mā'alo Road site because it is convenient to public facilities in Līhu'e yet away from residential areas. The Isenberg site raised serious concerns among neighbors, while a site considered on Kahuna Road above Kapa'a would have been harder to reach. Acquisition of Kāhili Mountain Park for the ATHC and other uses was suggested, but that 197.463-acre property was far larger than what the County needed for this purpose. It was also located farther from public safety and medical facilities than the Mā'alo Road and Isenberg sites. As noted above, the initial Hanapēpē site was rejected because an ATHC was thought inappropriate near a unique cultural site.

In group meetings and committee discussions, people welcomed the idea that the ATHC would have enough land and isolation to offer a serene healing experience to residential clients and their families. On the other hand, a location near the urban center in Līhu'e was preferred in order to maximize access to public facilities and to serve clients from all parts of Kaua'i. The Mā'alo Road site was judged appropriate to balance these aims.

2. **Acquire an existing structure or structures and renovate for ATHC use:** The Feasibility Study urged the County to acquire a site with a large home or other housing with surrounding acreage, and to adapt it for use as an ATHC. The County searched for an appropriate facility but found none. The Kahuna Road site included some meeting facilities but lacked appropriate residential structures. Renovation and construction at that site could have involved additional costs comparable to the costs of building a new ATHC.

Development of the center at the alternative locations considered could have resulted in community and environmental impacts that made these sites inappropriate for a County facility. No structure that could be acquired and adapted for use as an ATHC has been found, so this alternative has proven not to be feasible. The alternatives listed above will not be considered further in this EA.

Hawai'i environmental rules hold that in any EA or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), a No Action alternative must be considered. The No Action Alternative would continue the present situation, in which adolescents needing residential treatment are sent off-island. Outpatient treatment would be available on island from private providers. This alternative will be considered in the course of the EA.

2.3 OPERATION OF THE ATHC

After environmental review and permitting, the County expects to proceed with both construction and selection of a management agency. The management agency could be a facility operator with experience in providing treatment to adolescents or a consortium of operators and stakeholders that would then oversee operation of the center.

The RFI describes much of the activity proposed for the ATHC. Two aspects of day-to-day operations deserve additional emphasis:

- **Assessment:** The ATHC will serve adolescents, their families, and agencies by providing a site for assessment away from other institutions. The Blue Ribbon Panel agreed that this function was important for Kaua‘i as an island community.
- **Agricultural activity:** Treatment will follow evidence-based models.⁶ The Blue Ribbon Panel and County sponsors agree that clients’ involvement in agriculture will be important for encouraging personal responsibility and connection to the land of the island. Clients will be able to feed themselves from their own efforts, with support from staff, and may be able to contribute food to others in need. Inclusion of healing plants in the landscape, including ones in traditional Hawaiian healing practices, has been urged.⁷ Examples of healing plants that could be integrated into the project landscape are in Figure 2-2.

⁶ The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) compiles a nationwide registry of programs for which well-documented or promising outcomes have been found: <http://www.samhsa.gov/nrepp>.

⁷ For an overview and examples of healing garden design, see M. Furgeson, “Healing Gardens.” Sustainable Urban Landscape Information Series, University of Minnesota Extension, <http://www.extension.umn.edu/garden/landscaping/design/healinggardens.html>, viewed on May 31, 2016.

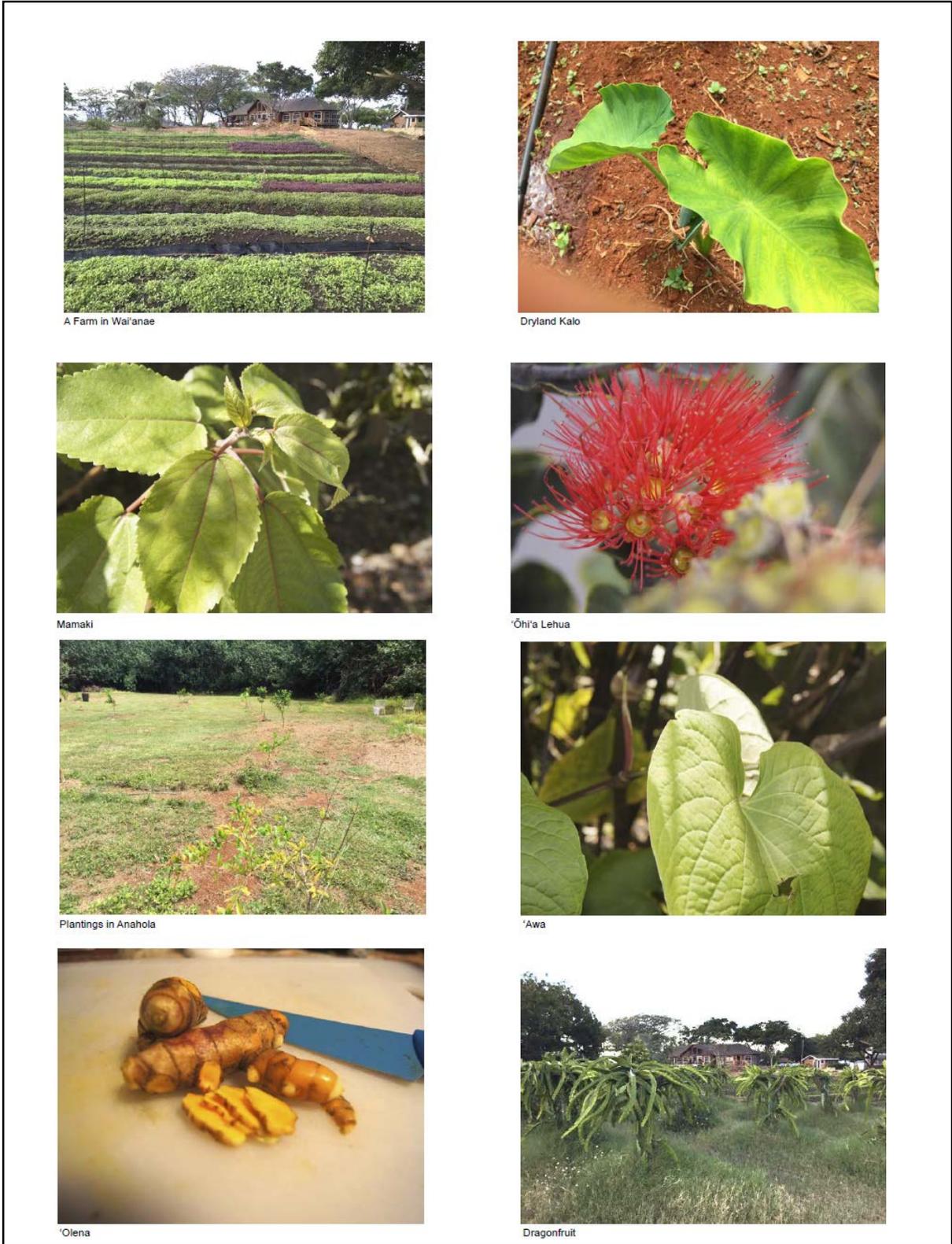


Figure 2-2 Initial Agricultural and Healing Plant Concepts

3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

3.1.1 Existing Conditions

The project site is located within the Līhu'e plain, which lies on Koloa lava. The lava flowed less than 1.5 million years ago, long after the series that formed the west and center of the island. The area appears to be an eroded caldera on the flank of the main Kaua'i island shield.⁸ It has extensive soil cover.

Annual rainfall at the nearest weather station, Lihue Plantation Camp nine, averaged 56.55 inches during sixty years' time.⁹ At Līhu'e Airport, the average rainfall was 41.76 inches, and average annual temperatures ranged from 69.8 degrees to 81.1 degrees Fahrenheit.¹⁰

The surrounding area is fairly flat, but surrounded by the central Kaua'i mountain massif and smaller features, such as Kālepa, northeast of the site.

As the topographic map (see Figure 3-1) shows, the site slopes gradually from north to south. A small berm is located along the Mā'alo Road side of the property. Hanamā'ulu Stream is east of the site, running through culverts under both 'Ehiku Road and Mā'alo Road.

3.1.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Clearing of the site and development of the ATHC will result in a reduction of the site's ground cover, with a resulting increase in potential ponding on-site. With management of the site's ground cover through landscaping, dedication of part of the area for agricultural activities by ATHC clients, and control over drainage, no significant impact is expected on-site, and no off-site impacts to the land use would occur.

⁸ G.A. Macdonald, A.T. Abbott, and F.L. Peterson, *Volcanoes in the Sea: The Geology of Hawaii*. 2nd edition. Honolulu: 1970, pp. 457-465.

⁹ Rainfall data are from 1924 to 1985. Giambelluca, T.W., Q. Chen, A.G. Frazier, J.P. Price, Y.-L. Chen, P.-S. Chu, J.K. Eischeid, and D.M. Delparte, 2013: Online Rainfall Atlas of Hawai'i. *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.* 94, 313-316, doi: 10.1175/BAMS-D-11-00228.1.

¹⁰ Data series: 1950 to 2005, posted by Western Regional Climate Center at <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?hilihu>.

3.2 LAND USE

3.2.1 Existing Conditions

The project site is on Mā'alo Road, about one mile north of its terminus near Līhu'e, at the southeast side of its intersection with 'Ehiku Road. The site covers approximately five acres, and is within Tax Map Key (TMK) (4) 3-8-002:001, a parcel of 1,114.913 acres. Nearly all the parcel consists of land that had been used for sugar cultivation. The site is both designated by the State and zoned by the County of Kaua'i as Agricultural.

The TMK parcel is the property of Grove Farm, a major landowner. Grove Farm has agreed to donate the five-acre lot to the County for the ATHC on the condition that the County prepare the necessary EA and permits for the subdivision. (See Appendix B.)

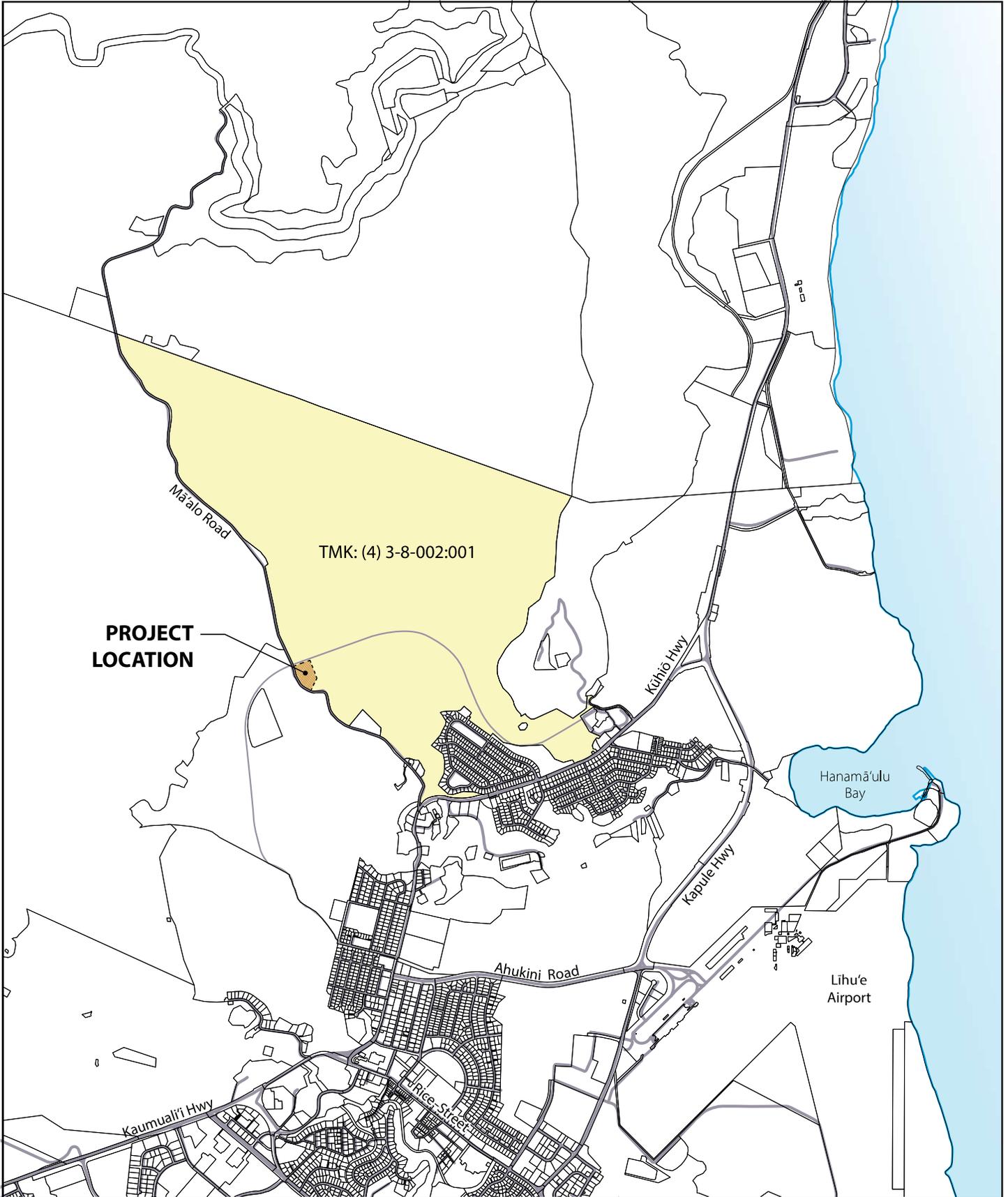
The site is not currently in use and was overgrown until mid-2015. It has been cleared for surveying for the ATHC, but continues to lie fallow.

Much of the surrounding area is fallow land once used for agriculture. On the west side of Mā'alo Road, about 0.15 mile from the project site, is a facility for developing biofuel from algae. The farm land surrounding the project site is used for pasturage. A mortuary is about 0.5 miles to the south on Mā'alo Road, and the Immaculate Conception Cemetery is even farther south. Mā'alo Road extends about three miles beyond the project site to a view point above Wailua Falls. Other uses off Mā'alo Road include the Kapaia Power Station -- a major generating facility for the Kaua'i Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC), -- Kaua'i Eco Sporting Clays and various farm and pasture operations. A new solar farm is now under construction on the west side of Mā'alo Road, north of the project site. Homes in Hanamā'ulu are about 0.7 mile or more to the east of the site.

Land Use Classifications

The project site is designated by the State as Agriculture. Similarly, the County's General Plan identifies the site and surrounding area as Agriculture.

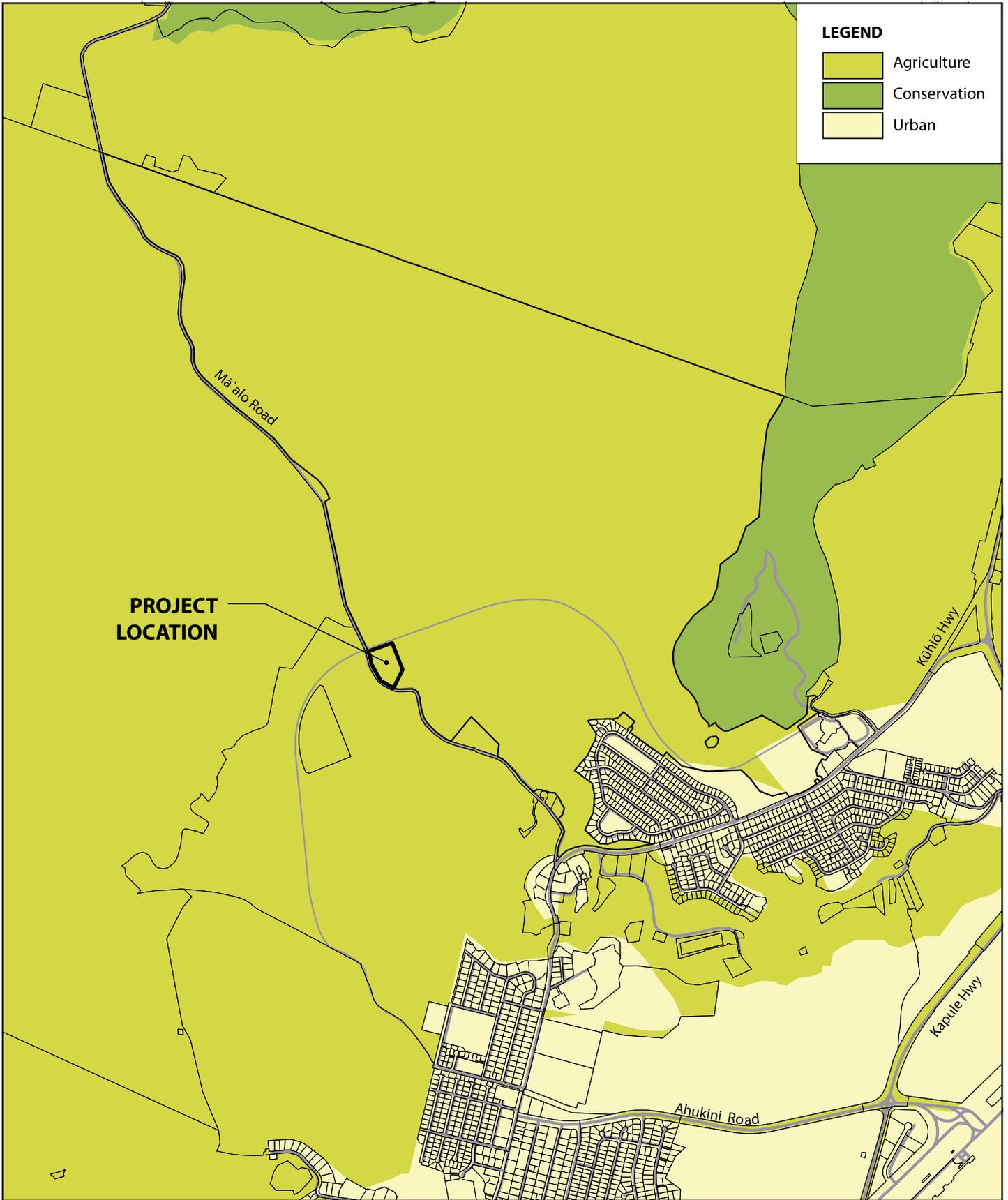
The parcel includes lands treated for tax purposes as Agricultural and as Industrial. The area to be subdivided for the ATHC is entirely zoned as Agricultural.



0 1000 2000 3000
SCALE IN FEET

Figure 3-2
TMK MAP OF PARCEL (4) 3-8-002:001

Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
June 2016



LEGEND

-  Agriculture
-  Conservation
-  Urban

**PROJECT
LOCATION**

Mā'alo Road

Kūhīō Hwy

Ahukini Road

Kapule Hwy



0 500 1000 2000
SCALE IN FEET

**Figure 3-3
STATE LAND USE DISTRICTS**

Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
June 2016

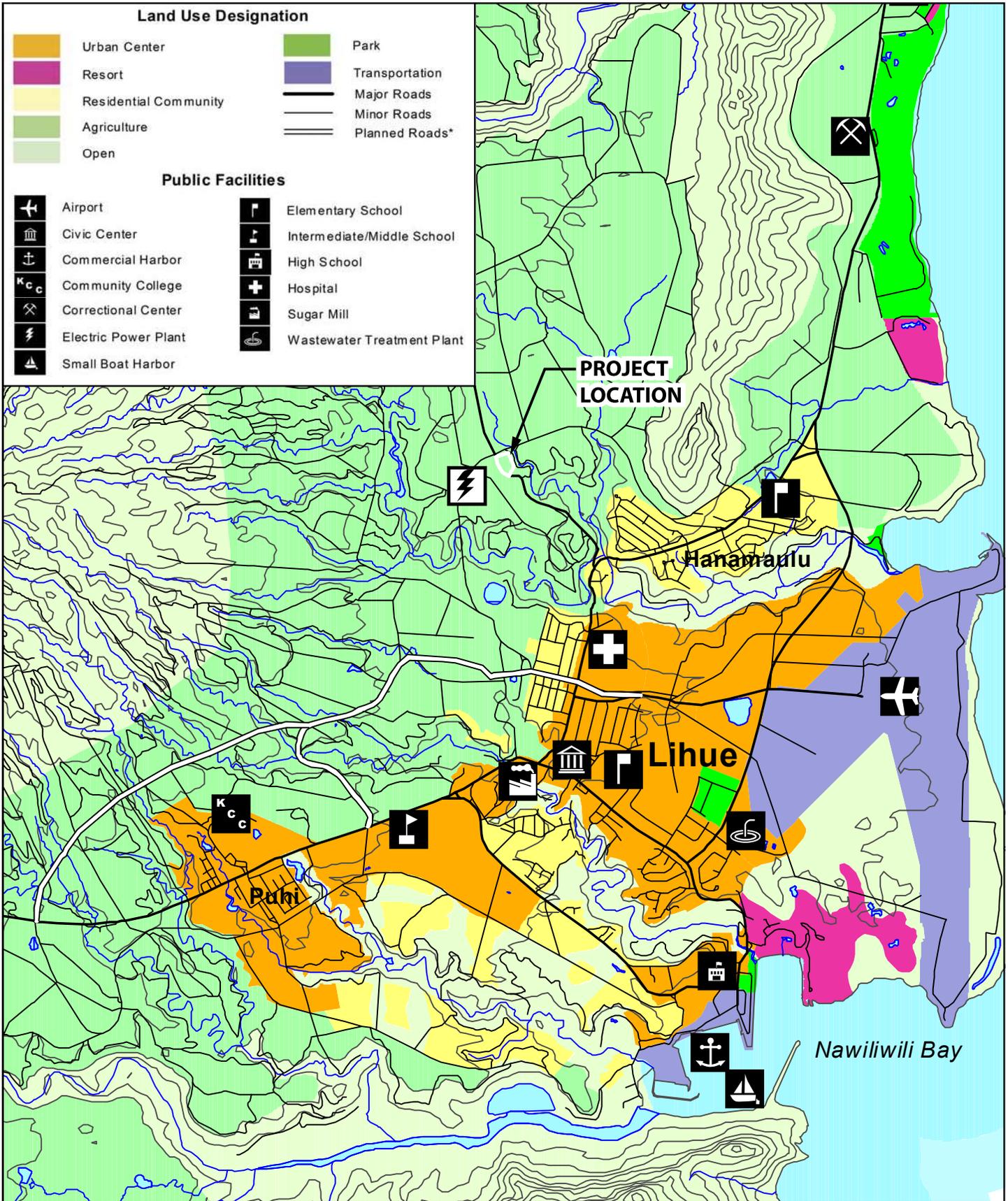


Figure 3-4
GENERAL PLAN LAND USE MAP
 Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
 June 2016

BELT COLLINS

NORTH

0 1000 2000 4000
 SCALE IN FEET

SOURCE: County of Kaua'i, General Plan. Lihue, HI, 2000.

Agricultural Productivity Ratings

Assessment of the value of agricultural lands has been a concern in Hawai'i for decades, and several tools have been developed to classify productivity of agricultural lands. Recently, the focus has shifted from attempts at comprehensive classification to identifying land that is now and in the future could well be important for Hawai'i's agriculture. With this shift and the larger economic shift from plantation agriculture to diversified agriculture have come an appreciation of the various factors that contribute to agricultural "importance." Criteria considered in nominating lands as Important Agricultural Lands (IAL) include:

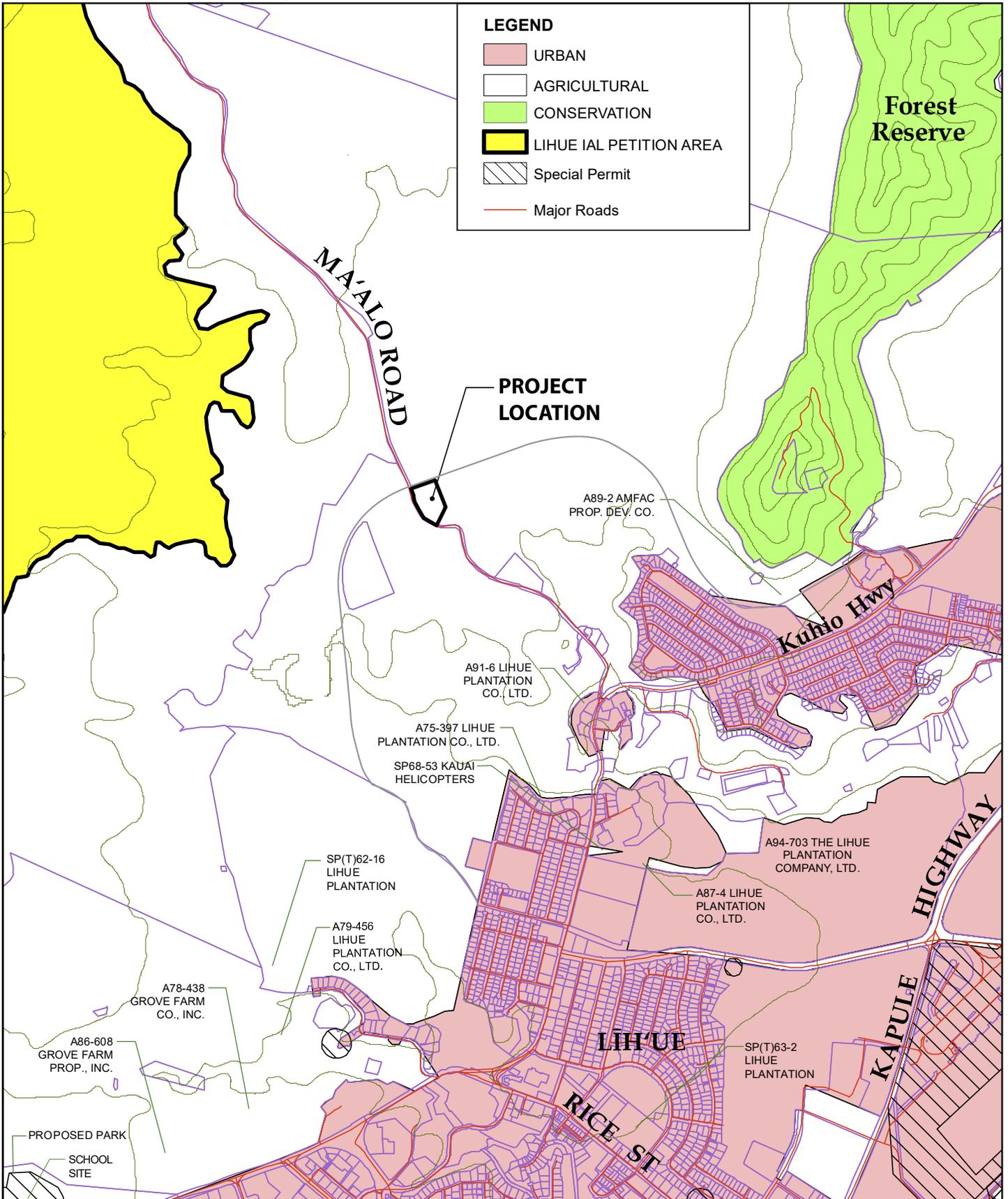
1. Land currently in agricultural use;
2. Land with soil qualities and growing conditions that support food, fiber, or energy crops;
3. Land identified under previous soil productivity rating systems, such as the Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i (ALISH) system;
4. Land associated with traditional Hawaiian crops or with distinctive agricultural ventures (including coffee cultivation, vineyards, aquaculture and energy production)
5. Land with sufficient water for viable agriculture;
6. Land for which designation as IAL is consistent with general, development and community plans;
7. Land that contributes to a critical land mass for agricultural operations; and
8. Land with or near infrastructure conducive to agricultural productivity.

Kaua'i has approximately 140,000 acres of agricultural land, of which some 128,000 acres have sufficient water for farm uses.¹¹ The stakeholder group and analysts working from 2009 to 2011 identified approximately 53,500 acres on island as meeting all of these criteria to some extent. Currently, less than 10,000 acres are dedicated to food and timber production.¹² An estimated total of 21,200 acres would be needed to achieve food self-sufficiency for the County's population. In sum, the land area analyzed as IAL has 2.5 times the acreage need to support the island's people.

Large areas in southeastern Kaua'i have been identified as IALs by Grove Farm and associated firms, and dedicated for agricultural use. Figure 3-5 shows the Līhu'e section of the major Grove Farm dedication (Land Use Commission docket 12-48), involving more than 11,000 acres. The project site is outside the dedicated area. Landowners may petition to urbanize some of their land while dedicating larger areas for agriculture, but Grove Farm waived this right.

¹¹ County of Kaua'i. *Important Agricultural Lands Study: Final Study*. Līhu'e, HI: 2015. Posted at <https://sites.google.com/site/kauaiial>. Planners and stakeholders worked to operationalize and rank the criteria for designating important agricultural lands Act 183 (Session Laws of Hawai'i 2005). The water criterion was ranked as first.

¹² This analysis (ibid.) deals with local self-sufficiency, and excludes export crops such as seed crops.



LEGEND

- URBAN
- AGRICULTURAL
- CONSERVATION
- LIHUE IAL PETITION AREA
- Special Permit
- Major Roads

PROJECT LOCATION

**Figure 3-5
LAND IN THE REGION DEDICATED AS
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
June 2016



The ATHC site has clay loam soils, like much of the surrounding land area. (See Figure 3-6.) The Puhi series soils (Pn) are well drained and generally flat.¹³ They have been cultivated for sugarcane, pineapple, truck crops, orchards and pasturage. The soils on-site are:

- PnB: Puhi silty clay loam, three to eight percent slopes. On these slopes, runoff is slow and erosion hazard is slight.
- PnC: Puhi silty clay loam, eight to 15 percent slopes. Again, runoff is slow and erosion hazard is slight.
- PnD: Puhi silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes. On this soil, runoff is medium and erosion hazard is moderate.

Photographs of the soils on site are included in the Archaeological Inventory Survey for this report (Appendix E). They show a thick top layer of disturbed loam with some introduced elements, and a firmer layer, also of moist loam, below that.

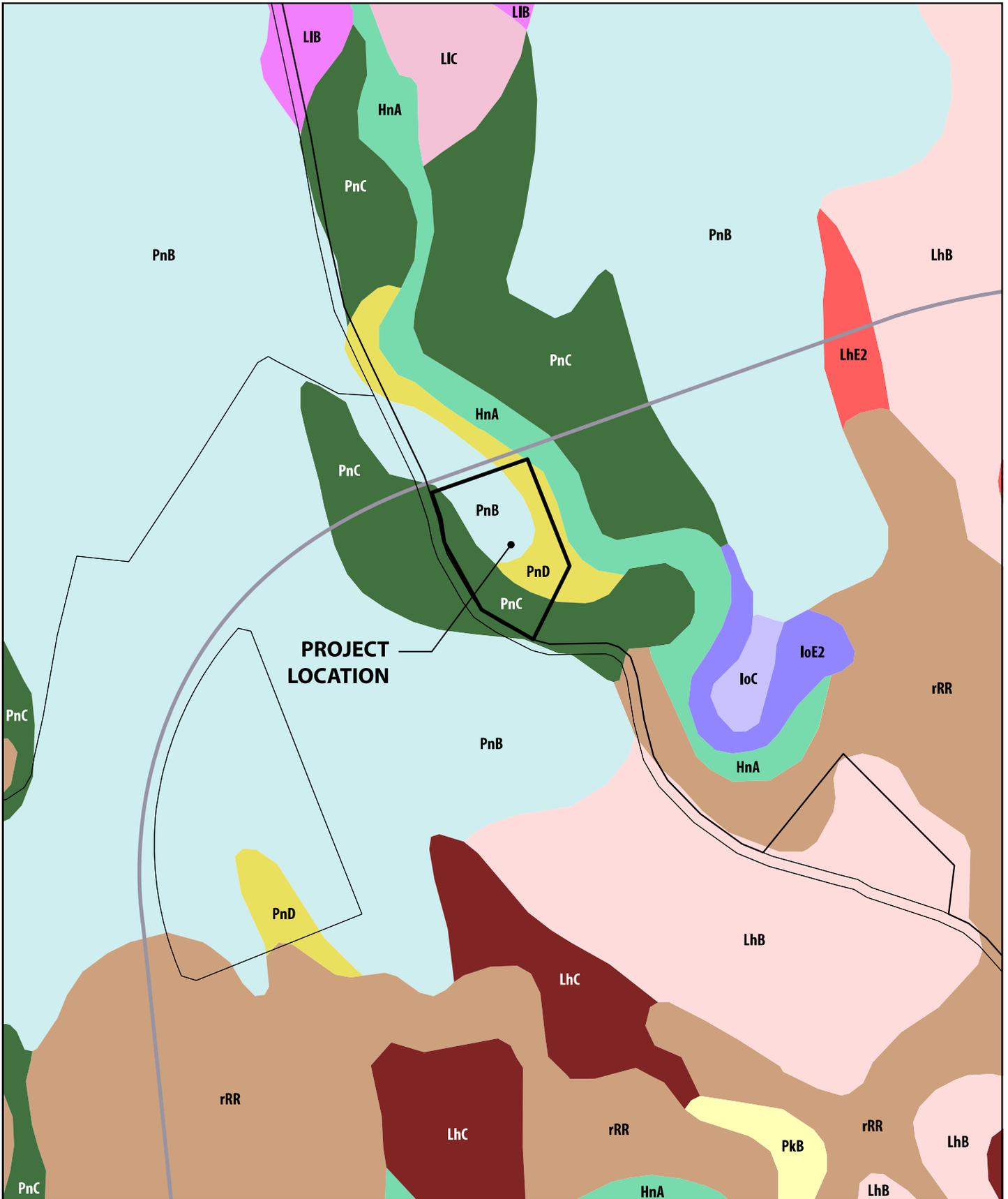
The site is Prime agricultural land, according to the ALISH rating system. That system has been effectively superceded by the legislation and procedures for identifying important agricultural lands.

3.2.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed ATHC will bring a new use to a site that is already accessible by County roads and close to the urban center. While the parcel is a remnant of past agricultural activities, the site is currently not in agricultural use. Infrastructure facilities are nearby, and warehouses are located over a quarter mile to the east on 'Ehiku Road. The site is separated from both the Līhu'e and Hanamā'ulu residential areas, and not expected to affect land uses in those areas. No impact on off-site land use is anticipated.

Due to the abundance of agricultural land on Kaua'i, the site's size and its current fallow condition, conversion of the site to a treatment and healing center will not affect agriculture, except that some program participants may become involved in agricultural work as a result of their experience of work on the land.

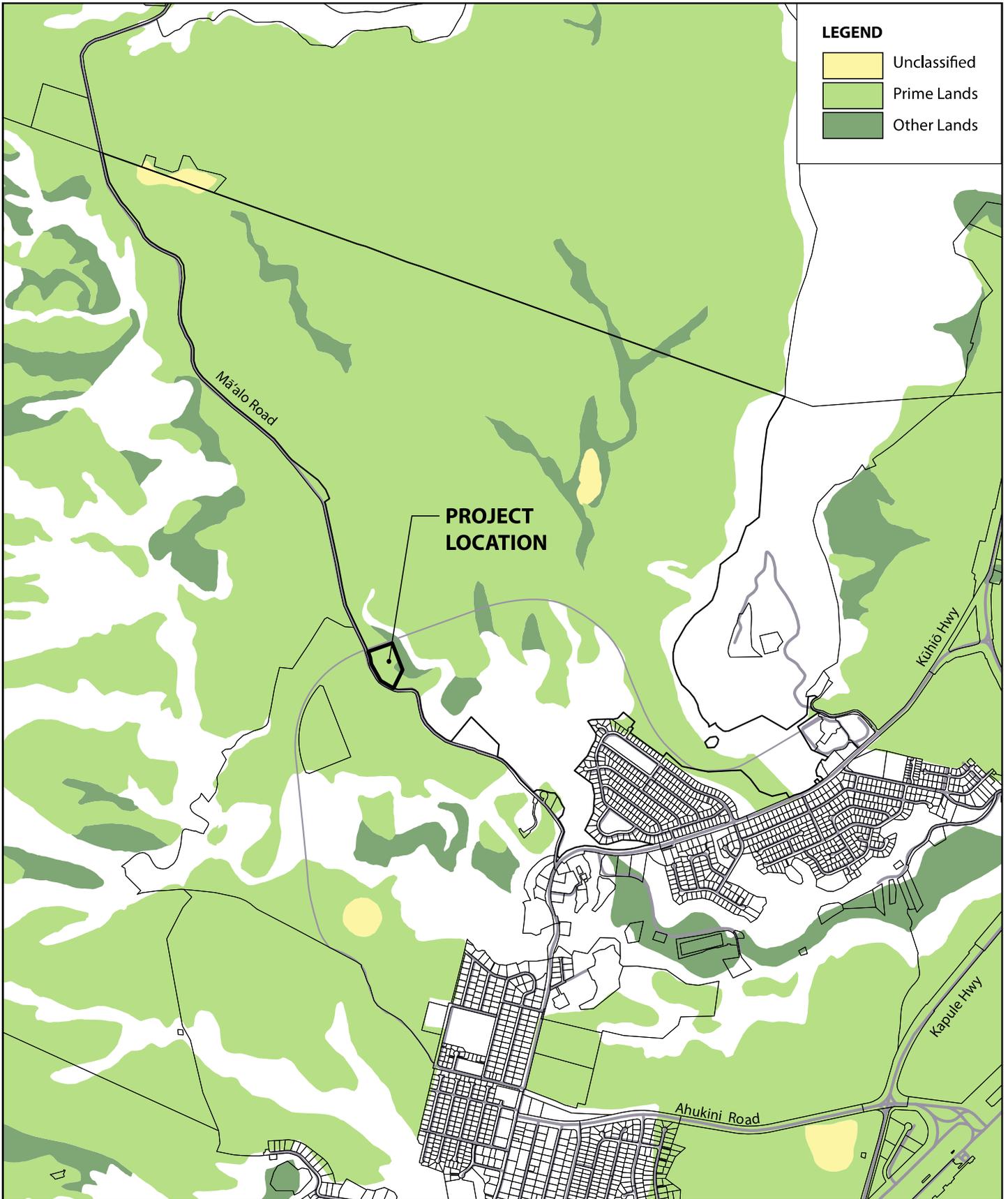
¹³ Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. *Soil Survey of Islands of Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, Moloka'i, and Lāna'i, State of Hawai'i*. Washington, DC, 1972.



0 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE IN FEET

**Figure 3-6
SOILS MAP**

Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
June 2016



LEGEND

- Unclassified
- Prime Lands
- Other Lands

**PROJECT
LOCATION**

Māalo Road

Kūhīō Hwy

Kapule Hwy

Ahukini Road



0 500 1000 2000
SCALE IN FEET

**Figure 3-7
AGRICULTURAL LANDS OF IMPORTANCE
TO THE STATE OF HAWAII**

Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
June 2016

3.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

3.3.1 Existing Conditions

Once part of Līhu‘e Plantation’s crop lands, the site has been fallow and covered by grasses and brush for years. It was cleared by the County of Kaua‘i in mid-2015. Before it was cleared, a biological survey was conducted by SWCA Environmental Consultants.

The plant and wildlife species identified in the survey are typical of those found in disturbed areas on Kaua‘i.

The vegetation consists of a mixed non-native forest characterized by various non-native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous understory. Two species in particular, parasol tree (*Macaranga tanarius*) and koa haole (*Leucaena leucocephala*), are abundant in the overstory throughout the survey area. The understory consists primarily of Guinea grass (*Urochloa maxima*), with other herbaceous species scattered throughout. The vine maunaloa (*Canavalia cathartica*) is also dominant, climbing over trees and shrubs. Other common species in the survey area include: Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), albizia (*Falcataria moluccana*), Java plum (*Syzygium cumini*), and lākana (*Lantana camara*).

The survey area did not include any designated or proposed critical habitat for threatened or endangered species. The vegetation type and species identified during the survey are not considered unique, and none of the plant species recorded at the site are native to Hawai‘i. No threatened or endangered plants, proposed listed plants, or candidate plants were found.

Twelve non-native bird species were identified in the course of the survey and no native birds were found. Of the species identified, only one, the cattle egret (*Bulbulcus ibis*) is identified under the Migratory Bird Treaty. While no nēnē (*Branta sandvicensis*) were observed during the survey, these have been seen nearby, and the site includes areas suitable for nesting. Similarly, the site included trees suitable for foraging and roosting by the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*), but none were observed. Three seabirds—Band-Rumped Storm Petrel, Hawaiian Petrel, and Newell’s Shearwater—may fly over the survey area to and from inland nesting sites.

3.3.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential impacts can be addressed through Best Management Practices (BMPs) and installation of only shielded external lighting.

The following BMPs are recommended during construction to avoid impacts to nēnē:

- All regular on-site staff should be trained to identify nēnē, and should know the appropriate steps to take if nēnē are present on-site.

- If a nēnē is found in the area during ongoing activities, all activities within 100 feet (30m) of the bird should cease, and the bird should also not be approached. If a nest is discovered, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be contacted. If a nest is not discovered, work may continue after the bird leaves the area on its own accord.

To avoid potential impacts on hoary bats, the following BMPs are proposed:

- Any fences erected as part of the project should have barbless top-strand wire to prevent entanglements of the Hawaiian hoary bat on barbed wire. (During the survey, no barbed wire fences were observed.)

No barbed wire fence is proposed for the perimeter of the site. This recommendation is noted with regard to possible fencing of agricultural areas.

- No trees taller than 4.6m (15 feet) should be trimmed or removed as a result of this project between June 1 and September 15, when juvenile bats could be roosting in the trees.

Bright lights can attract adult and newly fledged juvenile seabirds while flying between their nest sites and the ocean. Juvenile birds are particularly vulnerable to light attraction and are sometimes grounded when they become disoriented. Many of these grounded birds are vulnerable to mammalian predators or to being struck by vehicles. The following recommendations are provided to avoid and minimize light attraction of these seabirds to the project area:

- Construction activity should be restricted to daylight hours during the seabird peak fallout period (September 15–December 15) to avoid the use of nighttime lighting that could attract seabirds.
- All outdoor lights should be shielded to prevent upward radiation. This has been shown to reduce the potential for seabird attraction (Reed et al. 1985; Telfer et al. 1987). A selection of acceptable seabird-friendly lights can be found online at the Kauai Seabird Habitat Conservation website (2013).
- Outside lights that are not needed for security and safety should be turned off from dusk through dawn during the fledgling fallout period (September 15–December 15).

The measures identified here are precautionary; no impact on threatened or endangered species is anticipated.

3.4 AIR QUALITY

3.4.1 Existing Conditions

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and welfare from harmful effects of certain pollutants. The EPA requires states to monitor the ambient air to determine attainment of the NAAQS and regulate industries that emit these and other pollutants.

On Kaua'i, a monitoring station has been established at Niumalu, near Nāwiliwili harbor. It tracks nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). At that site, NO₂ measures sometimes reach 0.03 parts per million (ppm), well below the Hawai'i standard for annual average emissions (0.04 ppm).¹⁴ This station was established to monitor cruise ship emissions; it records pollutants associated with ship arrivals and departures.

A monitoring station for PM₁₀ operated in Līhu'e until 2007; it recorded no exceedances of the National or State standards. Currently, the only State-run air monitoring station on Kaua'i is at Niumalu, where it can identify emissions from harbor activities. No exceedances of national air quality standards were recorded on Kaua'i in 2013 or 2014; in those years, all exceedances in Hawai'i were on the island of Hawai'i, and involved SO₂ associated with volcanic emissions.¹⁵

3.4.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The treatment center would have no activities or facilities that would affect air quality. No impact is anticipated, so no mitigation is needed.

3.5 ACOUSTICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.5.1 Existing and Anticipated Conditions

The surrounding area is farmland currently in a fallow state. The closest neighboring land uses are a biofuel plant to the west and a mortuary, Kaua'i Garden Mortuary, approximately a half mile to the south along Mā'alo Road. These do not have a significant effect on the normally tranquil rural conditions. Kaua'i Eco Sporting Clays is a clay pigeon shooting range on 'Ehiku Road, located south west of the project, in a low spot in the local topography.

The County of Kaua'i is considering plans for a resource recovery facility and a new landfill approximately a mile to the north. Some of the traffic for those facilities could pass along Mā'alo Road. A motocross track has also been proposed for a location off the west side of

¹⁴ Hawai'i Department of Health, Clean Air Branch webpages on standards and data from the Niumalu air monitoring station, consulted July 17, 2015. http://health.hawaii.gov/cab/files/2013/05/naaqs_jan_2013.pdf and <http://emdweb.doh.hawaii.gov/air-quality/> and *State of Hawai'i Annual Summary 2014 Air Quality Data*, http://health.hawaii.gov/cab/files/2015/09/aqbook_2014.pdf viewed on May 20, 2016.

¹⁵ <http://health.hawaii.gov/cab/notification-of-exceedance-of-a-national-ambient-air-quality-standard/>

Mā'alo Road, approximately a half mile north of the project site. Motocross activity would be scheduled for weekend hours if this project is realized.

3.5.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

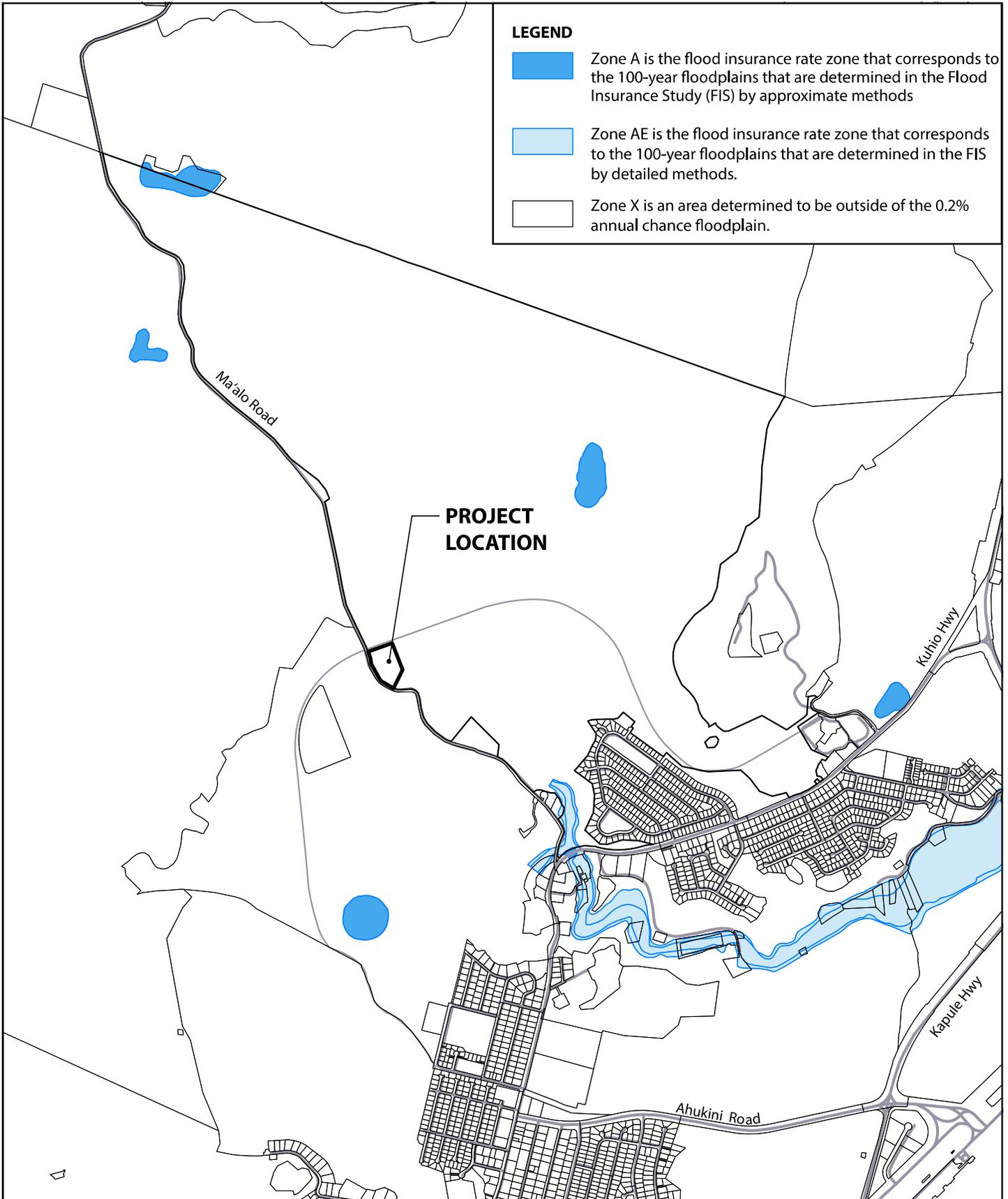
The treatment center is located well away from sensitive receptors such as homes and hospitals. While construction activities and residents' behavior may occasionally be noisy, they will not disturb any neighbors. No mitigation is needed.

3.6 NATURAL HAZARDS

3.6.1 Existing Conditions

3.6.1.1 Flood

The site is in District X, an area determined to have less than a 0.2% annual chance of flooding.



LEGEND

-  Zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) by approximate methods
-  Zone AE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that are determined in the FIS by detailed methods.
-  Zone X is an area determined to be outside of the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.



0 500 1000 2000
SCALE IN FEET

**Figure 3-8
FLOOD HAZARD MAP**

Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
June 2016

3.6.1.2 Earthquakes

The oldest of the main Hawaiian islands, Kaua'i has not experienced earthquakes in recorded history, unlike the islands to the south and east.

3.6.1.3 Hurricanes

Kaua'i sustained damages due to Hurricanes Dot (1959), 'Iwa (1982) and 'Iniki (1992). The latter two passed from south of the island across its center and north shore. Hurricane 'Iniki damaged more than 14,000 homes on the island and caused six deaths.¹⁶

Hurricanes' specific paths are only predicted after they form. Located inland, the project site is protected from coastal surge and flooding. Along with nearly all structures on the island, the project could be subject to high winds when another hurricane passes over Kaua'i.

3.6.1.4 Tsunami

The project site is well inland of the zone of potential tsunami damage identified by Federal, State and County agencies (shown on interactive map at <http://tsunami.csc.noaa.gov/#/>, viewed on May 20, 2016).

3.6.1.5 Wildfires

Recent wildfires on Kaua'i have been located in Waimea Canyon, near the beach at Kapa'a, and in Miloli'i on the North Shore.

The project site is in a flat, open area. Much of the land nearby is covered with high grass and bushes, so some danger of wildfires exists in the area. It is located in the vicinity of reservoirs which could provide water to fight fires in the region. It is adjacent to a paved road to the west and an unpaved one on its northern side, so fire fighters and equipment could reach the site easily.

3.6.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The project involves clearing an area once used for plantation agriculture and building a few single-story structures. Clearing will reduce the likelihood of wildfires on the site. New structures will be built in conformity with the Kaua'i County Building Code. That Code incorporates the 2003 International Building Code, and includes criteria adopted in light of the impact of Hurricane 'Iniki on Kaua'i. The proposed use of the site will not increase risk of damage from natural hazards. No adverse impact is expected, and hence no mitigation is needed.

¹⁶ National Weather Service, "The 1992 Central Pacific Tropical Cyclone Season." Posted at <http://www.prh.noaa.gov/cphc/summaries/1992.php> (consulted on April 28, 2014).

3.7 SCENIC RESOURCES

3.7.1 Existing Conditions

The area surrounding the ATHC site is open and fairly flat, with a view of the mountains to the northwest. Mā'alo Road is identified in the General Plan as a scenic corridor.

Photos taken from Mā'alo Road beside the project site show a view of the area (in Figure 3-9). The most impressive view is of the mountain to the northeast. The central massif, beyond the biofuel facility and power station, is less evident from the site.

3.7.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Figure 3-10: shows an elevation drawing for the preliminary plan, as seen from the far side of Mā'alo Road. The facility consists of single-story buildings, with landscaping.

The proposed action will have little effect on the scenic qualities of the region. The structures would be set back from Mā'alo Road by 20 feet or more. On the 'Ehiku Road side, an entry and parking area would separate project buildings from other future uses. Landscaping and gardens are planned on much of the site. The facility will not impede views from any public corridor. No impact is anticipated, so no mitigation is needed.



View from site to the north



View from Mā'alo Road to the west



Figure 3-9
VIEWS FROM MĀ'ALO ROAD NEAR THE ATHC SITE

Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
June 2016

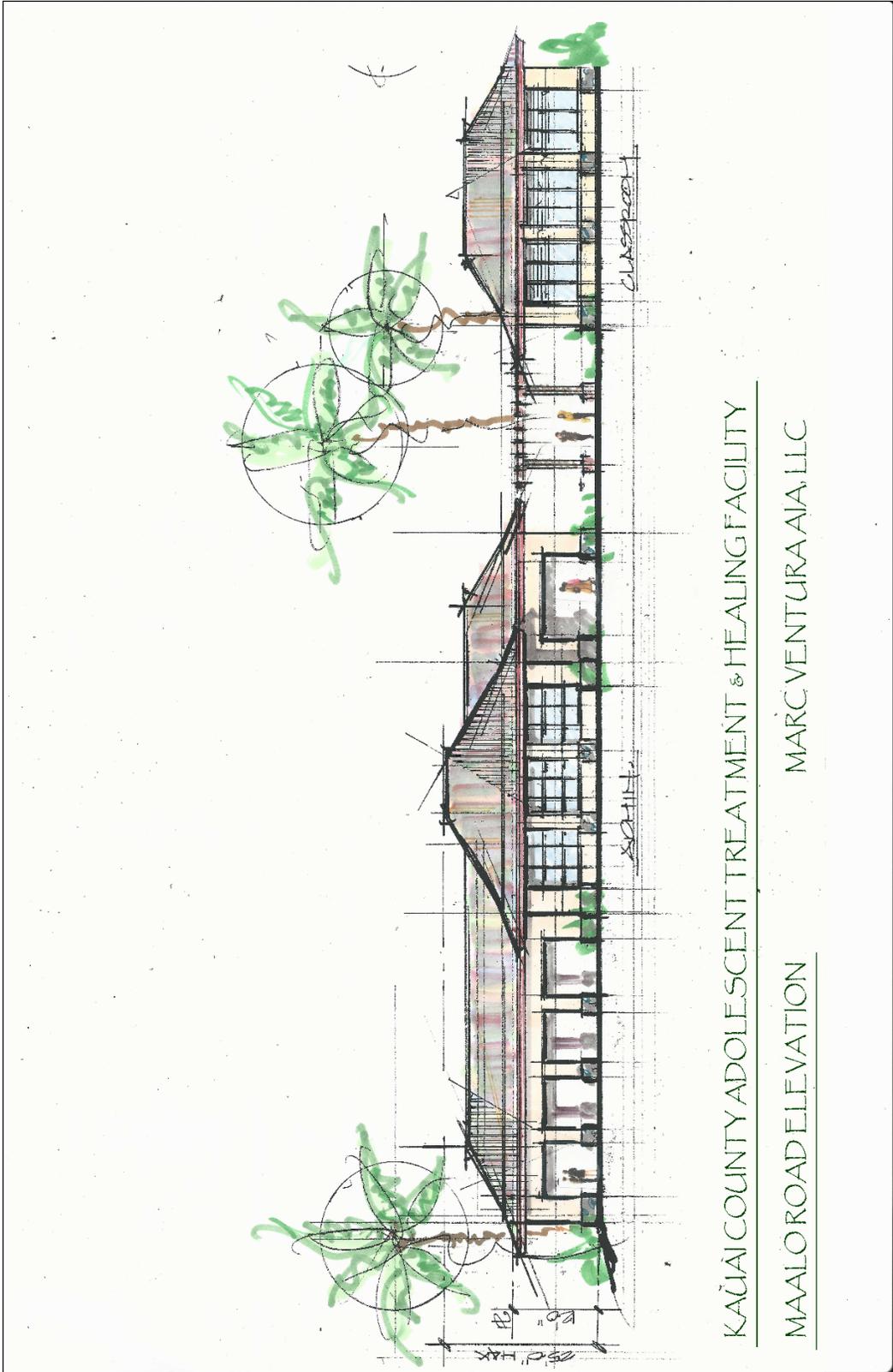


Figure 3-10 Proposed Facility, Viewed from Mā'alo Road

3.8 CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.8.1 Existing Resources

3.8.1.1 History

Traditionally, land within the Hanamā‘ulu ahupua`a near the project area was primarily used as lo‘i kalo, taro lands. Here, dryland taro cultivation was probably practiced while coconut, sweet potato, and breadfruit were also likely grown. Due to the concentration of lo‘i lands, settlement stretched along the coast to a few miles inland. The Māhele records of the Hanamā‘ulu area tell of native tenants living in the valleys and by the shoreline. House sites, taro pond fields, irrigation systems, dryland agricultural parcels, fishponds, pastures, and other features were constructed across the landscape. Many of these lands were cleared during the plantation years, thus masking or erasing much evidence for these sites.

During the Great Mahele of 1848, the traditional land system was replaced by a new system that separated the rights of the king, high ranking chiefs, and konohiki (lesser chiefs who were in charge of the king’s lands). All the lands were considered as either Crown Lands, Government Lands, or Konohiki Lands and petitioned as Land Commissions Awards (LCA). Many LCAs are present in the Hanamā‘ulu area. Several LCAs are noted along Hanamā‘ulu Stream, just to the east of the current project area. These contained lo‘i as well as coconut, sweet potatoes and bread fruit planting areas. The current lands were owned by the Lihue Plantation Company, Ltd, and no part of the project site was in a separate LCA. (See Appendices E and F for more historical detail.) In 1861, the bulk of Hanamā‘ulu Ahupua‘a was granted to Princess Victoria Kamāmalu as LCA 7713:2, under Royal Patent 4481.

At the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century, the project area was part of a much larger land area being cultivated for sugar cane by the Lihue Sugar Plantation. The project area remained in sugar cane until the 1980s and has laid fallow since.

Archaeological Studies

An archaeological firm, Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS), has conducted a detailed study of the site and considered the record of archaeological finds in the surrounding area. Once the site had been cleared, SCS conducted a pedestrian survey and dug eight trenches. No artifacts were discovered. Subsurface testing found previously disturbed soil layers from many years of cane cultivation, as well as imported coral and sand mixed fill. The coral and sand were most likely used for soil preparation and mixed by mechanical tillers during past cane production years. No further archaeological work is recommended for this parcel by the consultant. After reviewing the study, the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD)’s Kaua‘i office concurred that no further work was needed.

A review of the previous archaeological studies for the Hanamā‘ulu Ahupua‘a discovered sites that are both from the Pre-Contact and Historical Eras. The pre-contact finds were mainly heiau, cultural deposits, prehistoric habitational complexes, agricultural walls and terraces, and a burial ground. The historical sites were mostly related to the Plantation Era that include: roads, bridges, dock, trash site, and cemeteries. There were no sites found

within a half-mile radius of the project area. The closest sites are two burial sites (SIHP # 50-30-08-746 and SIHP # 50-30-08-1827) located to the northwest of the project area on Kālepa Ridge.

Appendix E includes both the Final Archaeological Assessment and the SHPD concurrence letter.

A concrete siphon (part of a larger drainage and irrigation system) is located alongside 'Ehiku Road, between the roadway and the project site. The siphon is not currently in use.

Traditional Cultural Practices

A Cultural Impact Assessment was conducted by SCS to identify cultural resources and cultural practices occurring within or in proximity of the project area. SCS conducted background research using historical documents, Land Commission Awards (LCAs), Royal Patent Grants, and other archaeological studies. Community members and those with knowledge or interest relating to the project area were encouraged to respond to mailed letters, newspaper advertisements, and bulletins. Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), the SHPD and OHA were invited to participate and asked to comment.

SCS's consultation efforts concluded with one response via e-mail from S.C. Kaahiki Solis, a cultural historian with the SHPD. Ms. Solis suggested contact with Kauano'e Ho'omanawanui, Kaua'i Island Burial Site Specialist with the SHPD. Other than the reference, Ms. Solis could not offer any concerns regarding the proposed project.

3.8.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The site consists of fields used for many years to grow sugar, and does not include gulches that might have escaped cultivation. The archaeological survey conducted for the project (Appendix E to this report) included sub-surface trenching along with surface observation of the cleared site, but found no archaeological sites.¹⁷ SHPD has reviewed that survey and concurred that no further archaeological study is appropriate.

If Grove Farm agrees, it may be prudent to plug the siphon next to 'Ehiku Road, so that it cannot drain into the project site. SHPD has been asked to review this issue, and will identify any necessary mitigation.

Use of the site will not adversely affect cultural resources or practices, so no mitigation is anticipated to be needed. In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or other significant cultural resources are encountered, all construction work in the immediate area of the find would cease and SHPD would be notified promptly. Construction work would not resume until proper treatment of the find has been identified by SHPD.

¹⁷ The archaeological study was designed to meet the criteria for an Archaeological Inventory Survey. It was titled an Archaeological Assessment for lack of items to inventory.

3.9 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.9.1 Existing Conditions

3.9.1.1 Island and Region

Kaua'i County has had steady population growth over time in recent decades. As of mid-2014, the resident population was 70,475. The annual rate of growth – 1.33 percent from 2000 to 2014 – is lower than for Maui and Hawai'i Counties but above the State average (1.13 percent).¹⁸

Hurricane 'Iniki, in September 1992, disrupted the local economy, bringing high unemployment. The local labor force declined in size. A similar pattern occurred during the recent recession (as shown in Table 3-1). Unemployment has declined to 3.6 percent as of April 2016.¹⁹

Table 3-1 Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment, Kaua'i County, 1990-2013

Annual	Civilian Labor Force			Percent of Labor Force
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	
1990	26,100	25,200	950	3.6
1991	28,050	26,900	1,150	4.1
1992	28,950	26,150	2,800	9.6
1993	28,150	24,500	3,650	13.0
1994	28,550	25,050	3,500	12.2
1995	28,850	25,750	3,100	10.7
1996	29,000	25,750	3,250	11.3
1997	28,800	25,850	2,950	10.3
1998	29,050	26,400	2,600	9.0
1999	29,500	27,450	2,050	6.9
2000	30,350	29,000	1,350	4.5
2001	30,450	28,950	1,550	5.0
2002	30,350	29,050	1,350	4.4
2003	31,300	30,050	1,250	4.0
2004	31,550	30,500	1,050	3.4
2005	31,900	31,050	850	2.7
2006	32,250	31,450	800	2.4
2007	32,600	31,750	850	2.6
2008	32,850	31,350	1,500	4.6
2009	32,200	29,200	3,000	9.3
2010	32,900	30,000	2,900	8.8
2011	33,300	30,450	2,850	8.5
2012	32,700	30,350	2,350	7.2
2013	32,400	30,550	1,850	5.7

SOURCE: Hawai'i State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Series, posted at <https://www.hiwi.org/gsipub/index.asp?docid=417>; downloaded April 25, 2014.

¹⁸ U.S. Census data, from DBEDT, *State of Hawai'i Data Book 2014*.

¹⁹ Hawai'i State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations press release, posted at https://www.hiwi.org/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/LFR_LAUS_PR_current.pdf and viewed on May 23, 2016.

The U.S. Census' *American Community Survey* collects samples for areas throughout the country each year. For each year, one-, three- and five-year data sets are published. Only the five-year data sets include information for areas smaller than the county of Kaua'i. The following Census tables are from the 2008 to 2012 five-year sample.

The Līhu'e region is divided for enumeration purposes into an urban center, Līhu'e Census Civil Division, and the surrounding rural and suburban district. (See Figure 3-11.) The two areas together make up the County's Līhu'e Community Plan (CP) Area.

The town of Līhu'e includes about 45 percent of the region's population. The median age was younger in Līhu'e than in the surrounding area, with more children less than ten years old. The share of middle-aged adults, from age 45 through 60, was low in the urban area.

The average household size in both parts of the region was higher than the County and State averages. The share of households with children or youth was higher in Līhu'e than in the surrounding area. Also, the share of households with grandparents responsible for their grandchildren was much higher in Līhu'e.

Table 3-2 Population Characteristics, American Community Survey, 2008-2012

	Kauai County	Lihue CCD	Puhi-Hanamaulu CCD
POPULATION			
Total population	67,113	7,310	8,916
Male	33,799	3,402	4,620
Female	33,314	3,908	4,296
Under 5 years	4,337	724	472
5 to 9 years	4,291	835	369
10 to 14 years	3,829	469	542
15 to 19 years	3,993	493	437
20 to 24 years	3,730	335	662
25 to 34 years	8,147	784	1,126
35 to 44 years	8,241	917	1,149
45 to 54 years	10,257	867	1,586
55 to 59 years	5,415	324	631
60 to 64 years	4,725	404	494
65 to 74 years	5,451	453	663
75 to 84 years	3,035	462	434
85 years and over	1,662	243	351
Median age (years)	41.5	35.3	42.6

NOTE: CCD = Census Civil Division. In this report, the Līhu'e Community Plan Area, including both of the two CCDs listed in the table, is termed the Līhu'e region or CP area. The Līhu'e CCD may be termed the Līhu'e urban area.

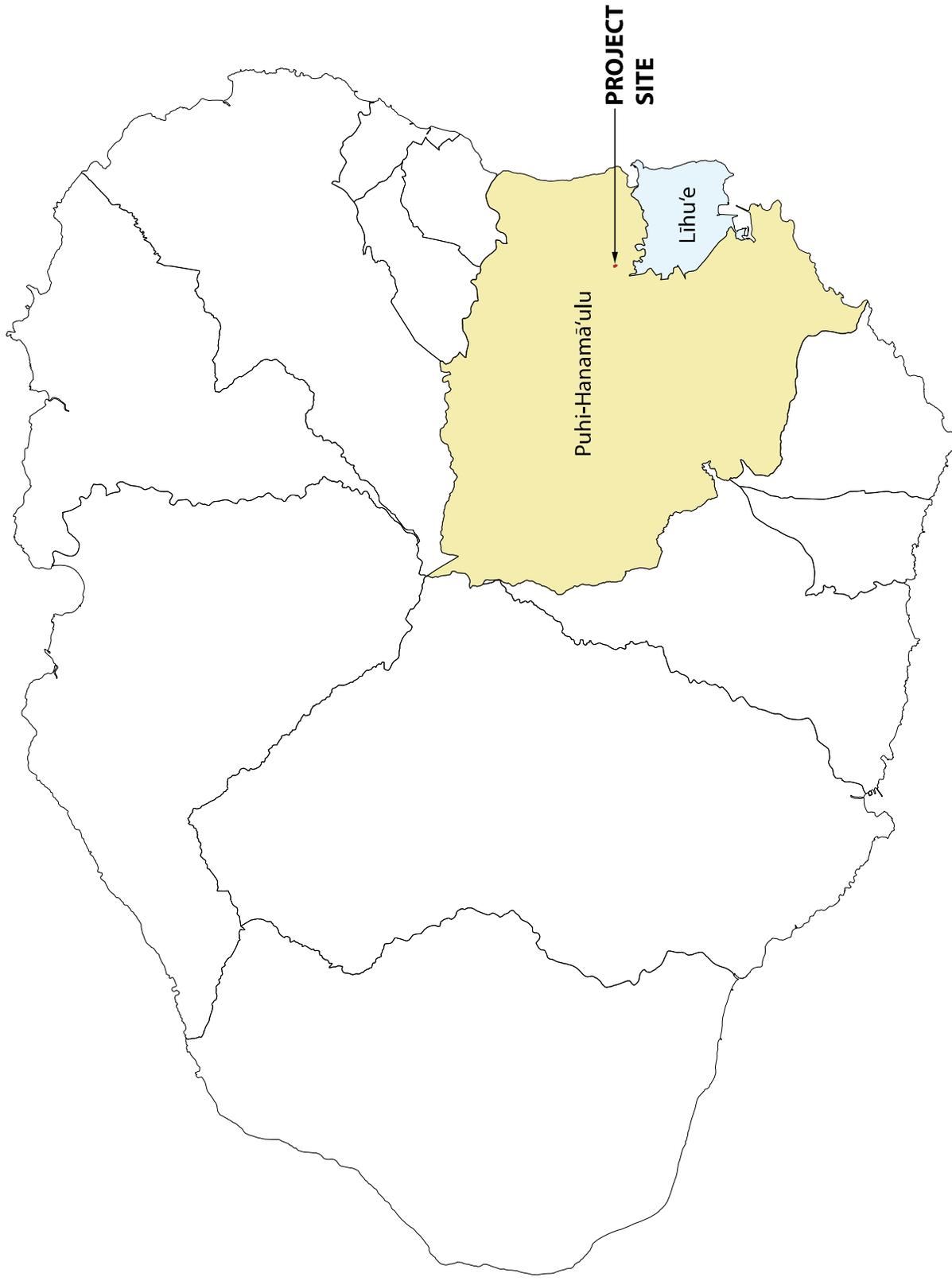


Figure 3-11
ISLAND AND CCD MAP
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
June 2016



Table 3-3 Household Characteristics, American Community Survey, 2008-2012

	Kauai County	Lihue CCD	Puhi-Hanamaulu CCD
HOUSEHOLDS			
Total households	22,092	2,156	2,613
Population in households	66,109	7,172	8,479
Average household size	2.99	3.33	3.24
Percent; Households with one or more people under 18 years	33.1	40.3	34.9
Percent; Households with one or more people 65 years and over	30.5	33.8	32.4
Family households (families)	15,438	1,482	1,934
Family households (families) - With own children under 18 years	5,693	688	715
Married-couple family - With own children under 18 years	4,086	526	543
Male householder, no wife present, family - With own children under 18 years	675	79	51
Female householder, no husband present, family - With own children under 18 years	932	83	121
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	3,108	578	505
Grandparents - Responsible for grandchildren	828	323	66

The share of the population living below the poverty line was higher in the Līhu‘e urban area than island-wide. As Table 3-4 shows, this difference affected all age groups.

Table 3-4 Poverty Status, American Community Survey, 2008-2012

	Kauai County	Lihue CCD	Puhi-Hanamaulu CCD
POVERTY			
Population for whom poverty status is determined	66,073	7,227	8,440
Percent below poverty level	11.0	15.9	10.2
Percent below poverty level; AGE - Under 18 years	14.0	18.7	17.4
Percent below poverty level; AGE - 18 to 64 years	10.5	14.3	9.2
Percent below poverty level; AGE - 65 years and over	8.3	15.6	5.2
Percent below poverty level; Less than high school graduate	14.4	16.4	8.1
Percent below poverty level; High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11.8	16.1	14.8
Percent below poverty level; Some college, associate's degree	8.2	9.9	4.7
Percent below poverty level; Bachelor's degree or higher	7.1	6.9	1.5

Census information shows school attendance to be lower in the teen years for residents of the Līhu‘e urban area than residents of the surrounding area or of the island as a whole. The attendance rate for 18- and 19-year olds, shown in Table 2-5, is strikingly low.

Table 3-5 School Attendance, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

	Kauai County	Lihue CCD	Puhi-Hanamaulu CCD
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	14,682	1,790	2,065
Percent of enrolled population - In public school	84.9	88.9	89.9
Percent of enrolled population - In private school	15.1	11.1	10.1
Percent of age group enrolled in school --- 3 and 4 years	53.3	73.2	55.6
Percent of age group enrolled in school --- 5 to 9 years	96.7	96.6	96.7
Percent of age group enrolled in school --- 10 to 14 years	96.8	85.5	98.0
Percent of age group enrolled in school --- 15 to 17 years	92.9	85.8	93.7
Percent of age group enrolled in school --- 18 and 19 years	50.6	15.2	100.0

3.9.1.2 Project Site and its Surroundings

The immediate area includes few residential or commercial structures. Residential areas of Hanama‘ulu are 0.7 mile or more from the site, but the road is currently closed to traffic. A few tourists take Mā‘alo Road to reach a scenic view point over Wailua Falls. The trip is mentioned in tour guides for Kaua‘i. Mā‘alo Road has been designated as a scenic route by the County.

3.9.1.3 Anticipated Future Conditions

State forecasts anticipate slow to moderate demographic and economic growth for Kaua‘i County through 2035. An allocation model developed by SMS Research anticipates continuing population growth in the Līhu‘e Community Plan Area. The region housed 21.9 percent of the island population in 2010; the share would grow to 26.6 percent by 2035. The region’s resident population would then reach nearly 23,500 persons.²⁰ The number of housing units in the region would grow from 5,296 in 2010 to approximately 9,900 in 2035. Areas for new residential subdivisions have been identified in Līhu‘e and Hanamā‘ulu. None of those proposed areas are close to the project site.

Far more jobs are located in Līhu‘e District than in any other region of Kaua‘i. Līhu‘e is expected to remain the economic center of the island, with about 16,400 jobs – about 47 percent of the projected island total – by 2035.

²⁰ SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc. *Kaua‘i General Plan Update: Socioeconomic Analysis and Forecasts*. Honolulu, HI, 2014.

These projections suggest that Līhu‘e District will remain the heart of the island for residents. Few new visitor units are anticipated.

New infrastructure near the project site could bring increased traffic but the immediate area along Mā‘alo Road and ‘Ehiku Road is not expected to see changes in land use. New residential development is planned for other areas of the Līhu‘e Community Plan Area.

A motorsports park for dirt bikes has been proposed to be relocated to a site on Mā‘alo Road about one mile north of the project site.

3.9.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

3.9.2.1 Social Impacts.

The ATHC is proposed to serve Kaua‘i residents. It is not expected to affect either resident or visitor population numbers, except by allowing a few persons in treatment to stay on-island and to help their re-integration into the local community after treatment.

With an ATHC on-island, families and communities of persons needing treatment will experience less stress and expense during the treatment and re-integration processes. Families will likely be encouraged to be involved in counseling appropriate to their situation.²¹

The on-site population would consist of 20 or fewer persons (i.e., normally up to eight residential clients, up to six staff members – with possible eventual growth of the residential population). During the day time, visitors on-site for treatment and counseling could number as many as 12 at a time. None of these people would be new to Kaua‘i. At the County and State levels, the project has no impact on population.

Residents of Līhu‘e expressed concern that the ATHC, if located at Isenberg, would bring drugs and crime to their neighborhood. In meetings, some participants responded that the drugs and crime were probably already present; the ATHC would bring treatment and perhaps increased police presence. This response did not satisfy the concerned residents. With the move to the Mā‘alo Road site, the ATHC is at greater distance from residential neighborhoods. While a similar concern was voiced, the response from Chief Perry, that the Kaua‘i Police Department would be responsible for security of the area, appeared to be accepted. In addition, staff would provide 24-hour monitoring of the facility, and would be able to call for support if needed.

3.9.2.2 Economic and Fiscal Impacts.

Economic impacts of the project are small in relation to the island’s economy. Construction would support a small workforce for less than a year. Operation of the facility would

²¹ Programs involving family members could be located on-site or elsewhere, depending on future decisions by the County of Kaua‘i and the facility operator.

involve approximately 15 full-time equivalent positions, with an annual payroll of approximately \$500,000.²²

Both the Mayor's Office and members of the County Council have expressed concern about possible impacts of the ATHC on the County budget. This issue is complex. The County has taken steps to assure that the costs associated with the proposed action and the operation of the ATHC would be shared, but the details of future cost-sharing will depend on emerging federal policies and state budgeting. Elements of the financial strategy underlying the ATHC include:

- The County has funded initial studies and will fund permitting and construction management of the Center.
- The County Council passed Resolution 16-36 in March 2016, supporting the construction of the ATHC and pledging the Council's willingness to meet future operations shortfalls as necessary.
- Grove Farm is donating the land for the Center on the condition that the County take responsibility for permits, including subdivision and a waiver of the one-time agricultural subdivision rule (per a Memorandum of Agreement dated in June 2015).
- The State Legislature has approved the issuance of General Obligation bonds for five million dollars for construction of the ATHC (SB 2035 of the 2016 Legislature, incorporated into the budget approved by the Legislature).
- The County, along with the eventual operator, will work to obtain financial support from the State of Hawai'i and from insurers for treatment services provided at the Center. The County is discussing operations funding with the State Department of Health, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division.

Development of the ATHC is expected to have consequences that reduce costs for people on Kaua'i and government institutions:

- Youth in residential treatment programs can be visited by members of their families without the cost of airfare to and from O'ahu or other locations.
- When youth are treated on-island, they do not need medical evacuation by air.
- With an assessment center and residential treatment site for adolescents on Kaua'i, youth in police custody do not need to be housed in correctional facilities.

²² Estimate based on pro forma developed by County of Kaua'i after review of comparable operations elsewhere.

- The long-term consequences of effective intervention and treatment for adolescents are expected to include reductions in the frequency of young adults using drugs, of substance-abuse connected crime, and of the need to incarcerate those who commit such crimes.

The State’s Juvenile Justice Working Group reported in 2013 that a majority of the youth admissions in the Hawai’i Youth Correctional Facility were for misdemeanors, not felony offenses, that some 45 percent of admissions were youth from the Neighbor Islands, and that 75 percent of released youth were reconvicted or re-adjudicated within three years.²³ The cost of a bed at that facility was estimated at approximately \$200,000 per year. The Working Group recommended that the State invest in local alternatives to youth incarceration and refocus efforts on substance abuse programs. The ATHC exemplifies the change in policy recommended by the Working Group as both more cost-effective for the State and likely to reduce recidivism.

3.10 TRANSPORTATION

3.10.1 Existing Conditions

Mā’alo Road is a two lane paved road (Route 583) extending about four miles from its southern end at Kūhiō Highway (Route 56) between Līhu’e and Hanamā’ulu to an endpoint overlooking Wailua Falls. There are no major intersections on the road. ‘Ehiku Road crosses Mā’alo Road next to the project site, but it is currently blocked by a gate just east of the project site. To the west are a power plant and other facilities; the road is gated again about a half-mile from the intersection with Mā’alo Road. Traffic counts from 2014 on Mā’alo Road showed daily traffic totaling 515 vehicles in each direction. A traffic study based on 2013 traffic counts shows afternoon peak hour traffic on Kūhiō Highway as less than 1,500 vehicles, with about 100 vehicles either turning into or coming out of Mā’alo Road. At that time, the overall intersection level of service (LOS) is coded as “C,” but vehicles making left turns into or out of Mā’alo Road could experience long wait times, estimated as LOS “E.”²⁴

Mā’alo Road is reached by an unsignalized intersection on Kūhiō Highway. Due to congestion on that road, vehicles may have long wait times before they can make left turns from Mā’alo Road to the northbound highway.

Currently, rental cars and vans take tourists to the scenic overview at the end of Mā’alo Road (with parking for less than 20 vehicles). Large trucks use Mā’alo Road to reach sites

²³ Hawai’i Juvenile Justice Working Group. *Final Report*. 2013. Posted at <http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/legacy/uploadedfiles/jjriworkinggroupfinalreportfinalpdf.pdf>

²⁴ AECOM Technical Services. *Draft (Rev.1) New Kaua’i Landfil Traffic and Roadways Engineering Feasibility Study*. Prepared for County of Kaua’i Department of Public Works. http://www.kauai.gov/Portals/0/PW_SolidWaste/Draft_TREFS_Report-rev1.pdf. LOS calculations are produced in the Synchro 8 report included in the study for existing conditions (cited above) and future conditions with or without the landfill.

where fuel feedstock is collected inland. Smaller trucks and cars are used by farmers and others visiting pastures and other sites along the road.

The Kaua'i Bus operates fixed route public transportation and door-to-door paratransit services on the island. No fixed route bus travels on Mā'alo Road.

Planning is ongoing for a Līhu'e Mauka Road, between Puhī and Hanamā'ulu, shown in Figure 3-12. While various routes are under consideration, an open public road connection between Hanamā'ulu and Mā'alo Road could be built at some time after 2020.²⁵

Sites for a new landfill and a resource recovery center have been selected to the northeast of the project site. At this time, various routes to the landfill are being considered (as shown in Figure 3-13). Mā'alo Road could be used to haul refuse, but the Mā'alo Road route to the landfill and resource recovery center are longer and would be costlier to build than alternative routes via Hanamā'ulu. Even if Mā'alo Road is not selected as a truck route, the new facilities seem likely to bring additional traffic along the roads that front the project site.

In sum, traffic on Mā'alo Road is modest under current conditions. In the future, new roadways and uses could bring a possible increase and a different mix of traffic.

²⁵ A feasibility study was conducted by the County of Kaua'i, but any bypass road would be built by the State of Hawai'i and would depend on federal funds. No firm date for this road has been proposed by the State Department of Transportation. The current *Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan* covers work through 2018, along with possible projects to 2020; the Līhu'e Mauka Road is not listed (<http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/files/2016/04/160428-15-18-R5-APPROVED.pdf> viewed on May 23, 2016).

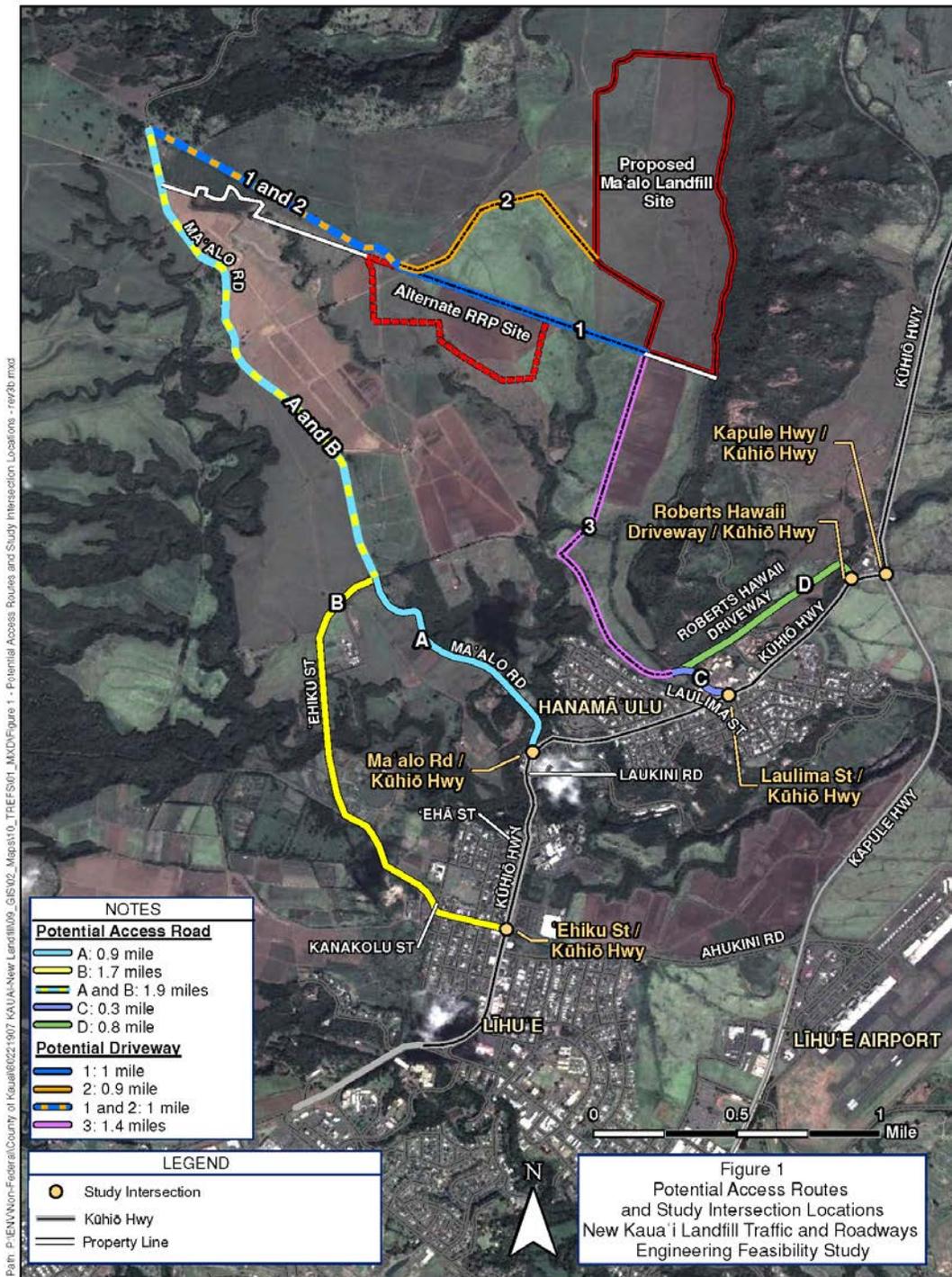


Figure 3-13 Alternative Approaches to Proposed Solid Waste Facilities Being Studied by the County of Kaua'i.

Source: County of Kaua'i website on new landfill

http://www.kauai.gov/Portals/0/PW_SolidWaste/PotentialAccessRoutesMap.pdf

3.10.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

During construction, transportation of materials and the workforce would add to traffic along Mā'alo Road, but not lead to congestion. After the ATHC is built, project traffic would be due to workers' commuting and visits by a few professionals and families – a total of perhaps 50 round trips per day. This impact is modest in light of the road's capacity and both current and potential usage.

The intersection of Mā'alo Road and Kūhiō Highway might be signalized in the future for reasons of safety and increased demand. The demand would be associated with other facilities reached by Mā'alo Road; the ATHC would likely not contribute enough traffic to warrant any mitigation.

Construction of the proposed Līhu'e Mauka Road could convert 'Ehiku Road into a limited access route. The proposed access to the ATHC is on 'Ehiku Road, as are entries to several other industrial and agricultural operations. For the Mauka Road to be built, all of these users would need to be provided alternative access routes. In the case of the ATHC, development of an alternative access from Mā'alo Road would involve some changes in the location of buildings and parking, but will not significantly affect operations.²⁶

No mitigation of transportation infrastructure is needed due to the ATHC project.

3.11 WATER

3.11.1 Existing Conditions

The Waiahi Water Treatment Plant, which processes approximately three million gallons per day, serves the Līhu'e and Kapa'a areas. The Kaua'i Department of Water (DOW) has planned a horizontal drilling project to increase its groundwater supplies, but that project is now on hold. The DOW installed a 16-inch ductile iron water main within Mā'alo Road; however, there are no fire hydrants fronting the project's property. There is no water main within 'Ehiku Road.

3.11.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The Department of Water has indicated:

Any actual subdivision or development of this area will be dependent on the adequacy of the source, storage and transmission facilities existing at that time. At the present time, these facilities are adequate for the proposed Adolescent and Treatment and Healing Center on TMK: (4) 3-8-002:001 (portion), which includes a ten bed residential facility, conference and educational rooms, administrative offices, kitchen and dining facility and other appurtenant amenities.²⁷

²⁶ One variant of the plans for the Līhu'e Mauka Road considers developing a roundabout at the junction of Mā'alo Road with the new road. Planning for the ATHC will take this possible land use into consideration.

²⁷ Letter, E. Doi to T. Koki, July 11, 2016.

As part of this project's improvements, the DOW requested that a fire hydrant be installed within the Mā'alo Road easement; and the DOW noted that both a domestic and a fire meter would typically be installed to provide water service to the property.

Preliminary calculations for the project estimate water demand as approximately 76 gallons per minute (gpm). Based on these calculations, a 1.5-inch water meter would likely be requested.

The fire flow, and consequently fire meter size, is dependent on the Planning Department's designation/classification of the land use. Current zoning is for Agriculture. The corresponding fire flow requirement is 250 gpm for 1 hour with 500-foot fire hydrant spacing. Depending on the building's fire sprinkler requirements, a 3-inch or 4-inch fire meter is probable.

The Fire Department's Prevention Bureau noted that, if any portion of the building's exterior wall was not within 350 feet of the new fire hydrant within Mā'alo Road, an additional fire hydrant would need to be installed on-property. At least one new on-property fire hydrant is proposed.

Irrigation water might be drawn from the DOW system or from lines being used to dispose of non-potable water on Grove Farm lands to the north. The County will explore with Grove Farm whether water from those lines can be made available at the project site.

3.12 WASTEWATER

3.12.1 Existing Conditions

The Department of Public Works (DPW) operates the wastewater service for much of Līhu'e and Hanamā'ulu, with a treatment plant near the Līhu'e airport. However, the closest public sewer system is at the intersection of Mā'alo Road and Kuhio Highway, approximately 1 mile from the project site.

Per discussion with the DPW Wastewater Management Division, there are no wastewater projects currently being planned, designed or constructed within the project vicinity.

3.12.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

As allowed by the Department of Health, the project proposes to install an individual wastewater system (IWS) as a means of wastewater disposal. Preliminary IWS sizing is provided below:

Table 3-6: Proposed Size for Individual Wastewater System

Description	No. People	Gallons/Person	Subtotal (gallons)
School, Boarding	16	100	1,600
Workers	15	20	300
Visitors	100	5	500
TOTAL			2,400
Minimum Size for IWS			3,000
Proposed IWS Size			3,000

Note: Minimum IWS size is computed as $1,000 + (\text{Total} - 800) * 1.25$. Source: Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR), Title 11, Chapter 62, Subchapter 3 and Appendix D, Table 1.

The IWS will be located so as to exceed the minimum distances indicated in HAR, Title 11, Chapter 62, Appendix D, Table II:

- The DOW confirmed that the closest water source is more than 1,000 feet from the project site.
- The IWS will be located more than 50 feet from a stream or other surface water body.

3.13 DRAINAGE

3.13.1 Existing Conditions

There is an existing 24" culvert crossing Mā'alo Road, approximately 500 feet south of the 'Ehiku Road intersection; and an existing siphon across 'Ehiku Road, approximately 100 feet east of the Mā'alo Road intersection. Additionally, Hanamā'ulu Stream is located approximately 50 feet from the eastern property boundary.

The siphon was installed to irrigate the sugar cane fields. As the land is no longer being used for crop production and the project site is not contiguous to land that could be used for crop production, the siphon is no longer required. It appears not to be functioning. Per discussion with Grove Farm, abandoning the siphon is acceptable. As the siphon was

probably constructed over 50 years ago, it may qualify as an archaeological resource; and as such, demolition of this structure is not currently proposed.²⁸

The State Department of Transportation (SDOT) maintains Mā'alo Road. Per discussion with SDOT, there are no projects currently being planned, designed or constructed within the project vicinity.

3.13.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

To address the increase in rainfall runoff due to the proposed addition of hard surfaces (i.e., roofs and pavements); the project proposes to install a detention basin near the southern property boundary. (The exact location and size of the basin is still to be determined.)

Flow from north of the project site across 'Ehiku Road will be monitored, to learn whether the siphon located in the right of way still carries any water. The County's consultants and Grove Farm have considered plugging the siphon, but have not established whether that action would be necessary or effective. The SHPD Kaua'i archaeologist has viewed and photographed the siphon, and will be informed of any decision that would affect it.

3.14 SOLID WASTE

3.14.1 Existing Conditions

Solid waste on Kaua'i is collected at transfer stations and sent to the landfill at Kekaha. A new landfill is being planned for a site north of the project site.

3.14.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The project will generate solid waste from residential, kitchen and office uses. The resulting waste will be hauled to transfer stations by the contracted operator or a refuse handling firm hired by the ATHC operator, following all applicable County regulations.

3.15 ELECTRICITY AND COMMUNICATIONS

3.15.1 Existing Conditions

Electrical power is supplied along Mā'alo Road on overhead lines by KIUC which serves the entire island. Telecommunications and internet services are provided on Kaua'i by Hawaiian Telcom and by Oceanic Time Warner Cable.

3.15.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The project will connect to electric and telecommunication lines on Mā'alo Road. No mitigation is needed.

²⁸ SHPD Kaua'i Lead Archaeologist Mary Jane Naone conducted a site visit in June 2016 and recorded this plantation-era feature.

3.16 PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

3.16.1 Existing Conditions

Medical Facilities: Wilcox Health Center is located about 1.4 miles from the ATHC site, south of the terminus of Mā‘alo Road at Kūhiō Highway. It includes a 72-bed hospital and clinics that serve residents and visitors. It is the largest medical facility on the island. Since 2011, it has been recognized as a Level III trauma center, where patients can be treated and, if necessary, stabilized prior to evacuation.

Emergency Services: Emergency Services on Kaua‘i are provided by the Fire Department.

Public Safety: The Kaua‘i Police Department headquarters is on Ka‘ana Street, just south of the airport. The distance between the ATHC site and the station is approximately 3.3 miles. The Department has 207 officers and staff.²⁹ The Kaua‘i Community Correctional Center is a 130-bed facility in Līhu‘e. It serves as a holding facility and also has programs, including substance abuse treatment, for convicted felons.

Fire Protection: The Līhu‘e Fire Station is on Rice Street. The distance between the ATHC site and the station is approximately 2.7 miles.

Education: The site is within the area served by Kaua‘i High School. That school is located on Nāwiliwili Road, about 4.7 miles from the ATHC site. Kawaikini school, a K-12 public charter school emphasizing use of the Hawaiian language and Hawaiian culture, is also in Līhu‘e.

The Department of Education (DOE) has been involved in planning for the ATHC, and it expects to supply a teacher for youth at the facility.

Recreation: Recreation areas in Līhu‘e include Isenberg Park, with a lighted softball field, and the Vidinha Stadium complex with more than 30 acres and the largest concentration of play fields on the island. Nearby beaches are found at Kapapakī and Hanama‘ulu. The former is a white sand beach with a small surf break offshore. The latter is a sheltered bay, but the beach park is used more as a picnic area than for swimming. Neighborhood parks are located in both Līhu‘e and Hanamā‘ulu.

Wailuā River State Park, at the northern end of Mā‘alo Road, offers trails for hiking.

Kaua‘i Eco Sporting Clays is a private facility on ‘Ehiku Road, about a half mile west of the project site. It provides clay pigeon shooting for members and visitors. Operations are designed to minimize offsite impacts. Guns are kept in safes inside a locked facility, with cameras and alarms set to react to any unauthorized entry.

²⁹ FY 2014 Police Department Annual Report, viewed at http://www.kauai.gov/Portals/0/Mayor/Reports/2014-15/Police_FY14-15.pdf?ver=2015-12-02-140026-317 on July 7, 2016.

3.16.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The ATHC would not have a significant negative impact on any public facilities or services.

It could have positive impacts. If adolescents with drug and mental health crises can be assessed at the ATHC, they would not need to go to Honolulu (or beyond) automatically. Since only one medical evacuation service is available, this reduction in demand means that others, with more pressing medical problems, would not have to wait for a flight to Honolulu.³⁰ To the extent that it can help students remain in the public educational system during or after treatment, it may help to reduce slightly the drop-out rate for high school students.

The Juvenile Justice Working Group found that programs that address youth problems in local communities and divert youth from correctional institutions were likely to reduce the number of youth incarcerated for minor offenses and to reduce recidivism by youthful offenders. As an example of such programs, the ATHC can be expected to reduce demand for public safety services and facilities over time.

3.17 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

3.17.1 Existing and Anticipated Conditions

As noted earlier, the major proposed projects in the area are the Līhu'e Bypass Road and the new landfill and resource recovery center. The former may involve transformation of 'Ehiku Road next to the project site, from an agricultural road (currently gated) into a major connector roadway linking Hanama'ulu with the Puhi area.

3.17.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Because the future width and usage of 'Ehiku Road are not certain, it will be prudent to locate the facility on the site away from both roadways, to allow possible use of an alternative access to the project on Mā'alo Road. The project will be a destination with limited traffic movement towards Līhu'e, Hanamā'ulu, and, if available, Puhi. Even with additional infrastructure development, the project's contribution will be modest, so no significant cumulative impacts are anticipated.

³⁰ On one occasion, a patient with a severe heart condition had to wait over eight hours for a flight, because a youth had been sent to O'ahu on the medevac plane (Personal communication, Kevin Myrick, Wilcox Hospital Emergency Room Administrator, April 2016).

4 RELATIONSHIP TO PUBLIC AND LAND USE POLICIES

4.1 STATE POLICIES

4.1.1 Hawaii State Plan

The Hawai'i State Planning Act (Planning Act) has served as a guide for the long-range development of the State since its adoption into law in 1978 as HRS Chapter 226. The Planning Act identifies goals, objectives, and policies for the State to: (1) provide a basis for determining priorities and allocating limited resources, such as public funds, services, human resources, land, energy, water, and other resources; (2) improve coordination of Federal, State, and County plans, policies, programs, projects, and regulatory activities; and (3) establish a system for plan formulation and program coordination to provide for integration of all major State and County activities. The Planning Act identifies three basic goals:

(1) A strong, viable economy, characterized by stability, diversity, and growth, that enables the fulfillment of the needs and expectations of Hawaii's present and future generations.

(2) A desired physical environment, characterized by beauty, cleanliness, quiet, stable, natural systems, and uniqueness, that enhances the mental and physical wellbeing of the people.

(3) Physical, social, and economic well-being, for individuals and families in Hawaii, that nourishes a sense of community responsibility, of caring, and of participation in community life. (HRS §226-4).

The Planning Act is divided into three sections: Part I—Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies; Part II—Planning Coordination and Implementation; and Part III—Priority Guidelines. Part I of the Planning Act consists of three overall themes: (1) individual and family self-sufficiency; (2) social and economic mobility; and (3) community or social well-being. These themes are considered “basic functions of society” and goals toward which government must strive (HRS §226-3).

Part II of the Planning Act primarily addresses internal government policies to help streamline, coordinate, and implement various plans and processes between governmental agencies. It seeks to eliminate or consolidate burdensome or duplicative governmental requirements imposed on business, where public health, safety, and welfare would not be adversely affected.

Part III of the Planning Act establishes overall priority guidelines to address areas of statewide concern (HRS §226-101). The overall direction and focus are on improving the quality of life for Hawai'i's present and future population through the pursuit of desirable courses of action (HRS §226-102).

Table 4-1 and Table 4-2 present Parts I and III of the Planning Act, and evaluate the Action's conformance to the State's goals and objectives. Part II is not presented, as that section primarily pertains to internal government affairs. Policies in certain sections within Parts I and III that do not pertain to the subject Action have been omitted. These tables show the Action to be in conformance with State goals and objectives.

Table 4-1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part I

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART I. OVERALL THEME, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
226-1	Findings and purpose.	
226-2	Definitions.	
226-3	Overall Theme.	
226-4	State Goals. In order to guarantee, for present and future generations, those elements of choice and mobility that insure that individuals and groups may approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination, it shall be the goal of the State to achieve:	
(1)	A strong, viable economy, characterized by stability, diversity, and growth, that enables the fulfillment of the needs and expectations of Hawai'i's present and future generations.	A
(2)	A desired physical environment, characterized by beauty, cleanliness, quiet, stable natural systems, and uniqueness, that enhances the mental and physical well being of the people.	C
(3)	Physical, social, and economic well being, for individuals and families in Hawai'i, that nourishes a sense of community responsibility, of caring, and of participation in community life.	A
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The action appears to fully support HRS Section 226-4 since development of the container yard will enable and encourage economic activity and growth.		
226-5	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR POPULATION	
(a)	It shall be the objective in planning for the State's population to guide population growth to be consistent with the achievement of physical, economic, and social objectives contained in this chapter;	
(b)	To achieve the population objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Manage population growth statewide in a manner that provides increased opportunities for Hawai'i's people to pursue their physical, social, and economic aspirations while recognizing the unique needs of each county.	A
(2)	Encourage an increase in economic activities and employment opportunities on the neighbor islands consistent with community needs and desires.	A
(3)	Promote increased opportunities for Hawai'i's people to pursue their socio-economic aspirations throughout the islands.	A
(4)	Encourage research activities and public awareness programs to foster an understanding of Hawai'i's limited capacity to accommodate population needs and to address concerns resulting from an increase in Hawai'i's population.	NA
(5)	Encourage federal actions and coordination among major governmental agencies to promote a more balanced distribution of immigrants among the states, provided that such actions do not prevent the reunion of immediate family members.	NA
(6)	Pursue an increase in federal assistance for states with a greater proportion of foreign immigrants relative to their state's population.	NA

Table 4-1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part I

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART I. OVERALL THEME, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	RATING
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(7)	Plan the development and availability of land and water resources in a coordinated manner so as to provide for the desired levels of growth in each geographic area.	NA
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: Development of the ATHC supports the economy of Kaua'i and helps its people pursue their aspirations.		
226-6	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR THE ECONOMY - IN GENERAL.	
(a)	Planning for the State's economy in general shall be directed toward achievement of the following objectives:	
(1)	Increased and diversified employment opportunities to achieve full employment, increased income and job choice, and improved living standards for Hawai'i's people.	C
(2)	A steadily growing and diversified economic base that is not overly dependent on a few industries, and includes the development and expansion of industries on the neighbor islands.	C
(b)	To achieve the general economic objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Expand Hawai'i's national and international marketing, communication, and organizational ties, to increase the State's capacity to adjust to and capitalize upon economic changes and opportunities occurring outside the State.	NA
(2)	Promote Hawai'i as an attractive market for environmentally and socially sound investment activities that benefit Hawai'i's people.	NA
(3)	Seek broader outlets for new or expanded Hawai'i business investments.	NA
(4)	Expand existing markets and penetrate new markets for Hawai'i's products and services.	NA
(5)	Assure that the basic economic needs of Hawai'i's people are maintained in the event of disruptions in overseas transportation.	NA
(6)	Strive to achieve a level of construction activity responsive to, and consistent with, state growth objectives.	NA
(7)	Encourage the formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing arrangements at the local or regional level to assist Hawai'i's small-scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors.	NA
(8)	Encourage labor-intensive activities that are economically satisfying and which offer opportunities for upward mobility.	C
(9)	Foster greater cooperation and coordination between the government and private sectors in developing Hawai'i's employment and economic growth opportunities.	C
(10)	Stimulate the development and expansion of economic activities which will benefit areas with substantial or expected employment problems.	C
(11)	Maintain acceptable working conditions and standards for Hawai'i's workers.	C
(13)	Provide equal employment opportunities for all segments of Hawai'i's population through affirmative action and nondiscrimination measures.	C
(14)	Encourage businesses that have favorable financial multiplier effects within Hawai'i's economy.	C
(15)	Promote and protect intangible resources in Hawai'i, such as scenic beauty and the aloha spirit, which are vital to a healthy economy.	A

Table 4-1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part I

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART I. OVERALL THEME, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	RATING
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(16)	Increase effective communication between the educational community and the private sector to develop relevant curricula and training programs to meet future employment needs in general, and requirements of new, potential growth industries in particular.	C
(17)	Foster a business climate in Hawai'i - including attitudes, tax and regulatory policies, and financial and technical assistance programs - that is conducive to the expansion of existing enterprises and the creation and attraction of new business and industry.	NA
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The action supports orderly development of Hawai'i's industries. It is an example of public-private cooperation.		
226-7	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR THE ECONOMY - AGRICULTURE	
(a)	Planning for the State's economy with regard to agriculture shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:	
(1)	Viability of Hawai'i's sugar and pineapple industries.	NA
(2)	Growth and development of diversified agriculture throughout the State.	C
(3)	An agriculture industry that continues to constitute a dynamic and essential component of Hawai'i's strategic, economic, and social well-being.	C
(b)	To achieve the agriculture objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Establish a clear direction for Hawai'i's agriculture through stakeholder commitment and advocacy.	C
(2)	Encourage agriculture by making best use of natural resources.	C
(3)	Provide the governor and the legislature with information and options needed for prudent decision making for the development of agriculture.	NA
(4)	Establish strong relationships between the agricultural and visitor industries for mutual marketing benefits.	NA
(5)	Foster increased public awareness and understanding of the contributions and benefits of agriculture as a major sector of Hawai'i's economy.	NA
(6)	Seek the enactment and retention of federal and state legislation that benefits Hawai'i's agricultural industries.	NA
(7)	Strengthen diversified agriculture by developing an effective promotion, marketing, and distribution system between Hawai'i's producers and consumer markets locally, on the continental United States, and internationally.	NA
(8)	Support research and development activities that provide greater efficiency and economic productivity in agriculture.	NA
(9)	Enhance agricultural growth by providing public incentives and encouraging private initiatives.	NA
(10)	Assure the availability of agriculturally suitable lands with adequate water to accommodate present and future needs.	NA
(11)	Increase the attractiveness and opportunities for an agricultural education and livelihood.	C
(12)	Expand Hawai'i's agricultural base by promoting growth and development of flowers, tropical fruits and plants, livestock, feed grains, forestry, food crops, aquaculture, and other potential enterprises.	NA

Table 4-1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part I

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART I. OVERALL THEME, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	RATING
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(13)	Promote economically competitive activities that increase Hawai'i's agricultural self-sufficiency.	NA
(14)	Promote and assist in the establishment of sound financial programs for diversified agriculture.	NA
(15)	Institute and support programs and activities to assist the entry of displaced agricultural workers into alternative agricultural or other employment.	NA
(16)	Facilitate the transition of agricultural lands in economically nonfeasible agricultural production to economically viable agricultural uses.	NA
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The action supports orderly development of Hawai'i's industries.		
226-8	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR THE ECONOMY - VISITOR INDUSTRY.	NA
226-9	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR THE ECONOMY – FEDERAL EXPENDITURES.	NA
226-10	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR THE ECONOMY – POTENTIAL GROWTH ACTIVITIES.	NA
226-10.5	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR THE ECONOMY – INFORMATION INDUSTRY.	NA
226-11	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT – LANDBASED, SHORELINE, AND MARINE RESOURCES.	
(a)	Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land-based, shoreline, and marine resources shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:	
(1)	Prudent use of Hawai'i's land-based, shoreline, and marine resources.	A
(2)	Effective protection of Hawai'i's unique and fragile environmental resources.	C
(b)	To achieve the land-based, shoreline, and marine resources objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Exercise an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawai'i's natural resources.	C
(2)	Ensure compatibility between land-based and water-based activities and natural resources and ecological systems.	C
(3)	Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities.	C
(4)	Manage natural resources and environs to encourage their beneficial and multiple use without generating costly or irreparable environmental damage.	A
(5)	Consider multiple uses in watershed areas, provided such uses do not detrimentally affect water quality and recharge functions.	C
(6)	Encourage the protection of rare or endangered plant and animal species and habitats native to Hawai'i.	C
(7)	Provide public incentives that encourage private actions to protect significant natural resources from degradation or unnecessary depletion.	C
(8)	Pursue compatible relationships among activities, facilities, and natural resources.	C
(9)	Promote increased accessibility and prudent use of inland and shoreline areas for public recreational, educational, and scientific purposes.	A
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: Development of the ATHC will be responsive to surrounding ecological conditions, and operations will respect local landbased resources.		

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226-12	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT – SCENIC, NATURAL BEAUTY, AND HISTORIC RESOURCES.	
(a)	Planning for the State's physical environment shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of enhancement of Hawai'i's scenic assets, natural beauty, and multi-cultural/historical resources.	C
(b)	To achieve the scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Promote the preservation and restoration of significant natural and historic resources.	C
(2)	Provide incentives to maintain and enhance historic, cultural, and scenic amenities.	NA
(3)	Promote the preservation of views and vistas to enhance the visual and aesthetic enjoyment of mountains, ocean, scenic landscapes, and other natural features.	C
(4)	Protect those special areas, structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawai'i's ethnic and cultural heritage.	C
(5)	Encourage the design of developments and activities that complement the natural beauty of the islands.	A
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The ATHC is planned to support and draw on the natural beauty of its surroundings.		
226-13	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT – LAND, AIR, AND WATER QUALITY.	
(a)	Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land, air, and water quality shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:	
(1)	Maintenance and pursuit of improved quality in Hawai'i's land, air, and water resources.	C
(2)	Greater public awareness and appreciation of Hawai'i's environmental resources.	C
(b)	To achieve the land, air, and water quality objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Foster educational activities that promote a better understanding of Hawai'i's limited environmental resources.	A
(2)	Promote the proper management of Hawai'i's land and water resources.	C
(3)	Promote effective measures to achieve desired quality in Hawai'i's surface, ground, and coastal waters.	C
(4)	Encourage actions to maintain or improve aural and air quality levels to enhance the health and well-being of Hawai'i's people.	A
(5)	Reduce the threat to life and property from erosion, flooding, tsunamis, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and other natural or man-induced hazards and disasters.	C
(6)	Encourage design and construction practices that enhance the physical qualities of Hawai'i's communities.	C
(7)	Encourage urban developments in close proximity to existing services and facilities.	NA
(8)	Foster recognition of the importance and value of the land, air, and water resources to Hawai'i's people, their cultures and visitors.	C

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CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The ATHC is planned to meet green design objectives and to inculcate respect for the land. .		
26-14	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR FACILITY SYSTEMS – IN GENERAL.	NA
226-15	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR FACILITY SYSTEMS -- IN GENERAL.	NA
226-16	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR FACILITY SYSTEMS – WATER.	NA
226-17	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR FACILITY SYSTEMS – TRANSPORTATION.	NA
226-18	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR FACILITY SYSTEMS – ENERGY	NA
226-18.5	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR FACILITY SYSTEMS – TELECOMMUNICATIONS.	NA
226-19	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR SOCIO – CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT – HOUSING.	NA
226-20	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR SOCIO – CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT – HEALTH.	
(a)	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to health shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:	
(1)	Fulfillment of basic individual health needs of the general public	A
(2)	Maintenance of sanitary and environmentally healthful conditions in Hawaii's communities.	C
(3)	Elimination of health disparities by identifying and addressing social determinants of health.	A
(b)	To achieve the health objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Provide adequate and accessible services and facilities for prevention and treatment of physical and mental health problems, including substance abuse.	A
(2)	Encourage improved cooperation among public and private sectors in the provision of health care to accommodate the total health needs of individuals throughout the State.	A
(3)	Encourage public and private efforts to develop and promote statewide and local strategies to reduce health care and related insurance costs.	A
(4)	Foster an awareness of the need for personal health maintenance and preventive health care through education and other measures.	C
(5)	Provide programs, services, and activities that ensure environmentally healthful and sanitary conditions.	C
(6)	Improve the State's capabilities in preventing contamination by pesticides and other potentially hazardous substances through increased coordination, education, monitoring, and enforcement.	NA
(7)	Prioritize programs, services, interventions, and activities that address identified social determinants of health to improve native Hawaiian health and well-being consistent with the United States Congress' declaration of policy as codified in title 42 United States Code section 11702, and to reduce health disparities of disproportionately affected demographics, including native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and Filipinos. The prioritization of affected demographic groups other than native Hawaiians may be reviewed every ten years and revised based on the best available epidemiological and public health data.	A
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The ATHC addresses a long-recognized community health need and benefits Kaua'i's youth, especially youth of ethnic groups with disproportionately adverse health conditions.		

Table 4-1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part I

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART I. OVERALL THEME, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
226-21	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR SOCIO-CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT – EDUCATION.	
(a)	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to education shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of a variety of educational opportunities to enable individuals to fulfill their needs, responsibilities, and aspirations.	
(b)	To achieve the education objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Support educational programs and activities that enhance personal development, physical fitness, recreation, and cultural pursuits of all groups.	A
(2)	Ensure the provision of adequate and accessible educational services and facilities that are designed to meet individual and community needs.	A
(3)	Provide appropriate educational opportunities for groups with special needs.	C
(4)	Promote educational programs which enhance understanding of Hawaii's cultural heritage.	A
(5)	Provide higher educational opportunities that enable Hawaii's people to adapt to changing employment demands.	NA
(6)	Assist individuals, especially those experiencing critical employment problems or barriers, or undergoing employment transitions, by providing appropriate employment training programs and other related educational opportunities.	A
(7)	Promote programs and activities that facilitate the acquisition of basic skills, such as reading, writing, computing, listening, speaking, and reasoning.	A
(8)	Emphasize quality educational programs in Hawaii's institutions to promote academic excellence.	C
(9)	Support research programs and activities that enhance the education programs of the State.	NA
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The ATHC is designed to allow at risk youth to continue their education, return to the public school system, and aim towards a life as productive citizens.		

Table 4-1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part I

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART I. OVERALL THEME, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
226-22	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR SOCIO-CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT – SOCIAL SERVICES	
(a)	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to social services shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of improved public and private social services and activities that enable individuals, families, and groups to become more self-reliant and confident to improve their well-being.	
(b)	To achieve the social service objective, it shall be the policy of the State to:	
(1)	Assist individuals, especially those in need of attaining a minimally adequate standard of living and those confronted by social and economic hardship conditions, through social services and activities within the State's fiscal capacities.	C
(2)	Promote coordination and integrative approaches among public and private agencies and programs to jointly address social problems that will enable individuals, families, and groups to deal effectively with social problems and to enhance their participation in society.	A
(3)	Facilitate the adjustment of new residents, especially recently arrived immigrants, into Hawaii's communities.	C
(4)	Promote alternatives to institutional care in the provision of long-term care for elder and disabled populations.	NA
(5)	Support public and private efforts to prevent domestic abuse and child molestation, and assist victims of abuse and neglect.	C
(6)	Promote programs which assist people in need of family planning services to enable them to meet their needs.	c
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The ATHC is designed to help at risk youth aim towards a life as productive citizens.		
226-23	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR SOCIO-CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT – LEISURE.	NA
226-24	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR SOCIO-CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT – INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND PERSONAL WELL-BEING.	NA
(a)	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to individual rights and personal well-being shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of increased opportunities and protection of individual rights to enable individuals to fulfill their socio-economic needs and aspirations.	
(b)	To achieve the individual rights and personal well-being objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Provide effective services and activities that protect individuals from criminal acts and unfair practices and that alleviate the consequences of criminal acts in order to foster a safe and secure environment.	A
(2)	Uphold and protect the national and state constitutional rights of every individual.	C
(3)	Assure access to, and availability of, legal assistance, consumer protection, and other public services which strive to attain social justice.	NA
(4)	Ensure equal opportunities for individual participation in society.	A
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The ATHC is designed to help at risk youth aim towards a life as productive citizens.		

Table 4-1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part I

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART I. OVERALL THEME, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	RATING
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226-25	OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES FOR SOCIO – CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT – CULTURE.	
(a)	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to culture shall be directed toward the achievement of the objective of enhancement of cultural identities, traditions, values, customs, and arts of Hawaii's people.	
(b)	To achieve the culture objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Foster increased knowledge and understanding of Hawaii's ethnic and cultural heritages and the history of Hawaii.	C
(2)	Support activities and conditions that promote cultural values, customs, and arts that enrich the lifestyles of Hawaii's people and which are sensitive and responsive to family and community needs.	C
(3)	Encourage increased awareness of the effects of proposed public and private actions on the integrity and quality of cultural and community lifestyles in Hawaii.	C
(4)	Encourage the essence of the aloha spirit in people's daily activities to promote harmonious relationships among Hawaii's people and visitors.	A
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The ATHC is designed to help at risk youth aim towards a life as productive citizens.		
226-26	SECTION 226-26 OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR SOCIO – CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT – PUBLIC SAFETY.	
(a)	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to public safety shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:	
(1)	Assurance of public safety and adequate protection of life and property for all people.	C
(2)	Optimum organizational readiness and capability in all phases of emergency management to maintain the strength, resources, and social and economic well-being of the community in the event of civil disruptions, wars, natural disasters, and other major disturbances.	NA
(3)	Promotion of a sense of community responsibility for the welfare and safety of Hawai'i's people.	NA
(b)	To achieve the public safety objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Ensure that public safety programs are effective and responsive to community needs.	C
(2)	Encourage increased community awareness and participation in public safety programs.	C
(c)	To further achieve public safety objectives related to criminal justice, it shall be the policy of this State to:	
(1)	Support criminal justice programs aimed at preventing and curtailing criminal activities.	C
(2)	Develop a coordinated, systematic approach to criminal justice administration among all criminal justice agencies.	C
(3)	Provide a range of correctional resources which may include facilities and alternatives to traditional incarceration in order to address the varied security needs of the community and successfully reintegrate offenders into the community.	A
(d)	To further achieve public safety objectives related to emergency management, it shall be the policy of this State to:	

Table 4-1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part I

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART I. OVERALL THEME, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
(1)	Ensure that responsible organizations are in a proper state of readiness to respond to major war-related, natural, or technological disasters and civil disturbances at all times.	NA
(2)	Enhance the coordination between emergency management programs throughout the State.	NA
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: Public safety stakeholders have collaborated in planning the ATHC; the facility is intended to promote community-level public safety.		
226-27	OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR SOCIO-CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT – GOVERNMENT.	NA

Table 4-2 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part III

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
226-101	Establishes overall priority guidelines to address areas of statewide concern.	
226-102	Overall direction. The State shall strive to improve the quality of life for Hawaii's present and future population through the pursuit of desirable courses of action in seven major areas of statewide concern which merit priority attention: economic development, population growth and land resource management, affordable housing, crime and criminal justice, quality education, principles of sustainability, and climate change adaptation.	A
226-103	ECONOMIC PRIORITY GUIDELINES	
(a)	Priority guidelines to stimulate economic growth and encourage business expansion and development to provide needed jobs for Hawai'i's people and achieve a stable and diversified economy:	
(1)	Seek a variety of means to increase the availability of investment capital for new and expanding enterprises.	NA
(A)	Encourage investments which:	
(i)	Reflect long term commitments to the State;	C
(ii)	Rely on economic linkages within the local economy;	C
(iii)	Diversify the economy;	C
(iv)	Reinvest in the local economy;	C
(v)	Are sensitive to community needs and priorities; and	A
(vi)	Demonstrate a commitment to provide management opportunities to Hawai'i residents.	NA
(2)	Encourage the expansion of technological research to assist industry development and support the development and commercialization of technological advancements.	NA
(3)	Improve the quality, accessibility, and range of services provided by government to business, including data and reference services and assistance in complying with governmental regulations.	NA

Table 4-2 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part III

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
(4)	Seek to ensure that state business tax and labor laws and administrative policies are equitable, rational, and predictable.	NA
(5)	Streamline the building and development permit and review process, and eliminate or consolidate other burdensome or duplicative governmental requirements imposed on business, where public health, safety and welfare would not be adversely affected.	NA
(6)	Encourage the formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing or distribution arrangements at the regional or local level to assist Hawai'i's small-scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors.	NA
(7)	Continue to seek legislation to protect Hawai'i from transportation interruptions between Hawai'i and the continental United States.	NA
(8)	Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to develop and attract industries which promise long-term growth potentials and which have the following characteristics:	NA
(A)	An industry that can take advantage of Hawai'i's unique location and available physical and human resources.	C
(B)	A clean industry that would have minimal adverse effects on Hawai'i's environment.	C
(C)	An industry that is willing to hire and train Hawai'i's people to meet the industry's labor needs at all levels of employment.	A
(D)	An industry that would provide reasonable income and steady employment.	C
(9)	Support and encourage, through educational and technical assistance programs and other means, expanded opportunities for employee ownership and participation in Hawai'i business.	NA
(10)	Enhance the quality of Hawai'i's labor force and develop and maintain career opportunities for Hawai'i's people through the following actions:	
(A)	Expand vocational training in diversified agriculture, aquaculture, information industry, and other areas where growth is desired and feasible.	A
(B)	Encourage more effective career counseling and guidance in high schools and post-secondary institutions to inform students of present and future career opportunities.	C
(C)	Allocate educational resources to career areas where high employment is expected and where growth of new industries is desired.	C
(D)	Promote career opportunities in all industries for Hawai'i's people by encouraging firms doing business in the State to hire residents.	NA
(E)	Promote greater public and private sector cooperation in determining industrial training needs and in developing relevant curricula and on-the-job training opportunities.	NA
(F)	Provide retraining programs and other support services to assist entry of displaced workers into alternative employment.	NA
(b)	Priority guidelines to promote the economic health and quality of the visitor industry:	
(1)	Promote visitor satisfaction by fostering an environment which enhances the aloha spirit and minimizes inconveniences to Hawai'i's residents and visitors.	C
(2)	Encourage the development and maintenance of well-designed, adequately serviced hotels and resort destination areas which are sensitive to neighboring communities and activities and which provide for adequate shoreline setbacks and beach access.	NA

Table 4-2 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part III

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
(3)	Support appropriate capital improvements to enhance the quality of existing resort destination areas and provide incentives to encourage investment in upgrading, repair, and maintenance of visitor facilities.	NA
(4)	Encourage visitor industry practices and activities which respect, preserve, and enhance Hawai'i's significant natural, scenic, historic, and cultural resources.	NA
(5)	Develop and maintain career opportunities in the visitor industry for Hawai'i's people, with emphasis on managerial positions.	NA
(6)	Support and coordinate tourism promotion abroad to enhance Hawai'i's share of existing and potential visitor markets.	NA
(7)	Maintain and encourage a more favorable resort investment climate consistent with the objectives of this chapter.	NA
(8)	Support law enforcement activities that provide a safer environment for both visitors and residents alike.	C
(9)	Coordinate visitor industry activities and promotions to business visitors through the state network of advanced data communication techniques.	NA
(c)	Priority guidelines to promote the continued viability of the sugar and pineapple industries:	
(1)	Provide adequate agricultural lands to support the economic viability of the sugar and pineapple industries.	NA
(2)	Continue efforts to maintain federal support to provide stable sugar prices high enough to allow profitable operations in Hawai'i.	NA
(3)	Support research and development, as appropriate, to improve the quality and production of sugar and pineapple crops.	NA
(d)	Priority guidelines to promote the growth and development of diversified agriculture and aquaculture:	
(1)	Identify, conserve, and protect agricultural and aquacultural lands of importance and initiate affirmative and comprehensive programs to promote economically productive agricultural and aquacultural uses of such lands.	C
(2)	Assist in providing adequate, reasonably priced water for agricultural activities.	NA
(3)	Encourage public and private investment to increase water supply and to improve transmission, storage, and irrigation facilities in support of diversified agriculture and aquaculture.	NA
(4)	Assist in the formation and operation of production and marketing associations and cooperatives to reduce production and marketing costs.	NA
(5)	Encourage and assist with the development of a waterborne and airborne freight and cargo system capable of meeting the needs of Hawai'i's agricultural community.	NA
(6)	Seek favorable freight rates for Hawai'i's agricultural products from inter-island and overseas transportation operators.	NA
(7)	Encourage the development and expansion of agricultural and aquacultural activities which offer long-term economic growth potential and employment opportunities.	C
(8)	Continue the development of agricultural parks and other programs to assist small independent farmers in securing agricultural lands and loans.	NA

Table 4-2 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part III

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
(9)	Require agricultural uses in agricultural subdivisions and closely monitor the uses in these subdivisions.	NA
(10)	Support the continuation of land currently in use for diversified agriculture.	NA
(e)	Priority guidelines for water use and development:	
(1)	Maintain and improve water conservation programs to reduce the overall water consumption rate.	NA
(2)	Encourage the improvement of irrigation technology and promote the use of nonpotable water for agricultural and landscaping purposes.	NA
(3)	Increase the support for research and development of economically feasible alternative water sources.	NA
(4)	Explore alternative funding sources and approaches to support future water development programs and water system improvements.	NA
(f)	Priority guidelines for energy use and development:	
(1)	Encourage the development, demonstration, and commercialization of renewable energy sources.	NA
(2)	Initiate, maintain, and improve energy conservation programs aimed at reducing energy waste and increasing public awareness of the need to conserve energy.	C
(3)	Provide incentives to encourage the use of energy conserving technology in residential, industrial, and other buildings.	NA
(4)	Encourage the development and use of energy conserving and cost-efficient transportation systems.	NA
(g)	Priority guidelines to promote the development of the information industry:	
(1)	Establish an information network that will serve as the catalyst for establishing a viable information industry in Hawai'i.	NA
(2)	Encourage the development of services such as financial data processing, products and services exchange, foreign language translations, telemarketing, teleconferencing, a twenty-four-hour international stock exchange, international banking, and a Pacific Rim management center.	NA
(3)	Encourage the development of small businesses in the information field such as software development, the development of new information systems and peripherals, data conversion and data entry services, and home or cottage services such as computer programming, secretarial, and accounting services.	NA
(4)	Encourage the development or expansion of educational and training opportunities for residents in the information and telecommunications fields.	NA
(5)	Encourage research activities, including legal research in the information and telecommunications fields.	NA
(6)	Support promotional activities to market Hawai'i's information industry services.	NA
226-104	POPULATION GROWTH AND LAND RESOURCES PRIORITY GUIDELINES.	
(a)	Priority guidelines to effect desired statewide growth and distribution:	

Table 4-2 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part III

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
(1)	Encourage planning and resource management to insure that population growth rates throughout the State are consistent with available and planned resource capacities and reflect the needs and desires of Hawai'i's people.	NA
(2)	Manage a growth rate for Hawai'i's economy that will parallel future employment needs for Hawai'i's people.	NA
(3)	Ensure that adequate support services and facilities are provided to accommodate the desired distribution of future growth throughout the State.	NA
(4)	Encourage major state and federal investments and services to promote economic development and private investment to the neighbor islands, as appropriate.	NA
(5)	Explore the possibility of making available urban land, low-interest loans, and housing subsidies to encourage the provision of housing to support selective economic and population growth on the neighbor islands.	NA
(6)	Seek federal funds and other funding sources outside the State for research, program development, and training to provide future employment opportunities on the neighbor islands.	NA
(7)	Support the development of high technology parks on the neighbor islands.	NA
(b)	Priority guidelines for regional growth distribution and land resource utilization:	
(1)	Encourage urban growth primarily to existing urban areas where adequate public facilities are already available or can be provided with reasonable public expenditures, and away from areas where other important benefits are present, such as protection of important agricultural land or preservation of lifestyles.	NA
(2)	Make available marginal or nonessential agricultural lands for appropriate urban uses while maintaining agricultural lands of importance in the agricultural district.	C
(3)	Restrict development when drafting of water would result in exceeding the sustainable yield or in significantly diminishing the recharge capacity of any groundwater area.	NA
(4)	Encourage restriction of new urban development in areas where water is insufficient from any source for both agricultural and domestic use.	NA
(5)	In order to preserve green belts, give priority to state capital-improvement funds which encourage location of urban development within existing urban areas except where compelling public interest dictates development of a noncontiguous new urban core.	NA
(6)	Seek participation from the private sector for the cost of building infrastructure and utilities, and maintaining open spaces.	NA
(7)	Pursue rehabilitation of appropriate urban areas.	NA
(8)	Support the redevelopment of Kaka'ako into a viable residential, industrial, and commercial community.	NA
(9)	Direct future urban development away from critical environmental areas or impose mitigating measures so that negative impacts on the environment would be minimized.	NA
(10)	Identify critical environmental areas in Hawai'i to include but not be limited to the following: watershed and recharge areas; wildlife habitats (on land and in the ocean); areas with endangered species of plants and wildlife; natural streams and water bodies; scenic and recreational shoreline resources; open space and natural areas; historic and cultural sites; areas particularly sensitive to reduction in water and air quality; and scenic resources.	NA

Table 4-2 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part III

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
(11)	Identify all areas where priority should be given to preserving rural character and lifestyle.	NA
(12)	Utilize Hawai'i's limited land resources wisely, providing adequate land to accommodate projected population and economic growth needs while ensuring the protection of the environment and the availability of the shoreline, conservation lands, and other limited resources for future generations.	C
(13)	Protect and enhance Hawai'i's shoreline, open spaces, and scenic resources.	C
226-105	CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. PRIORITY GUIDELINES IN THE AREA OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.	NA
(a)	Priority guidelines in the area of crime and criminal justice:	
(1)	Support law enforcement activities and other criminal justice efforts that are directed to provide a safer environment.	C
(2)	Target state and local resources on efforts to reduce the incidence of violent crime and on programs relating to the apprehension and prosecution of repeat offenders.	NA
(3)	Support community and neighborhood program initiatives that enable residents to assist law enforcement agencies in preventing criminal activities.	C
(4)	Reduce overcrowding or substandard conditions in correctional facilities through a comprehensive approach among all criminal justice agencies which may include sentencing law revisions and use of alternative sanctions other than incarceration for persons who pose no danger to their community.	C
(5)	Provide a range of appropriate sanctions for juvenile offenders, including community-based programs and other alternative sanctions.	C
(6)	Increase public and private efforts to assist witnesses and victims of crimes and to minimize the costs of victimization.	NA

Table 4-2 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Chapter 226, Part III

SECTION	CHAPTER 226 - PART III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
226-106	AFFORDABLE HOUSING. PRIORITY GUIDELINES FOR THE PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING.	NA
226-107	QUALITY EDUCATION. PRIORITY GUIDELINES TO PROMOTE QUALITY EDUCATION.	NA
226-108	SUSTAINABILITY PRIORITY GUIDELINES	
	Priority guidelines and principles to promote sustainability shall include:	
(1)	Encouraging balanced economic, social, community, and environmental priorities;	C
(2)	Encouraging planning that respects and promotes living within the natural resources and limits of the State;	C
(3)	Promoting a diversified and dynamic economy;	NA
(4)	Encouraging respect for the host culture;	A
(5)	Promoting decisions based on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations;	C
(6)	Considering the principles of the ahupuaa system; and	C
(7)	Emphasizing that everyone, including individuals, families, communities, businesses, and government, has the responsibility for achieving a sustainable Hawaii.	C
226-109	CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY GUIDELINES	NA

4.1.2 State Environmental Policy

The proposed action is consistent with the State Environmental Policy, as stated in HRS Chapter 344, to “enhance the quality of life” by “creating opportunities for the residents of Hawai'i to improve their quality of life through diverse economic activities which are stable and in balance with the physical and social environments.” The proposed action will provide needed treatment facilities to help and encourage clients rejoin their communities as clean and sober citizens, improving the quality of life for themselves and others.

4.1.3 State Land Use Classification

State Land Use Districts are established by the State Land Use Commission in accordance with HRS Chapter 205. There are four classifications of land under this districting system: Agricultural, Conservation, Rural, and Urban. The purpose of the districts is to regulate the use of lands within the State to accommodate population growth and development as needed, and to protect important agricultural and natural resources areas. The ATHC site is located within the Agricultural district. Activities or uses within the Agricultural district are regulated by the State, but applications for Boundary Changes or Special Permits for areas of 15 acres or less are handled by the Counties.

The Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center will benefit from being located in an area with much open land. Center participants may engage in farming activities as part of their

therapeutic milieu. However, the Center is not proposed as an agricultural enterprise or as adjunct to agricultural enterprises. The project would not conflict with the pursuit of agricultural activities on the surrounding lands. Accordingly, an application for a Special Permit will be submitted to allow the Center to operate within the Agricultural District.

4.1.4 Coastal Zone Management/Special Management Area

Hawaii’s Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program was enacted in 1977 (HRS Chapter 205A) through the passage of the Federal CZM Act of 1972. The CZM program protects and manages Hawai‘i’s coastal resources through land and water use regulations. The entire land area of Hawai‘i is within the CZM area, so new development must further or be in compliance with CZM objectives and policies. Those objectives³¹ are shown in Figure 4-3. The proposed ATHC is in compliance with CZM objectives and policies.

The Hawai‘i CZM Program was established in 1977 as a result of the CZM Act of 1972 and federal CZM Program. The objectives and policies of the Hawai‘i CZM Program, which are intended to manage, develop, and protect resources of the coastal zone, are set forth in HRS Chapter 205A. The CZM area is defined as all lands of the State and all waters extending to the limits of the State’s police power. The State DBEDT, Office of Planning is the lead agency responsible for conducting a continuing review of actions by State and county agencies for compliance with HRS 205A. Key objectives and policies of the CZM statute are summarized in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Coastal Zone Management – HRS Chapter 205A

SECTION	CHAPTER 205A - 2 Objectives and Policies	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
(1)	Recreational Resources	
	Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.	NA
	Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreational planning and management.	NA
	Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area.	NA
(2)	Historic Resources	
	Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore those natural and manmade historic and prehistoric resources in the coastal zone management area that are significant in Hawaiian and American history and culture.	C
	Identify and analyze significant archaeological resources.	A
	Maximize information retention through preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage operations.	C
	Support state goals for protection, restoration, interpretation, and display of historic resources.	C

³¹ HRS 205A-2.

Table 4-3 Coastal Zone Management – HRS Chapter 205A

SECTION	CHAPTER 205A - 2 Objectives and Policies	RATING
<p>A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE</p>		
(3)	Scenic and Open Space Resources	
	Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources.	NA
	Identify valued scenic resources in the coastal zone management area.	C
	Ensure that new developments are compatible with their visual environment by designing and locating such developments to minimize the alteration of natural landforms and existing public views to and along the shoreline.	A
	Preserve, maintain, and, where desirable, improve and restore shoreline open space and scenic resources.	NA
	Encourage those developments that are not coastal dependent to locate in inland areas.	NA
(4)	Coastal Ecosystems	
	Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.	C
	Exercise an overall conservation ethic, and practice stewardship in the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources.	C
	Improve the technical basis for natural resource management.	NA
	Preserve valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, of significant biological or economic importance.	C
	Minimize disruption or degradation of coastal water ecosystems by effective regulation of stream diversions, channelization, and similar land and water uses, recognizing competing water needs.	NA
	Promote water quantity and quality planning and management practices that reflect the tolerance of fresh water and marine ecosystems and maintain and enhance water quality through the development and implementation of point and nonpoint source water pollution control measures.	NA
(5)	Economic Uses	
	Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the State's economy in suitable locations.	NA
	Concentrate coastal dependent development in appropriate areas.	NA
	Ensure that coastal dependent development such as harbors and ports, and coastal related development such as visitor industry facilities and energy generating facilities, are located, designed, and constructed to minimize adverse social, visual, and environmental impacts in the coastal zone management area.	NA

Table 4-3 Coastal Zone Management – HRS Chapter 205A

SECTION	CHAPTER 205A - 2 Objectives and Policies	RATING
<p>A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE</p>		
	<p>Direct the location and expansion of coastal dependent developments to areas presently designated and used for such developments and permit reasonable long-term growth at such areas, and permit coastal dependent development outside of presently designated areas when: (i) Use of presently designated locations is not feasible; (ii) Adverse environmental effects are minimized; and (iii) The development is important to the State's economy.</p>	NA
(6)	Coastal Hazards	
	Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution.	NA
	Develop and communicate adequate information about storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, subsidence, and point and nonpoint source pollution hazards.	NA
	Control development in areas subject to storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, hurricane, wind, subsidence, and point and nonpoint source pollution hazards.	NA
	Ensure that developments comply with requirements of the Federal Flood Insurance Program.	C
	Prevent coastal flooding from inland projects.	C
(7)	Managing Development	
	Improve the development review process, communication, and public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards.	NA
	Use, implement, and enforce existing laws effectively to the maximum extent possible in managing present and future coastal zone development.	NA
	Facilitate timely processing of applications for development permits and resolve overlapping or conflicting permit requirements.	NA
	Communicate the potential short and long-term impacts of proposed significant coastal developments early in their life cycle and in terms understandable to the public to facilitate public participation in the planning and review process.	C
(8)	Public Participation	
	Stimulate public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management.	C
	Promote public involvement in coastal zone management processes.	C
	Disseminate information on coastal management issues by means of educational materials, published reports, staff contact, and public workshops for persons and organizations concerned with coastal issues, developments, and government activities.	NA
	Organize workshops, policy dialogues, and site-specific mediations to respond to coastal issues and conflicts.	NA
(9)	Beach Protection	
	Protect beaches for public use and recreation.	NA

Table 4-3 Coastal Zone Management – HRS Chapter 205A

SECTION	CHAPTER 205A - 2 Objectives and Policies	RATING
A = ACTIVELY SUPPORTS C= CONFORMS F = FAILS TO MEET PLAN GOAL NA = GOAL IS NOT APPLICABLE		
	Locate new structures inland from the shoreline setback to conserve open space, minimize interference with natural shoreline processes, and minimize loss of improvements due to erosion.	C
	Prohibit construction of private erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline, except when they result in improved aesthetic and engineering solutions to erosion at the sites and do not interfere with existing recreational and waterline activities.	NA
	Minimize the construction of public erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline.	NA
	Prohibit private property owners from creating a public nuisance by inducing or cultivating the private property owner's vegetation in a beach transit corridor.	NA
	Prohibit private property owners from creating a public nuisance by allowing the private property owner's unmaintained vegetation to interfere or encroach upon a beach transit corridor.	NA
(10)	Marine Resources	
	Promote the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources to assure their sustainability.	C
	Ensure that the use and development of marine and coastal resources are ecologically and environmentally sound and economically beneficial.	C
	Coordinate the management of marine and coastal resources and activities to improve effectiveness and efficiency.	C
	Assert and articulate the interests of the State as a partner with federal agencies in the sound management of ocean resources within the United States exclusive economic zone.	NA
	Promote research, study, and understanding of ocean processes, marine life, and other ocean resources in order to acquire and inventory information necessary to understand how ocean development activities relate to and impact upon ocean and coastal resources.	NA
	Encourage research and development of new, innovative technologies for exploring, using, or protecting marine and coastal resources.	NA
CONFORMANCE DETERMINATION: The Proposed Action conforms to and supports HRS Section 205A-2 since development of the ATHC will follow best management practices to protect the coastal and marine environments. It will also conform to the CZM's historic resources, scenic and open space, coastal ecosystems, and public participation policies.		

NOTE: In HRS 205A, objectives are listed for each topic, and the policies are listed separately, by the same topic order. In the above table, they are combined.

Table 4-3 shows the Project to conform to CZM objectives and policies.

The Special Management Area (SMA) has been established throughout the State under the CZM Program. Land use rules and regulations for those specially designated areas are

administered by the individual county planning authorities. The project area is located outside of the SMA and does not require an SMA Use Permit.

4.2 COUNTY POLICIES

4.2.1 General Plan

The Kaua'i General Plan was updated and adopted by the County in November 2000. The plan includes policies that guide future growth on the island with the welfare of the physical environment, public, culture, and island's historical rural character in mind. The General Plan does not explicitly address health issues and substance abuse treatment.

The General Plan recognizes need for a process to locate potentially controversial public facilities. The County is directed to sponsor and participate in the process, and to engage all parties in discussion, so the siting decision reflects the widest possible agreement. The process developed by the County for the ATHC follows the General Plan recommendation. (General Plan pages 1-13)

The Land Use Map of the General Plan designates the project area as Agricultural. (See Figure 2-4.) It shows public infrastructure that was being considered in the 1990s. A more current account of the County's land use planning is provided by the updated Līhu'e Community Plan, described below.

4.2.2 Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance

The County of Kaua'i Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (CZO) establishes regulations and standards for land development and land use on the island of Kaua'i. The CZO consists of six major land use districts and two special districts, each having its own set of permitted uses and structures, and development standards. A comprehensive update to the CZO is currently being prepared and reviewed.

The project site is in the Agricultural District. The County will apply for the project to be considered a Special Use within the Agricultural district.

The CZO includes protections for scenic corridors (Kaua'i County Code, 8-11.7.). Mā'alo Road is such a corridor, both as passing through a scenic rural environment and as the route towards a scenic overlook, above the Wailua River Falls. The proposed ATHC will be designed and landscaped so as not to obtrude on the surrounding environment.

4.2.3 Līhu'e Community Plan

The Līhu'e Community Plan was recently revised through studies of parts of the urban area. The updated plan was passed in 2015. The update emphasizes the development of the urban area as a series of walkable communities. (The Plan is posted at <http://lihuecp.com>.)

The ATHC is mentioned in the Plan as a future facility in the Hanamā'ulu community area, and as part of the HoloHolo 2020 initiatives sponsored by the County to improve the quality of life for residents of Līhu'e and other districts.

The ATHC is proposed as a facility serving the entire island, not a specific community. Its residents will at times need to be separate from everyday interactions with other youth. These considerations lead to the choice of a location for the ATHC at some distance from current and anticipated communities but in easy reach of the urban center. Consequently, it is consistent with the Plan’s objectives.

4.3 SUMMARY OF PERMITS AND APPROVALS

The permits listed in Table 4-4 will be sought as may be required by the County of Kaua’i:

Table 4-4 Permits and Approvals for the ATHC

Permit or Approval	Source of Permit or Approval
State Land Use District Special Permit	Kaua’i County Planning Commission
Use Permit	Planning Commission
Class IV Zoning Permit	Planning Commission
Variance Permit	Planning Commission
Project District Use Permit	Planning Commission
Subdivision	Planning Commission
Building permits	Building Division, Public Works Department

5 DETERMINATION

This Final EA demonstrates that the proposed action will have no significant adverse impact on the environment and that an EIS is not warranted. A finding of no significant impact (FONSI) is determined for this project.

6 FINDINGS AND REASONS SUPPORTING THE DETERMINATION

The following findings and reasons indicate that the proposed action will have no significant adverse impacts on the environment based on the 13 significance criteria as provided in HAR 11-200-12.

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

Construction of the proposed facility would not result in significant loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources. The facility will be built on land which has been previously disturbed. Other related improvements, such as utility connections, will also be done in previously disturbed areas. The project is not anticipated to affect any threatened or endangered species or their habitat.

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

No curtailment of beneficial uses of the environment is anticipated. There are no known alternative beneficial uses of the site other than agriculture, for which a surplus of land exists.

- 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.*

As noted in Section 341.2 of this document, the proposed action is consistent with the State's long-term environmental policies and guidelines as expressed in HRS, Chapter 344.

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

The proposed project is expected to improve the well-being of the Kaua'i community. It will provide a long-needed service for its clients, and also serve their families.

- 5) *Substantially affects public health.*

Development and operation of the facility will follow State Department of Health (DOH) regulations intended to protect air and water quality and

control noise. The proposed action would not result in the uncontrolled and unsupervised use of hazardous materials or construction methods that could detrimentally affect the area's public health and safety. The construction contractor will be required to comply with applicable permit requirements to avoid or minimize impacts on air and water quality, in accordance with HAR Title 11, Chapter 60.1, Air Pollution Control. Construction noise will be in compliance with HAR Chapter 11-46, Community Noise Control.

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

The facility will not affect the size of the population and, with its small on-site population, will not have significant impacts on public services and facilities. To the extent it provides an appropriate on-island venue for adolescent drug treatment, it is expected to reduce demands on the police, hospitals, and other substance abuse providers.

- 7) *Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality.*

The proposed action would not involve degradation of environmental quality during construction or operations. Temporary construction-related impacts will be avoided or minimized through compliance with applicable Department of Health permit requirements.

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

The proposed project is not expected to have a cumulative or considerable effect on the environment or a commitment for larger actions.

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

No rare, threatened, or endangered species or their habitat have been identified on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site. Management measures to avoid harm to seabirds will be used for lighting, following standard practice on Kaua'i.

- 10) *Detrimentially affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels.*

The anticipated impacts associated with project construction will be temporary. These impacts will be avoided or minimized by the implementation of BMPs and mitigation measures in accordance with

applicable permit requirements. Long-term detrimental impacts to air, water quality, or ambient noise levels are not expected.

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

The project area is located about two miles from the shoreline. It is not in the vicinity of an estuary or coastal waters. It is not located in a flood plain or tsunami zone, and it is not in an area subject to erosion or geologic hazards. The site is outside the SMA. The proposed action is not expected to impact freshwater resources.

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

The proposed action will not affect identified scenic vistas or view planes. The site abuts a scenic corridor, and will be landscaped so as not to disrupt views from the roadway.

- 13) *Requires substantial energy consumption.*

The facility will be designed to comply with the International Energy Code and the Kaua'i County building codes. In addition, various energy efficient design strategies will be utilized to further minimize energy consumption. Some energy resources will be consumed during project construction but the amount of those resources will be small, in keeping with the modest size of the facility.

7 CONSULTATION

Public outreach and community discussion of the ATHC project began in 2003, when Mayor Baptiste proposed creating the facility in Hanapēpē. It has continued through community meetings in Līhu‘e, in 2013 through 2015, in discussions with individuals, and in presentations before the County Council. A special advisory committee was convened to review the feasibility study and plans for the ATHC. Its members are listed in Appendix A.

The County of Kaua‘i has presented preliminary plans for the facility at community meetings in Līhu‘e and in Hanamā‘ulu. BCH attended two of these meetings.

BCH has conducted discussions with County agencies in 2016, and circulated the Draft EA to County and State agencies, along with local stakeholders, for comment. A meeting with members of the Kaua‘i community with questions or perspectives on the proposed action was held on July 28, 2016. The discussion at that meeting is summarized in Appendix C. Comments received on the Draft EA have been included in the Final EA along with responses to the comments, in Appendix G. Changes in the EA made because of any comment on the Draft EA are noted in the response to that comment.

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APPENDIX A: SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Life's Choices Kaua'i is guided by committees on Prevention, Enforcement, and Treatment and Community Integration. For the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, a Special Advisory Committee was convened. The members were:

- Dr. Gerald McKenna of Ke Ala Pono McKenna Recovery Center
- Kevin Myrick, RN, TNS, Wilcox Hospital Emergency Room Manager
- David Hipp, Executive Director of Office of Youth Services, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility
- David Lam, Chief Court Administrator of the Fifth Circuit
- Madeleine Hiraga-Nuccio, Child & Adolescent Mental Health Division, Family Guidance Center
- Alan Johnson, Hina Mauka Treatment Center Director
- William Arakaki, District Superintendent, Department of Education
- Kimberly Cummings, Certified Substance Abuse Counselor/Program Director of Women in Need
- Arvin Montgomery, Chief Executive Office of Love the Journey
- Chief Darryl Perry, Chief of Kaua'i Police Department
- Justin Kollar, County of Kaua'i Prosecutor

APPENDIX B: LETTER FROM GROVE FARM



July 8, 2016

The Honorable Mayor Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr.
County of Kaua'i
4444 Rice St., Suite 235
Lihue, HI 96766

Dear Mayor Carvalho:

This letter is for inclusion in the environmental and permit submittals for the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center to be located on a five-acre lot beside Ma'alo Road, in a portion of TMK (4) 3-8-002:001.

Grove Farm Company, Inc. ("Grove Farm"), the owner of that lot, entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the County of Kaua'i in June 2015 whereby the County will prepare environmental documents and seek to subdivide the five-acre parcel from the larger lot, without affecting Grove Farm's rights to subdivide the rest of the lot in the future. Upon subdivision, Grove Farm will convey the five-acre lot to the County of Kaua'i for the purpose of developing an adolescent treatment facility.

By that Memorandum, to which this letter attests, Grove Farm authorizes the County of Kaua'i to submit environmental documents, a subdivision map, and permit applications as needed to develop the adolescent treatment facility.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Warren H. Haruki".

Warren H. Haruki
President & Chief Executive Officer
Grove Farm Company, Inc.

c: Theresa Koki, Coordinator, Life's Choices Kauai

APPENDIX C: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The County of Kaua'i has sought to create the ATHC since 2003, as described in Chapter 1. The proposals to develop sites in Hanapēpē and Līhu'e have been presented at public meetings. The Special Advisory Committee has received the Feasibility Study and provided ideas that shaped the RFI and the current plans for the ATHC.

The choice of the Mā'alo Road site has been presented to the Hanamā'ulu Community Association in March and May 2016. Participants in those meetings generally welcomed the ATHC facility, and asked questions about security.

A public meeting was held on July 28, 2016. A summary of the questions raised and responses offered at that meeting follows.

PUBLIC MEETING, JULY 28, 2016, LĪHU‘E CIVIC CENTER

ATTENDEES:

Bill Arakaki	Carrise Gardner	Chesne Cabral Kitamura	Michael Oda
Marcy Brown	Doug Haigh	Theresa Koki	Reyne Ragush
Arthur Brum	Madeleine Hiraga-Nuccio	Michael Lim	Wally Rezentes
Judy Cano	Brenda Jose	Sara McNamee	Eddie Sarita
Bernard Carvalho	Uakea Jose	Larry Moises	Esther Solomon
Sandi Combs	Tiffany Kaaihue	Paula Morikami	Lyle Tabata
Alton Couturier	Linda Kaauwai-Iwamoto	Maile Murray	Marc Ventura
Kimberly Cummings	Laurie Kelekoma	Ryan Murray	Robert Westerman
Jessica Else	Clay Kelekoma	Nadine Nakamura	Diane Zachary
Dennis Fujimoto	John Kirkpatrick	Annette Oda	

Welcome

Mayor Carvalho

Meeting Introduction

Diane Zachary (DZ)

EA overview and process

John Kirkpatrick (JK)

Public Comments¹

Commenter	Comment	Replies
Marcy Brown (38:24)	How are adolescents going to be identified, is that coming through the school district? I heard Alan Johnson is going to be involved, and Hina Mauka has a history of working with kids in schools.	JK: Adolescents are identified by schools, mental health providers, police. This is a facility for assessment and treatment purposes that kids can be sent to. How do they get there, any way that works.
Marcy Brown (40:08)	I heard there will be 8 beds available, but there also may be some outpatient counseling as well for maybe lower level behavioral or lower level drug and alcohol that will take place on that same property.	JK: Correct. The residential service will be a little bit separate from assessment and other services

¹ Time markers in parentheses refer to video taken during the meeting. The video record is available on demand.

Commenter	Comment	Replies
Marcy Brown (40:38)	Will there be a family component for a parent or an extended family piece?	<p>JK: Design is up to the blue Ribbon panel and the operators. Agriculture will be part of it.</p> <p>Theresa Koki (TK) (41:22): ATHC will service off-island kids if we have a request from another facility, first come first serve, but Kauai children will be the priority. One unique thing about the assessment center even parents who have their medical insurance and don't know where to go can bring them to the assessment center. Police, school counselors can also bring in children. The children will be assessed and sent to either the residential treatment program or outpatient sites. They also might be assessed for other problems like anger and could be sent to the YWCA or teen court.</p> <p>The family component is going to be mandatory. It will be in the RFP for when provider bids for the contract, they will need to have the family component for healing for the youth.</p>
Bill Arakaki (DOE) (42:52)	Every school has a referral process. If there is a concern expressed by the parent, counselor or teacher or any staff member at school or at home, the school will investigate. Assessments are forwarded to various agencies for recommendations and referrals.	
Diane Zachary (44:06)	Asked the attendees "is there a need for the ATHC?"	Attendees: Yes.
Sandy Combs (44:21)	Do you anticipate housing adjudicated [convicted of a crime] youth. If so, is facility going to be locked, or a portion of it will be locked?	TK (45:12): Will be taking kids with drug addiction problems and mental health disorder. Will not take hard-core criminals, sexual offenders where it would compromise the community. Those kids would be transferred to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility on Oahu or the detention center.
Anonymous 1 (45:46)	Asked if the "is the facility locked" question was answered.	TK: It will not a locked-down facility, but there will be security measures to keep the kids safe and the community safe.

Commenter	Comment	Replies
Anonymous 1 (46:30)	Can you give a brief scenario of daily activities? What will it be like? How will this treatment center help the children? What kind of components will they have in their daily life.	<p>TK (47:18) Facility for the residential treatment: look like a home that matches the Hanamā'ulu plantation-style architecture.</p> <p>They will be like regular kids, wake up in the morning, go to school, do chores, do homework.</p> <p>Farm component. Is a very healing process. We recently visited Waianae Coast Comprehensive Center to see how they operate. All their cultural item-based programs is part of their healing.</p> <p>Families will be involved in taro lo'i when visiting, siblings as well as the parents.</p> <p>Expect to have some orchards, vegetables, and flowers.</p> <p>Earn level to go out (credits) to do some experiential learning.</p> <p>Credits are transferable back to their schools. DOE will be taking care of the teachers for the center.</p> <p>Parents can take the kid out with the family for picnic</p> <p>It will be as much as normal as possible.</p> <p>As a gradual process, they are going to have to face their triggers. This is why healing in the community is so important. So when they leave the facility, make transition back to society seamless. Less institutional, more home like atmosphere.</p> <p>For the kids without a home or parents who do not contribute, partnering with teen court or foster care homes.</p>
Diane Zachary (49:53)	Clarify about going to school, the school will be on site?	<p>For the kids in the residential program, the school will be on site.</p> <p>For the kids coming in for outpatient therapy, will be going home as well as regular school.</p>
Marcy Brown (50:22)	For the kids that are on site or coming in for counseling, what kind of counseling will be available for the parents?	<p>TK: Family therapy will be available for the whole family. There will be no adult outpatient therapy. There is the law to separate treatment of adults from children. Education for parents.</p> <p>The schoolhouse could be used for the parents at night, substance abuse counselors' work on continuing education classes. It will be a teaching place for people who need their hours.</p>
Anonymous 2 (51:18)	Need this facility for kids. It is a great opportunity.	

Commenter	Comment	Replies
Anonymous 1 (52:07)	Like a prison, will a ministry be allowed?	TK: Yes. Upon their check in/assessment, if they stay in the residential area, we will allow for their spiritual faith to be with them. We will not turn away anyone who is involved with their life that's a good person. When the kids get their privilege to go out, they can attend their church with their families.
TK	Acknowledgements, Thanks	

Written response delivered at meeting:

Comment Sheet

Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center

Please share your thoughts! Your comments will be treated as part of the Environmental Assessment process and noted in the Final Environmental Assessment.

We're extremely excited to see the "Green lite" glowing for progress.

Thank you for the Q and A session. We're also pleased to hear/see/

understand that the "center" will not be designed as a sterile, inhumane

atmosphere, but instead more of a safe home, warm, cozy, comforting

environment with the spiritual component as a necessary part of their

healing.

How about the fiscal feasibility assessment for the future of the program,

Is this being done? Does this mean the assessments have been

completed?

Is treatment considered being natural?

[anonymous comment received on July 28, 2016. Hand written version on file.

Verbal responses at meeting dealt with (a) residential program would have "family" atmosphere to the extent appropriate given treatment goals; (b) the program would be "natural" as based on the 'āina and as focusing on activity rather than medical interventions; (c) religious agencies could participate in work with or service to clients; and (d) the initial financial feasibility study was done; subsequent actions of State Legislature and County Council have made project feasibility far more likely, if still needing continuing attention.]

APPENDIX D: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

Biological Resources Survey Report for the Kaua'i Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, Kaua'i, Hawai'i

Prepared for
Belt Collins Hawaii LLC

Prepared by
SWCA Environmental Consultants

October 2015



**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE KAUA'I
ADOLESCENT TREATMENT AND HEALING CENTER,
KAUA'I, HAWAII'I**

Prepared for

Belt Collins Hawaii LLC
2153 North King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawaii'i 96819-4554

Prepared by

SWCA Environmental Consultants
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 2800
Honolulu, Hawaii'i 96813
(808) 548-7922
www.swca.com

SWCA Project No. 34126

October 27, 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Belt Collins Hawai‘i LLC requested that SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) perform a basic flora and fauna survey in support of an environmental assessment for a proposed Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, which is to be located on a 5-acre parcel owned by Grove Farm, located off Ma‘alo Road (Highway 583) at the intersection with Ehiku Street in Hanamā‘ulu, Island of Kaua‘i (Figure 1).

This report summarizes the findings of the flora and fauna survey conducted by SWCA Biologists Danielle Frohlich and James Breeden on July 21, 2015. A pedestrian survey was conducted to record all vascular plant species and their relative abundance, as well as vegetation types. Fauna surveys consisted of 1) three 8-minute variable circular plot count surveys around the survey area perimeter approximately 200 meters (656 feet) apart and 2) a pedestrian survey in the survey area interior in the morning hours (before 11:00 am), when wildlife was most likely to be active.

In general, the plant and wildlife species assemblages are typical of those found in disturbed areas on Kaua‘i. The survey area does not encompass any designated or proposed critical habitat for threatened or endangered species.

The vegetation type and species identified during the survey are not considered unique, and none of the plant species recorded at the site are native to Hawai‘i. No threatened or endangered plants, proposed listed plants, or candidate plants were found. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to have a significant, adverse impact on botanical resources.

Based on current distribution and habitat requirements, two federally and state listed species—the Hawaiian goose or nēnē (*Branta sandvicensis*) and the Hawaiian hoary bat or ‘ōpe‘ape‘a (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*)—have a high potential of using the habitat of the survey area. Three listed seabird species—the endangered Hawaiian petrel or ‘ua‘u (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*), threatened Newell’s shearwater or ‘a‘o (*Puffinus auricularis newelli*), and recently proposed endangered band-rumped storm petrel or ‘ake‘ake (*Oceanodroma castro*)—may also fly over the survey area at night while travelling to and from their upland nesting sites to the ocean. Recommendations to avoid and minimize impacts to these species are provided. All other listed species with potential to occur on the Island of Kaua‘i are not likely to occur in the survey area because it is either outside the range of the species or appropriate habitat does not occur.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Belt Collins Hawai'i LLC requested that SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) perform a basic flora and fauna survey in support of an environmental assessment for a proposed Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, which is to be located on a 5-acre parcel owned by Grove Farm, located off Ma'alo Road (Highway 583) at the intersection with Ehiku Street in Hanamā'ulu, Island of Kaua'i (Figure 1).

This report summarizes the findings of the flora and fauna survey conducted by SWCA Biologists Danielle Frohlich and James Breeden on July 21, 2015.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

The survey area is located in Hanamā'ulu southeast of the intersection of Ma'alo Road (Highway 583) and Ehiku Street (Figure 1). It occurs within a portion of Tax Map Key: (4) 3-8-002:001. The elevation of the survey area is approximately 260 feet (79 meters) above sea level and the topography is generally flat. The area contains a Puhi soil series that consists of silty clay loam. Hanamā'ulu tributary occurs to the east of the survey area. The survey area is completely surrounded by agricultural land.

Mean annual rainfall for this area is approximately 55 inches (1,400 millimeters [mm]). Rainfall is typically highest in November and lowest in June (Giambelluca et al. 2013). The closest rainfall gage to the site experienced slightly below average rainfall for July 2015 (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Weather Service, Weather Forecast Office Honolulu 2014) when the survey took place.

3. METHODS

SWCA reviewed available scientific and technical literature regarding natural resources in and near the survey area. This literature review encompassed a thorough search of refereed scientific journals, technical journals and reports, environmental assessments and environmental impact statements, relevant government documents, and unpublished data that provide insight into the natural history and ecology of the area. SWCA also reviewed available geospatial data, aerial photographs, and topographic maps of the survey area.

A field reconnaissance of the survey area was conducted by two SWCA biologist on July 21, 2015. Representative portions of the area were walked.

3.1. Flora

A pedestrian survey was conducted at the survey area to record all vascular plant species and their relative abundance, as well as vegetation types. Areas more likely to support native plants (e.g., rocky outcrops and shady areas) were more intensively examined.

Plants recorded during the survey are indicative of the season ("rainy" vs. "dry") and the environmental conditions at the time of the survey. It is likely that additional surveys conducted at a different time of the year would result in minor variations in the species and abundances of plants observed.

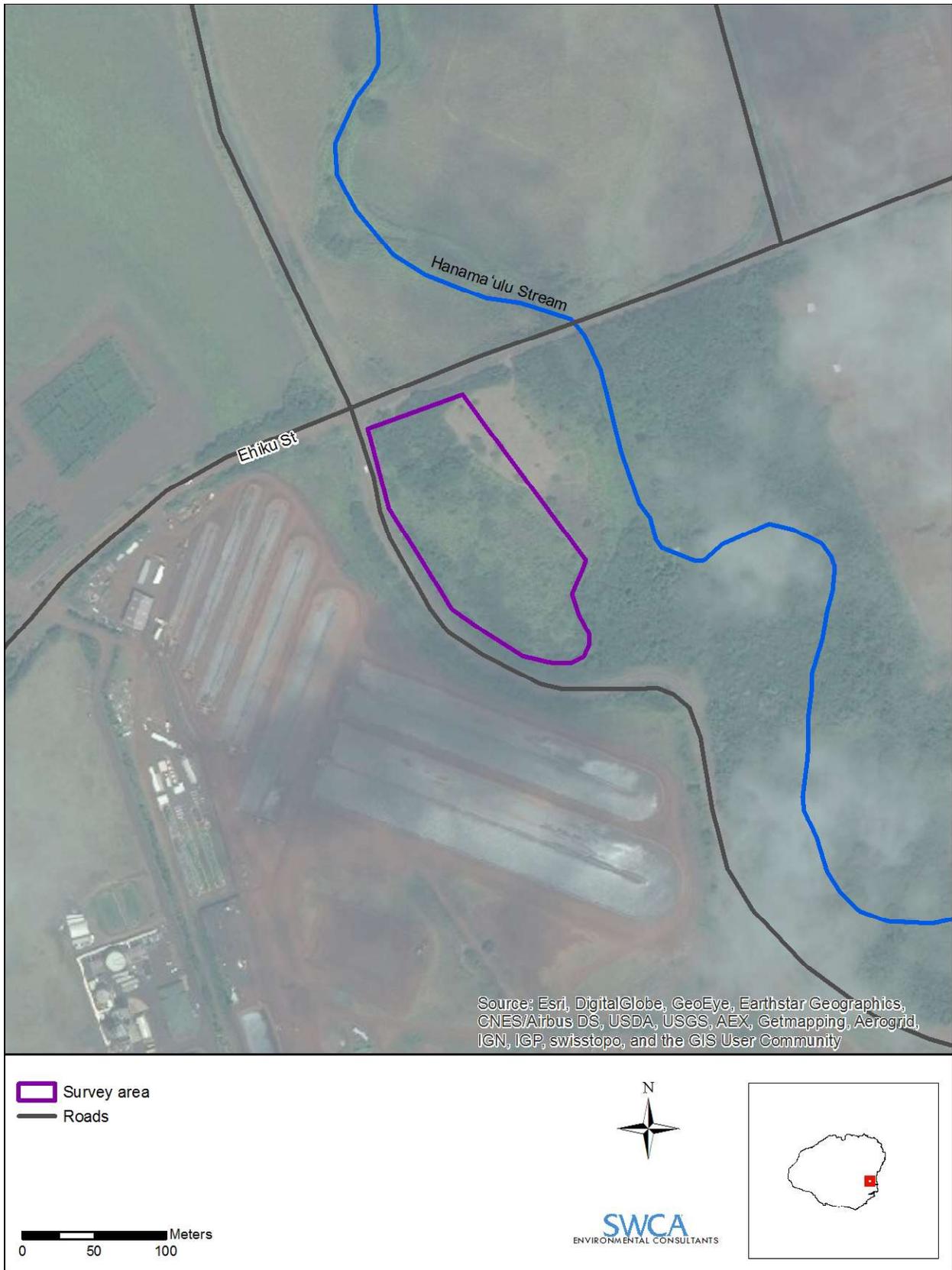


Figure 1. Location of survey area.

3.2. Fauna

Fauna surveys consisted of 1) three 8-minute variable circular plot count surveys around the survey area perimeter approximately 200 meters (656 feet) apart and 2) a pedestrian survey in the survey area interior in the morning hours (before 11:00 am), when wildlife was most likely to be active. All observed birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and invertebrate species were noted during the survey. Fauna were detected by sight (using the naked eye or using 10 × 42–millimeter binoculars), by ear, or by sign (e.g., scat and tracks).

Formal field surveys for the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat or 'ōpe'ape'a (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) were not conducted; however, areas of suitable habitat for foraging and roosting were noted when present.

4. RESULTS

In general, the plant and wildlife species assemblages are typical of those found in disturbed areas on Kaua'i. Although not observed during the survey by SWCA, two federally and state listed species may occur in the survey area: the Hawaiian goose or nēnē (*Branta sandvicensis*) and the Hawaiian hoary bat or 'ōpe'ape'a. Three listed seabird species—the endangered Hawaiian petrel or 'ua'u (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*), threatened Newell's shearwater or 'a'o (*Puffinus auricularis newelli*), and recently proposed endangered band-rumped storm petrel or 'ake'ake (*Oceanodroma castro*)—may also fly over the survey area at night while travelling to and from their upland nesting sites to the ocean. The survey area does not encompass any designated or proposed critical habitat for threatened or endangered species.

4.1. Flora

No state or federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate plant species, or rare native Hawaiian plant species were observed in the survey area. In all, 33 plant species were recorded in the survey area during the survey, none of which are native to the Hawaiian Islands. Appendix A provides a list of all plant species observed by SWCA biologists in the survey area during the survey.

The vegetation in the survey area consists of a Mixed Non-native Forest characterized by various non-native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous understory. Two species in particular, parasol tree (*Macaranga tanarius*) and koa haole (*Leucaena leucocephala*), are abundant in the overstory throughout the survey area. The understory consists primarily of Guinea grass (*Urochloa maxima*), with other herbaceous species scattered throughout. The vine maunaloa (*Canavalia cathartica*) is also dominant, climbing over trees and shrubs. Other common species in the survey area include: Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), albizia (*Falcataria moluccana*), Java plum (*Syzygium cumini*), and lākana (*Lantana camara*).

4.2. Fauna

4.2.1. Birds

The bird species observed in the survey area are species typically found in disturbed lowland areas. In all, 12 bird species were documented, including the cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), which is federally protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (Table 1). All of the species are introduced to the Hawaiian Islands.

Table 1. Birds Observed by SWCA in and near the Survey Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status*	Protected by the MBTA
Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	NN	X
Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	NN	
Domestic chicken	<i>Gallus</i>	NN	
House finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	NN	
Hwamei	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	NN	
Japanese bush warbler	<i>Cettia diphone</i>	NN	
Japanese white-eye	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	NN	
Red-crested cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	NN	
Ring-necked pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	NN	
Rock pigeon	<i>Columbia livia</i>	NN	
Spotted dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	NN	
Zebra dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	NN	
Total species		12	1

* NN = non-native permanent resident. MBTA = Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Although not observed during this fauna survey, nēnē have been seen in the immediate vicinity by SWCA biologists during previous surveys. Suitable nesting habitat for nēnē is also present in the survey area.

Seabirds, particularly the endangered Hawaiian petrel, threatened Newell's shearwater, and proposed endangered band-rumped storm petrel, may fly over the survey area at night while travelling to and from their upland nesting sites to the ocean. These species nest inland in the mountainous interior of Kaua'i (Ainley et al. 1997; Mitchell et al. 2005). No suitable nesting sites for these species are present in the survey area.

4.2.2. Hawaiian Hoary Bat

The endangered Hawaiian hoary bat is the only native terrestrial mammal species that is still extant within the Hawaiian Islands (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 1998). Surveys for Hawaiian hoary bats were not conducted, but any areas of suitable habitat for roosting and foraging were noted during the survey. Hawaiian hoary bats forage in open, wooded, and linear habitats with a wide range of vegetation types. These animals are insectivores and are regularly observed foraging over streams, reservoirs, and wetlands up to 300 feet (100 m) offshore (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2009). Just outside of the survey area, the stream/river corridor to the east and Ehiku Street to the north, could be suitable bat foraging habitat.

Hawaiian hoary bats typically roost in dense canopy foliage or in the subcanopy when canopy is sparse, with open access for launching into flight (personal communication, Frank Bonaccorso, U.S. Geological Survey). Several of the tree species within the survey area—albizia, swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*), and silk oak (*Grevillea robusta*)—could be used by Hawaiian hoary bats for foraging and roosting.

4.2.3. Other Mammals

No mammals were observed during the survey; although, pig tracks (*Sus scrofa*) were abundant through the area. Other mammals that can be expected in the survey area include cat (*Felis catus*), mouse (*Mus musculus*), and rat (*Rattus* spp.).

4.2.4. Reptiles and Amphibians

No reptiles were seen or heard during the survey. Two species of amphibians were detected, but were both outside of the survey area: the American bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) was heard calling from the nearby tributary, and the cane toad (*Rhinella marina*) was observed. None of the terrestrial reptiles or amphibians in Hawai'i are native to the islands.

4.2.5. Invertebrates

All insects seen in the survey area during the survey are non-native to the Hawaiian Islands and include the Sonoran carpenter bee (*Xylocopa sonorina*), mosquitos (*Aedes* sp.), and an unidentified blue butterfly.

5. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Flora

The vegetation type and species identified during the survey are not considered unique, and none of the plant species recorded at the site are native to Hawai'i. No threatened or endangered plants, proposed listed plants, or candidate plants were found. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to have a significant, adverse impact on botanical resources.

Weedy non-native plant species are common throughout the survey area. Most of these weedy species are widespread on Hawai'i, and their control is not expected to result in a significant decrease in their number or distribution. However, construction activities are known to spread invasive species to new areas through the movement of vehicles and materials. For this reason, SWCA recommends the following invasive species minimization measures in order to avoid the unintentional introduction or transport of new terrestrial invasive species to Kaua'i:

- All construction equipment and vehicles arriving from outside Kaua'i should be washed and inspected before entering the project area.
- Construction materials arriving from outside of Kaua'i should also be washed and/or visually inspected (as appropriate) for excessive debris, plant materials, and invasive or harmful non-native species (plants, amphibians, reptiles and insects).
- When possible, raw materials (e.g., gravel, rock, soil) should be purchased from a local supplier on Kaua'i to avoid introducing non-native species not present on the island. Inspection and cleaning activities should be conducted at a designated location.
- The inspector needs to be a qualified botanist and/or entomologist that is able to identify invasive species that are of concern relevant to the point of origin of the equipment, vehicle, or material.

If portions of the project area are landscaped as a result of the project, SWCA recommends that native Hawaiian plants be employed for landscaping around the project area to the maximum extent possible. Potential native species that may be appropriate for landscaping at the project area include koa (*Acacia koa*), maiapilo (*Capparis sandwichiana*), O'ahu sedge (*Carex wahuensis*), naio (*Myoporum*

sandwicense), munroidendron (*Polyscias racemosa*), alaha'e (*Psydrax odorata*), and 'ohai (*Sesbania tomentosa*). If native plants do not meet landscaping objectives, plants with a low risk of becoming invasive may be substituted. Additional information on selecting appropriate plants for landscaping can be obtained from the following online sources:

- Plant Pono: <http://www.plantpono.org/>
- Native Plants Hawai'i: <http://nativeplants.hawaii.edu/>

5.2. Fauna

5.2.1. Federally and State Listed Species

Based on current distribution and habitat requirements, two federally and state listed species—the Hawaiian goose and Hawaiian hoary bat—have a high potential of using the habitat of the survey area. Three seabirds—band-rumped storm petrel, Hawaiian petrel, and Newell's shearwater—have a low potential to occur in the survey area because they may fly over the survey area while en route to inland nesting sites. These species are summarized in Table 2 and discussed further below. Recommendations to avoid and minimize impacts are also provided. All other listed species with potential to occur on the Island of Kaua'i are not likely to occur in the survey area because it is either outside the range of the species or appropriate habitat does not occur.

Table 2. Federally and State Endangered, Threatened, and Proposed Species that Could Occur in the Survey Area

Species	Status	Potential for Occurrence in the Survey Area
Hawaiian goose, nēnē (<i>Branta sandwicensis</i>)	Federally and state endangered	Likely to occur in the survey area. Suitable foraging and nesting habitat is present.
Hawaiian stilt (<i>Himantopus mexicanus knudseni</i>)	Federally and state endangered	Unlikely to occur in the survey area. The survey area habitat consists of an overstory of non-native tree and shrub species; open mudflat habitat does not occur. Avoid creating standing water during construction.
Band-rumped storm petrel (<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>)	Proposed endangered	Unlikely to occur in the survey area. Band-rumped storm petrels may fly over the area while transiting between nest sites and the ocean, but they are not likely to land or use habitat because nesting habitat does not exist in the survey area.
Hawaiian petrel (<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>)	Federally and state endangered	Unlikely to occur in the project area. Hawaiian petrels may fly over the project area while transiting between nest sites and the ocean, but they are not likely to land or use habitat because nesting habitat does not exist in the project area.
Newell's shearwater (<i>Puffinus auricularis newelli</i>)	Federally and state threatened	Unlikely to occur in the project area. Newell's shearwater may fly over the project area while transiting between nest sites and the ocean, but they are not likely to land or use habitat because nesting habitat does not exist in the project area.
Hawaiian hoary bat (<i>Lasiurus cinereus semotus</i>)	Federally and state endangered	May occur in the project area. Hawaiian hoary bats have been documented roosting in tree species that occur in the survey area.

Nēnē

Although not observed during the fauna survey, nēnē have been seen in the immediate vicinity by SWCA biologists during previous surveys. Suitable nesting habitat for nēnē is present in the project area. Nēnē are adapted to a terrestrial and largely non-migratory lifestyle in the Hawaiian Islands, with negligible dependence on freshwater habitat. Nēnē use various habitat types ranging from beach strand, shrubland, and grassland to lava rock (Banko 1988; Banko et al. 1999). Hydroseeding can attract nēnē to feed. The total population of nēnē on Kaua'i was estimated at 525 birds in 2002 and 620 birds in 2003 (Telfer 2003; USFWS 2004).

The following best management practices (BMPs) are recommended during construction to avoid impacts to nēnē:

- All regular on-site staff should be trained to identify nēnē, and should know the appropriate steps to take if nēnē are present on-site.
- If a nēnē is found in the area during ongoing activities, all activities within 100 feet (30 m) of the bird should cease, and the bird should also not be approached. If a nest is discovered, the USFWS should be contacted. If a nest is not discovered, work may continue after the bird leaves the area of its own accord.

Hawaiian Hoary Bat

Hawaiian hoary bats have been documented roosting in tree species that occur at the site, and they may roost in other foliose trees at the site. However, direct impacts to bats would only occur if a juvenile bat that is too small to fly, but too large to be carried by a parent, were present in a tree that was cut down. Although the chances of adversely affecting Hawaiian hoary bats as a result of the proposed project are likely small, the following BMPs are recommended as impact avoidance measures:

- Any fences that are erected as part of the project should have barbless top-strand wire to prevent entanglements of the Hawaiian hoary bat on barbed wire. During the survey, no barbed wire fences were observed; however, if barbed wire fences are present, the top strand of barbed wire should be removed or replaced with barbless wire.
- No trees taller than 4.6 m (15 feet) should be trimmed or removed as a result of this project between June 1 and September 15, when juvenile bats that are not yet capable of flying may be roosting in the trees.

Implementation of these guidelines, which have been promulgated by USFWS (1998), is expected to avoid all direct impacts to Hawaiian hoary bats.

Seabirds

Major threats to the seabirds include the attraction of adults and newly fledged juveniles to bright lights while transiting between their nest sites and the ocean. Juvenile birds are particularly vulnerable to light attraction and are sometimes grounded when they become disoriented by lights (Mitchell et al. 2005). Many of these grounded birds are vulnerable to mammalian predators or to being struck by vehicles. The following recommendations are provided to avoid and minimize light attraction of these seabirds to the project area:

- Construction activity should be restricted to daylight hours during the seabird peak fallout period (September 15–December 15) to avoid the use of nighttime lighting that could attract seabirds.

- All outdoor lights should be shielded to prevent upward radiation. This has been shown to reduce the potential for seabird attraction (Reed et al. 1985; Telfer et al. 1987). A selection of acceptable seabird-friendly lights can be found online at the Kauai Seabird Habitat Conservation website (2013).
- Outside lights that are not needed for security and safety should be turned off from dusk through dawn during the fledgling fallout period (September 15–December 15).

5.2.2. Migratory Bird Treaty Act

SWCA observed one non-native bird species federally protected under the MBTA during this survey (see Table 1). Construction in the project area may temporarily displace this bird species, but long-term impacts are not expected. This bird species (likely limited to a few individuals) is expected to find abundant foraging habitat at nearby areas. The temporary displacement of individuals of this species in the project area is not expected to affect the individuals' survival or the overall species' populations.

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Appendix A

**Checklist of Plants Observed at the Kaua'i Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center
in Hanamā'ulu, Kaua'i on July 21, 2015**

Table A1 provides an inventory checklist of plant species observed by SWCA on July 21, 2015 at the proposed Kaua'i Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, in Hanamā'ulu, Kaua'i. The plant names are arranged alphabetically by family and then by species into two groups: monocots and dicots. Taxonomy and nomenclature are in accordance with Wagner et al. (1999), Wagner and Herbst (2003), and Staples and Herbst (2005). Recent name changes are those recorded in Wagner et al. (2012).

Table A1. Checklist of Plants Observed at July 21, 2015 at the proposed Kaua'i Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center in Hanamā'ulu, Kauai

Scientific Name and Author	Common/Hawaiian Name(s)	Status*	Relative Site Abundance†
MONOCOTS			
ARECACEAE			
<i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F.Cook	royal palm	X	R
POACEAE			
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>pumilus</i> (Vasey) L.H.Dewey	bluestem, beardgrass	X	U
<i>Urochloa maxima</i> (Jacq.) R.D.Webster	Guinea grass	X	A
DICOTS			
ACANTHACEAE			
<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i> Roxb.	white thunbergia, sweet clock-vine	X	U
ANACARDIACEAE			
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Raddi	Christmas berry, wilelaiki, nani o Hilo (Molokai'i)	X	C
ARALIACEAE			
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> (Endl.) Harms	octopus tree, umbrella tree	X	R
ASTERACEAE			
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> var. <i>pusilla</i> (Nutt.) Cronquist	horseweed, lani wela, ilioha, 'awi'awi, pua mana	X	U
<i>Emilia fosbergii</i> Nicolson	pua'ele (Ni'ihau)	X	U
<i>Sphagnetocola trilobata</i> (L.) Pruski	wedelia	X	U
EUPHORBIACEAE			
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	hairy spurge, garden spurge, koko kahiki	X	U
<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i> L.	spurge	X	U
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> (L.) Müll.Arg.	parasol tree	X	A

Table A1. Checklist of Plants Observed at July 21, 2015 at the proposed Kaua'i Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center in Hanama'ulu, Kauai

Scientific Name and Author	Common/Hawaiian Name(s)	Status*	Relative Site Abundance†
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	castor bean, pā'aila, ka'apehā, kamākou, kōlī, lā'au 'aila	X	U
FABACEAE			
<i>Canavalia cathartica</i> Thouars	maunaloa	X	A
<i>Desmanthus permambucanus</i> (L.) Thell.	slender mimosa, virgate mimosa	X	U
<i>Desmodium intortum</i> (Mill.) Urb.	tick trefoil, tick clover	X	U
<i>Falcataria moluccana</i> (Miq.) Bameby & J.W.Grimes	albizia	X	C
<i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i> Mill.	indigo, 'inikō, 'inikoa, kōlū	X	U
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit	koa haole, ēkoa, lili'koa	X	A
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i> (DC.) Urb.		X	U
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> var. <i>unijuga</i> (Duchass. & Walp.) Griseb.	sensitive plant, sleeping grass, pua hila'hila	X	U
<i>Neonotonia wightii</i> (Wight & Arn.) Lackey		X	U
MYRTACEAE			
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> Sm.	swamp mahogany	X	U
<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	common guava, kuawa, kuawa ke'oke'o, kuawa lemi, kuawa momona, puawa	X	R
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i> (Aiton) Hassk.	downy myrtle, rose myrtle	X	R
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Java plum, jambolan plum	X	C
PASSIFLORACEAE			
<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i> L.	yellow granadilla, yellow water lemon, bell apple	X	U
POLYGALACEAE			
<i>Polygala paniculata</i> L.	milkwort	X	R
PROTEACEAE			
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A.Cunn. ex R.Br.	silk oak, silver oak, he oak, 'oka kilika, ha'ikū ke'oke'o	X	R
RUBIACEAE			
<i>Spermacoce assurgens</i> Ruiz & Pav.	buttonweed	X	U

Table A1. Checklist of Plants Observed at July 21, 2015 at the proposed Kaua'i Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center in Hanama'ulu, Kauai

Scientific Name and Author	Common/Hawaiian Name(s)	Status*	Relative Site Abundance†
SAPOTACEAE			
<i>Chrysothylum oliviforme</i> L.		X	U
VERBENACEAE			
<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	lākana, lā'au kalakala, lanakana (Ni'ihau), mikinolia hihiu, mikinolia hohono, mikinolia kukū	X	C
<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i> (Rich.) Vahl	ōwī, oī	X	U

* Status:

E = endemic (native only to the Hawaiian Islands).

I = indigenous (native to the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere).

P = Polynesian (introduced by Polynesians).

X = introduced/ alien (plants brought to the Hawaiian Islands by humans, intentionally or accidentally, after Western contact [Cook's arrival in the islands in 1778]).

† Relative Site Abundance:

A = Abundant (forming a major part of the vegetation within the survey area).

C = Common (widely scattered throughout the area or locally abundant within a portion of it).

U = Uncommon (scattered sparsely throughout the area or occurring in a few small patches).

R = Rare (only a few isolated individuals within the survey area).

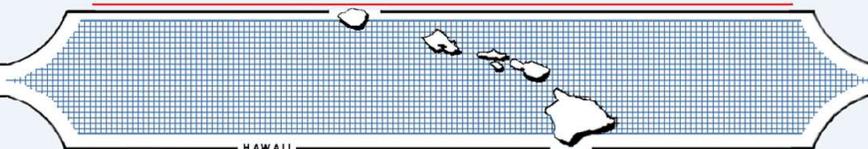
APPENDIX E: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION CORRESPONDENCE

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FOR COUNTY OF KAUA'I ADOLESCENT DRUG TREATMENT
FACILITY, HANAMĀ'ULU AHUPUA'A, PUNA DISTRICT, ISLAND OF
KAUA'I, HAWAII
[TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.]**

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January 2016
Final

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ABSTRACT

At the request of Belt Collins Hawaii LLC., Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) conducted an Archaeological Inventory Survey for the proposed Kaua`i County Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility in Hanamā`ulu Ahupua`a, Puna District, Island of Kaua`i, Hawai`i [TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.]. Full pedestrian survey and the excavation of eight representative trenches (ST-1 through ST-8) were completed on the 5 acre parcel. The project area consists of a single, undeveloped lot of former sugar cane field land.

No archaeological sites were identified during fieldwork. As such, this report is being written as an Archaeological Assessment, an abbreviated Inventory Survey report. Subsurface testing predominantly revealed previously disturbed soil layers from many years of cane cultivation, as well as imported coral and sand mixed fill throughout. The coral and sand were most likely used for soil preparation and mixed by mechanical tillers during past cane production years. No further archaeological work is recommended for this parcel.

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Belt Collins Hawaii LLC, Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) conducted Archaeological Inventory Survey for the proposed County of Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility in Hanamā‘ulu Ahupua‘a, Puna District, Island of Kaua‘i, Hawai‘i [TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.] (Figures 1 through 3). Full pedestrian survey and representative trenching were completed on the parcel, which consists of a single, undeveloped lot of former sugar cane land. The land is currently owned by Grove Farm Co., Inc. The project will not be utilizing federal funding.

The current study was conducted due to the potential for the presence of historic properties on the parcel. There was also the possibility that cultural deposits associated with pre-Contact and/or historic times were present, particularly the latter, given the long historic use of the land for sugar cane cultivation. As no historic properties were identified on the surface or in subsurface contexts, this report is being written per SHPD rules (13-284-5 and 13-276) as an Archaeological Assessment, with a more limited background section and focus on the methods and results.

Archaeological Inventory Survey-level fieldwork was conducted on August 20 and 21, 2015 by SCS archaeologist Philip Smith B.A. and James Powell, B.A., under the direct supervision of Michael F. Dega, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to identify and document all historic properties within the project area and to gather sufficient information to evaluate the significance of each historic property in accordance criteria established for the Hawai‘i State Register of Historic Places (HAR§13-275-6).

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SETTING

The project area encompassed approximately 5 acres and is located next to Ma‘alo Road at the intersection of Ehiku Street and a cane haul road leading to Hanamā‘ulu. The current location reflects the entire project area for the Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility. The parcel is situated at an elevation of 260 feet above mean sea level (amsl.) and is c. five kilometers from the coastline, on lands that very gently slope from north to south. Hanamā‘ulu Stream occurs several kilometers to the west of the project area.

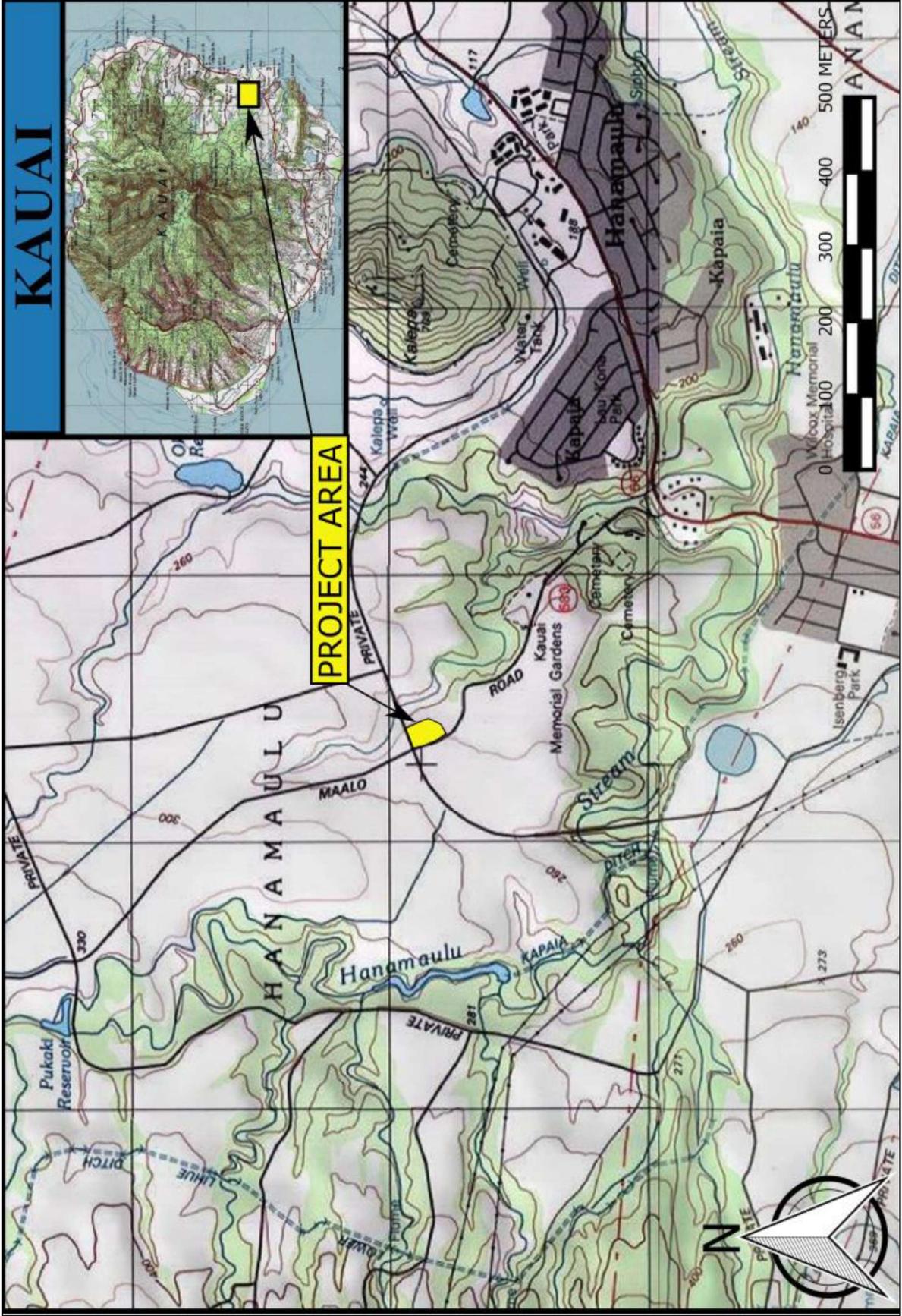


Figure 1: USGS Quadrangle showing project area.

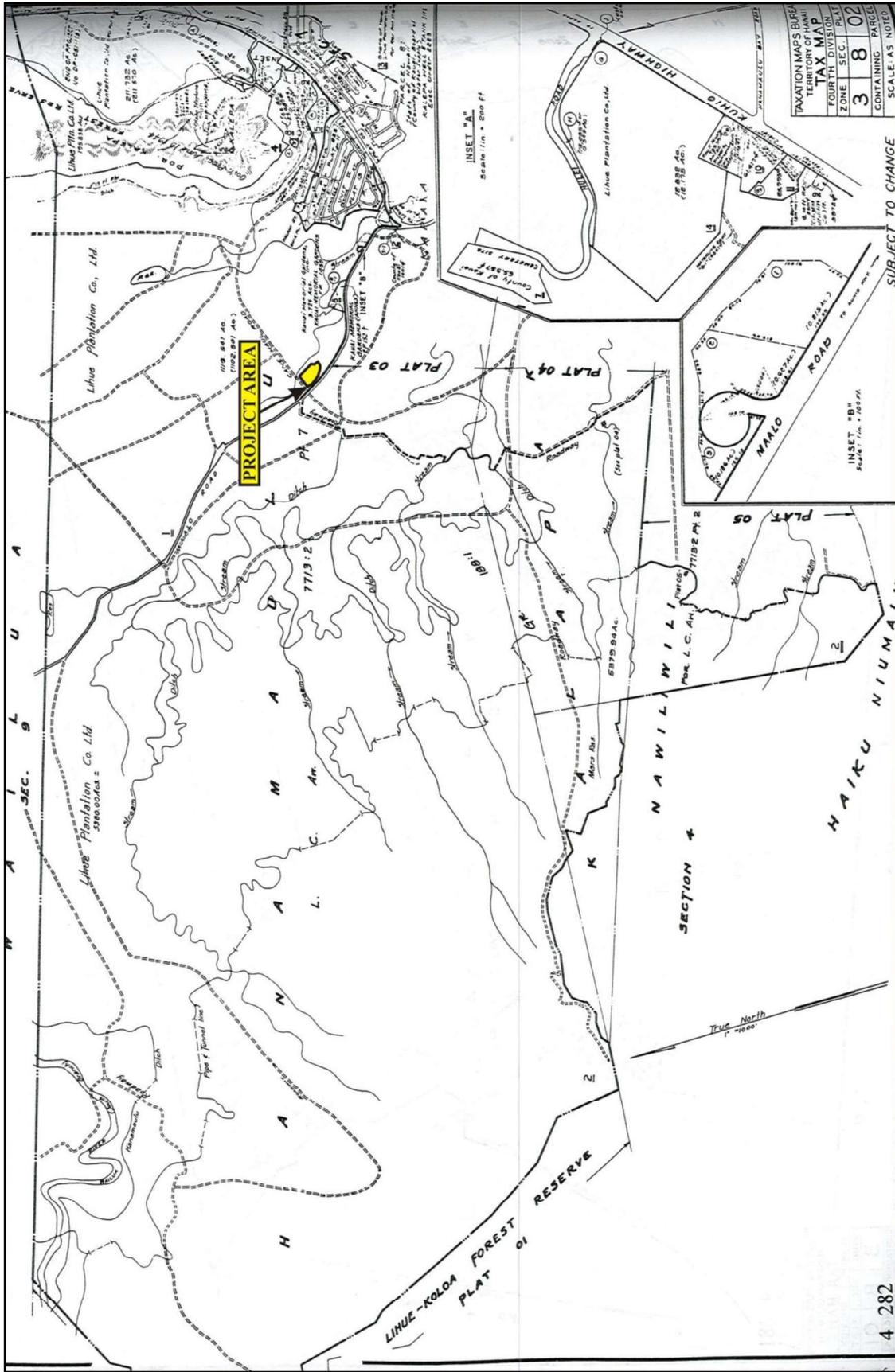


Figure 2: Tax Map Key [TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.] showing project area.

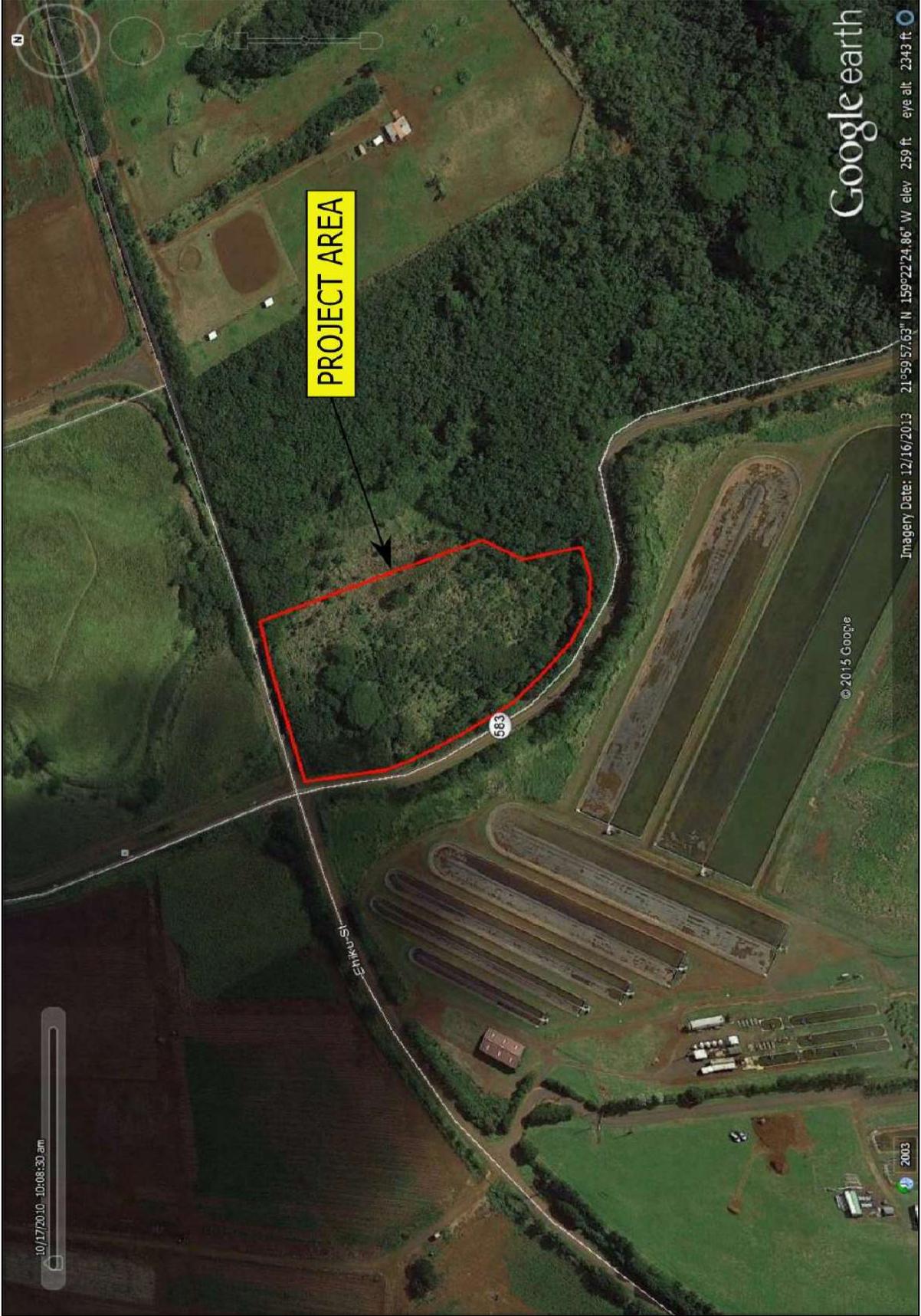


Figure 3: Aerial Photograph (source: Google Earth) showing project area.

RAINFALL, SOILS, AND VEGETATION

The current project area is located on the east flank of Kaua`i, which is exposed to the prevailing Northeast trade winds. This general location receives approximately 50 inches of precipitation annually (Juvik and Juvik 1998). The farther inland and to the west of the project, a more mountainous landscape produces much greater quantities of rainfall, at c. 100 inches annually (*Ibid.*).

Soils in the project area primarily consist of Lihue silty clay (LhB and LhC) as well as a Lihue gravelly silty clay (LIB) (Foote *et al.* 1972). Sugarcane has been the preferred crop for this location, and because of this, the soil has been heavily worked mechanically through time. This re-occurring soil preparation, year upon year for sugarcane production, has resulted in mixed strata as well as the inclusion of non-native soils, such as sand and coral, being imported for soil health.

Tall invasive grasses as well as *koa haole* (*Leucaena leucocephala*) covered the project area that was once used for sugarcane cultivation. At present, prior to pedestrian survey, the project area had been completely cleared of all invasive grasses and all trees, which made ground surface visibility very high (Figures 4 and 5).

TRADITIONAL BACKGROUND

Per this Archaeological Assessment, an abbreviated background section is presented herein. It is not exhaustive and only presents basic, seminal data on the project area and environs, and goes much further than required for an Archaeological Assessment (see 13-284-5(b)(5)(A) and 13-276-5 various).

The island of Kaua`i was divided into five separate districts (*moku*) in ancient times, Halele`a, Ko`olau, Puna, Kona and Nā Pali. Just beyond where Hulē`ia Stream crosses under Half-way Bridge, at Kahoea, marks the boundary between Puna and Kona. Much of the Puna District is a flat plain nestled between the Hā`upu mountain range to the south and the Makaleha mountain range on the north. Puna is fed by four main water sources, the Hulē`ia River, the Hanamā`ulu River, Keālia River and the Wailua River. Some stories say that the district of Puna was settled by the chief Punanuikaianaina, who came to Hawai'i from the Marquesas around A.D. 1000–1100 (Fornander 1969:45-46).



Figure 4: Project area view to South



Figure 5: Project area view to North.

PRE-CONTACT

Traditionally within the Hanamā‘ulu Ahupua`a near the project area, the land was primarily used as *lo`i* lands (taro fields; Corbin *et al.* 2002). Here, dryland taro cultivation was probably practiced while coconut, sweet potato, and breadfruit were also likely grown. Due to the concentration of *lo`i* lands, the largest population of inhabitants stretched along the coast to a few miles inland. The Mahele records of the Hanamā‘ulu area tell of native tenants living in the valleys and by the shoreline. House sites, taro pond fields, irrigation systems, dryland agricultural parcels, fishponds, pastures, and other features were constructed across the prehistoric-traditional landscape. Many of these lands were cleared during Plantation days, thus masking or erasing much evidence for these sites.

The *mo`olelo* of Kawelo includes many references to Hanamā‘ulu. Kawelo-lei-makua was born at Hanamā‘ulu. After having become the paramount chief of Kaua`i, he returned to Hanamā‘ulu, where he lived with his parents and his wife, Kanewahineikiaoha (Fornander 1918, Rice 1974). The hero of this legend lived in the last half of the seventeenth and early decades of the eighteenth century (Hommon 1976:135).

POST-CONTACT

During the Great Mahele of 1848, the traditional land system was replaced by a western style system. The lands were divided between the king, high ranking chiefs, and *konohiki* (lesser chiefs who were in charge of the king’s lands). All the lands were considered as either Crown Lands, Government Lands, or Konohiki Lands and petitioned as Land Commissions Awards (LCA). Many LCAs are present in the Hanamā‘ulu area and throughout Puna District. Several LCAs are noted along Hanamā‘ulu Stream, just to the west of the current project area, and contained *lo`i* (irrigated taro), as well as coconut, sweet potatoes and breadfruit planting areas (Corbin *et al.* 2002:20). The current lands were owned by the Lihue Plantation Company, Ltd and no LCA’s present in the project area (Note: A Cultural Impact Assessment for the project area is currently being undertaken and will shed more light on LCA’s in the area).

At the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century, the project area was part of a much larger land swath being cultivated for sugar cane by the Lihue Sugar Plantation. The project area remained in sugar cane until the 1980s and has laid fallow since.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

There have been at least 15 archaeological projects conducted in this general area from Thrum in 1907 to more contemporary studies (Dega and Powell 2006). Thrum (1907) compiled an inventory of *heiau* throughout the islands and in the Hanamaulu area, he “recorded” two *heiau*: Ahukini and Kalauokamanu. These *heiau* were not marked on maps but were simply described. Both *heiau* were destroyed as of 1855. During Bennett’s (1931) island-wide survey in 1928-1929, the two *heiau*, now known as Site 101 and Site 102 were also noted. Ahukini Heiau was built near Ahukini Point on a bluff overlooking the sea while the location of Kalauokamanu was never identified. Bennett (1931) did also note that both *heiau* were previously destroyed. Bennett makes first mention of Site 103, a burial ground in this area: “in the sand dunes that run along the shore half way between Hanamā‘ulu and Wailua River are many burials.”

As summarized below by Dega and Powell (2006), at least eleven known archaeological sites are present in the Hanamā‘ulu area toward the Wailua Golf Course. As one moves from south to north, or Ahukini Point toward Wailua, several sites are present of both a historic and prehistoric nature (see Dega and Powell 2006). First, Ahukini landing itself, a probable late 19th construction, is present inside the breakwall of the bay. Plantation housing for sugar cane workers has been noted just to the south of the point. Foundations still exist in remnant state. Moving inland to the west, several more sites are present (Figures 6 and 7).

Site 1845 is the historic Hanamā‘ulu Railroad Bridge. This bridge is being preserved and represents the plantation era.

Site 2066 consists of multiple features: an upright, historic road, and historic house foundation.

Site 2067 consists of a historic cemetery perhaps dating to the 1880s. The cemetery is present on the *mauka* side of the highway on the edge of former sugar cane lands.

Site 1843: prior to construction of Ahukini Landing, an old wharf was present on the northern flank of the bay. This is Site 1843 and consists of a concrete wall, foundation, and sugar cane road. This represents the location of the old wharf.

Known Archaeological Sites and Points of Interest

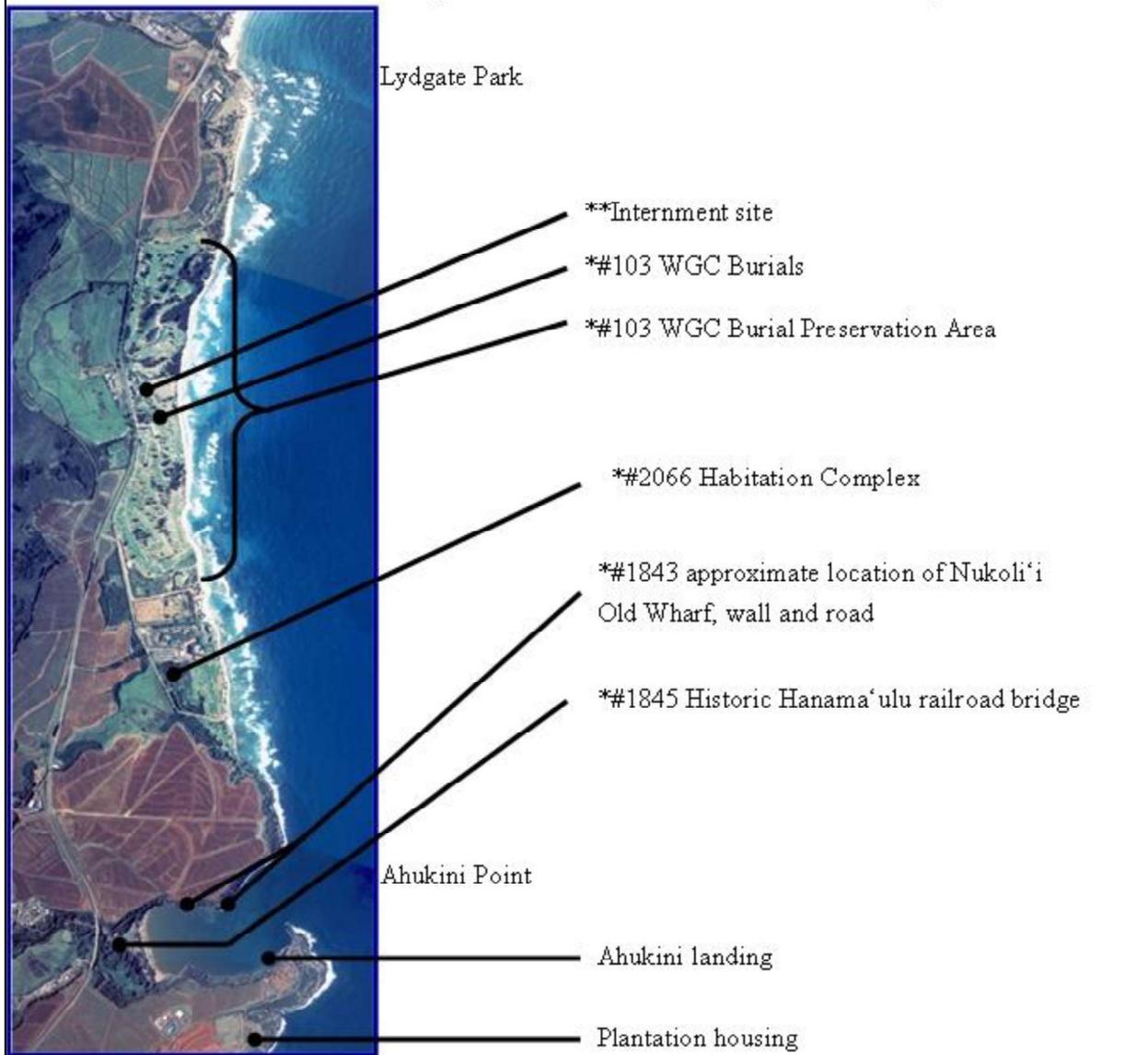


Figure 6: Archaeological Sites from Ahukini to Lydgate Park (Dega and Powell 2006)

Known Archeological Sites and Points of Interest

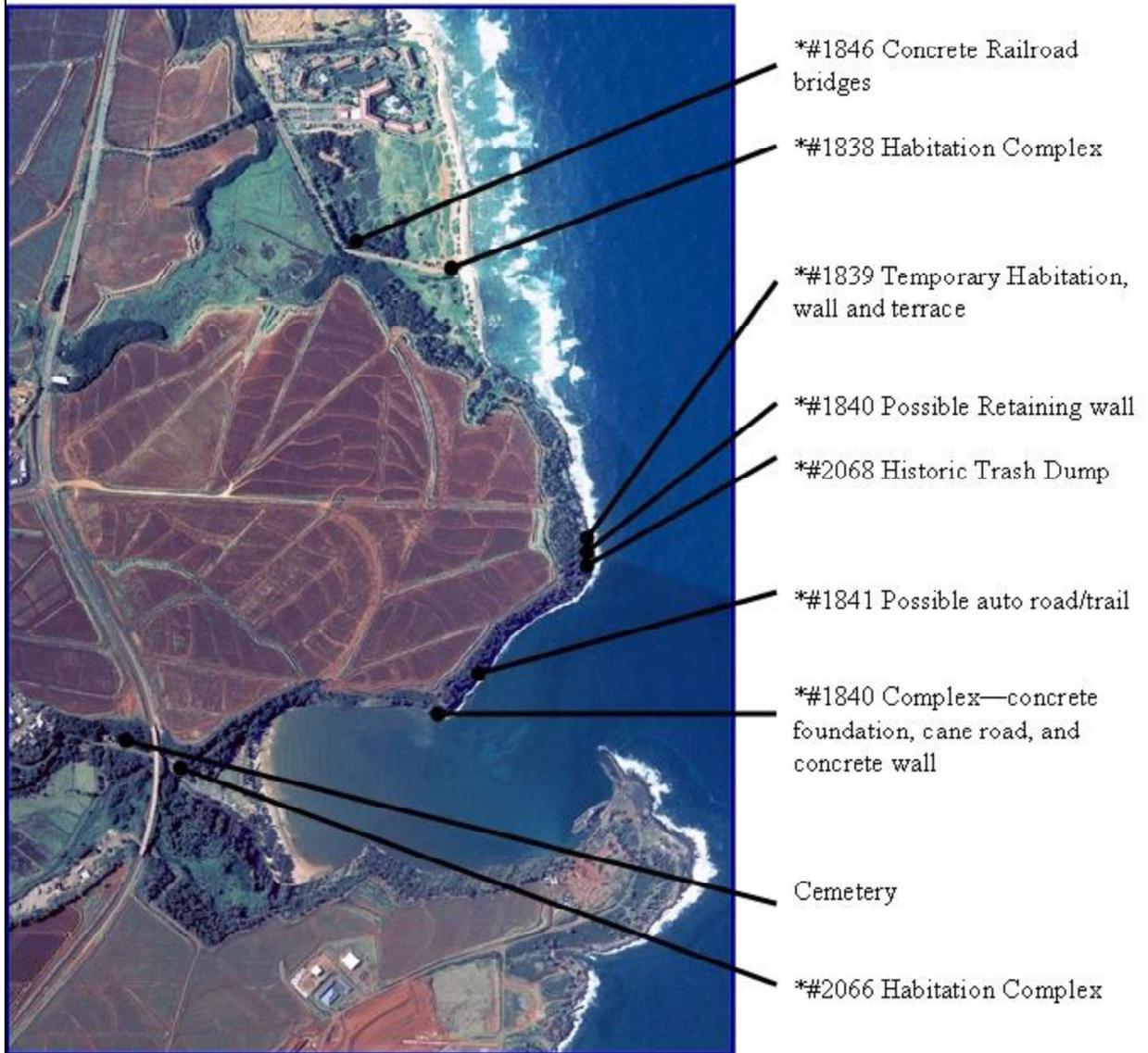


Figure 7: Archaeological Sites in the Hanamaula Area (Dega and Powell 2006)

Site 1841 occurs just to the north and also represents the historic period: a road and trail running along the coast. It is possible this trail has some time depth from prehistoric times but it has not yet been dated.

As one rounds the point to the north, three archaeological sites are present above the rocky coastline. Site 2068 consists of a looted, historic-period trash dump dating between 1880 and 1910. Datable artifacts include glass and ceramic fragments that were recovered from the bluff, at the edge of plantation lands. Site 1840, nearby, consists of a historic-period retaining wall related to sugar cane or military transport; Site 1839, occurring about 25 m to the east of the trash dump represents the first fully known prehistoric site in this coastal area. This site is a prehistoric complex occurring on the flats and composed of a wall and terrace suspected to be related to temporary habitation. No carbon dates are available for this site.

Proceeding to the north, around the point and onto the flat coastal plains toward Wailua, both historic and prehistoric sites are present (see Dega and Powell 2006). Site 1838 consists of a prehistoric cultural deposit partially eroding out of modified sand dunes. The layers contained charcoal, shells, and coral fragments; this type of discovery is expected so near to the coastline. The site had been disturbed during military training exercises in the 1940s. The cultural deposit, now a small remnant, was dated to AD 1170-1400, and represents temporary habitation of the area. This pattern of remnant cultural deposits and temporary activities near the coast holds through the Kealia area and beyond, and is one concern for the present work. The final historic site in this area is Site 1846, two historic railroad bridges used for hauling sugar cane from the fields to Lihue. This site is present more inland and south of the Radisson Hotel.

Site 885, also occurring just to the south of the Radisson hotel, represents a possible traditional Native Hawaiian burial ground. Multiple burials have been documented in this sandy location, from the Radisson through Wailea Golf Course and Lydgate Park.

Several archaeological projects were identified near Hanamaulu town, just to the east of the current project area (Figure 8; adapted from Hazlett and Spear 2015).

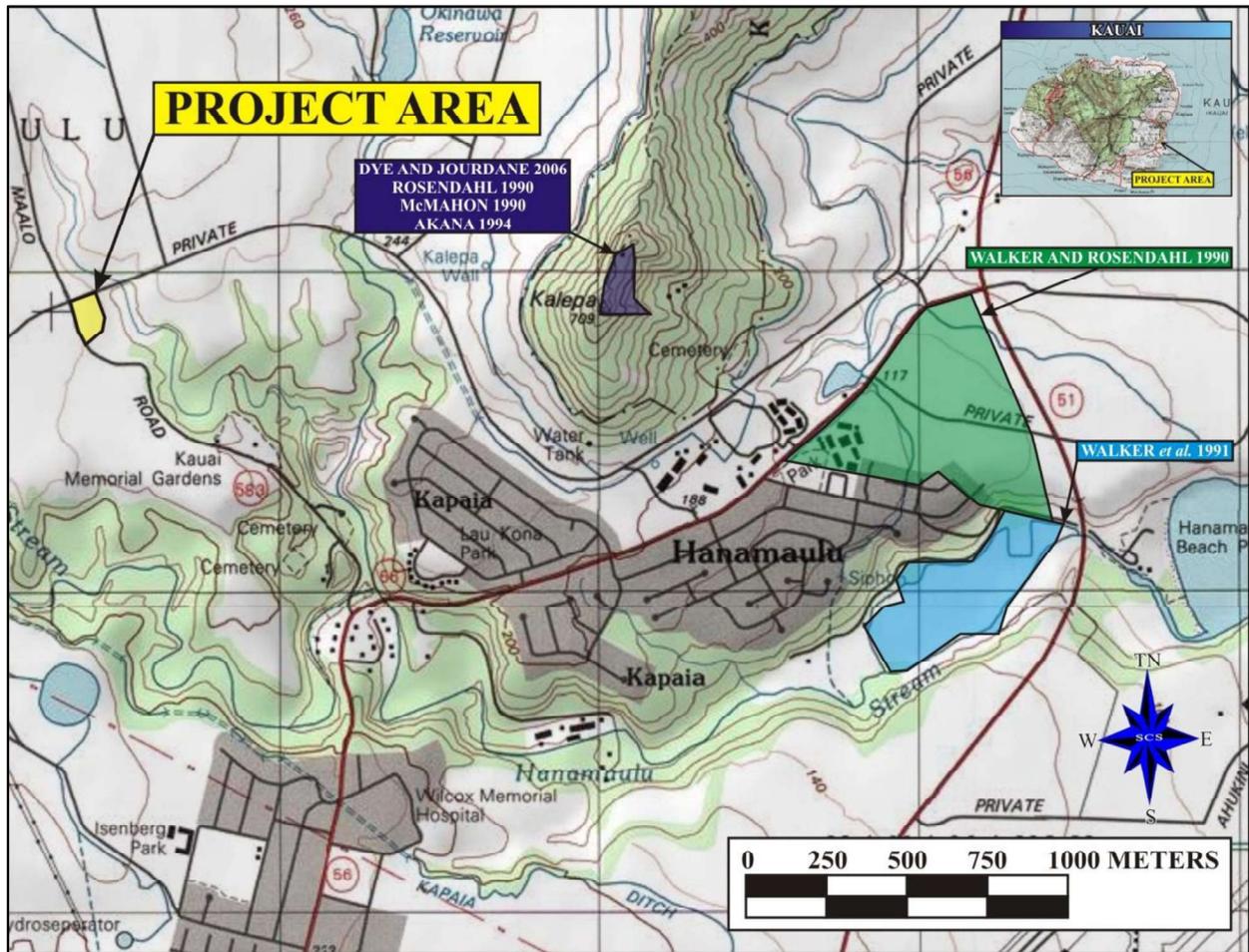


Figure 8: USGS Map of Previous Archaeology in the Hanamaulu Town Area.

In 1990 SHPD archaeologist Nancy McMahon conducted limited excavation to disinter an inadvertent burial discovery found during installation of a Hawaiian Telephone tower in the Kalepa Radio Station property on Kalepa ridge, northwest of the current project area. McMahon found historic glass beads associated with the burial, as well as one additional set of human remains, a waterworn basalt hammer stone and numerous basalt flakes (State Site No. 50-30-08-1827).

In December 1990, Paul H. Rosendahl conducted an archaeological field inspection at the Kalepa Radio Station and along Kalepa Road, to identify any archaeological remains on or adjacent to the road or within the Kalepa Radio Station grounds. No additional sites (other than the previously identified State Site No. 50-30-08-1827) were identified (Rosendahl 1990: 1-3).

In 1990, Walker and Rosendahl conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the Hanamāulu Affordable Housing project area, to provide information for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA). Nine backhoe trenches were excavated; archaeological or cultural finds were limited to “several small isolated coral fragments”. No further archaeological work was recommended for the project area, which was determined to have been entirely disturbed to a significant depth below surface by historic sugar cane operations (Walker and Rosendahl 1990:ii).

In 1991, Walker, Kalima, and Goodfellow (Walker et al. 1991) conducted an archaeological inventory survey near the mouth of the Hanamā‘ulu Stream (one portion of this study area lies within the one-half mile radius of the project area), which identified 10 sites; three of these date from pre-Contact times: a subsurface cultural deposit associated with a traditional living site area (SIHP No. 1838 A & B), an agricultural wall and terrace of unknown function (SIHP No. 1839 A & B), and a terraced river valley of some 50 acres (SIHP No. 1847). SIHP No. 1839 provided a radiocarbon date of 1170-1400 A.D. Other sites documented by Walker et al. (1991) north of the subject project area include plantation-era structures, and a historic cemetery (SIHP No. 1844 Japanese-Buddhist and Filipino-Catholic cemetery). No archaeological or cultural sites were identified within the one-half mile radius of the project area (the sites were located downstream, closer to the beach, or upstream, outside of the current study’s half-mile search radius).

In 1994 K. Akana conducted archaeological monitoring for driveway improvements and the construction of a rock wall revetment in the Kalepa Radio station property, after human

skeletal remains (State Site No 50-30-08-746) were inadvertently discovered during the road construction. Additional skeletal fragments were identified during monitoring; the remains were reinterred near the original discovery point (Dye and Jourdane 2006:6).

In 2006, Dye and Jourdane conducted an archaeological assessment of a parcel at Kalepa for a Cingular Wireless cell tower installation. No new archaeological or cultural sites were identified during this study.

With the exception of the two burial sites (Sites 50-30-08-746 and 50-30-08-1827) found atop Kalepa Ridge, no archaeological sites or cultural resources were identified during the six archaeological studies conducted within a half-mile radius of the current project area.

Overall, these sites point to the importance of Hanamā'ulu Ahupua`a in both pre-contact and post-contact times. Many of these sites are present nearer the coastline and have been somewhat preserved as most they are historic-era structures and also did not occur within sugar cane fields.

METHODOLOGY

FIELD METHODOLOGY

Archaeological fieldwork was conducted on August 20 and 21, 2015 by SCS Archaeologists Philip Smith, B.A. and James Powell, B.A., under the direct supervision of Michael F. Dega, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to identify and document all archaeological historic properties on the parcel and to gather sufficient information to evaluate the significance of each historic property in accordance criteria established for the Hawai'i State Register of Historic Places (HAR§13-275-6). In addition to 100% pedestrian survey of the entire project area, conducted by two persons walking 3-5 m north-south transects, eight locations were selected for representative testing vis stratigraphic trenches. These locations were chosen as being representative of the overall project area, accessible, and not disturbed as other areas of the parcel. The SHPD was not consulted as to the testing strategy prior to fieldwork. The trenches were mechanically excavated by a mini excavator at 1 meter wide and 5-10 meters long, to a depth of approximately 1 meter below surface (SEE Figure 6). All sediments were documented with photographs, stratigraphic profiles*, and Munsell soil descriptions. Standard excavation and recording procedures were used during the project. As no cultural deposits or subsurface features were identified, excavated matrices were not screened.

LABORATORY METHODOLOGY

All field notes and digital photographs have been curated at the SCS laboratory in Honolulu. Representative stratigraphic profiles have been drafted for presentation within this report. True north compass orientation was also employed. All measurements were recorded in metric. All materials gathered during this project (including documentation) are ultimately the property of the client, who may request their transfer. The final steps of laboratory work consisted of digitizing photographs, drafting stratigraphic profiles, and reporting.

FIELDWORK RESULTS

Full pedestrian survey of the project area was completed but did not lead to the identification of any historic properties. The surface of the project area was completely cleared of vegetation. No surface architecture of any time period was present on the parcel, and no artifact/midden scatters were identified during the pedestrian sweeps. During survey, representative areas for testing were selected, to provide general coverage to the parcel.

Eight stratigraphic trenches were mechanically excavated in the project area (see Figure 6). No traditional or historic-period cultural deposits, artifacts, midden, or skeletal materials were identified during the testing. Stratigraphy consisted of Lihue silty clay (LhB and LhC) as well as Lihue gravelly silty clay (LIB) (see Foote *et al.* 1972). Sugarcane has been the preferred crop for this location and because of this, the soil has been heavily worked through time. This reoccurring soil preparation year upon year for sugarcane production, has resulted in mixed strata. The stratigraphic sequence also showed the inclusion of non-naturally occurring soils, such as sand and coral, being imported to this location for soil health. These occurred in three of the trenches. The following provides trench descriptions and stratigraphic profiles and photographs for all excavated trenches (Figures through 7 through 25). Trench locations are shown in Figure 6 above.

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH-1 (ST-1)

Stratigraphic Trench-1: (ST-1; Length=10 m, Width=1 m, Depth=1.2 m). ST-1 was orientated at 120°/300° and the surface of ST-1 was level and cleared of all vegetation. ST-1 contained two stratigraphic layers. No traditional or historic artifacts were present.



Figure 9: Aerial view of Stratigraphic Trench Sites (ST-1 through ST-8)



Figure 10: Stratigraphic Trench 1 Sidewall photographic profile, view to South. August 21, 2015

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH 1

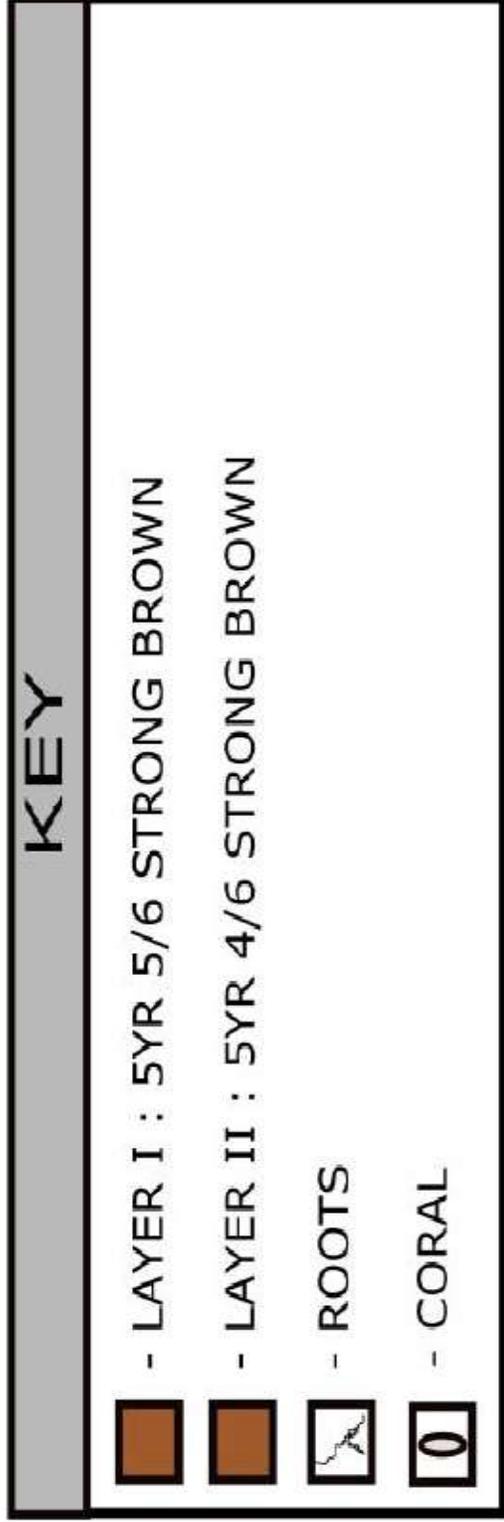
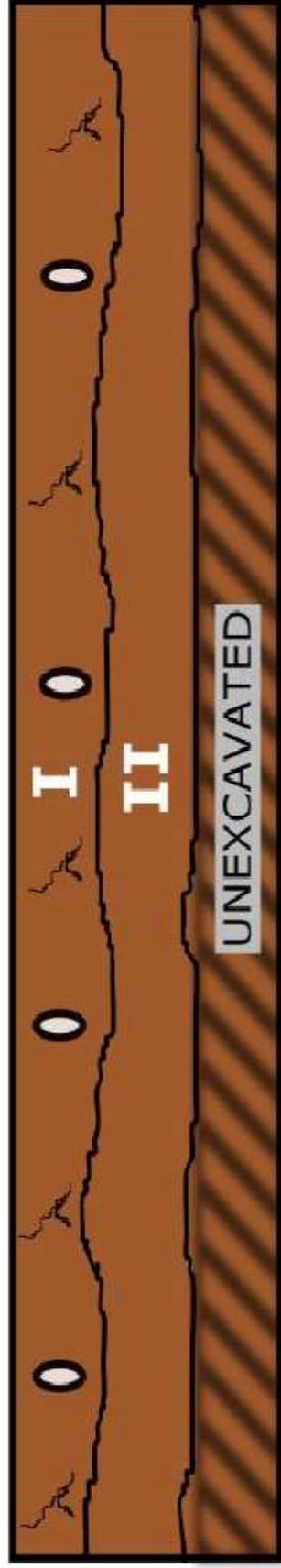
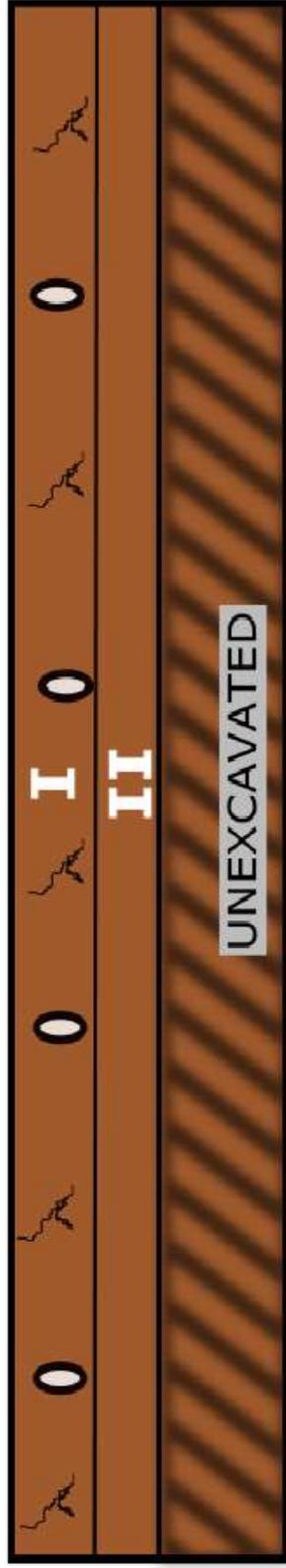


Figure 11: Stratigraphic Trench 1 Profile



Figure 12: Stratigraphic Trench 2 Sidewall photographic profile, view to Southeast. August 21, 2015

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH 2



KEY

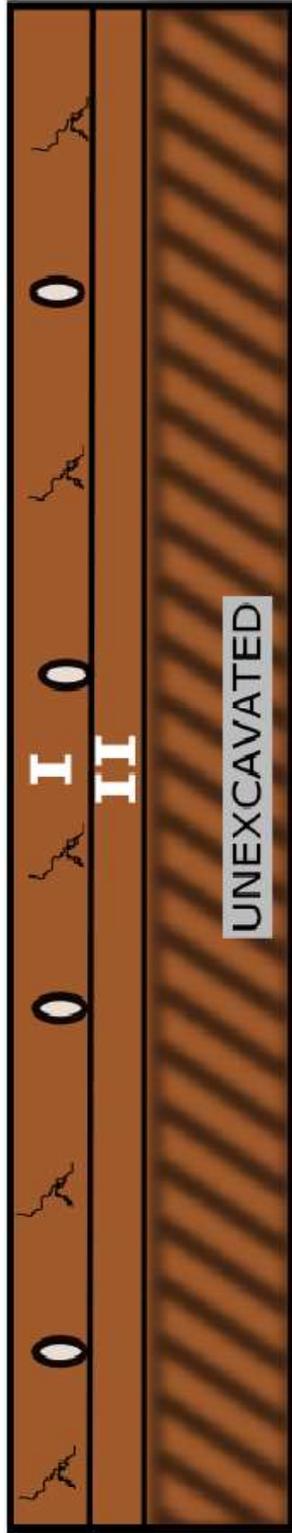
-  - LAYER I : 5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN
-  - LAYER II : 5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN
-  - ROOTS
-  - CORAL

Figure 13: Stratigraphic Trench 2 Profile



Figure 14: Stratigraphic Trench 3 Sidewall photographic profile, view to Northwest. August 21, 2015

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH 3



KEY

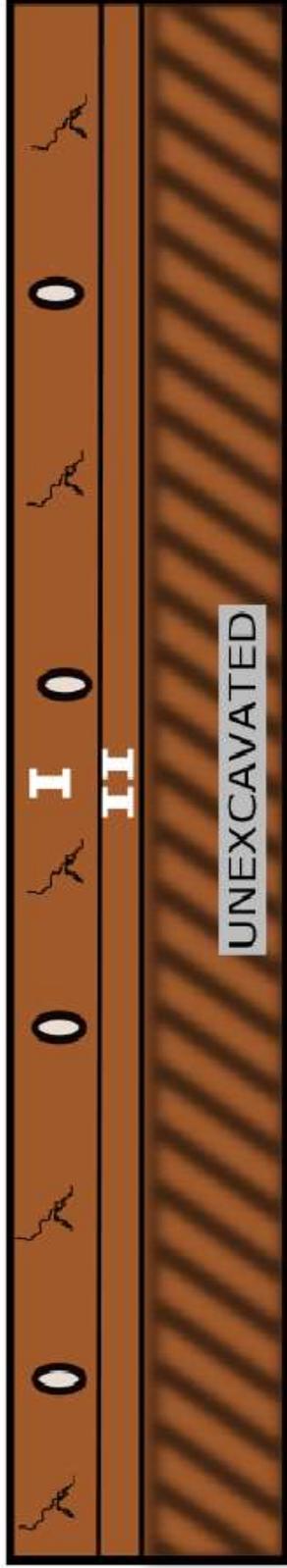
-  - LAYER I : 5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN
-  - LAYER II : 5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN
-  - ROOTS
-  - CORAL

Figure 15: Stratigraphic Trench 3 Profile



Figure 16: Stratigraphic Trench 4 Sidewall photographic profile, view to West. August 21, 2015

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH 4



KEY

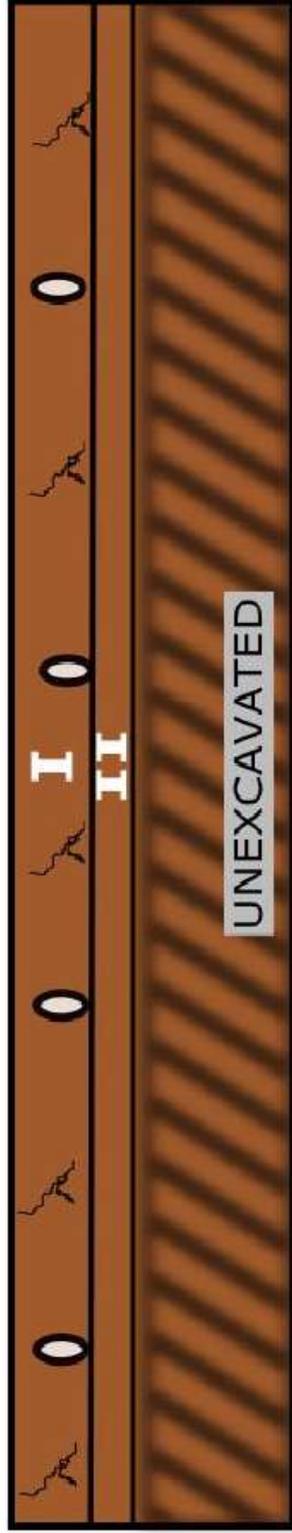
-  - LAYER I : 5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN
-  - LAYER II : 5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN
-  - ROOTS
-  - CORAL

Figure 17: Stratigraphic Trench 4 Profile



Figure 18: Stratigraphic Trench 5 Sidewall photographic profile, view to Northeast. August 21, 2015

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH 5



KEY

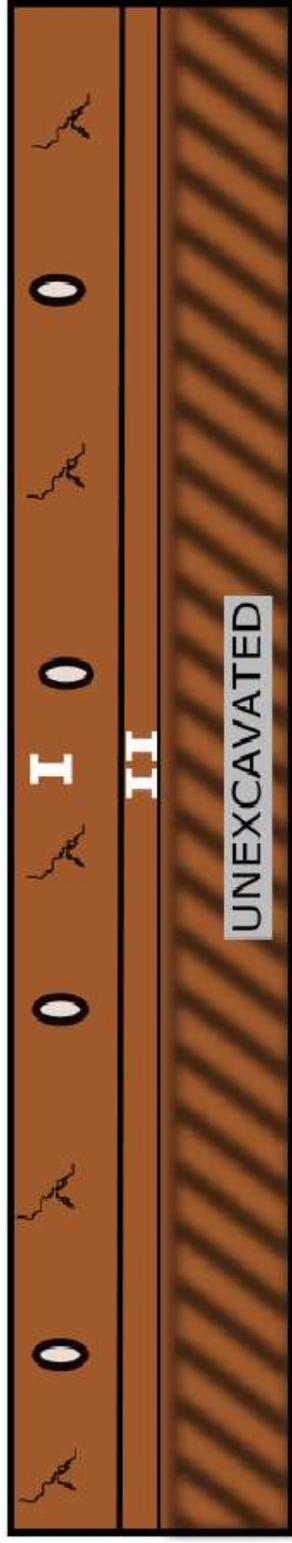
-  - LAYER I : 5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN
-  - LAYER II : 5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN
-  - ROOTS
-  - CORAL

Figure 19: Stratigraphic Trench 5 Profile



Figure 20: Stratigraphic Trench 6 Sidewall photographic profile, view to East. August 21, 2015

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH 6



KEY

-  - LAYER I : 5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN
-  - LAYER II : 5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN
-  - ROOTS
-  - CORAL

Figure 21: Stratigraphic Trench 6 Profile



Figure 20: Stratigraphic Trench 7 Sidewall photographic profile, view to South. August 21, 2015

Figure 22

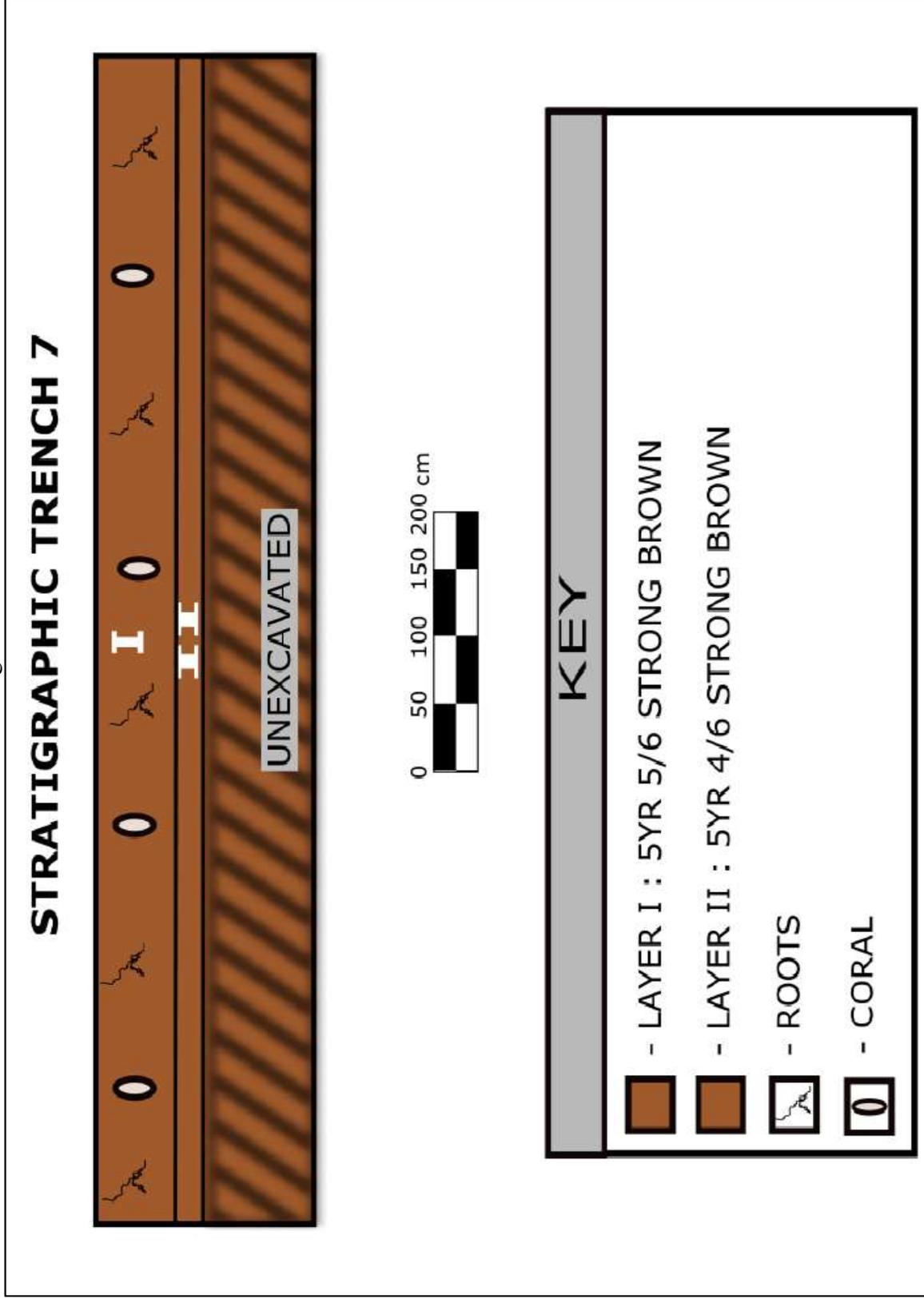
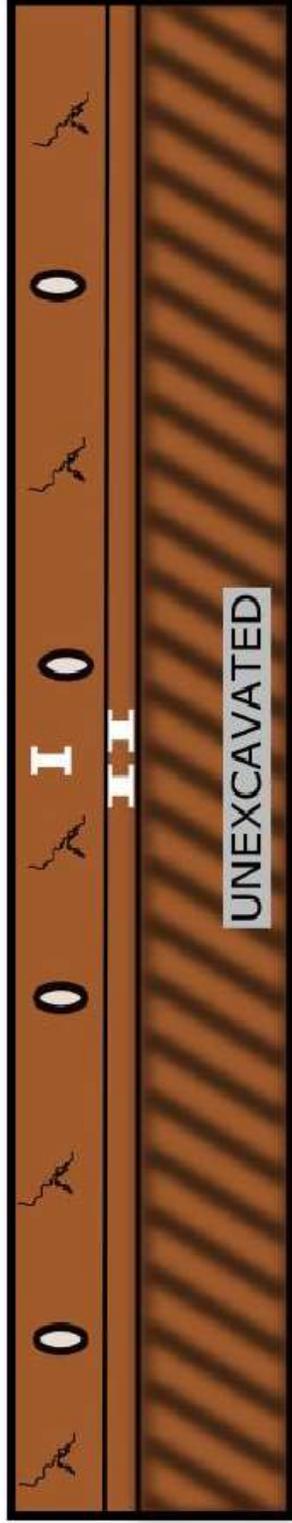


Figure 21: Stratigraphic Trench 7 Profile



Figure 22: Stratigraphic Trench 8 Sidewall photographic profile, view to Southwest. August 21, 2015

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH 8



KEY

- LAYER I : 5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN
- LAYER II : 5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN
- ROOTS
- CORAL

Figure 23: Stratigraphic Trench 8 Profile

Layer I: (0-50 cmbs) (5YR, 5/6 Strong Brown)

-Moist, previously disturbed, silty clay and sand, structureless, weak, very fine crumb, some weathered coral, firm, slightly plastic, common coarse roots

-Clear wavy boundary at 50 centimeters below surface (cmbs) to 53 cmbs

Layer II: (53-120 cmbs) (5YR 4/6 Strong Brown)

-Moist, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine, very firm, slightly plastic, very few roots to 120 cmbs

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH-1 (ST-2)

Stratigraphic Trench-2: (ST-2) (Length=8 m, Width=1 m, Depth=0.80 m). ST-2 was orientated @ 80°/260°. The surface of ST-2 was level and cleared of all vegetation. ST-2 contained two stratigraphic layers. No traditional or historic artifacts were present.

Layer I: (0-70 cmbs) (5YR, 5/6 Strong Brown)

-Moist, previously disturbed, silty clay and mixed sand fill, structureless, weak, very fine crumb, some weathered coral, firm, slightly plastic, common coarse roots

-Clear boundary at 70 cmbs

Layer II: (70-80 cmbs) (5YR 4/6 Strong Brown)

-Moist, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine, very firm, slightly plastic, very few roots to 80 cmbs

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH-1 (ST-3)

Stratigraphic Trench-3: (ST-3) (Length=6 m, Width=1 m, Depth=0.9 m). ST-3 was orientated @ 140°/320° and the surface of ST-3 was level and cleared of all vegetation. ST-3 contained two stratigraphic layers and no traditional or historic artifacts.

Layer I: (0-70 cmbs) (5YR, 5/6 Strong Brown)

-Moist, previously disturbed, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine crumb, some weathered coral, firm, slightly plastic, common coarse roots

-Clear boundary at 70 cmbs

Layer II: (70-90 cmbs) (5YR 4/6 Strong Brown)

-Moist, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine, very firm, slightly plastic, very few roots to 90 cmbs

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH-1 (ST-4)

Stratigraphic Trench-4: (ST-4) (Length=6 m, Width=1 m, Depth=0.9 m). ST-4 was orientated @ 85°/265° and the surface of ST-4 was level and cleared of all vegetation. ST-4 contained two stratigraphic layers and no traditional or historic artifacts.

Layer I: (0-80 cmbs) (5YR, 5/6 Strong Brown)

- Moist, previously disturbed, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine crumb, some weathered coral, firm, slightly plastic, common coarse roots
- Clear boundary at 80 cmbs

Layer II: (80-90 cmbs) (5YR 4/6 Strong Brown)

- Moist, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine, very firm, slightly plastic, very few roots to 90 cmbs

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH-1 (ST-5)

Stratigraphic Trench-5: (ST-5) (Length=5 m, Width=1 m, Depth=0.9 m). ST-5 was orientated @ 130°/310° and the surface of ST-5 was level and cleared of all vegetation. ST-5 contained two stratigraphic layers and no traditional or historic artifacts.

Layer I: (0-70 cmbs) (5YR, 5/6 Strong Brown)

- Moist, previously disturbed, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine crumb, some weathered coral, firm, slightly plastic, common coarse roots
- Clear boundary at 70 cmbs

Layer II: (70-90 cmbs) (5YR 4/6 Strong Brown)

- Moist, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine, very firm, slightly plastic, very few roots to 90 cmbs

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH-1 (ST-6)

Stratigraphic Trench-6: (ST-6) (Length=5 m, Width=1 m, Depth=1.2 m). ST-6 was orientated @ 190°/30° and the surface of ST-6 was level and cleared of all vegetation. ST-6 contained two stratigraphic layers and yielded no traditional or historic artifacts.

Layer I: (0-100 cmbs) (5YR, 5/6 Strong Brown)

- Moist, previously disturbed, silty clay and sand mix fill, structureless, weak, very fine crumb, some weathered coral, firm, slightly plastic, common coarse roots
- Clear boundary at 100 cmbs

Layer II: (100-120 cmbs) (5YR 4/6 Strong Brown)

- Moist, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine, very firm, slightly plastic, very few roots to 120 cmbs

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH-1 (ST-7)

Stratigraphic Trench-7: (ST-7) (Length=5 m, Width=1 m, Depth=1.1 m). ST-7 was orientated @ 170°/350° and the surface of ST-7 was mostly level and also cleared of all vegetation. ST-7 contained two stratigraphic layers. No traditional or historic artifacts were present.

Layer I: (0-100 cmbs) (5YR, 5/6 Strong Brown)

- Moist, previously disturbed, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine crumb, some weathered coral, firm, slightly plastic, common coarse roots
- Clear boundary at 100 cmbs

Layer II: (100-110 cmbs) (5YR 4/6 Strong Brown)

- Moist, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine, very firm, slightly plastic, very few roots to 110 cmbs

STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH-1 (ST-8)

Stratigraphic Trench-8: (ST-8) (Length=5 m, Width=1 m, Depth=1 m). ST-8 was orientated @ 80°/260° and the surface of ST-8 was level and cleared of all vegetation. ST-8 contained two stratigraphic layers. No traditional or historic artifacts were present.

Layer I: (0-90 cmbs) (5YR, 5/6 Strong Brown)

- Moist, previously disturbed, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine crumb, some weathered coral, firm, slightly plastic, common coarse roots
- Clear boundary at 90 cmbs

Layer II: (90-100 cmbs) (5YR 4/6 Strong Brown)

- Moist, silty clay, structureless, weak, very fine, very firm, slightly plastic, very few roots to 90 cmbs

DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

Archaeological Inventory Survey-level investigations were conducted on an undeveloped 5 acre land parcel in Hanamā‘ulu where a County of Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility is proposed. No historic properties were identified during survey or testing of eight locations within the project area. A majority of the sediments were naturally occurring silty clays derived from the decomposition of underlying bedrock. Mixed fill consisting of sand and coral, often utilized to supplement sugarcane soil preparation, was identified in three of the trenches. Previous grading during past construction was also noted as common in the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No historic properties were identified during the current research. Given the sterile nature of the encountered soils, as well as the massive landscape modifications occurring on the parcel over time (sugar cane cultivation), no further work is recommended for the project area.

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February 19, 2016

John Isobe
County of Kaua'i
jisobe@hawaiiintel.net

Log No. 2016.00160
Doc. No. 1602MN02
Archaeology

Dear Mr. Isobe:

**SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review –
Revised Archaeological Assessment for County of Kaua'i Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility
Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a, Puna District, Island of Kaua'i
TMK: (4) 3-8-002:001 por.**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the revised draft report titled *An Archaeological Assessment for County of Kaua'i Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility, Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a, Puna District, Island of Kaua'i, Hawai'i [TMK: (4)3-8-002:001 por]* E.Wasson IV and M. Dega October 2015. We received the original draft report in our Kapolei office on October 29, 2015, and reviewed it in a letter dated December 20, 2015 (*Log No. 2015.03885, Doc No. 1512MN23*). We received the revised copy electronically on January 29, 2016.

The Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) was conducted on a 5 acre parcel owned by the Grove Farm Company, Inc. to support construction of an adolescent drug treatment facility which will be operated by the County of Kaua'i (CoK). The fieldwork was conducted on August 20 and 21 and included a 100% pedestrian survey as well as excavation of 8 trenches. The land was formerly cleared for sugarcane cultivation and no subsurface historic properties were identified. Due to negative findings, the AIS is termed an Archaeological Assessment (AA) in accordance with HAR§13-275-5. No further archaeological work is recommended for the property. We concur with this recommendation.

The report contains the requested revisions, and is approved in accordance with HAR§13-276. Please contact Mary Jane Naone, Kaua'i Lead Archaeologist, at (808) 271-4940 or at Maryjane.Naone@hawaii.gov if you have any questions regarding this letter. Mahalo for your assistance in protecting and preserving significant historic and cultural properties.

Aloha,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Jane Naone".

Mary Jane Naone
Kaua'i Lead Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Division

cc:

Robert Spear, Ph.D. Principal Investigator, Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. bob@scshawaii.com

Mike Dega Principal Investigator, Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. mike@scshawaii.com

John Kirkpatrick, Belt-Collins Hawaii LLC jkirkpatrick@bchdesign.com

APPENDIX F: CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

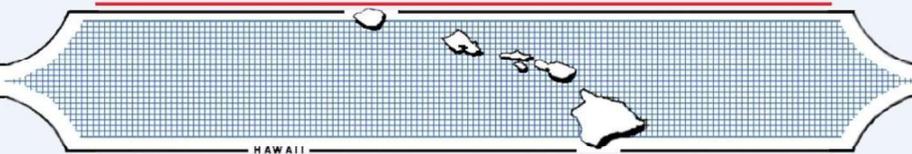
**A CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR COUNTY OF KAUA'I ADOLESCENT TREATMENT AND HEALING
CENTER (ATHC)**

**HANAMĀ'ULU AHUPUA'A, PUNA DISTRICT, ISLAND OF KAUA'I, HAWAI'I
[TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.]**

Prepared by:
Cathleen A. Dagher, B.A.
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July 2016
DRAFT

Prepared for:
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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Belt Collins Hawaii LLC, Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) prepared a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) in advance of the proposed County of Kauai Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC) in Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a, Puna District, Island of Kaua'i, Hawai'i [TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.] (Figures 1 through 3).

Archaeological Inventory Survey-level fieldwork was conducted on August 20 and 21, 2015 by SCS archaeologist Philip Smith B.A. and James Powell, B.A., under the direct supervision of Michael F. Dega, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to identify and document all historic properties within the project area and to gather sufficient information to evaluate the significance of each historic property in accordance criteria established for the Hawai'i State Register of Historic Places (HAR§13-275-6).

The Constitution of the State of Hawai'i clearly states the duty of the State and its agencies is to preserve, protect, and prevent interference with the traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiians. Article XII, Section 7 (2000) requires the State to “protect all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes and possessed by *ahupua'a* tenants who are descendants of Native Hawaiians who inhabited the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778.” In spite of the establishment of the foreign concept of private ownership and western-style government, Kamehameha III (Kauikeaouli) preserved the peoples traditional right to subsistence. As a result in 1850, the Hawaiian Government confirmed the traditional access rights to Native Hawaiian *ahupua'a* tenants to gather specific natural resources for customary uses from undeveloped private property and waterways under the Hawaiian Revised Statutes (HRS) 7-1. In 1992, the State of Hawai'i Supreme Court, reaffirmed HRS 7-1 and expanded it to include, “native Hawaiian rights...may extend beyond the *ahupua'a* in which a Native Hawaiian resides where such rights have been customarily and traditionally exercised in this manner” (Pele Defense Fund v. Paty, 73 Haw.578, 1992).

Articles IX and XII of the State constitution, other state laws, and the courts of the State impose on government agencies a duty to promote and protect cultural beliefs and practices, and resources of Native Hawaiians as well as other ethnic groups. Act 50 also requires state agencies and other developers to assess the effects of proposed land use or shoreline developments.

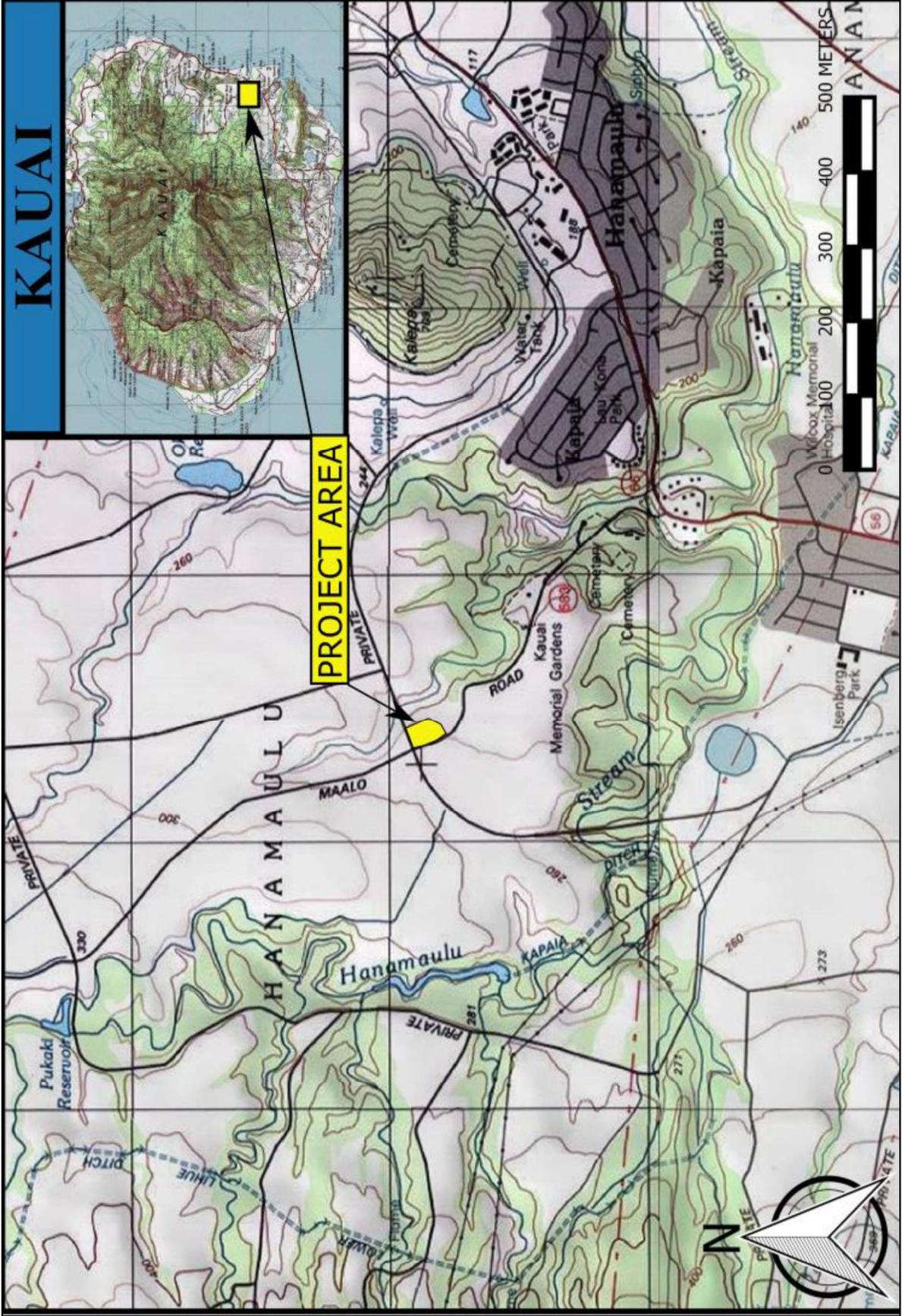


Figure 1: USGS Quadrangle (Lihue 1996; 1:24,000) Showing Project Area Location.

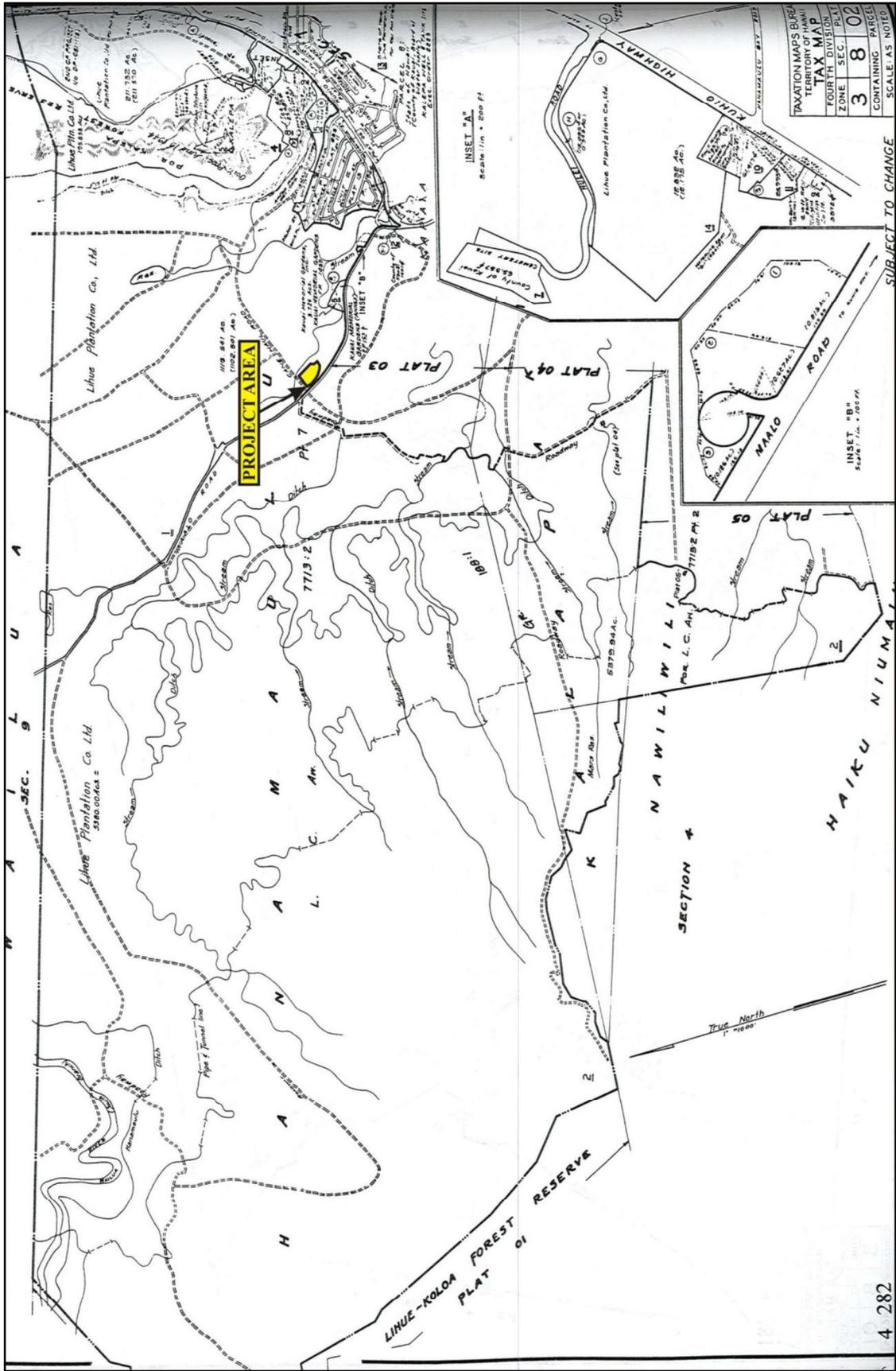


Figure 2: Tax Map Key [TMK (4) 3-8-002] Showing Project Area Location.



Figure 3: Aerial Photograph (Google Earth Image Dated 12/16/2013) showing project area.

Act 50, enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawai'i (2000) with House Bill (HB) 2895, relating to Environmental Impact Statements, proposes that:

...there is a need to clarify that the preparation of environmental assessments or environmental impact statements should identify and address effects on Hawai'i's culture, and traditional and customary rights... [H.B. NO. 2895].

Thus, Act 50 requires that an assessment of cultural practices and the possible impacts of a proposed action be included in Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements, and to be taken into consideration during the planning process. As defined by the Hawaii State Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC), the concept of geographical expansion is recognized by using, as an example, "the broad geographical area, e.g. district or *ahupua'a*" (OEQC 2012:12). It was decided that the process should identify 'anthropological' cultural practices, rather than 'social' cultural practices. For example, *limu* (edible seaweed) gathering would be considered an anthropological cultural practice, while a modern-day marathon would be considered a social cultural practice.

Therefore, the purpose of a CIA is to identify the possibility of ongoing cultural activities and resources within a project area, or its vicinity, and then assessing the potential for impacts on these cultural resources. The CIA is not intended to be a document of in-depth archival-historical land research, or a record of oral family histories, unless these records contain information about specific cultural resources that might be impacted by a proposed project.

According to the Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts established by the Hawaii State Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC 2012:12):

The types of cultural practices and beliefs subject to assessment may include subsistence, commercial, residential, agricultural, access-related, recreational, and religions and spiritual customs. The types of cultural resources subject to assessment may include traditional cultural properties or other types of historic sites, both manmade and natural, which support such cultural beliefs.

The meaning of "traditional" was explained in *National Register Bulletin*:

"Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property then is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. . . . [Parker and King 1990:1]

METHODOLOGY

This CIA was prepared as much as possible in accordance with the suggested methodology and content protocol in the Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts (OEQC 2012:11-13). In outlining the “Cultural Impact Assessment Methodology,” the OEQC (2012:11) states that:

“...information may be obtained through scoping, community meetings, ethnographic interviews and oral histories...”

This report contains archival and documentary research, as well as communication with organizations having knowledge of the project area, its cultural resources, and its practices and beliefs. An example of the letters of inquiry is presented in Appendix A. Copies of the posted legal notice and affidavit are presented in Appendix B. An example of the follow-up letter of inquiry is presented in Appendix C. The single response received for this project is presented in Appendix D. This CIA was prepared in accordance with the suggested methodology and content protocol provided in the Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts (OEQC 2012:13), whenever possible. The assessment concerning cultural impacts may include, but not be limited to:

- A. Discussion of the methods applied and results of consultation with individuals and organizations identified by the preparer as being familiar with cultural practices and features associated with the project area, including any constraints or limitations which might have affected the quality of the information obtained.
- B. Description of methods adopted by the preparer to identify, locate, and select the persons interviewed, including a discussion of the level of effort undertaken.
- C. Ethnographic and oral history interview procedures, including the circumstances under which the interviews were conducted, and any constraints or limitations which might have affected the quality of the information obtained.
- D. Biographical information concerning the individuals and organizations consulted their particular expertise and their historical and genealogical relationship to the project area, as well as information concerning the persons submitting information or interviewed their particular knowledge and cultural expertise, if any, and their historical and genealogical relationship to the project area.
- E. Discussion concerning historical and cultural source materials consulted, the institutions and repositories searched and the level of effort undertaken. This discussion should include, if appropriate, the particular perspective of the authors, any opposing views, and any other relevant constraints, limitations or biases.
- F. Discussion concerning the cultural resources, practices and beliefs identified, and, for resources and practices, their location within the broad geographical area

in which the proposed action is located, as well as their direct or indirect significance or connection to the project site.

- G. Discussion concerning the nature of the cultural practices and beliefs, and the significance of the cultural resources within the project area affected directly or indirectly by the proposed project.
- H. Explanation of confidential information that has been withheld from public disclosure in the assessment.
- I. Discussion concerning any conflicting information in regard to identified cultural resources, practices and beliefs.
- J. An analysis of the potential effect of any proposed physical alteration on cultural resources, practices or beliefs; the potential of the proposed action to isolate cultural resources, practices or beliefs from their setting; and the potential of the proposed action to introduce elements which may alter the setting in which cultural practices take place.
- K. A bibliography of references, and attached records of interviews which were allowed to be disclosed.

If ongoing cultural activities and/or resources are identified within the project area, assessments of the potential effects on the cultural resources in the project area and recommendations for mitigation of these effects can be proposed.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research focused on a historical documentary study involving both published and unpublished sources. These sources included legendary accounts of native and early foreign writers; early historical journals and narratives; historic maps; land records, such as Land Commission Awards, Royal Patent Grants, and Boundary Commission records; historic accounts; and previous archaeological reports.

INTERVIEW METHODOLOGY

Interviews are conducted in accordance with Federal and State laws and guidelines when knowledgeable individuals are able to identify cultural practices in, or in close proximity to, the project area. If they have knowledge of traditional stories, practices and beliefs associated with a project area or if they know of historical properties within the project area, they are sought out for additional consultation and interviews. Individuals who have particular knowledge of traditions passed down from preceding generations and a personal familiarity with the project area are invited to share their relevant information concerning particular cultural resources. Often people are recommended for their expertise, and indeed, organizations, such as Hawaiian Civic Clubs, the Island Branch of Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), historical societies, Island Trail

clubs, and Planning Commissions are depended upon for their recommendations of suitable informants. These groups are invited to contribute their input and suggest further avenues of inquiry, as well as specific individuals to interview. It should be stressed again that this process does not include formal or in-depth ethnographic interviews or oral histories as described in the OEQC's *Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts* (2012). The assessments are intended to identify potential impacts to ongoing cultural practices, or resources, within a project area or in its close vicinity.

If knowledgeable individuals are identified, personal interviews are sometimes taped and then transcribed. These draft transcripts are returned to each of the participants for their review and comments. After corrections are made, each individual signs a release form, making the interview available for this study. When telephone interviews occur, a summary of the information is usually sent for correction and approval, or dictated by the informant and then incorporated into the document. If no cultural resource information is forthcoming and no knowledgeable informants are suggested for further inquiry, interviews are not conducted.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PROJECT AREA

The project area encompassed approximately 5 acres and is located next to Ma'alo Road at the intersection of `Ehiku Street and a cane haul road leading to Hanamā'ulu. The current location reflects the entire project area for the Kauai Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC). The parcel is situated at an elevation of 260 feet above mean sea level (amsl.) and is c. five kilometers (km) from the coastline, on lands that very gently slope from north to south. Hanamā'ulu Stream occurs several kilometers to the west of the project area.

SOILS

Soils in the project area primarily consist of Lihue silty clay (LhB and LhC) as well as a Lihue gravelly silty clay (LIB) (Foote et al. 1972). Sugarcane has been the preferred crop for this location, and because of this, the soil has been heavily worked mechanically through time. This re-occurring soil preparation, year upon year for sugarcane production, has resulted in mixed strata as well as the inclusion of non-native soils, such as sand and coral, being imported for soil health.

CLIMATE

The current project area is located on the east flank of Kaua'i, which is exposed to the prevailing northeast trade winds. This general location receives approximately 50 inches of precipitation annually (Juvik and Juvik 1998). The farther inland and to the west of the project, a

more mountainous landscape produces much greater quantities of rainfall, at c. 100 inches annually (ibid.).

Fahrenheit temperatures in the area range from the high 40s to the low 50s during the winter months and from the low 60s to the high 80s in the summer, occasionally reaching the low 90s (Armstrong 1980:64).

VEGETATION

Tall invasive grasses as well as *koa haole* (*Leucaena leucocephala*) covered the project area that was once used for sugarcane cultivation. At present, the project area appears to have been completely cleared of all invasive grasses and all trees, which made ground surface visibility very high.

TRADITIONAL BACKGROUND

PAST POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

The island of Kaua'i was divided into five separate districts (*moku*) in ancient times, Halele'a, Ko'olau, Puna, Kona and Nā Pali. Just beyond where Hulē'ia Stream crosses under Half-way Bridge, at Kahoea, marks the boundary between Puna and Kona. Much of the Puna District is a flat plain nestled between the Hā'upu mountain range to the south and the Makaleha mountain range on the north. Puna is fed by four main water sources, the Hulē'ia River, the Hanamā'ulu River, Keālia River and the Wailua River. Some stories say that the district of Puna was settled by the chief Punanuikaianaina, who came to Hawai'i from the Marquesas around A.D. 1000–1100 (Fornander 1969:45-46).

In general, several terms, such as *moku*, *ahupua'a*, *'ili* or *'ili 'āina* were used to delineate various land sections. A district (*moku*) contained smaller land divisions (*ahupua'a*) which customarily continued inland from the ocean and upland into the mountains. Extended household groups living within the *ahupua'a* were therefore, able to harvest from both the land and the sea. Ideally, this situation allowed each *ahupua'a* to be self-sufficient by supplying needed resources from different environmental zones (Lyons 1875:111). The *'ili 'āina* or *'ili* were smaller land divisions next to importance to the *ahupua'a* and were administered by the chief who controlled the *ahupua'a* in which it was located (ibid: 33; Lucas 1995:40). The *mo'o'āina* were narrow strips of land within an *'ili*. The land holding of a tenant or *hoa 'āina* residing in an *ahupua'a* was called a *kuleana* (Lucas 1995:61).

TRADITIONAL AND HISTORIC SETTING

Early settlement and agricultural development is thought to have been first established on the windward sides of the Hawaiian Islands sometime in the A.D. 900-1000 range on Kaua'i during what is known as the Colonization Period (Kirch 2011:22). Most likely arriving from east Polynesia, these early inhabitants brought with them a variety of tools, fishing gear, and household goods. Dogs, pigs and chickens were brought by these Polynesian voyagers for food. The Polynesian rat also arrived with the voyagers. Considering that every food crop cultivated by the Hawaiians arrived with them shows a considerable knowledge not only of the planting and harvesting of these crops but the ability to transport their seeds, cuttings, and roots.

Prior to European Contact (1778), Hawaiians cultivated taro in both irrigated and dry fields. Other dryland agriculture crops included *'uala* (sweet potato), *uhi* (yams), *mai'a* (bananas), *ipu* (gourds), and *kō* (sugar cane). Grasses were utilized for thatching the roofs of structures and covering floors, which were then covered by *hala* mats. Important arboreal crops included *niu* (coconut) and *'ulu* (breadfruit). Other trees were utilized for the construction of canoes, house frames, tools, and weapons, matting, and sails from *hala* (pandanus). *Kapa* cloth from *wauke* (paper mulberry) was also cultivated. There was a variety of medicinal plants utilized and plants such as *olonā*, grown to provide fibers for making cordage (Handy and Handy 1972:13).

Hawaiian aquaculture was extensive, with the construction and maintenance of coastal and riverine fish ponds. Their fishing ranged from shoreline to pelagic with different strategies for each. In order to maintain and benefit from all of these resource zones, Hawaiian polities were organized into *ahupua'a* which gave residents access to a wide array of resources extending from mountain top forests to deep sea fishing zones. *Ahupua'a* boundaries could expand, contract, appear, and disappear, as dependent upon political events.

Traditionally within the Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a near the project area, the land was primarily used as *lo'i* lands (taro fields; Corbin et al. 2002). Here, dryland taro cultivation was probably practiced while coconut, sweet potato, and breadfruit were also likely grown. Due to the concentration of *lo'i* lands, the largest population of inhabitants stretched along the coast to a few miles inland. The Māhele records of the Hanamā'ulu area tell of native tenants living in the valleys and by the shoreline. House sites, taro pond fields, irrigation systems, dryland agricultural parcels, fishponds, pastures, and other features were constructed across the

prehistoric-traditional landscape. Many of these lands were cleared during Plantation days, thus masking or erasing much evidence for these sites.

PRE-CONTACT PERIOD (PRE-1778)

Initial Polynesian settlement of Kaua'i occurred in the resource-rich regions surrounding Wailua River, on the east coast, the equally verdant Waimea River region on the southern coast, and the Hanalei region on the north coast (Joesting 1984). As with all the Hawaiian Islands, each district and region was eventually settled. These settlements developed into polities which allied, warred, and co-existed with one another until Kaua'i came under unified rule of a single king. This process occurred in different stages on different islands. Because of the distance of Kaua'i from O'ahu, Moloka'i, Maui, Lāna'i, and Hawai'i Island, the politics of Kaua'i and her neighbor Ni'ihau became their own entity, while chiefs of the other islands struggled first for internal control and later, for the conquest and rule of several, and ultimately all, the islands.

The primary residence of the high king was in the Wailua River region of Kaua'i, with miles of cultivated lands, mountain resources, religious sites, and shoreline to pelagic fishing. Broad stretches of beach allowed for canoe landings but there was no deep water anchorage, despite the presence of the Wailua River.

As discussed more below, pre-Contact sites have been most commonly identified in coastal or near coastal areas, locations removed from intensive sugar cane production. Initial settlement is presumed near the coastline in the A.D. 1000 to 1200 range, with expansion inland during the A.D. 1400 to 1600s, as was typical across the islands (see Kirch 1985). Agricultural field systems were created at these inland areas, closer to fresh water resources and soil more amenable to *kalo* and sweet potato production. Permanent habitation locales were present from the coast to this more inland area, with ceremonial sites, walls, and other associated structures being built.

In early 1778 Captain James Cook and the two ships under his command, H.M.S. *Resolution* and H.M.S. *Discovery* arrived off of Kaua'i. Finding that they could not make land fall at Wailua, Cook continued westward until reaching Waimea. This would be the beginning of contact between Europeans and Hawaiians (Salmon 2003).

WAHI PANA (LEGENDARY PLACES)

According to Pukui et al. (1974:41), “Hanamā'ulu” literally translated means “tired (as from walking) bay.” Wichman (1998: 60, 61) explains that the bay was given this name because of its location. Hanamā'ulu Bay was located away from the main trail that extended around the

island and a traveler would have to “walk extra miles” to reach the remote bay (ibid: 60). There is also a saying about the people of Hanamā'ulu: “*No Hanamā'ulu ka ipu pueho*” which means “At Hanamā'ulu the calabash is empty” (ibid: 61). According to Wichman (ibid), the saying comes from a story about some travelers from the district of Kona:

... [who] reached the valley rim where they saw people peeling taro and heard the sound of *poi* pounders coming from the village. The travelers were pleased to know there would be fresh *poi* at the end of the journey, so they hurried down the path. When they arrived at the village, they found no *poi* at all, only villagers with sad faces apologizing for the lack of food. The visitors went hungry that night. Of course the story was spread and from that time on the Hanamā'ulu people were known as stingy and miserly.

The *mo'olelo* of Kawelo includes many references to Hanamā'ulu. Kawelo-lei-makua was born at Hanamā'ulu. Following the birth of Kawelo-lei-makua, his mother's parents, who were skilled in predicting what the future holds for a child by feeling its arms and legs, examined Kawelo-lei-makua. Following his examination, the grandparents summoned Kawelo-lei-makua's parents and told them, “...This child of yours is going to be a soldier; he is going to be a very powerful man and shall rule someday as king” (Fornander 1918:2). As Kawelo-lei-makua possessed these distinctive traits, the grandparents decided they should be the ones to raise the boy and took him to live with them. Shortly thereafter, the grandparents and Kawelo-lei-makua relocated to Wailua where Kawelo-lei-makua was brought up with Aikanaka, the son of the King of Kaua'i, and Kauahoa of Hanalei (ibid.).

The future Kawelo's grandparents prophesied at the time of his birth came to pass. After having become the paramount chief of Kaua'i, Kawelo returned to Hanamā'ulu, where he lived with his parents and his wife, Kanewahineikiaoha (Fornander 1918, Rice 1974). The hero of this legend lived in the last half of the seventeenth and early decades of the eighteenth century (Hommon 1976:135).

Legendary landmarks at Hanamā'ulu include Ahukini, (literally the “altar [for] many [blessings]”, which overlooks the bay (Pukui et al. 1974:6; Wichman 1998:61). According to Wichman (Pukui et al.), the shrine was “...named for a son of La'a-mai-Kahiki, who came from Tahiti.” Ka-lau-o-ka-manu (tip of the endpiece of a canoe) Heiau, located at the foot of Kālepa (a peak 709 feet amsl.), was also of legendary significance. The *luakini heiau* was extremely feared by the *maka'āinana* (commoners) because of the numerous human sacrifices that were made there. According to Wichman (1998:61), the smell of the human offerings to the gods was so strong “...that travelers would hurry past holding their noses.” The *heiau* was subsequently

destroyed in 1855 and the rocks were used to construct the foundation of the sugar mill at Hanamā'ulu.

HISTORIC PERIOD (POST-1778)

The third voyage commanded by Captain Cook was undertaken primarily to discover the fabled Northwest Passage, which supposedly linked the Pacific, Arctic, and Atlantic Oceans. As he had during previous journeys, Cook visited Tahiti and it was from there that he set out for the northern Pacific coast of North America.

The voyage put him within sight of the island of O'ahu, but adverse winds prevented his arrival. Continuing on to Kaua'i, he sighted Wailua, but could not make landfall. The ships continued southwest and then westward. Both were sketched and drawn by expedition artist John Webber, the first European artwork to depict a Hawaiian Island.

Cook found a manageable anchorage at the mouth of Waimea River. Several trips ashore by him and a select group of his officers, marines, and crew led to generally good relations with the Hawaiians. It is unclear what Cook and the others learned about the politics of Kaua'i and her eastern neighbor. It is probable that at this time (1778) Kaekulani was ruler of Kaua'i. He was of high rank, a chief born on Maui, and the half-brother of the paramount king of Maui, Kahekili.

After a short time on Kaua'i in the early months of 1778, Cook departed to continue the search for the Northwest Passage. A year passed after which Cook returned to the Hawaiian Islands. This time, Maui was briefly visited by Captain Cook and his crew, but the island of Hawai'i became the focus of the remainder of the voyage of Cook and ultimately of his demise, at Kealahou Bay (Salmond 2003).

After the death of Cook, the journey continued, now under the command of Captain Clerke. The ship passed O'ahu, and returned to Waimea, Kaua'i. After their departure a short time later, it would not be until 1786 that Europeans returned to the Hawaiian Islands, with Waimea (Kaua'i) receiving her share of British and American vessels focusing on the lucrative fur trade in the Pacific Northwest. These visits coincided with, and perhaps accelerated, the growing conflict for control of the eastern islands. Beginning in approximately 1790, battles on and around Maui, Moloka'i, and Hawai'i Island between several rulers occurred with increasing ferocity. Kamehameha became in control of Kaua'i, Kaekulani became a participant, bringing fleets of warriors to assist his half-brother on

Maui. Many European and American ship captains had contact with all the rivals, and a fairly coherent chronology of events is known. What certainly is known is that Kaeokulani was killed during a battle in Honolulu in 1794 while fighting his nephew Kalanikupule, who had taken rule of Maui and O'ahu upon the death of his father Kahekili in Waikīkī, several years earlier in 1791 (Ridley 2010).

The son of Kaeokulani was Kaumuali'i. Born around 1780, the young king went through a period where a Regent (an older relative) made the decisions, but Kaumuali'i eventually came to rule on his own. The remainder of his days was spent trying to keep Kamehameha, who had consolidated the rule of the other islands, from bringing Kaua'i in as well.

Kamehameha had difficulty solidifying his rule. Rebellions, plague, and appeasing subordinates all kept him from mounting more than two serious efforts at physical conquest of Kaua'i. The first effort to fail occurred in 1796 when Kamehameha sailed with an invasion fleet for Kaua'i. Hit by a heavy storm, the fleet turned back to O'ahu (Kamakau 1961). The second effort failed in 1804 when Kamehameha mustered his forces on Oahu. The army fell victim to *oku'u*, a smallpox epidemic. Kamehameha himself almost died, and far too many of his troops, counselors, and their families did succumb (Kamakau 1961). In 1810 Kamehameha used diplomacy, suggesting that he rule the eastern islands in name and deed, while Kaumuali'i acknowledge his suzerainty but continue to rule Kaua'i and Ni'ihau. It was agreed that the arrangement would end with the death of Kaumuali'i and that rule would then pass to the heirs of Kamehameha. It was an arrangement that Kamehameha and Kaumuali'i would honor, but that the heirs of Kamehameha would not (Joesting 1984).

This arrangement lasted between 1810 and 1822. It endured the death of Kamehameha the Great in 1819. During these 12 years, Kaumuali'i solidified rule of his kingdom and engaged in efforts to gain foreign weapons and support from the Russian Fur Company (Mills 2002). Also during this time, the trade in sandalwood flourished. Harvested in the Hawaiian Islands, traded for goods to European and American captains, and sold in the Chinese trade ports of Macao and Canton, sandalwood became the first Hawaiian cash crop (Ridley 2010). The Hawaiians called it *lā'au 'ala* (sweet wood) or *'iliahi* (fiery surface) for its reddish blooms. They used this wood for scenting bark cloth, making dyes, and for medicinal purposes (Ridley 2010).

At first, the sandalwood revenue went solely to the paramount chiefs, Kamehameha and Kaumuali'i. However, with the death of Kamehameha, nearly all of his chiefs called upon the young heir, Liholiho, and the Regents, among who was Ka'ahumanu, the favorite wife of Kamehameha but not mother of his heirs, to allow the chiefs to harvest sandalwood for their own profit. This practice would affect and disrupt the rule of Hawai'i and the welfare of the common people for decades.

The upland forests were scoured, crops were neglected, commoners suffered malnutrition and disease, chiefs went into debt to foreigners, and Liholiho was hard pressed to find new resources for his chiefs to exploit. Kaua'i appeared to be the answer. While continuing to honor the arrangement made by his father, Liholiho arrived on Kaua'i in 1822, visited with Kaumuali'i, and then kidnapped him, returning to O'ahu with his captive. In order to secure the rule of Kaua'i, Kaumuali'i was forced to marry not an heir of Kamehameha, but his wife, Ka'ahumanu. To ensure her hold, she also wed her new husband's son, Keali'iahonui. This second marriage was later dissolved. However, ties between dynasties stayed strong as Keali'iahonui married a granddaughter of Kamehameha, named Kekauōnohi (Mills 2002).

Ka'ahumanu had been instrumental in the overthrow of the *kapu* system of Hawaiian governance and social behavior, as well as one of the earliest and most prominent proponents of conversion to Christianity. That she utilized polyandry to achieve control of Kaua'i is just one example of her abilities to utilize both traditional and introduced ways of life to achieve her goals (Joesting 1984).

While still titular ruler, the king did not exercise any power. Governors were appointed by the Regents, the first of these being the brother of Ka'ahumanu, named Kahekili Ke'eaumoku. Beginning with this Governor, land acquisitions beneficial not just to the Kamehameha line but to their powerful subordinates started.

The practice of allowing individual chiefs to harvest sandalwood was carried over to Kaua'i. How many Kaua'i chiefs retained their lands is not certain. What was certain is that the mountains of Kaua'i yielded the valuable resource. And practically the only place that it could be shipped was from the only secure anchorage at Waimea River. Waimea also served as a provisioning port of call to the growing number of whaling ships that began to appear in the Pacific.

The independent rule of Kaua'i came to an end in 1824 with the death of Kaumuali'i. This same year, the heir of Kamehameha, Liholiho Kamehameha II also died. The kingdom of Hawai'i would now be ruled by a queen.

THE REGENCY OF KA'AHUMANU

Ka'ahumanu was one of Kamehameha's primary wives, his favorite in fact, but not of sufficient rank to be mother of his heirs. It appears she never bore the king, or anyone else, any children. From her actions following his death in 1819, it is apparent that Ka'ahumanu considered herself Kamehameha's heir. The mother of the heirs, Keōpuolani, died in 1823. Her first son was Liholiho, born in 1796, made king in 1819, and died visiting London in 1824. Her second son was Kauikeaouli, Kamehameha III, born in 1813. Her daughter, Nahienaena was born in 1815 (Day 1984). With the death of Liholiho and his mother, Ka'ahumanu became Regent of the kingdom until Kauikeaouli would come of age. Her rule of Hawai'i in general, and Kaua'i specifically, was adroit, intelligent, and shrewd.

King George Kaumuali'i and a number of Kaua'i chiefs forcefully resisted the rule of the Kamehameha line, and their revolt was crushed. As with many events in Hawaiian history, some Kaua'i chiefs stood with the old, while others stood with the new. In this case, as with any other, people chose what they thought would benefit them most. Those who rebelled had their lands and lives taken, while those who did not benefitted.

The first long term governor during the regency was Kaikioewa, a high chief born at Waimea, Kaua'i. He was a first cousin and brother in law of Kamehameha, a guardian of Kamehameha III, and a principal leader in crushing the 1824 rebellion (Mills 2002). He reigned as governor from 1825 until his death in 1839.

Ka'ahumanu ruled as Regent until her death in 1831. A daughter of Kamehameha, Kīna'u, took over as regent until 1834 at which time Kauikeaouli Kamehameha III took the throne. He had lived on Kaua'i as a boy under the protection of Kaikioewa but had spent the majority of his youth on O'ahu. Ruling until his own early death in 1854, his reign was admirable for its civil rights, efficiency, and the creation of the Māhele, by which land awards to commoners and granting ownership to the disenfranchised was achieved. During his reign, there was an increase in the number of immigrants from Europe, the United States, and China. Missionaries, merchants, laborers, and farmers of multiple nationalities added to the diversity and complexity of the Kingdom.

MĀHELE

In the 1840s, traditional land tenure shifted drastically with the introduction of private land ownership based on western law. While it is a complex issue, many scholars believe that in order to protect Hawaiian sovereignty from foreign powers, Kamehameha III established laws changing the traditional Hawaiian economy to that of a market economy (Kame'eleihiwa 1992:169-70, 176; Kelly 1983:45, 1998:4; Daws 1962:111; Kuykendall 1938 Vol. I: 145). The Māhele of 1848 divided Hawaiian lands between the king, the chiefs, the government, and began the process of private ownership of lands. The subsequently awarded parcels were called Land Commission Awards (LCAs). Once lands were thus made available and private ownership was instituted, the *maka'āinana* (commoners), if they had been made aware of the procedures, were able to claim the plots on which they had been cultivating and living. These claims did not include any previously cultivated but presently fallow land, *'okipū* (on O'ahu), stream fisheries, or many other resources necessary for traditional survival (Kelly 1983; Kame'eleihiwa 1992:295; Kirch and Sahlins 1992). If occupation could be established through the testimony of two witnesses, the petitioners were awarded the claimed LCA and issued a Royal Patent after which they could take possession of the property (Chinen 1961:16).

Once Article IV of the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles was passed in December 1845, the legal process of private land ownership was begun. The land division, called the Māhele, began in 1848. As stated above, the lands of the kingdom of Hawai'i were divided among the king (crown lands), the *ali'i* and *konohiki*, and the government.

Many LCAs are present in the Hanamā'ulu area and throughout Puna District. Several LCAs are noted along Hanamā'ulu Stream, just to the west of the current project area, contained *lo'i* (irrigated taro), as well as coconut, sweet potatoes and breadfruit planting areas (Corbin et al. 2002:20). A search of the Waihona 'Aina (2016) database produced a list of 20 LCAs within Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a, which were claimed during the Māhele.

According to current records, individual LCAs do not appear to have been claimed or awarded within the project area (see Figure 2). However, LCA 7713: 2, which included the 9177 acres comprising Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a, in its entirety (Appendix E), was claimed by and awarded to Princess Victoria Kamamalu (daughter of Kīna'u and Kekuanaoa and sister of Kamehameha IV, Alexander Lihiliho, and Kamehameha V, Lot) in 1861, under Royal Patent 4481.

At the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century, the project area was part of a large area of land which was primarily cultivated in sugar cane by the Lihue Sugar Plantation. The project area remained in sugar cane until the 1980s and has laid fallow since.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

There have been at least 15 archaeological projects conducted in this general area from Thrum in 1907 to more contemporary studies (Dega and Powell 2006). Thrum (1907) compiled an inventory of *heiau* throughout the islands and in the Hanamā‘ulu area, he “recorded” two *heiau*: Ahukini and Kalauokamanu. These *heiau* were not marked on maps but were simply described. Both *heiau* were destroyed as of 1855. During Bennett’s (1931) island-wide survey in 1928-1929, the two *heiau*, now known as Site 101 and Site 102 were also noted. Ahukini Heiau was built near Ahukini Point on a bluff overlooking the sea while the location of Kalauokamanu was never identified. Bennett (1931) did also note that both *heiau* were previously destroyed. Bennett makes first mention of Site 103, a burial ground in this area: “in the sand dunes that run along the shore half way between Hanamā‘ulu and Wailua River are many burials.”

As summarized below by Dega and Powell (2006), at least eleven known archaeological sites are present in the Hanamā‘ulu area toward the Wailua Golf Course. As one moves from south to north, or Ahukini Point toward Wailua, several sites are exhibit both a pre- and post—Contact component (see Dega and Powell 2006). First, Ahukini landing itself, a probable late 19th construction, is present inside the breakwall of Hanamā‘ulu Bay. Plantation housing for sugar cane workers has been noted just to the south of the point. Foundations still exist in remnant state. Moving inland to the west, several additional previously identified sites are present (Figures 4 and 5):

1. State Site 50-30-08-1845 is the historic Hanamā‘ulu Railroad Bridge. This bridge is being preserved and represents the plantation era.
2. State Site 50-30-08-2066 consists of multiple features: an upright, historic road, and historic house foundation.
3. State Site 50-30-08-2067 consists of a historic cemetery perhaps dating to the 1880s. The cemetery is present on the *mauka* side of the highway on the edge of former sugar cane lands.
4. State Site 50-30-08-1843: prior to construction of Ahukini Landing, an old wharf was present on the northern flank of the bay. This is Site 1843 and consists of a concrete wall, foundation, and sugar cane road. This represents the location of the old wharf.

5. State Site 50-30-08-1841 occurs just to the north and also represents the Historic Period: a road and trail running along the coast. It is possible this trail has some time depth from prehistoric times but it has not yet been dated.

As one rounds the point to the north, three archaeological sites are present above the rocky coastline. State Site 50-30-08-2068 consists of a looted, historic-period trash dump dating between 1880 and 1910. Datable artifacts include glass and ceramic fragments that were recovered from the bluff, at the edge of plantation lands. State Site 50-30-08-1840, nearby, consists of a historic-period retaining wall related to sugar cane or military transport; State Site 50-30-08-1839, occurring about 25 m to the east of the trash dump represents the first fully known prehistoric site in this coastal area. This site is a prehistoric complex occurring on the flats and composed of a wall and terrace suspected to be related to temporary habitation. No carbon dates are available for this site.

Proceeding to the north, around the point and onto the flat coastal plains toward Wailua, both historic and prehistoric sites are present (see Dega and Powell 2006). State Site 50-30-08-1838 consists of a prehistoric cultural deposit partially eroding out of modified sand dunes. The layers contained charcoal, shells, and coral fragments; this type of discovery is expected so near to the coastline. The site had been disturbed during military training exercises in the 1940s. The cultural deposit, now a small remnant, was dated to AD 1170-1400, and represents temporary habitation of the area. This pattern of remnant cultural deposits and temporary activities near the coast holds through the Kealia area and beyond, and is one concern for the present work. The final historic site in this area is State Site 50-30-08-1846, two historic railroad bridges used for hauling sugar cane from the fields to Lihue. This site is present more inland and south of the Radisson Hotel.

State Site 50-30-08-885, located just south of Raddison Hotel, represents a possible traditional Native Hawaiian burial ground. Multiple burials have been documented in this sandy location, from the Raddison through Wailea Golf Course and Lydgate Park.

Several archaeological projects were identified near Hanamā`ulu town, just to the east of the current project area (Figure 6; adapted from Hazlett and Spear 2015).

In 1990, Nancy McMahan (1990) conducted limited excavation to disinter an inadvertent burial identified during installation of a Hawaiian Telephone tower in the Kalepa Radio Station property on Kalepa Ridge, northwest of the current project area. During excavation, historic glass beads associated with the burial, as well as one additional set of human remains, a

waterworn basalt hammer stone and numerous basalt flakes were identified. The site was subsequently designated State Site 50-30-08-1827.

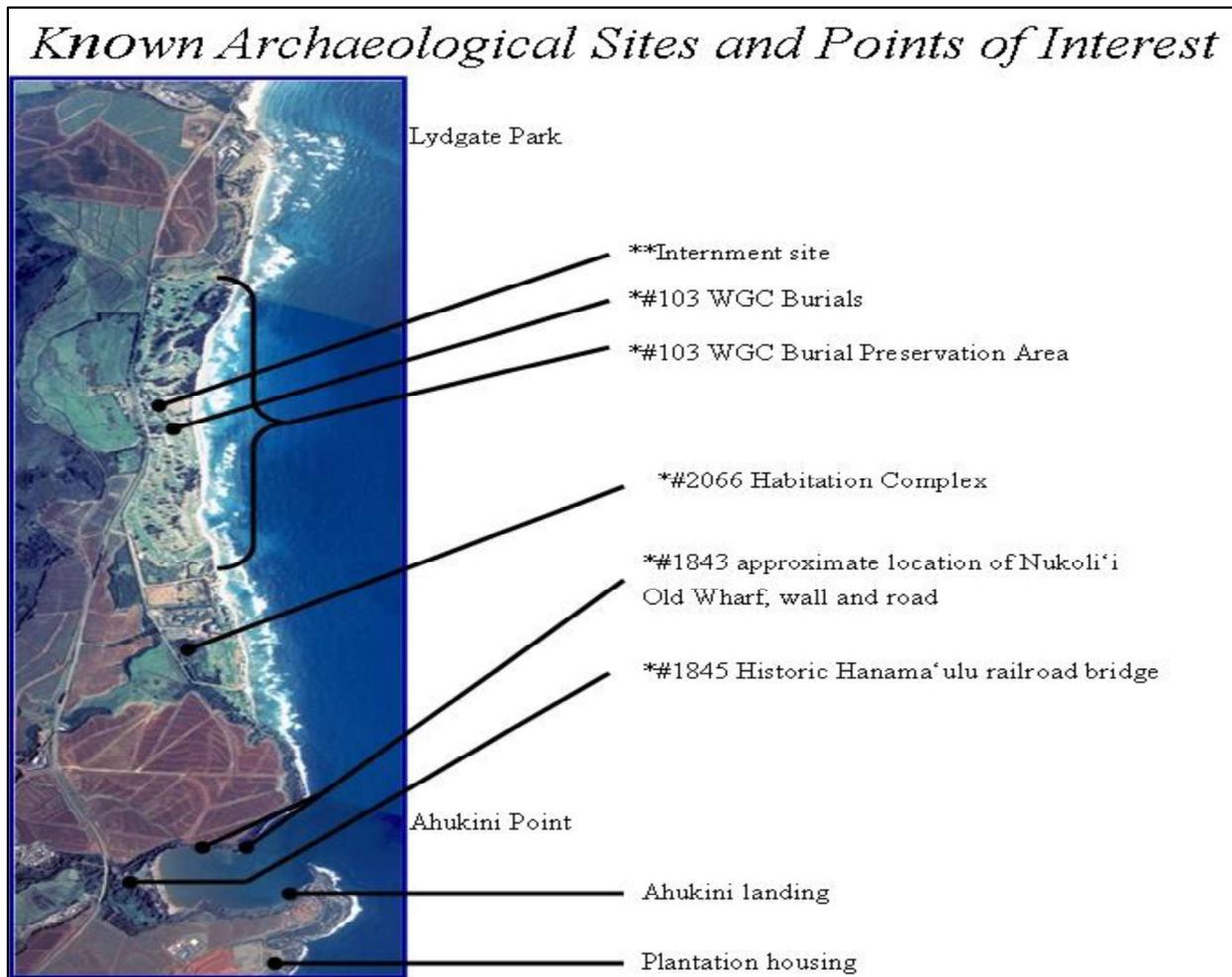


Figure 4: Archaeological Sites from Ahukini to Lydgate Park (Dega and Powell 2006).

In December 1990, Paul H. Rosendahl (1990) conducted an archaeological field inspection at the Kalepa Radio Station and along Kalepa Road, to identify any archaeological remains on or adjacent to the road or within the Kalepa Radio Station grounds. No additional sites (other than the previously identified State Site 50-30-08-1827) were identified (Rosendahl 1990: 1-3).

In 1990, Walker and Rosendahl conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the Hanamaulu Affordable Housing project area, to provide information for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA). Nine backhoe trenches were excavated; archaeological or cultural finds were limited to “several small isolated coral fragments”. No further archaeological

work was recommended for the project area, which was determined to have been entirely disturbed to a significant depth below surface by historic sugar cane operations (Walker and Rosendahl 1990:ii).

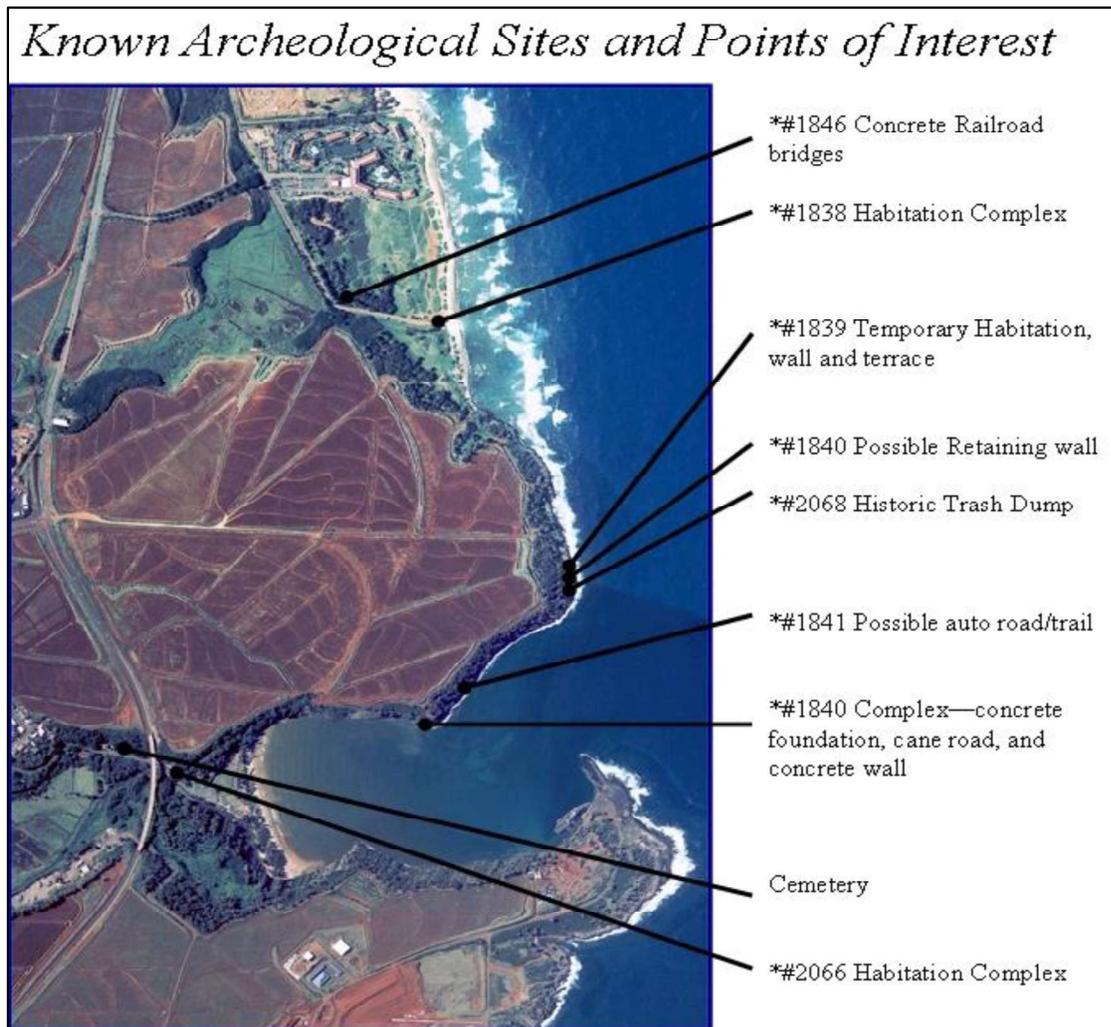


Figure 5: Archaeological Sites in the Hanamā'ula Area (Dega and Powell 2006).

In 1991, Walker, Kalima, and Goodfellow (Walker et al. 1991) conducted an archaeological inventory survey near the mouth of the Hanamā'ulu Stream (one portion of this study area lies within the one-half mile radius of the project area), which identified 10 sites; three of these date from pre-Contact times: a subsurface cultural deposit associated with a traditional living site area (State Site 50-30-08-1838, A and B), an agricultural wall and terrace of unknown function (State Site 50-30-08-1839 A & B), and a terraced river valley of some 50 acres (State Site 50-30-08-1847). State Site 50-30-08-1839 provided a radiocarbon date of 1170-1400 A.D. Other sites documented by Walker et al. (1991) north of the subject project area include plantation-era structures, and a historic cemetery (State Site 50-30-08-1844 Japanese-Buddhist

and Filipino-Catholic cemetery). No archaeological or cultural sites were identified within the one-half mile radius of the project area (the sites were located downstream, closer to the beach, or upstream, outside of the current study's half-mile search radius).

In 1994 K. Akana (1994) conducted archaeological monitoring for driveway improvements and the construction of a rock wall revetment in the Kalepa Radio station property, after human skeletal remains (State Site 50-30-08-746) were inadvertently discovered during the road construction. Additional skeletal fragments were identified during monitoring; the remains were reinterred near the original discovery point (Dye and Jourdane 2006:6).

In 2006, Dye and Jourdane (2006) conducted an archaeological assessment of a parcel at Kalepa for a Cingular Wireless cell tower installation. No new archaeological or cultural sites were identified during this study.

With the exception of the two burial sites (State Site 50-30-08-746 and State Site 50-30-08-1827) found atop Kalepa Ridge, no archaeological sites or cultural resources were identified during the six archaeological studies conducted within a half-mile radius of the current project area.

Overall, these sites point to the significance of Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a in both the pre- and post-Contact Periods. Many of these sites are present nearer the coastline and have been somewhat preserved as most they are Historic-era structures and also did not occur within sugar cane fields.

Scientific Consultant Services (Wasson and Dega 2016) conducted an archaeological inventory survey for the current project area. Full pedestrian survey and the excavation of eight representative trenches (ST-1 through ST-8) were completed on the 5 acre parcel. The project area consists of a single, undeveloped lot of former sugar cane field land. No historic properties were identified.

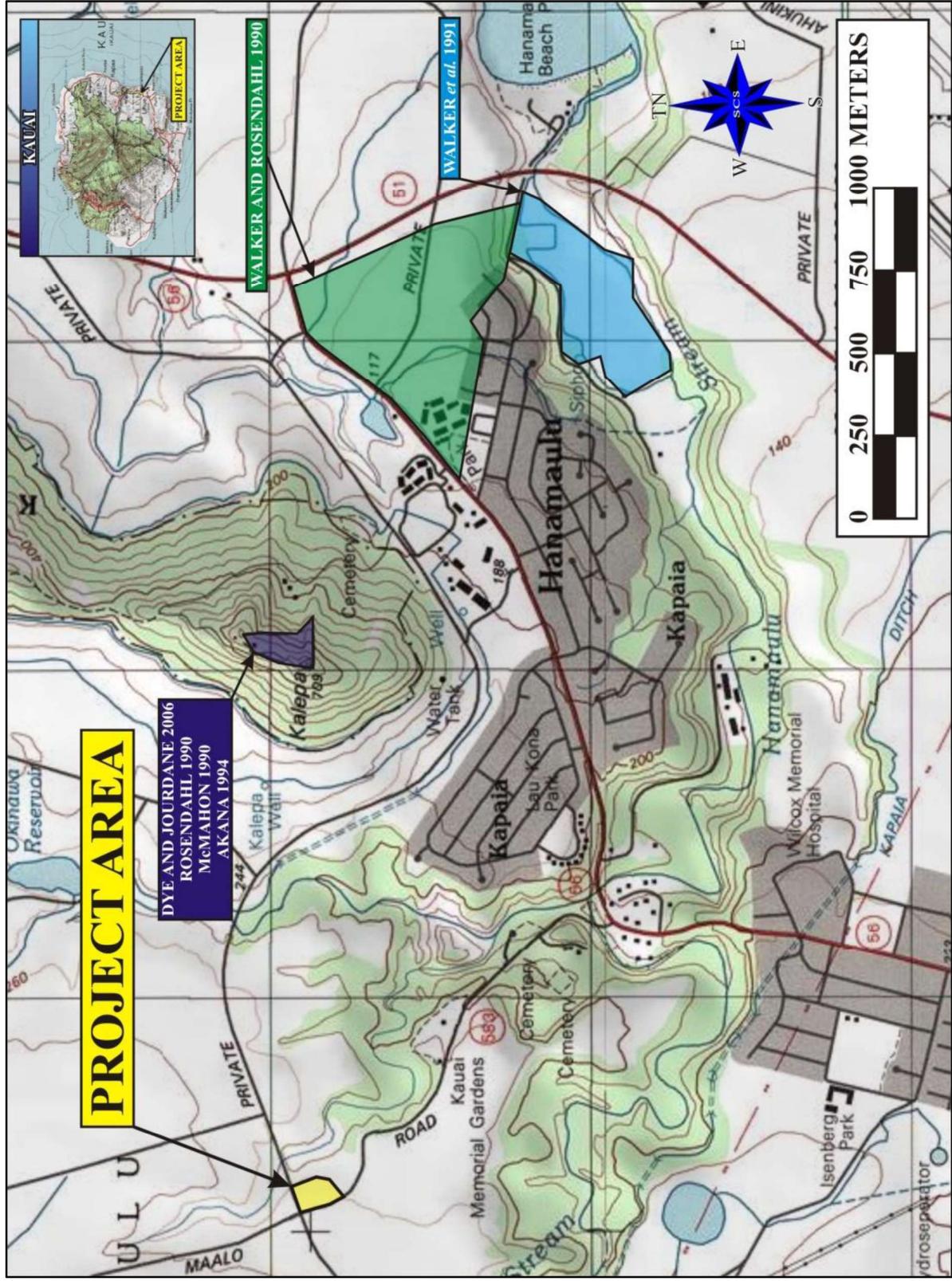


Figure 6: USGS Map of Previous Archaeology in the Hanamā'ulu Town Area.

CONSULTATION

Consultation was conducted via telephone, e-mail, and the U.S. Postal Service. Consultation was sought from Missy Kamai, Na Kuleana Oiwi; Randy Wichman, President, Kaua'i Historical Society; Jane Kamahaokalani Gray, Director, Kaua'i Museum; Kaulani Kahalekai, cultural practitioner; Charles R. (Chipper) Wichman, President, Chief Executive Officer, and National Tropical Botanical Garden Director, National Tropical Botanical Garden; Mary Jane Naone, Kauai Lead Archaeologist, State Historic Preservation Division; Milton Ching, community member; William Ho'ohuli, community member; S.C. Kaahiki Solis, Cultural Historian, State Historic Preservation Division; Dr. Kamana'opono M. Crabbe, Chief Executive Officer, Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Leimana Da Mate, Executive Director, Aha Moku Advisory Board; Kauano'e Ho'omanawanui, Kaua'i Island Burial Sites Specialist; and Liberta Hussey Albao, Queen Deborah Kapule Hawaiian Civic Club, President.

In addition, a Cultural Impact Assessment Notice was published on April 17, 19, and 20, 2016, in *The Honolulu Star-Advertiser* and in *The Garden Isle News*, which published on the same dates on Maui, and the May 2016 issue of the OHA newspaper, *Ka Wai Ola* (see Appendix B). These notices requested information of cultural resources or activities in the area of the proposed project, stated the Tax Map Key (TMK) number, and where to respond with pertinent information. Based on the responses, an assessment of the potential effects on cultural resources in the project area and recommendations for mitigation of these effects can be proposed.

CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT INTERVIEWS AND CONCERNS

Analysis of the potential effect of the project on cultural resources, practices or beliefs, the potential to isolate cultural resources, maintain practices or beliefs in their original setting, and the potential of the project to introduce elements that may alter the setting in which cultural practices take place is a requirement of the OEQC (2012:13). As stated earlier, this includes the cultural resources of the different groups comprising the multiethnic community of Hawai'i.

During the consultation process, SCS received one response to the inquiries pertaining to any information that individuals or organizations may have which might contribute to the knowledge of traditional cultural activities that were, or are currently, conducted in the vicinity of the proposed County of Kauai Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC) in Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a, Puna District, Island of Kaua'i, Hawai'i [TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.]. S.C. Kaahiki Solis, Cultural Historian, State Historic Preservation Division, responded. Ms. Solis

responded via e-mail and suggested that SCS contact Kauanoë Ho'omanawanui, the SHPD Kaua'i Island Burial Sites Specialist. In addition, Ms. Solis offered to comment on the current CIA document and did not express any concerns regarding the proposed undertaking (see Appendix D).

SUMMARY

The “level of effort undertaken” to identify potential effect by a project to cultural resources, places or beliefs (OEQC 2012) has not been officially defined and is left up to the investigator. A good faith effort can mean contacting agencies by letter, interviewing people who may be affected by the project or who know its history, researching sensitive areas and previous land use, holding meetings in which the public is invited to testify, notifying the community through the media, and other appropriate strategies based on the type of project being proposed and its impact potential. Sending inquiring letters to organizations concerning development of a piece of property that has already been totally impacted by previous activity and is located in an already developed industrial area may be a “good faith effort.” However, when many factors need to be considered, such as in coastal or mountain development, a good faith effort might mean an entirely different level of research activity.

In the case of the current undertaking, letters of inquiry were sent to individuals and organizations that may have knowledge or information pertaining to the collection of cultural resources and/or practices currently, or previously, conducted in close proximity to the proposed County of Kauai Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC) to be located in Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a, Puna District, Island of Kaua'i, Hawai'i [TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.].

Historical and cultural source materials were extensively used and can be found listed in the References Cited portion of this report. Such scholars as Samuel Kamakau, Martha Beckwith, Jon J. Chinen, Lilikalā Kame'eleihiwa, R. S. Kuykendall, Marion Kelly, E. S. C. Handy and E.G. Handy, and Mary Kawena Puku'i and Samuel H. Elbert continue to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of Hawai'i, past and present. The works of these and other authors were consulted and incorporated in this report where appropriate. Land use document research was supplied by the Waihona 'Aina Database (2016).

CULTURAL ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Analysis of the potential effect of the project on cultural resources, practices or beliefs, its potential to isolate cultural resources, practices or beliefs from their setting, and the potential of

the project to introduce elements which may alter the setting in which cultural practices take place is a suggested guideline of the OEQC (2012). Based on the above research and the limited number of comments received from the community, it is reasonable to conclude that, pursuant to Act 50, the exercise of native Hawaiian rights, or any ethnic group, related to traditional cultural practices do not have the potential to be impacted by the proposed undertaking.

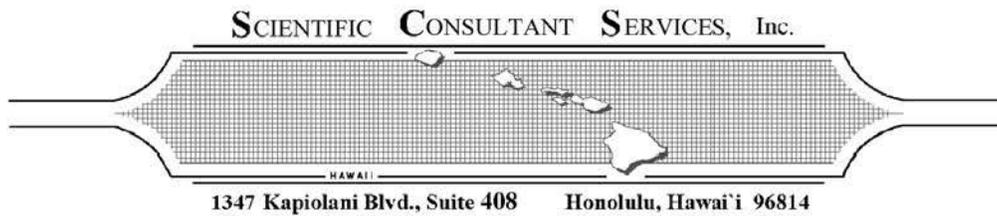
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APPENDIX A: EXAMPLE LETTER OF INQUIRY



Aloha kāua,

At the request of Belt Collins Hawaii LLC, Scientific Consulting Services (SCS) is preparing a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) in advance of the construction of the proposed County of Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility located next to Ma`alo Road at the intersection of Ehiku Street and a cane haul road leading to Hanamā`ulu in Hanamā`ulu Ahupua`a, Puna District, Island of Kaua`i, Hawai`i [TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.] (Figures 1 through 3).

The purpose of this Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) is to identify and understand the importance of any traditional Hawaiian and/or historic cultural resources or traditional cultural practices associated with the project area and the surrounding ahupua`a. In an effort to promote responsible decision making, the CIA will gather information about the project area and its surroundings through research and interviews with individuals that are knowledgeable about the area in order to assess potential impacts to the cultural resources, cultural practices, and beliefs identified as a result of the proposed project. We are seeking your kōkua and guidance regarding the following aspects of our study:

- General history as well as present and past land use of the project area
- Knowledge of cultural resources which may be impacted by future development of the project area (i.e. historic and archaeological sites, as well as burials)
- Knowledge of traditional gathering practices in the project area, both past and ongoing Cultural associations of the project area, such as legends, traditional uses and beliefs
- Referrals of kūpuna or elders and kama`āina who might be willing to share their cultural knowledge of the project area and the surrounding *ahupua`a*
- Due to the sensitive nature regarding iwi kūpuna or ancestral remains discovered, mana`o regarding nā iwi kūpuna will be greatly appreciated
- Any other cultural concerns the community has related to Hawaiian cultural practices within or in the vicinity of the project area.

The CIA is in compliance with the Hawai`i Revised Statute (HRS) Chapter 343 Environmental Impact Statements Law and in accordance with the State of Hawai`i Department of Health's Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts as adopted by the Environmental Council, State of Hawai`i on November 19, 1997. According to the *Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts* (Office of Environmental Quality Control, Nov. 1997):

The types of cultural practices and beliefs subject to assessment may include subsistence, commercial, residential, agricultural, access-related, recreational, and religious and spiritual customs... The types of cultural resources subject to assessment may include traditional cultural properties or other types of historic sites, both man made and natural which support such cultural beliefs...

Enclosed are maps showing the locations of the proposed project area. Please contact me at the Scientific Consultant Services, Honolulu office, at (808) 597-1182 or via e-mail (cathy@scshawaii.com) with any information or recommendations concerning this Cultural Impact Assessment.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cathleen Dagher". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Cathleen Dagher
Senior Archaeologist
Attachments (3)

APPENDIX B: NEWSPAPER NOTICE AND AFFIDAVIT

Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) is seeking information on cultural resources and traditional, previously or on-going, cultural activities conducted on or near the proposed County of Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility located next to Ma`alo Road at the intersection of Ehiku Street and a cane haul road leading to Hanamā`ulu in Hanamā`ulu Ahupua`a, Puna District, Island of Kaua`i, Hawai`i [TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.]. Please respond within 30 days to Cathleen Dagher at (808) 597-1182.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

IN THE MATTER OF
County of Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility CIA (Proj 1768)

}
}
}
}
}
}

STATE OF HAWAII
}
} SS.
City and County of Honolulu }

Doc. Date: APR 20 2016 # Pages: 1
Notary Name: Patricia K. Reese First Judicial Circuit
Doc. Description: Affidavit of Publication
Notary Signature: [Signature] APR 20 2016 Date
Notary Public Seal: PATRICIA K. REESE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Comm. No. 86-467, STATE OF HAWAII

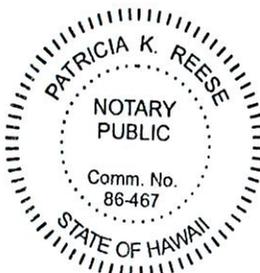
Lisa Kaukani being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is a clerk, duly authorized to execute this affidavit of Oahu Publications, Inc. publisher of The Honolulu Star-Advertiser, MidWeek, The Garden Island, West Hawaii Today, and Hawaii Tribune-Herald, that said newspapers are newspapers of general circulation in the State of Hawaii, and that the attached notice is true notice as was published in the aforementioned newspapers as follows:

- Honolulu Star-Advertiser 0 times on:
MidWeek 0 times on:
The Garden Island 3 times on: 04/17, 04/19, 04/20/2016
Hawaii Tribune-Herald 0 times on:
West Hawaii Today 0 times on:
Other Publications: 0 times on:

And that affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above entitled matter.

[Signature] Lisa Kaukani
Subscribed to and sworn before me this 20th day of April A.D. 2016
[Signature] Patricia K. Reese, Notary Public of the First Judicial Circuit, State of Hawaii
My commission expires: Oct 07, 2018

Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) is seeking information on cultural resources and traditional, previously or on-going, cultural activities conducted on or near the proposed County of Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility located next to Ma'alo Road at the intersection of Ehiku Street and a cane haul road leading to Hanama'ulu in Hanama'ulu Ahupua'a, Puna District, Island of Kaua'i, Hawai'i (TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.). Please respond within 30 days to Cathleen Dagher at (808) 597-1182. (TG1865717 4/17, 4/19, 4/20/16)



AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

IN THE MATTER OF
County of Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility CIA (Proj 1768)

STATE OF HAWAII
}
} SS.
City and County of Honolulu }

Doc. Date: APR 20 2016 # Pages: 1
Notary Name: Patricia K. Reese First Judicial Circuit
Doc. Description: Affidavit of Publication
Notary Signature: [Signature] APR 20 2016 Date
Notary Public Seal: PATRICIA K. REESE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Comm. No. 86-467, STATE OF HAWAII

Lisa Kaukani being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is a clerk, duly authorized to execute this affidavit of Oahu Publications, Inc. publisher of The Honolulu Star-Advertiser, MidWeek, The Garden Island, West Hawaii Today, and Hawaii Tribune-Herald, that said newspapers are newspapers of general circulation in the State of Hawaii, and that the attached notice is true notice as was published in the aforementioned newspapers as follows:

- Honolulu Star-Advertiser 3 times on: 04/17, 04/19, 04/20/2016
MidWeek 0 times on:
The Garden Island 0 times on:
Hawaii Tribune-Herald 0 times on:
West Hawaii Today 0 times on:

Other Publications: 0 times on:

And that affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above entitled matter.

[Signature] Lisa Kaukani

Subscribed to and sworn before me this 20th day of April A.D. 2016

[Signature] Patricia K. Reese, Notary Public of the First Judicial Circuit, State of Hawaii

My commission expires: Oct 07, 2018

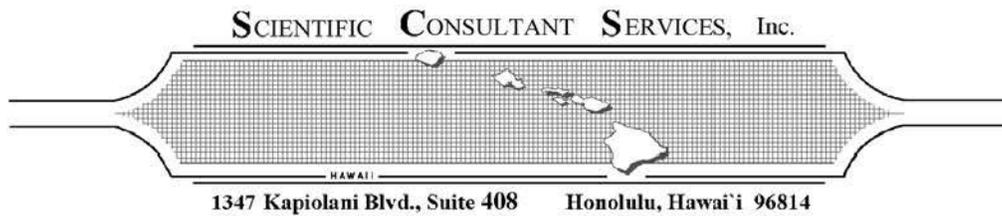
Ad # 0000865713

Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) is seeking information on cultural resources and traditional, previously or on-going, cultural activities conducted on or near the proposed County of Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility located next to Ma'alo Road at the intersection of Ehiku Street and a cane haul road leading to Hanama'ulu in Hanama'ulu Ahupua'a, Puna District, Island of Kauai, Hawaii (TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.). Please respond within 30 days to Cathleen Dagher at (808) 597-1182. (SA865713 4/17, 4/19, 4/20/16)



SP.NO.: L.N.

APPENDIX C: EXAMPLE FOLLOW-UP LETTER



Waipahu, Hawai'i 96797

Aloha kāua,

This is a follow-up to our May 2, 2016 letter. At the request of Belt Collins Hawaii LLC, Scientific Consulting Services (SCS) is preparing a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) in advance of the construction of the proposed County of Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility located next to Ma`alo Road at the intersection of Ehiku Street and a cane haul road leading to Hanamā`ulu in Hanamā`ulu Ahupua`a, Puna District, Island of Kaua`i, Hawai'i [TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por.].

The purpose of this Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) is to identify and understand the importance of any traditional Hawaiian and/or historic cultural resources or traditional cultural practices associated with the project area and the surrounding ahupua`a. In an effort to promote responsible decision making, the CIA will gather information about the project area and its surroundings through research and interviews with individuals that are knowledgeable about the area in order to assess potential impacts to the cultural resources, cultural practices, and beliefs identified as a result of the proposed project. We are seeking your kōkua and guidance regarding the following aspects of our study:

- General history as well as present and past land use of the project area
- Knowledge of cultural resources which may be impacted by future development of the project area (i.e. historic and archaeological sites, as well as burials)
- Knowledge of traditional gathering practices in the project area, both past and ongoing Cultural associations of the project area, such as legends, traditional uses and beliefs
- Referrals of kūpuna or elders and kama`āina who might be willing to share their cultural knowledge of the project area and the surrounding *ahupua`a*
- Due to the sensitive nature regarding iwi kūpuna or ancestral remains discovered, mana`o regarding nā iwi kūpuna will be greatly appreciated
- Any other cultural concerns the community has related to Hawaiian cultural practices within or in the vicinity of the project area.

The CIA is in compliance with the Hawai`i Revised Statute (HRS) Chapter 343 Environmental Impact Statements Law and in accordance with the State of Hawai`i Department of Health's Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts as adopted by the Environmental Council, State of Hawai`i on November 19, 1997. According to the *Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts* (Office of Environmental Quality Control, Nov. 1997):

The types of cultural practices and beliefs subject to assessment may include subsistence, commercial, residential, agricultural, access-related, recreational, and religious and spiritual customs... The types of cultural resources subject to assessment may include traditional cultural properties or other types of historic sites, both man made and natural which support such cultural beliefs...

Please contact me at the Scientific Consultant Services, Honolulu office, at (808) 597-1182 or via e-mail (cathy@scshawaii.com) with any information or recommendations concerning this Cultural Impact Assessment.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cathleen Dagher".

Cathleen Dagher
Senior Archaeologist

Cc:

APPENDIX D: RESPONSES

PHONE (808) 594-1888

FAX (808) 594-1938



STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
560 N. NIMITZ HWY., SUITE 200
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817

HRD16-1845F

June 14, 2016

Cathleen Dagher
Senior Archaeologist
Scientific Consultant Services, Inc.
1347 Kapi'olani Boulevard, Suite 408
Honolulu, HI 96814

Re: Cultural Impact Assessment Consultation
County of Kaua'i Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility
Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a, Puna Moku, Kaua'i Mōkupuni

Aloha e Cathleen Dagher:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is in receipt of your May 31, 2016 letter, initiating consultation and seeking comments ahead of a cultural impact assessment (CIA) for the proposed construction of the County of Kaua'i Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility located in Hanamā'ulu at the intersection of 'Ehiku Street and the cane haul road.

OHA recommends consultation be initiated with Liberta Lilia Hussey Albao, president of the Queen Deborah Kapule Hawaiian Civic Club, and members of the 'ohana Durant.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Should you have any questions, please contact Kathryn Keala at (808) 594-0272 or kathyk@oha.org.

'O wau iho nō me ka 'oia 'i'o,

Kamana'o pono M. Crabbe, Ph.D.
Ka Pouhana, Chief Executive Officer

KC:kk

C: Kaliko Santos, OHA Kaua'i Community Outreach Coordinator (via email)

Reply Reply to All Forward Delete Purge Mark as Spam ...to Folder Move More Actions Apply

Inbox > Message Detail Entire thread Print Previous Next

Subject: RE: Cultural Impact Assessment for the Kauai Adolescent Drug Treatment Facility (SCS Proj 1768]
From: "Solis, Sheloigh" <Sheloigh.Solis@hawaii.gov> (Add as Preferred Sender)
Date: Tue, May 03, 2016 11:09 am
To: "cathy@scshawaii.com" <cathy@scshawaii.com>

Aloha e Cathy,

I didn't see Kauanoë Ho'omanawanui on your CC list. She is the Kaua'i born Burial Sites Specialist. I think it would be a good thing to reach out to the KIBC. Kauanoë can connect you up with the cultural descendents there in your project area. I will drop her an email and also enclose her contact information for you. I will be reviewing all Kaua'i/Ni'ihau documents while Ikaika Nakahashi will be reviewing Hawai'i & Maui island. Ikaika is our new Cultural Historian on Maui. We also have a new Burial Sites Specialist on Maui too. Between the rest we share Moloka'i, Lana'i ect...

Kauanoë Ho'omanawanui
Kaua'i Island Burial Sites Specialist
Kauanoë M. Hoomanawanui@hawaii.gov
Cell 808-896-0745

I will be happy to offer comment on your CIA. I really enjoyed a recent CIA from Keala Pono I think Dietrix Duyhaylonsod was principal in drafting it. He uses mo'olelo methodology and layers the document beginning with 'ōlelo noeau of each place in the APE. He connects those wise proverbs to stories and history of the place and finally ends with oral interviews and summation. He provides transcribed manuscripts and also offer photographs and bios of each person interviewed. I think his methodology is very well done. Kepa and Onaona Maly along with John Clark differ as they go in depth with their work and they pull from Hawaiian Language Newspapers. Of course they can translate the work and John Clark uses a very reliable translator for his work.

Me ka haahaa,

Kaahiki

S.C. Kaahiki Solis
Cultural Historian
Department of Land and Natural Resources
SHPD
Office 808-692-8030
Mobile 808-462-2214

APPENDIX E: LCA 7713

Mahele Record: 07713*K

Claim Number: 07713*K

Claimant: Kamamalu, Victoria

Other claimant:

Other name:

Island: Kauai

District: Kona, Puna

Ahupuaa: Huleia, Makaweli, Niumalu, Haiku, Kipu, Kalapaki

Ili: Kikiaola

Apana:	9	Awarded:	1
Loi:	0	FR:	
Plus:		NR:	440-444v5+
Mala Taro:	0	FT:	408-411v3
Kula:	0	NT:	650v1
House lot:	0	RP:	4475,4476,4477,4478,4479,
Kihapai/Pakanu:	0	Number of Royal Patents:	8
Salt lands:	0	Koele/Poalima:	No
Wauke:	0	Loko:	No
Olona:	0	Lokoia:	No
Noni:	0	Fishing Rights:	No
Hala:	0	Sea/Shore/Dunes:	No
Sweet Potatoes:	0	Auwai/Ditch:	No
Irish Potatoes:	0	Other Edifice:	No
Bananas:	0	Spring/Well:	No
Breadfruit:	0	Pigpen:	No
Coconut:	0	Road/Path:	No
Coffee:	0	Burial/Graveyard:	No
Oranges:	0	Wall/Fence:	No
Bitter Melon/Gourd:	0	Stream/Muliwai/River:	No
Sugar Cane:	0	Pali:	No
Tobacco:	0	Disease:	No
Koa/Kou Trees:	0	Claimant Died:	No
Other Plants:	0	Other Trees:	0
Other Mammals:	No	Miscellaneous:	

No. 7713*K, Victoria Kamamalu - Land Division

N.R. 440-444v5

Opukaula, `Ili, Waimano, Ewa, Oahu
Kilauluna, `Ili, Waimano, Ewa, Oahu
Hananau, `Ili, Waimano, Ewa, Oahu
Kananelu, `Ili, Waimano, Ewa, Oahu
Pohe, `Ili, Waimano, Ewa, Oahu
Kaulu, `Ili, Waimano, Ewa, Oahu
Kapuna, `Ili, Waimano, Ewa, Oahu
Poupouwela, `Ili, Manaiki, Ewa, Oahu
Kapaloa, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Panio, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Kuhialoko, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Kahoaiiai, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Papaa, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Kaohai, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Kalona, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Kuhiawaho, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Kapuaihalulu, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu

2.

Haleaka, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Piloaumo, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Kionaole, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Hanakehau, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Kapopou, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Kalimukele, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Kumuulu, `Ili, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu
Hapuna, `Ili, Kalihi, Kona, Oahu
Waiaula, `Ili, Kalihi, Kona, Oahu
Kalaepohaku, `Ili, Kapalama, Oahu
Kauluwela, `Ili, Honolulu land, Oahu
Kanewai, `Ili, Waikiki, Oahu
Kapaakea, `Ili, Waikiki, Oahu
Komoawaa, `Ili, Waikiki, Oahu
Waiialae, `Ili, Waikiki, Oahu

3.

Halawa, Ahupua`a, Koolau, Molokai

Kaa, Ahupua`a, Lanai

Kelawe, Ahupua`a, Lahaina, Maui
Moalii, Ahupua`a, Lahaina, Maui
Aki, Ahupua`a, Lahaina, Maui
Paunau, Ahupua`a, Lahaina, Maui
Waihee, Ahupua`a, West Puali, Maui

Kalua, `Ili, Wailuku, Maui
Haiku, Ahupua`a, Hamakualoa, Maui
Makapuu, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kawela, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Onouli, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kaumanu, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
2 Kahalehili, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
3 Kaeleku, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Honokalani, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kawaipapa, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
5 Niumalu, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
2 Palemo, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
3 Pakakia, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
2 Kahuakamalii, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Ihuula, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Oloewa, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
4 Papalauhau, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
4 Mokae, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Puekahi, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Puuiki, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
3 Kapohoe, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Pukuilua, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
2 Kaou, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Halehana, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kaukuhalahala, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
2 Piapia, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Koakapuna, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kawaalua, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Pueokahi, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Pueokauiki, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Pohakanele, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Ahuakaio, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kihapuhala, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Papahawahawa, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Muolea, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Puuhaoa, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kahalawe, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Ohia, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kolokole, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kapuomahuka, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Mahulua, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Poopoo, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Lapalapaiki, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Waieli, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Paihala, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kalihi, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui

Kakiweka, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kailihiakoko, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Puukohola, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Kahalawe, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui
Puaaluu, Ahupua`a, Hana, Maui

Kahua, Ahupua`a, Kohala, Hawaii
Honokane, Ahupua`a, Kohala, Hawaii
Holualoa 1,2, Ahupua`a, Kona, Hawaii
Kahaluu, Ahupua`a, Kona, Hawaii
Keopunui, Ahupua`a, Kona, Hawaii
Keauhou, Ahupua`a, Kona, Hawaii
Honuaino, Ahupua`a, Kona, Hawaii
2 Honokua, Ahupua`a, Kona, Hawaii
Haukalua 1, 2, Ahupua`a, Kona, Hawaii
Pakini, Ahupua`a, Kau, Hawaii
Keauhou, `Ili, KapapalaKau, Hawaii
Kahuai, Ahupua`a, Puna, Hawaii
Kauhaleau, Ahupua`a, Puna, Hawaii
Kauaea, Ahupua`a, Puna, Hawaii
Piopio, Ili in Waiakea, Puna, Hawaii
Kalalau, Ahupua`a, Puna, Hawaii
Honohononui, `Ili in Waiakea, Puna, Hawaii
Pahoehoe, Ahupua`a, Puna, Hawaii
Onomea, Ahupua`a, Puna, Hawaii
Alae, Ahupua`a, Puna, Hawaii
Kekelani, `Ili in Waimanu, Hamakua, Hawaii
Kuilei, Ahupua`a, Puna, Hawaii

N.R. 569v5

No. 7713, Victoria Kamamalu from page 440

Huleia, a district of Kauai, however, the Government cattle shall graze there.

Makaweli, Ahupua'a, Kona, Kauai
Places unsuitable for the soldiers and the fort
Maunalua, `Ili, Waimanalo, Koolaupoko, Oahu
Pahoa, `Ili, Waianae, Waianae, Oahu
Kaluanui, Ahupua`a, Koolauloa, Oahu
Kawailoa, Ahupua`a, Waialua, Oahu
Paalaa, Ahupua`a, Waialua, Oahu
Kaelepulu, `Ili, Kailua, Koolaupoko, Oahu
Kikiwelawela, `Ili, Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, Oahu

Victoria Kamamalu's lands in the Mahele by the Mo`i, in the month of January 1848, continued:

Huleia, a district of Kauai, however, the Government cattle shall graze there.

Makaweli Ahupua`a, Kona, Kauai.

F.T. 408-411v3

No. 7713, V. Kamamalu

F.T. 408-411v3

No. 7713, V. Kamamalu

No. 10474, N. Namauu

No. 7716, R. Keelikolani

No. 7714B, M. Kekuaiwa

No. 7712, M. Kekuanaoa [7714B]

A True Copy

(Sig). A. G. Thurston

Clerk Interior Dept.

Copy of the Division of Lands agreed upon in Privy Council August 27, 1850

Kekuanaoa and his children to receive fee simple titles for those lands here set off to them - they resigning to the Government all title to the other lands granted them in the Buke Mahele.

No. 7713, Ko Victoria Kamamalu mau aina ma ke ano Alodio

No. 7713, Ko Victoria Kamamalu mau aina ma ke ano Alodio

Honokane, Ahupuaa, Kohala, Hawaii

Kahua, Ahupuaa, Kohala, Hawaii

Keopu, Ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii

2 Holualoa, Ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii

Kahaluu, Ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii

Keauhou, Ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii

Honuaino, Ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii

Honokua, Ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii

Pakini, Ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii

Keauhou, Ili is Kapapala, Kau, Hawaii

Kahuwai, Ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii

Kauwalehau, Ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii

Kauaea, Ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii

Honohononui, ili o Waiakea, Hilo, Puna, Hawaii

Piopio, ili o Waiakea, Hilo, Puna, Hawaii

Kalalau, Ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii

Pahoehoe, Ahupuaa, Hilo, Hawaii

Alae, Ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii

Onomea, Ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii

Kuilei, Ahupuaa, Hamakua, Hawaii
Kekelani, ili no Waimanu, Hamakua, Hawaii

Kalua, Ahupuaa, Wailuku, Maui
Waihee, Ahupuaa, Puali, Kom. [Komohana]

Aki, Ahupuaa, Lahaina, Maui
Paunau, Ahupuaa, Lahaina, Maui
Kelaweia, Ahupuaa, Lahaina, Maui

Halawa, Ahupuaa, Koolau, Molokai

Kaa, Ahupuaa, Kona, Lanai

Maunalua, ili no Waimanalo, Koolaupoko, Oahu
Kaelepulu, ili no Kailua, Koolaupoko, Oahu
Kikiwelawela, Ahupuaa, Heeia, Koolaupoko, Oahu
Kaluanui, Ahupuaa, Koolauola, Oahu
Kawailoa, Ahupuaa, Wailalua, Oahu
Paalaa, Ahupuaa, Waialua, Oahu
Waiawa, Ahupuaa, Ewa, Oahu
Pahoa, ili no Waianae, Waianae, Oahu
He mau ili ma Waimano, Ewa, Oahu
Poupouwela, ili in Mananaiki, Ewa, Oahu
Kumuulu, no Waiau, Ewa, Oahu
Kapuna no Kalihi, Kona, Oahu
Waiaula no Kalihi, Kona, Oahu
Kalaepohaku no Honolulu, Kona, Oahu
Kauluwela no Honolulu, Kona, Oahu
Kapaakia no Waikiki, Kona, Oahu
Komowaa no Waikiki, Kona, Oahu
Kanewai no Waikiki, Kona, Oahu
Waiialae no Waikiki, Kona, Oahu

Makaweli, Ahupuaa, Kauai
Huleia, Puna, Kauai
Kikiaola, Waimea, Kauai

Ko ke Aupuni hapakolu loko o ko V. Kamamalu mau aina. Makapuu, Kawela, Oniuli, Kaumanu, 2 Kahalehili, Kaeleku, Honokalani, Kawaipapa, 5 Niunalu, 2 Palemo, 2 Pakakea, Nahuakamalii, Ihuuloi, Hoewaa, 2 Papauhau, Hamoa, 3 Mokae, Puekahi, Puuiki, 3 Pohue, Pukuilua, Haou, Halehana, Kaukuhalahala, Peapea, Koakupuna, Kawalua, Pueokauiki, Pohakanele, Ahuakaio, Kihapuhala, Papahawahawa, Muolea (The above ahupuaa in Hana, Maui) Moalii Ahupuaa Lahaina Maui.

F.T. 538-539v3

No. 7713, M. Kekuanaoa (for Victoria), 1 April 1854, Counter the government

A. Paki, sworn, for the Government, Knows that the fish pond called "Kawa", in Honolulu, was broken up in the year 1847 & the materials of the wall taken to help to construct the wall or breakwater erected by the Government on the west side of the harbor. The Government got permission from M. Kekuanaoa to take the materials of the wall of "Kawa" to make the Breakwater. He did not give the Government any portion of the soil of "Kawa," or of "Kaakaukukui." The land on which now stands the Government slaughter House, occupied by John Meek, is a portion of the ili of "Kalui." [?] I do not know what title the Government has to that place, but I have heard that Kekualoa had given it to the Government - this I state as hearsay only.

G.P. Judd, sworn, for Government, says, I was the Hawaiian Minister of Finance in the year 1847, and remember when the wall was built from the present lime kiln House running over to the land of sea & Sumner, Known as Kohololoa." It was built to prevent the filling up of the Harbor of Honolulu. It was thought advisable to remove a part of the wall of a fish pond in "Kawa," which I supposed belonged to the Government. Finding, however, that it was claimed by M. Kekuanaoa, for Victoria, Mr. Young and I applied to him for the privilege of removing it, which he granted to us, and accordingly it was removed under the direction of Piikoi and the stones put into the new wall first named, and my impression is that we built a new partition wall for the Governor's fishpond. I will not be certain however. Piikoi will know. Piikoi ran a plow through the fish pond to give direction to the stream and divert it from the harbor. I never knew of any definite cession of the fish pond or other land to the Government, but I think Kekuanaoa consented that the Government should divide the fish pond, in Privy Council. I didn't know that he claimed the land where the wall runs from the Lime Kiln, but I don't recollect that he said anything particular about it.

See P. 548. [about Pearl Harbor]

F.T. 548v3

No. 7713, M. Kekuanaoa (V. Kamamalu), April 19, 1854, counter the Government, from page 538

Keone Ana, sworn says, I have nothing to testify to in reference at the claim of M. Kekuanaoa in Kaakuukukui, pertaining to the wall built to protect the harbor from filling in, which wall runs from the Lime Kiln to Sea & Sumner's land.

I am sure he gave it to Government in 1847, but I will not swear anything about it until I have laid the matter before the Privy Council, as to "Kaliu," he said he had nothing to say.

To page 555

F.T. 555-557v3

No. 7713, M. Kekuanaoa (for V. Kamamalu) from page 538, counter the Government

Keoni Ani, sworn, presents a plan which he says was made by Order of the King in Council, in the year 1848, perhaps, and placed in my charge, as minister of the Interior. The plan shows two rows of lots laid out from the Beach seaward. The Government built the wall or breakwater in the year 1847, I think. The Government claimed no more land as I understood the matter than what is shown on the plan. When the wall was built by the Government no opposition was made to its erection by any private party. The wall was erected by the Government to prevent the harbor from being filled up with the mud washed down by the Nuuanu River. When this wall was built the wall of the loko called "Kawa" was taken down and the size of the loko reduced. After the wall was built, this plan was made by the Government and laid before the Privy Council, who resolved to sell the lots as laid out for the benefit of the Treasury. Two of the lots were accordingly disposed of with the approval of the Privy Council, to Louis Gravier. After that, a proposition was made in Privy Council to sell some of the lots to a steam boat company, but at the suggestion of M. Kekuanaoa, the proposition was dropped. Kekuanaoa advising the Council that they were disposing of the Government property too fast. After the report of a committee appointed by the Privy Council on the subject of the filling up of the harbor, the Council resolved to remove the wall of the loko called "Kawa" and M. Kekuanaoa assented.

I do not know to whom the land really belonged. I have always seen this, that when the government wanted a piece of land for their purposes, the konohikis have always given their consent. A. Paki, who had charge of Kaliu, and M. Kekuanaoa, who had charge of Kaakaukukui were both in Privy Council at the time referred to. I consider that the place where this wall is built belonged to the Government previous to that time, because by law, the papakoa and the harbor belongs [sic] to the Government. All the chiefs were in Council at the time these things were transacted. The place where the wall is built is papa koa, perhaps, mud perhaps.

Iona Kapena, sworn, says the names of the land lying between the wall of the Government and the loko called "Kawa" are Kaakaukukui and Kaliu. I pointed out the boundary line between Kaakaukukui and Kaliu a few days ago to Messers Lee and Robertson. The boundary has been well known to me ever since I was a boy. The breakwater or wall is built on the land of Kaakaukukui.

M. Kekuanaoa states that he never understood before that the Government meant to take this place now in dispute. I have heard the testimony of Young, who says the Government took it. I gave my consent to the Government to remove the wall of Kawa and for the materials, but I did not intend that the Government should take away any part of Kaakaukukui.

N.T. 598-599v3

No. 7713, V. Kamamalu - protest

M. Kekuanaoa and Mahuka were the persons who settled the land of V. Kamamalu with objections to C. Kanaina's rights to that property over which there was a dispute. Below are the statements of witnesses clarifying their /two/ rights.

Kumuhonua, sworn, I have seen the place over which there is a dispute between C. Kanaina and V. Kamamalu, Kaanaenui is the name. I have seen that it is the center for Waialae. The boundaries as I have seen from Kaiahaki to Kauhaki, from there to Pohakuaumiumi, then to Kaananiau and run directly to Puukuaka; from there to Kalohupale; Kapahulu is on this side and from there run directly to Kupikipikio point.

Mt. Leahi is for Kapahulu.

The boundaries of the land Kekio: on the mauka direction of Makahuna road is the taro land, detached and following to the sea of Kapua and the coconut grove.

Poo wahine: I am a native of Waiale and since I was very young and at the time of Kahekili, I have known that place over which there is a dispute. Keanaenui is the name and it is the center of Waialae. I have known the boundaries as they are at Kuialauahi to Aumeume Rock, to Kaananiau, to Mount Kuaka and from there to Kalahu to the lae of Kupikipikio. Those are the boundaries which separate Waialae from Kapahulu. Mt Leahi is for Kapahulu.

The land Kekio runs from mauka of Makahuna Street, then separated to the extreme makai to the sea and the coconut grove.

Kuapuu, sworn, I am a land child of Waialae and I have seen the boundaries of Waialae as they were pointed out to me by my parents, from Kuahaki to Kauhaki, therefrom to Aueume Rock and so on just as Poo has related here.

The boundaries of Kekio run from mauka of Makahuna road, then it separates until the extreme makai of Kapua sea and a road called Kukii. The report given of this survey is imperfect because he had taken Waialae's pasture.

Kaula, sworn, I have not been a native very long, but I have heard the same thing from my older brother whose name is Hanakinau, as the reports given by those people above. I had heard these things after the death of Kaahumanu I.

Hehea, sworn, I am a land child of Waialae and have seen the boundaries of Waialae exactly as those witnesses have related above.

The boundaries of the land, Kekio by name, of Keekapu, are exactly as the statements given

N.T. 373-375v10

No. 7713, Victoria Kamamalu, Waianae, 17 August 1854

Testimony on the boundary between the ahupuaa of Waianae and the ili of "Pahoa."

Nahinu, sworn, says the ili of Pahoa is but small. The loko, makai, belongs to this ili. The boundary of the piece is dispute runs along to the eastward of an enclosure belonging to Kaapuiki, and up through the coconut grove and along a stone wall to some hau trees, and then

up mauka and across to the east corner of the land, and from thence running makai to the loko.

This ili consists of three pieces, first, the fish pond; second, the piece which I have tried to describe; third, the mauka piece undisputed.

I learned these boundaries from my ancestors who lived here from ancient times.

Cross examined. I accompanied Kekuanaoa and M. Hopkins when they suspected [inspected?] the boundary line in question. I saw the marks made at that time on the coconut trees by order of Kekuanaoa, in presence of M. Hopkins. The line marked out by them on the northwest side, runs farther mauka than that described by me in my testimony.

Ohule, sworn, says he knows the middle Mana of Pahoa about which the present dispute exists. It is only of late that I have heard that the boundary was disputed. This middle piece is bounded: Mauka by a stone wall. The western boundary runs up through the coconut grove and then runs to the southward, and then at the corner of what used to be a wauke patch, turns seaward and runs down to the hau trees and the stone wall. I was born on this land. The land on which stand the church and parsonage belongs to the ahupuaa of Waianae.

Kaapuiki, sworn, says when I came here to live, the boundaries of the middle piece of Pahoa were nearly the same as have been described by the preceding witnesses. Afterwards, when the law was made to restore the ancient boundaries of all the lands, Kulepe, the then tax officer, gave to "Pahoa" the land now claimed by Victoria, on the southeast side of the coconut grove, and disputed by the King. I was luna of Waianae when that arrangement was made by Kulepe. I was under Kekuanaoa. The people who live on the disputed land formerly went to the labor days on Waianae," but of late they labor on "Pahoa."

Kulepe, sworn, says, "Pahoa" consists of two pieces; the fish pond forming the part of the mauka piece. I have lived here about 15 years. I was appointed tax officer of Waianae in 1841. In 1850, the boundaries of the makai piece of "Pahoa" were pointed out to me by three kamaainas, who are all now dead. In the same year, Hopkins and Kekuanaoa came down here but I did not accompany them when they went round this land. I do not know anything myself of the true boundary, except what I heard from these kamaainas in 1850. About 1841, I restored a lihi of "Pahoa," which lies between the fish pond and the stone wall, and was claimed for "Pahoa," on account of some coconut trees. This was the only lihi of "Pahoa" restored by me. The people who formerly lived on the land now in dispute used to do konohiki labor for the ahupuaa of "Waianae."

Molea, sworn, confirms in full, the testimony of Nahinu and Ohule.

[Award 7713; Kikiaola Waimea Kona; R.P. 4475; 1 ap.; Ahupuaa; Makaweli Kona; R.P. 4476; 1 ap.; 21,844 Acs.; Niumalu Puna; R.P. 4479; 1 ap.; 1767 Acs; R.P. 4478; Nawiliwili Puna; 1 ap.; 2182 Acs Ahp; Haiku Puna; R.P. 4477 1 ap.; 9585 Acs; Kalapaki Puna; R.P. 4480, 1 ap.; 2004 Acs. Ahupuaa; R.P. 4481, Hanamaulu Puna; 1 ap.; 9177 Acs (Ap. 2); Kipu Puna; 1 ap.; 3029 Acres;& R.P. 4482 Mahaulepu Puna; ahupuaa, 1 ap.; 1572 Acs Ahp.]

07713*K - No maps found.

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APPENDIX G: COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENT



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96850

In Reply Refer To:
2016-TA-0444

AUG 26 2016

John T. Kirkpatrick
Belt Collins Hawaii LLC
2153 North King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, HI 96819

Subject: Technical Assistance for the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center Draft
Environmental Assessment, Kauai

Dear Mr. John T. Kirkpatrick:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received your letter, dated July 22, 2016, requesting our comments on the draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center on the island of Kauai. The County of Kauai proposes to develop a substance abuse treatment and healing center, including the construction of a residential structure, an administrative complex, a kitchen, dining and laundry room space, a maintenance building, a separate classroom facility, parking area, and basketball court. The property is located on an approximately 5-acre parcel at the intersection of Maalo Road and Ehiku Road in the town of Hanamaulu [TMK (4) 3-8-002:001 por]. The Service offers the following comments to assist you in revising the draft EA. Our comments are provided under the authorities of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended [16 U.S.C 1531 *et seq.*].

According to the information included in the draft EA, the endangered Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*), the threatened Newell's shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis newelli*), and species proposed for listing, the band-rumped storm petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*) (hereafter collectively referred to as seabirds) may fly over the project area. We acknowledge the County of Kauai proposes implementation of the following measures to avoid and minimize light attraction of seabirds: (1) restricting construction activity to daylight hours during the peak seabird fallout period (September 15 to December 15); (2) shielding of outdoor lighting; and (3) turning off outside lights not needed for safety and security during the fledgling fallout period. We recommend that light shields be completely opaque, sufficiently large, and positioned so that the bulb is only visible from below. Also, we acknowledge draft EA states that electricity will be provided by connection to existing overhead utility lines located on Maalo Road.

The draft EA identifies that the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) may forage or roost in the vicinity of the project area. We acknowledge that in order to avoid impacts to bats, trimming or removal of woody vegetation taller than 15 feet will not be conducted during the bat birthing and pup rearing season, between June 1 and September 15. In addition, any

fences erected as part of the project will have barbless top-strand wire prevent entanglements of bats on barbed wire. The draft EA also states that no barbed wire fence is proposed for the perimeter of the site.

The draft EA states that although no endangered Hawaiian goose (*Branta sandvicensis*) were observed during avian surveys, the site includes areas suitable for nesting. The Service acknowledges that the County of Kauai proposes that all regular on-site staff will be trained to identify the Hawaiian goose and know the appropriate steps to take if Hawaiian goose (geese) is present on site in order to avoid impacts to Hawaiian geese. If a Hawaiian goose is found during ongoing activities, all activities within 100 feet of the bird will cease, the bird will not be approached, and work may continue after the bird leaves the area of its own accord. If a nest is discovered, the Service will be contacted. In addition to these measures, the Service recommends a biologist familiar with the nesting behavior of the Hawaiian goose survey the area prior to the initiation of any work, or after any subsequent delay in work of three or more days (during which birds may attempt nesting).

We also recommend you incorporate the attached BMPs into your project description to avoid and minimize impacts to water resources that have the potential to occur during construction activities.

We hope this information assists you in developing a comprehensive and thorough final EA. The final EA should address all potential impacts to federally listed species and species proposed for listing that may occur in the vicinity of the proposed project, and should outline conservation measures to avoid and minimize these impacts. We appreciate your efforts to conserve endangered species. If you have questions regarding this response, please contact Adam Griesemer, Endangered Species Biologist (phone: 808-285-8261, email: adam_griesemer@fws.gov).

Sincerely,



Aaron Nadig
Island Team Manager
Oahu, Kauai, Northwestern Hawaiian
Islands, and American Samoa

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Recommended Standard Best Management Practices

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) recommends the following measures to be incorporated into project planning to avoid or minimize impacts to fish and wildlife resources. Best Management Practices (BMPs) include the incorporation of procedures or materials that may be used to reduce either direct or indirect negative impacts to aquatic habitats that result from project construction-related activities. These BMPs are recommended in addition to, and do not over-ride any terms, conditions, or other recommendations prepared by the USFWS, other federal, state or local agencies. If you have questions concerning these BMPs, please contact the USFWS Aquatic Ecosystems Conservation Program at 808-792-9400.

1. Authorized dredging and filling-related activities that may result in the temporary or permanent loss of aquatic habitats should be designed to avoid indirect, negative impacts to aquatic habitats beyond the planned project area.
2. Dredging/filling in the marine environment should be scheduled to avoid coral spawning and recruitment periods, and sea turtle nesting and hatching periods. Because these periods are variable throughout the Pacific islands, we recommend contacting the relevant local, state, or federal fish and wildlife resource agency for site specific guidance.
3. Turbidity and siltation from project-related work should be minimized and contained within the project area by silt containment devices and curtailing work during flooding or adverse tidal and weather conditions. BMPs should be maintained for the life of the construction period until turbidity and siltation within the project area is stabilized. All project construction-related debris and sediment containment devices should be removed and disposed of at an approved site.
4. All project construction-related materials and equipment (dredges, vessels, backhoes, silt curtains, etc.) to be placed in an aquatic environment should be inspected for pollutants including, but not limited to; marine fouling organisms, grease, oil, etc., and cleaned to remove pollutants prior to use. Project related activities should not result in any debris disposal, non-native species introductions, or attraction of non-native pests to the affected or adjacent aquatic or terrestrial habitats. Implementing both a litter-control plan and a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point plan (HACCP – see <http://www.haccp-nrm.org/Wizard/default.asp>) can help to prevent attraction and introduction of non-native species.
5. Project construction-related materials (fill, revetment rock, pipe, etc.) should not be stockpiled in, or in close proximity to aquatic habitats and should be protected from erosion (*e.g.*, with filter fabric, etc.), to prevent materials from being carried into waters by wind, rain, or high surf.
6. Fueling of project-related vehicles and equipment should take place away from the aquatic environment and a contingency plan to control petroleum products accidentally spilled during the project should be developed. The plan should be retained on site with the person responsible for compliance with the plan. Absorbent pads and containment booms should be stored on-site to facilitate the clean-up of accidental petroleum releases.
7. All deliberately exposed soil or under-layer materials used in the project near water should be protected from erosion and stabilized as soon as possible with geotextile, filter fabric or native or non-invasive vegetation matting, hydro-seeding, etc.



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September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-061

Mr. Aaron Nadig, Island Team Manager
United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 3-122
Honolulu, HI 96850

Dear Mr. Nadig:

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
Hanamā‘ulu, Līhu‘e District, Kaua‘i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to your letter of August 26, 2016.

Your letter (Reference 015-TA-0444) recognizes the best management practices incorporated into the design of the project to minimize possible impacts to seabirds and other species of concern.

You recommend that all external light shields be opaque and positioned so that bulbs are only visible from below. This recommendation will be considered in project design.

You include a list of best management practices that focus on possible impacts on aquatic habitats. Please note that the project site does not include any stream or wetland.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC



John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

EPO 16-263

August 3, 2016

Mr. John Kirkpatrick
Belt Collins Hawaii, LLC
2153 N. King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819
Email: jkirkpatrickbchdesign.com

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

**SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center,
Hanamaulu, Kauai
TMK: (4) 3-8-002:001 (por)**

The Department of Health (DOH), Environmental Planning Office (EPO), acknowledges receipt of your DEA to our office via the OEQC link:

http://oeqc.doh.hawaii.gov/Shared%20Documents/EA_and_EIS_Online_Library/Kauai/2010s/2016-07-23-KA-5B-DEA-Adolescent-Treatment-Center.pdf

In the development and implementation of all projects, EPO strongly recommends regular review of State and Federal environmental health land use guidance. State standard comments and available strategies to support sustainable and healthy design are provided at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/landuse>. Projects are required to adhere to all applicable standard comments. EPO has recently updated the environmental Geographic Information System (GIS) website page. It now compiles various maps and viewers from our environmental health programs. The eGIS website page is continually updated so please visit it regularly at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/egis>. EPO also encourages you to examine and utilize the Hawaii Environmental Health Portal at: <https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov>. This site provides links to our e-Permitting Portal, Environmental Health Warehouse, Groundwater Contamination Viewer, Hawaii Emergency Response Exchange, Hawaii State and Local Emission Inventory System, Water Pollution Control Viewer, Water Quality Data, Warnings, Advisories and Postings.

We suggest you review the requirements of the Clean Water Branch (HAR, Section 11-54-1.1, -3, 4-8) and/or the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (HAR, Chapter 11-55) at:

<http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb>. If you have any questions, please contact the Clean Water Branch, Engineering Section at (808) 586-4309 or cleanwaterbranch@doh.hawaii.gov. If your project involves waters of the U.S., it is highly recommended that you contact the Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch at: (808) 835-4303.

Please note that all wastewater plans must conform to applicable provisions of the Department of Health's Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-62, "Wastewater Systems". We reserve the right to review the detailed wastewater plans for conformance to applicable rules. Should you have any questions, please review online guidance at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/wastewater> and contact the Planning and Design Section of the Wastewater Branch at (808) 586-4294.

You may also wish to review the draft Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) viewer at: <http://eha-web.doh.hawaii.gov/oeqc-viewer>. This viewer geographically shows where some previous Hawaii Environmental Policy Act (HEPA) {Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343} documents have been prepared.

Mr. John Kirkpatrick
Page 2
August 3, 2016

In order to better protect public health and the environment, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a new environmental justice (EJ) mapping and screening tool called EJSCREEN. It is based on nationally consistent data and combines environmental and demographic indicators in maps and reports. EPO encourages you to explore, launch and utilize this powerful tool in planning your project. The EPA EJSCREEN tool is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>.

We request that you utilize all of this information on your proposed project to increase sustainable, innovative, inspirational, transparent and healthy design. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Mahalo nui loa,



Laura Leialoha Phillips Mckhtyre, AICP
Program Manager, Environmental Planning Office

LM:nn

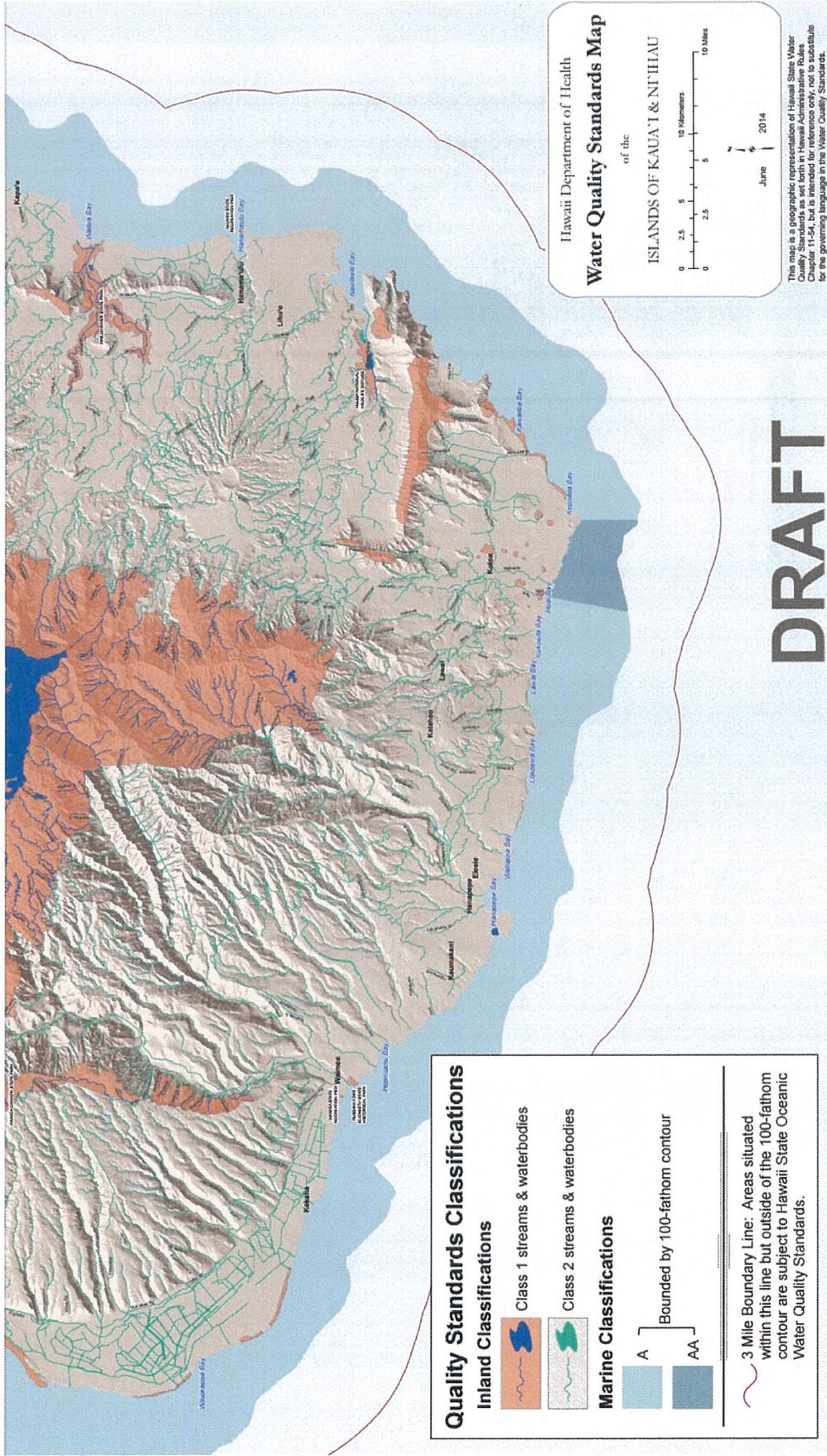
- Attachment 1: Environmental Health Management Web App Snipit of Project Area: <http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/egis>
- Attachment 2: Clean Water Branch: Water Quality Standards Map – Kauai
- Attachment 3: Wastewater Branch: Act 120 Cesspool Tax Credit Web App Snipit of Project Area
- Attachment 4: Wastewater Branch: Recycled Water Use Map of Project Area
- Attachment 5: U.S. EPA EJSCREEN Report for Project Area

c: Theresa Koki, Life's Choices Kauai {via email: tkoki@kauai.gov}
DOH: DHO Kauai, WWB {via email only}

Attachment 1: Environmental Health Management Web App Snipit of Project Area: <http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/egis>



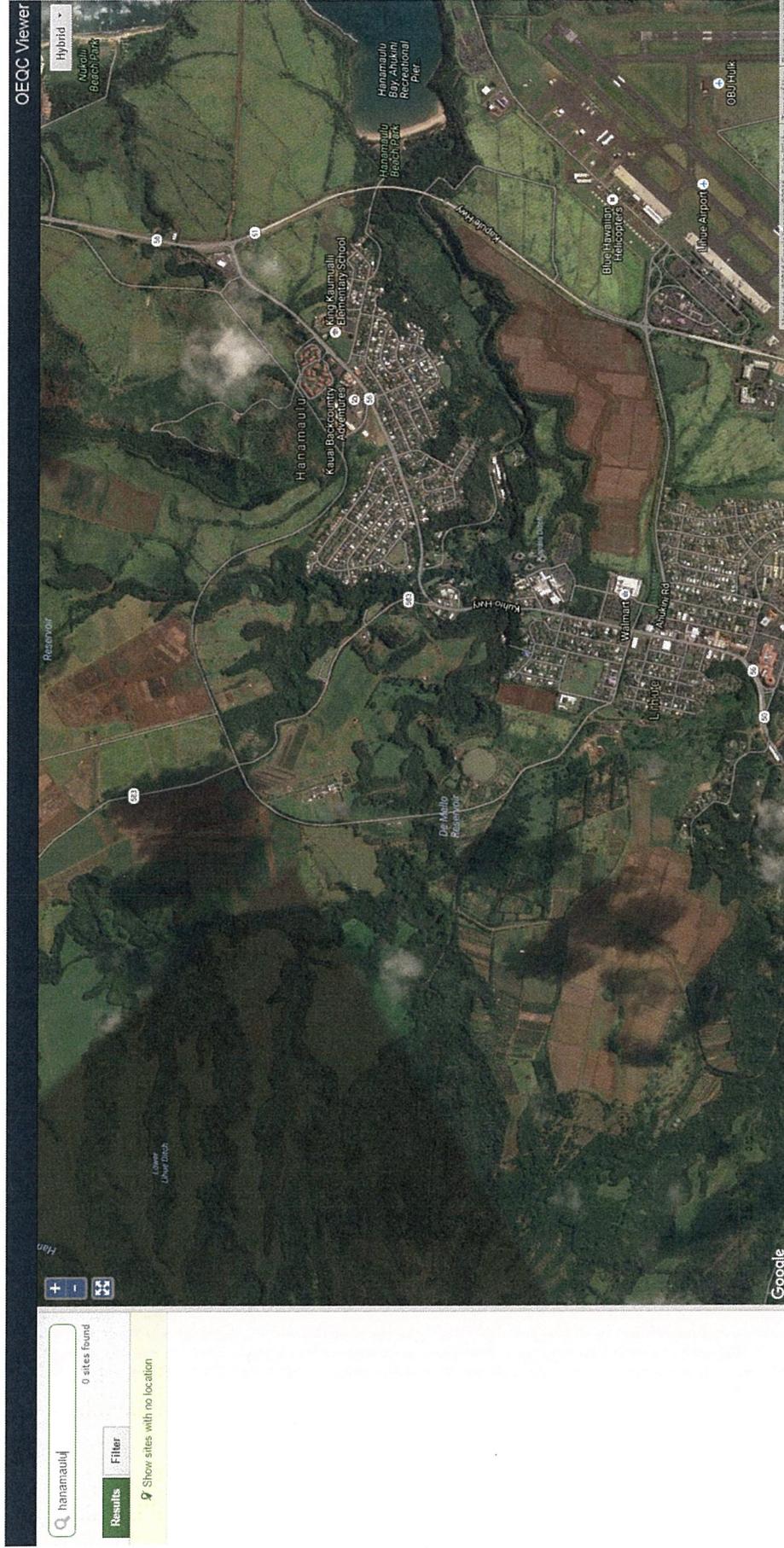
Attachment 2: Clean Water Branch: Water Quality Standards Map – Kauai



Attachment 4: Wastewater Branch: Recycled Water Use Map of Project Area



Attachment 5: OEQC Viewer Map of Project Area





EJSCREEN Report (Version 2016)

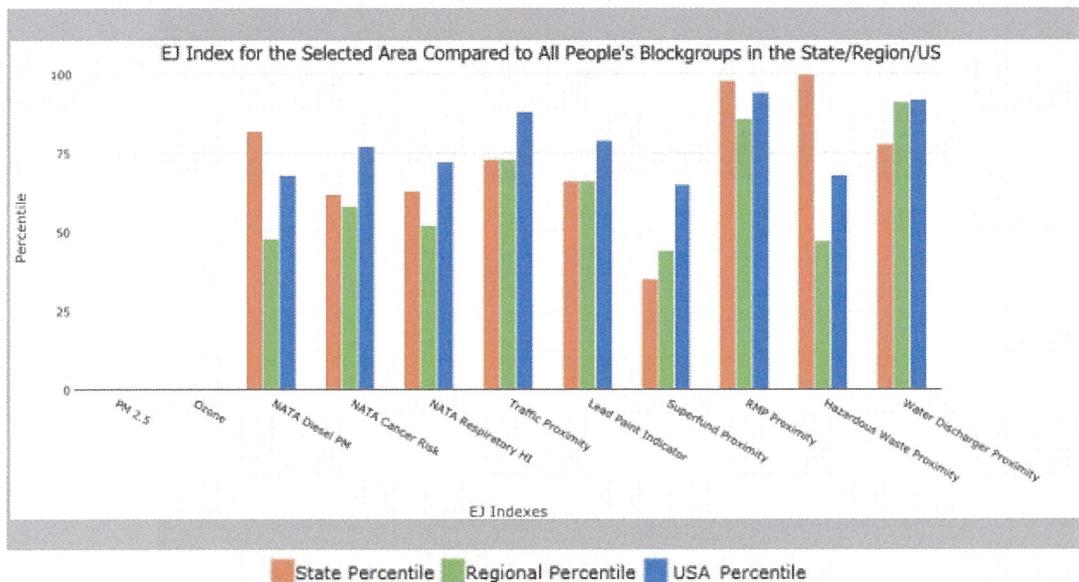


1 mile Ring Centered at 21.982939,-159.370004, HAWAII, EPA Region 9

Approximate Population: 5,625

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for Ozone	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for NATA [*] Diesel PM	82	48	68
EJ Index for NATA [*] Air Toxics Cancer Risk	62	58	77
EJ Index for NATA [*] Respiratory Hazard Index	63	52	72
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	73	73	88
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	66	66	79
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	35	44	65
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	98	86	94
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	100	47	68
EJ Index for Water Discharger Proximity	78	91	92

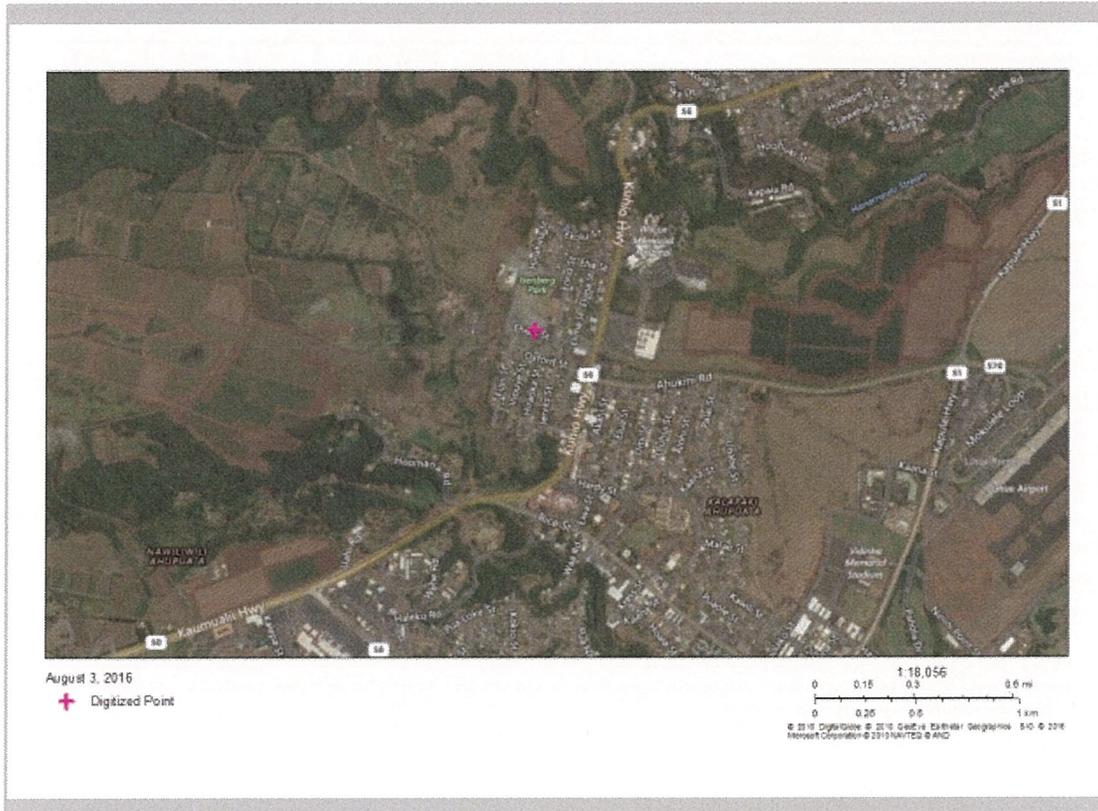


This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

1 mile Ring Centered at 21.982939,-159.370004, HAWAII, EPA Region 9

Approximate Population: 5,625

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	0



EJSCREEN Report (Version 2016)



1 mile Ring Centered at 21.982939,-159.370004, HAWAII, EPA Region 9

Approximate Population: 5,625

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.37	N/A	9.32	N/A
Ozone (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	51	N/A	47.4	N/A
NATA* Diesel PM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.197	0.149	77	0.978	<50th	0.937	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	28	34	26	43	<50th	40	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.82	1	43	2	<50th	1.8	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	540	990	68	1100	60	590	79
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.14	0.16	57	0.24	50	0.3	42
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0	0.098	29	0.15	13	0.13	16
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	1.2	0.19	98	0.57	86	0.43	90
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0	0	100	0.11	19	0.072	26
Water Discharger Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.45	0.34	74	0.2	90	0.31	82
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	61%	52%	78	47%	70	36%	82
Minority Population	82%	77%	50	58%	72	37%	85
Low Income Population	41%	26%	80	36%	60	35%	63
Linguistically Isolated Population	4%	6%	57	9%	42	5%	69
Population With Less Than High School Education	13%	9%	74	17%	49	14%	57
Population Under 5 years of age	5%	6%	35	7%	34	6%	37
Population over 64 years of age	17%	15%	63	13%	78	14%	73

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.



BELT COLLINS

September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-062

Ms. Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntire, AICP
Program Manager
Environmental Planning Office
State of Hawai'i
Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801-3378

Dear Ms. McIntyre:

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center
Hanamā'ulu, Lihu'e District, Kaua'i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to the comments you provided in your letter of August 3, 2016.

We appreciate your guidance concerning sustainable design, Clean Water Branch requirements and wastewater regulations.

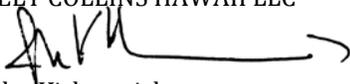
The maps appended to your letter were helpful. However, the EJSCREEN analysis was based on the Isenberg site that is no longer being considered for this project. We have run the EJSCREEN report for a location closer to the project site. The approximate population within a mile radius is smaller, and some of the indicators are lower. The EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity is still 100 (State Percentile). It appears that this means that, since there are no hazardous waste sites in Hawai'i to trigger this index, all sites in Hawai'i are equally at risk.

Please find the new EJSCREEN report attached.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC



John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp
Enclosure

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i

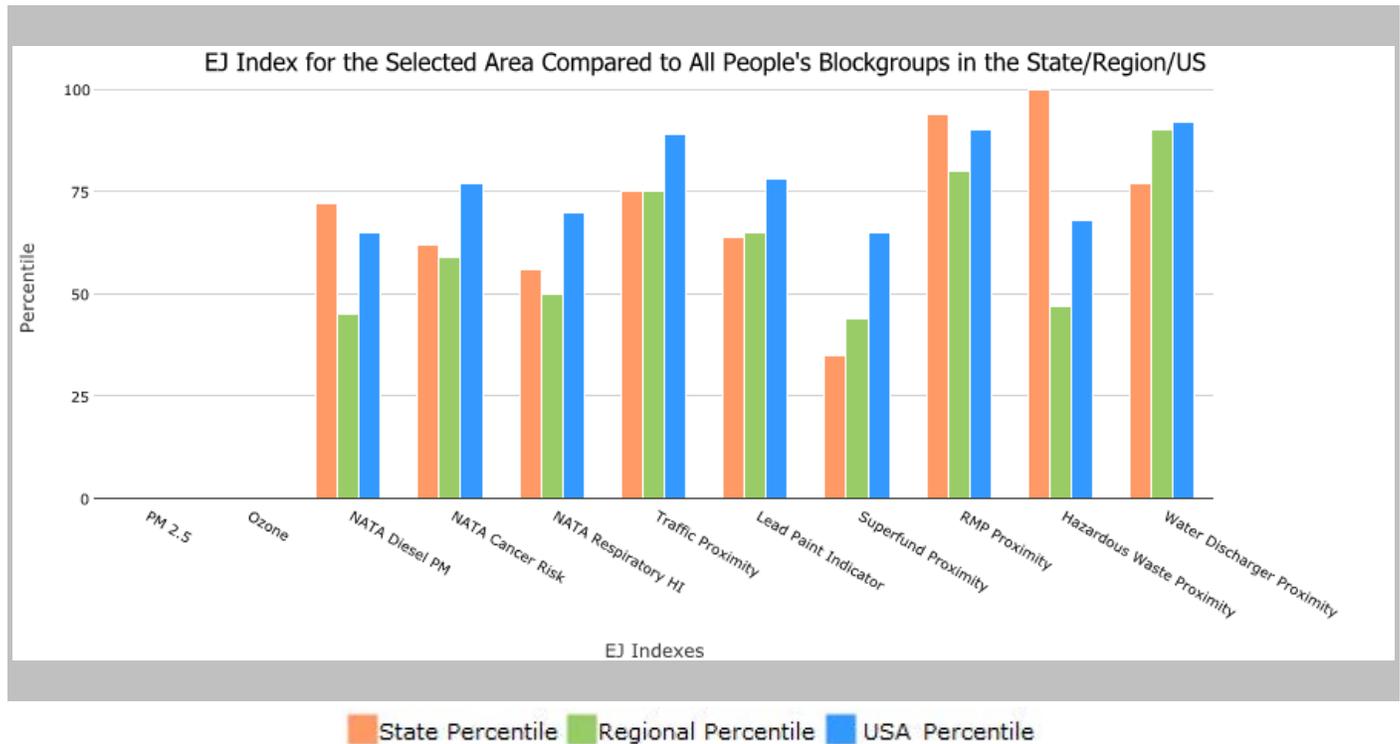
1 mile Ring Centered at 22.001278,-159.374851, HAWAII, EPA Region 9

Approximate Population: 1,211

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

Area Near Maalo Site

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for Ozone	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	72	45	65
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	62	59	77
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	56	50	70
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	75	75	89
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	64	65	78
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	35	44	65
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	94	80	90
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	100	47	68
EJ Index for Water Discharger Proximity	77	90	92



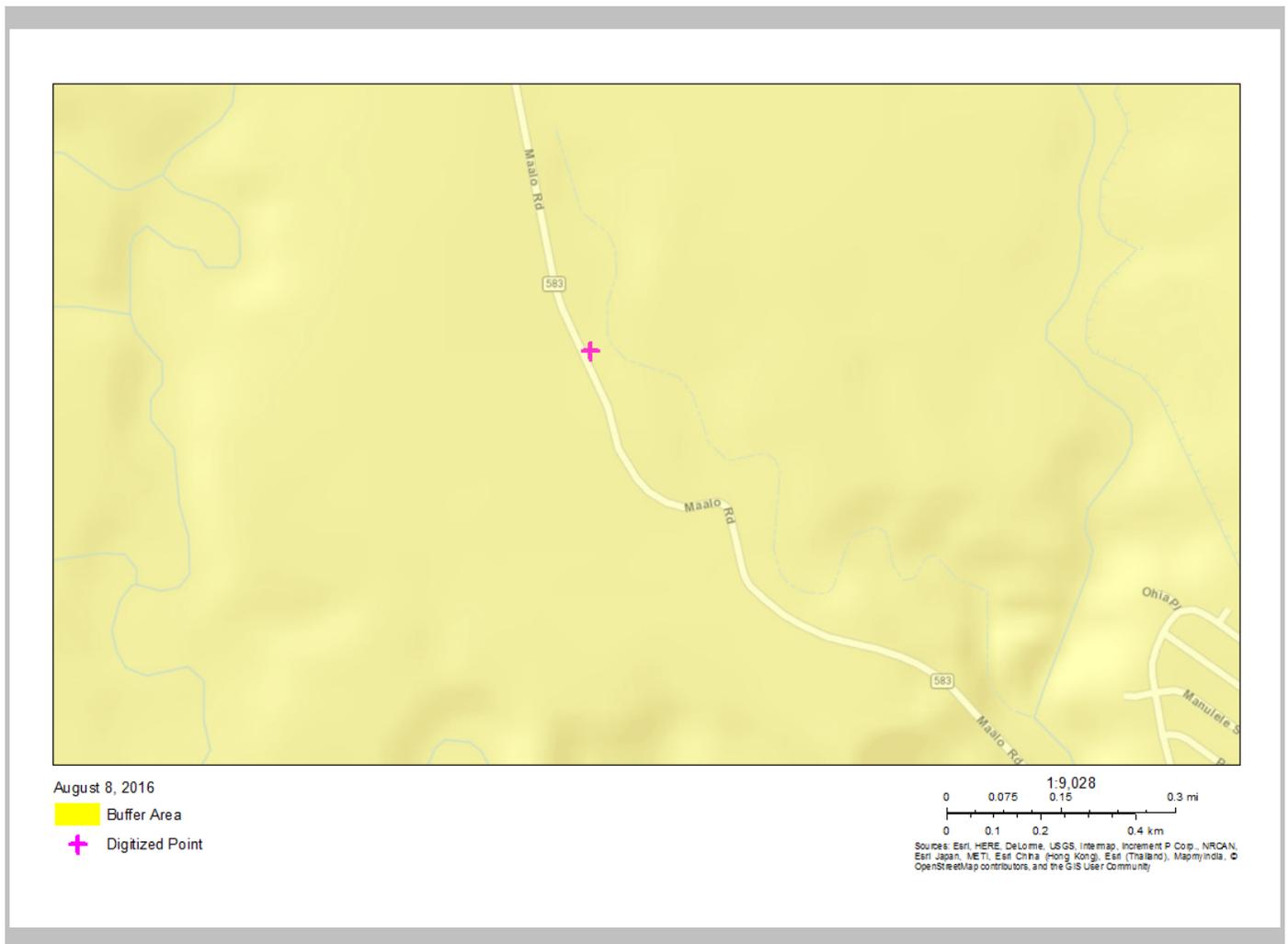
This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

1 mile Ring Centered at 22.001278,-159.374851, HAWAII, EPA Region 9

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Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	0

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2016)



1 mile Ring Centered at 22.001278,-159.374851, HAWAII, EPA Region 9

Approximate Population: 1,211

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Area Near Maalo Site

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.37	N/A	9.32	N/A
Ozone (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	51	N/A	47.4	N/A
NATA* Diesel PM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.117	0.149	63	0.978	<50th	0.937	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	26	34	17	43	<50th	40	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.63	1	23	2	<50th	1.8	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	570	990	69	1100	61	590	80
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.11	0.16	52	0.24	46	0.3	38
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0	0.098	29	0.15	13	0.13	16
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.65	0.19	93	0.57	75	0.43	81
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0	0	100	0.11	19	0.072	26
Water Discharger Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.38	0.34	68	0.2	88	0.31	79
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	61%	52%	77	47%	69	36%	82
Minority Population	87%	77%	62	58%	79	37%	88
Low Income Population	34%	26%	71	36%	51	35%	54
Linguistically Isolated Population	9%	6%	77	9%	61	5%	81
Population With Less Than High School Education	20%	9%	90	17%	63	14%	75
Population Under 5 years of age	4%	6%	27	7%	28	6%	30
Population over 64 years of age	17%	15%	63	13%	78	14%	73

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

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DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



RECEIVED

2016 AUG 26 PM 3:33

VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

BELT COLLINS HAWAII

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
KAUAI DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE
3040 UMI STREET
LIHUE, HAWAII 96766

ANTONETTE A. TORRES
ACTING DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER

August 22, 2016

Mr. John Kirkpatrick
Belt Collins Hawaii, LLC
2153 N. King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819
Email: jkirkpatrickbchdesign.com

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick,

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, Kauai
TMK: (4) 3-8-002:001 (por)
Applicant: County of Kauai

Based on our review, we offer the following environmental health concerns for your consideration:

1. The use of individual wastewater systems may be allowed. The type and number of individual wastewater systems to be used on each lot will be determined by the wastewater rules in effect at the time of building permit application. Individual wastewater systems are limited to 1000 gallons per day per system. If the construction does not allow for this restriction, then a wastewater treatment facility will be required.
2. The property may harbor rodents which will disperse to the surrounding areas when the site is cleared. In accordance with Title 11, Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapter 11-26, "Vector Control", the applicant shall ascertain the presence or absence of rodents on the property. Should the presence of rodents be determined, the applicant shall eradicate the rodents prior to clearing the site.
3. The proposed development shall comply with the applicable requirements of Title 11, HAR, Chapters 11-11, "Sanitation", pertaining to natural ventilation and minimum sanitary facilities, and 11-39, "Air Conditioning and Ventilating", pertaining to mechanical ventilation.

4. The proposed food services and food establishments shall comply with the applicable requirements of Title 11, HAR, Chapter 11-50, "Food Safety Code".
5. Noise will be generated during the construction phase of this project. The applicable maximum permissible sound levels as stated in Title 11, HAR, Chapter 11-46, "Community Noise Control", shall not be exceeded unless a noise permit is obtained from the State Department of Health (DOH).
6. Temporary fugitive dust emissions could be emitted when the project site is prepared for construction and when construction activities occur. In accordance with Title 11, HAR Chapter 11-60.1 "Air Pollution Control", effective air pollution control measures shall be provided to prevent or minimize any fugitive dust emissions caused by construction work from affecting the surrounding areas. This includes the off-site roadways used to enter/exit the project. The control measures include but are not limited to the use of water wagons, sprinkler systems, dust fences, etc.
7. The construction waste that will be generated by the project shall be disposed of at a solid waste disposal facility that complies with the applicable provisions of Title 11, HAR, Chapter 11-58.1, "Solid Waste Management Control", the open burning of any of these wastes on or off site prohibited.
8. The Department of Health, Clean Water Branch (CWB) has reviewed the subject document and offers these comments on your project. Please note that our review is based solely on the information provided in the subject document and its compliance with Chapters 11-54 and 11-55, HAR. You may be responsible for fulfilling additional requirements related to our program. We recommend that you also read our standard comments on our website at <http://www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/env-planning/landuse/CWB-standardcomment.pdf>.
 - I. Any project and its potential impacts to State waters must meet the following criteria:
 - a. Antidegradation policy (HAR, Section 11-54-1.1), which requires that the existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses of the receiving State water be maintained and protected.
 - b. Designated uses (HAR, Section 11-54-3), as determined by the classification of the receiving State waters.
 - c. Water quality criteria (HAR, Sections 11-54-4 through 11-54-8).
 - II. Please call the Army Corps of Engineers at (808) 438-9258 to see if this project requires a Department of the Army (DA) permit. Permits may be required for work performed in, over, and under navigable waters of the United States. Projects requiring a DA permit also require a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) from our office.

- III. You are required to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for discharges of wastewater, including storm water runoff, into State surface waters (HAR, Chapter 11-55). For the following types of discharges into Class A or Class 2 State waters, you may apply for NPDES general permit coverage by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) form:
- 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).
 - b. Storm water associated with 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 start of the construction activities.**
 - c. Treated effluent from leaking underground storage tank remedial activities.
 - d. Once through cooling water less than one (1) million gallons per day.
 - e. Hydrotesting water.
 - f. Construction dewatering effluent.
 - g. Treated effluent from petroleum bulk stations and terminals.
 - h. Treated effluent from well drilling activities.
 - i. Treated effluent from recycled water distribution systems.
 - j. Storm water from a small municipal separate storm sewer system.
 - k. Circulation water from decorative ponds or tanks.
9. You must submit a separate NOI form for each type of discharge at least 30 days prior to the start of the discharge activity, except when applying for coverage for discharges of storm water associated with construction activity. For this type of discharge, the NOI must be submitted 30 before to the start of construction activities. The NOI forms may be picked up at our office or downloaded from our website at:
<http://www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/cleanwater/forms/genl-index.html>.

10. For types of wastewater not listed in Item 3 above or wastewater discharging into Class 1 or Class AA waters, you must obtain an NPDES individual permit. An application for an NPDES individual permit must be submitted at least 180 days before the commencement of the discharge. The NPDES application forms may be picked up at our office or downloaded from our website at <http://www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/cleanwater/forms/indiv-index.html>.
11. You must also submit a copy of the 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 CWB that SHPD has or is in the process of evaluating your project. Please submit a copy of your request for review by SHPD or SHPD's determination letter for the project along with your NOI or NPDES permit application, as applicable.
12. Please note that all discharges related to the project construction or operation activities, whether or not NPDES permit coverage and/or Section 401 WQC are required, must comply with the State's Water Quality Standards. Noncompliance with water quality requirements contained in HAR, Chapter 11-54 and/or permitting requirements, specified in HAR, Chapter 11-55 may be subject to penalties of \$25,000 per day per violation.

If you have any questions, please visit our website at <http://www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/cleanwater/index.html>, or contact the Engineering Section, CWB, at (808) 586-4309.

Although we submit the previously mentioned concerns, the Environmental Planning Office is the Department of Health's authority for the review of environmental assessments and environmental impact statements.

Should you have any questions, please call me at 241-3323.

Sincerely,



Gerald N. Takamura, Chief
District Environmental Health Program Kaua'i

GNT: DTT

Cc: Environmental Planning Office



September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-063

Mr. Gerald N. Takamura, Chief
District Environmental Health Program, Kaua'i
State of Hawai'i
Department of Health
3040 Umi Street
Līhu'e, HI 96766

Dear Mr. Takamura,

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center
Hanamā'ulu, Līhu'e District, Kaua'i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to the comments you provided in your letter of August 22, 2016. The comments below follow the numbering in your letter.

1. The EA showed that the facility could generate demand for an individual wastewater system with capacity of 3,000 gallons per day, based on the several uses on-site. It is our understanding, based on HAR 11-62-31.1 (4), that an individual wastewater system for a building such as a school may exceed a design flow rate of 1,000 gallons per day. The project occupies a parcel five acres in size, and it has a single owner, so the density criteria of that section of HAR are met.
2. The property was cleared in 2015, and largely cleared again in mid-2016. Rodents were not found to be numerous, and none of the nearby land users has commented on rodent activity.
3. The proposed development will comply with HAR 11-11 and HAR 11-39 with regard to sanitation and ventilation.
4. Food preparation areas and services will comply with the requirements of HAR 11-50 with regard to food safety.
5. If noise during construction of the project is expected to reach or exceed maximum permitted levels, the contractor will be bound to request and obtain a noise permit from the State Department of Health, per HAR 11-46.

6. Effective air pollution control measures shall be provided during construction to minimize impacts of fugitive dust from the construction site and access roadways, following HAR 11-60.1
7. Construction waste will be disposed of at a solid waste disposal facility in line with HAR 11-58.1, and open burning of wastes will be prohibited by the County of Kaua'i.
8. Construction and operation of the ATHC will be in compliance with Clean Water Branch requirements set forth in HAR 11-54. The project site includes no stream or other potentially navigable water of the United States. Per your request, we have called the United States Army Corps of Engineers to seek concurrence that a DA permit would not be required.

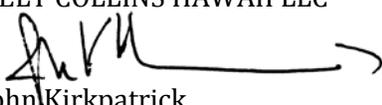
The project is designed so that all drainage, including storm water runoff, is captured on-site. If construction activities risk discharges of wastewater into State waters, the contractor will be obligated to seek an NDPES permit before the start of construction.

9. Notice of Intent forms will be submitted in the event of any planned discharge into State waters. However, no such discharge is currently planned.
10. No discharge of wastewater into Class 1 or Class AA waters is anticipated. As you indicate, any discharge into such waters would need an individual NPDES permit.
11. The State Historic Preservation Division has reviewed the archaeological study for this project and has recognized that it does not impact any historic resource. (A letter finding the study acceptable is appended to Appendix E in the Final EA.)
12. Construction and operation of the ATHC will comply with State Water Quality Standards.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC


John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i



OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH | 235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702, Honolulu, HI 96813 | oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

SCOTT GLENN
DIRECTOR

(808) 586-4185

July 29, 2016

Theresa Koki
Coordinator, Life's Choices Kaua'i
4444 Rice St., Suite 235
Līhu'e, HI 96766

Dear Theresa Koki,

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center

The Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) has reviewed the DEA for the subject project and offers the following comments:

1. Section 2.1 proposes spaces for gardening and landscaping. The OEQC recommends using native species to ensure compliance with Act 233, Session Laws of Hawaii, and giving serious consideration to using xeriscape species, as appropriate.
2. The OEQC recommends considering climate change for this and all future projects. Changing weather patterns in the Pacific are projected to result in localized increased precipitation severity, such as periodic extreme heavy downpours. Please consider the fact that accelerating climate change may result in 100-year flood levels and frequencies higher than those identified in section 3.6.1.1 of the assessment. More information can be found at <https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/islands.html>.
3. Section 3.13.2 proposes a detention basin to address increased rainfall runoff due to additional hard surfaces. In addition, the OEQC recommends using low impact development strategies like pavers or pervious pavements to help minimize runoff and to help groundwater recharge. Resources for low impact development and green buildings can be found here: <http://planning.hawaii.gov/lud/>.
4. Section 3.8.1.1 notes two burial sites were found nearby. In the Final EA, please include mitigation measures in the event that remains or other culturally significant artifacts are encountered on site. If remains are found, operations should cease until the State Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources is contacted and determines a course of action.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEA. We look forward to a response that will also be included in the Final EA. If you have any questions, please contact our office at (808) 586-4185.

Sincerely,

Scott Glenn, Director

cc: John Kirkpatrick, Belt Collins Hawaii LLC

September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-064

Mr. Scott Glenn, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
State of Hawai'i
Department of Health
235 S. Beretania, Suite 702
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Glenn:

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center
Hanamā'ulu, Lihu'e District, Kaua'i**

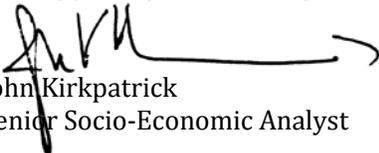
Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to the comments you provided in your letter of July 28, 2016. The comments below follow the numbering in your letter.

1. The County of Kaua'i anticipates extensive use of native species for food and landscaping at the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC). While xeriscape species will certainly be considered, the site receives about 90 inches of rain annually, so this is less of a concern than elsewhere.
2. We appreciate the issue of climate change. In light of the project's location in Zone X, increased flooding does not seem to pose a risk.
3. The detention basin will function as a lo'i, so low impact design is part of the plan for drainage control.
4. As you indicate, it is appropriate to include language in the Final EA about the response to any inadvertent finds, per State law. This language will be added to Section 3.8.2.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC

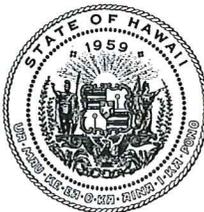


John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

August 18, 2016

Belt Collins Hawaii LLC
Attention: Mr. John Kirkpatrick
2153 North King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819-4554

via email: jkirkpatrick@bchdesign.com

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. The Department of Land and Natural Resources' (DLNR) Land Division distributed or made available a copy of your report pertaining to the subject matter to DLNR Divisions for their review and comments.

At this time, enclosed are comments from the (a) Engineering Division and (b) Land Division – Kauai District on the subject matter. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Lydia Morikawa at 587-0410. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Russell Y. Tsuji".

Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator

Enclosure(s)
cc: Central Files



JUL-28 AM 10:30 ENGINEERING

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION

2016 AUG -1 AM 10: 54

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

DEPT. OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

July 27, 2016

MEMORANDUM

TO: FR.

DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division – Kauai District
- Historic Preservation

TO:

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
 SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center
 LOCATION: Hanamaulu, Lihue District; Island of Kauai; TMK: (4) 3-8-002:001 (por.)
 APPLICANT: County of Kauai, Office of the Mayor

Transmitted for your review and comment is information on the above-referenced project. We would appreciate your comments on this project. Please submit any comments by **August 17, 2016**.

The DEA can be found on-line at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc/> (Click on the Current Environmental Notice under Quick Links on the right.)

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Lydia Morikawa at 587-0410. Thank you.

Attachments

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed: _____

Print Name: Carty S. Chang, Chief Engineer

Date: 8/11/16

cc: Central Files



September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-066

Mr. Russell Y. Tsuji, Administrator
Land Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawai'i
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Tsuji:

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
Hanamā'ulu, Līhu'e District, Kaua'i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to the assessment your division provided in your letter of August 2, 2016. Your Kaua'i District office had not comment to make at this time.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Kirkpatrick", with a long horizontal line extending to the right and ending in an arrowhead.

John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION**

To: Land Division

Ref: DEA for the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, Hanamaulu, Lihue, Kauai

COMMENTS

The rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), are in effect when development falls within a designated Flood Hazard.

The owner or the project property and/or their representative is responsible to research the Flood Hazard Zone designation for the project. Flood Hazard Zone designations can be found using the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), which can be accessed through the Flood Hazard Assessment Tool (FHAT) (<http://gis.hawaiiinfip.org/FHAT>).

National Flood Insurance Program establishes the rules and regulations of the NFIP - Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR). The NFIP Zone X is a designation where there is no perceived flood impact. Therefore, the NFIP does not regulate any development within a Zone X designation.

Be advised that 44CFR reflects the minimum standards as set forth by the NFIP. Local community flood ordinances may take precedence over the NFIP standards as local designations prove to be more restrictive. If there are questions regarding the local flood ordinances, please contact the applicable County NFIP Coordinators below:

- o Oahu: City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting (808) 768-8098.
- o Hawaii Island: County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works (808) 961-8327.
- o Maui/Molokai/Lanai County of Maui, Department of Planning (808) 270-7253.
- o Kauai: County of Kauai, Department of Public Works (808) 241-4846.

Signed: 
CARTY S. CHANG, CHIEF ENGINEER

Date: 8/11/14



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

July 27, 2016

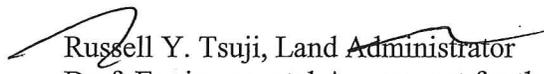
MEMORANDUM

TO:

DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division – Kauai District
- Historic Preservation

FROM:

 Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator

SUBJECT:

Draft Environmental Assessment for the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center

LOCATION:

Hanamaulu, Lihue District; Island of Kauai; TMK: (4) 3-8-002:001 (por.)

APPLICANT:

County of Kauai, Office of the Mayor

Transmitted for your review and comment is information on the above-referenced project. We would appreciate your comments on this project. Please submit any comments by **August 17, 2016**.

The DEA can be found on-line at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc/> (Click on the Current Environmental Notice under Quick Links on the right.)

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Lydia Morikawa at 587-0410. Thank you.

Attachments

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed:



Print Name:

Marvin Mikasa

Date:

Aug. 2, 2016

cc: Central Files



BELT COLLINS®

September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-065

Mr. Carty S. Chang, Chief Engineer
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawai'i
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Chang:

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
Hanamā'ulu, Līhu'e District, Kaua'i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to the assessment your division provided in your letter of August 1, 2016.

The project is situated in Flood Zone "X." We have reviewed the Flood Hazard Assessment Tool provided by your Department and have sent the EA to the Kaua'i County Department of Public Works for review.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC



John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i

RECEIVED

PHONE (808) 594-1888



2016 AUG 29 PM 1:33

FAX (808) 594-1938

BELT COLLINS HAWAII

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
560 N. NIMITZ HWY., SUITE 200
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817

HRD16-1845G

August 22, 2016

John T. Kirkpatrick
Belt Collins Hawaii LLC
2153 Forth King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, HI 96819

Re: Comments on a Draft Environmental Assessment
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center
Hanamā'ulu Ahupua'a, Puna Moku, Kaua'i Moku

Aloha e John T. Kirkpatrick:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is in receipt of your July 22, 2016 letter seeking comments on a draft environmental assessment (DEA) for the proposed Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (project), located in Hanamā'ulu, Kaua'i. The project will be located on a 5-acre vacant parcel on the intersection of Ma'alolo Road and 'Ehiku Road. The planned facility will include residential long-term care, outpatient treatment for youth, mental health/substance use assessment services, and family counseling.

The County of Kaua'i negotiated with Grove Farm to acquire the 5-acre parcel. The proposed Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC) will provide the services needed to assist those who battle with drug and alcohol abuse. The treatment and healing center's services may include:

- Residential program;
- Day treatment program;
- Intensive outpatient program;
- Outpatient treatment program; and
- Aftercare – follow-up care and support services

John T. Kirkpatrick, Belt Collins Hawai'i LLC

August 22, 2016

Page 2

As mentioned in the DEA, Kaua'i County has viewed alcohol and other drugs as a serious problem for the island.

The letter mentions, the project area within the Hanamā'ulu ahupua'a was primarily used as lo'i kalo, dry land taro cultivation, and possibly loko i'a, house sites, and irrigation systems. Agriculture might have included sweet potato, breadfruit, and coconut. According to our records, there are several sites in close proximity of the project area, in the southern area of the project, a Chinese cemetery known as state site #50-30-08-00102; Hanamā'ulu wall, #50-30-11-00818; Līhu'e Hongwaiji Mission, #50-30-03-09535, and within the property, the Okinawa reservoir; the Kalepa wall; and on the south east end of the property, Kalauokamanu heiau, #50-30-08-00102. The DEA notes that many of these lands were cleared during the plantation years erasing much of the physical evidence for these sites. Given the previous extensive historic sites noted in and around the project area, OHA urges the utmost care be taken in these sensitive areas.

The DEA included an archaeological inventory survey (AIS). The AIS conducted a full pedestrian survey and the excavation of eight representative trenches which were completed on the five acre parcel. According to the preliminary site plan, testing was done in the overall project area. No historic properties were identified during survey or testing of eight locations within the project area. However, this does not mean that historic sites are not present on the parcel, especially sub-surface sites.

OHA does request assurances that should iwi kūpuna or Native Hawaiian cultural deposits be identified during ground altering activities, all work will immediately cease and the appropriate agencies, including OHA, will be contacted pursuant to applicable law.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the DEA for the project. Should you have any questions, please contact Kathryn Keala at (808) 594-0272 or kathyk@oha.org.

'O wau iho nō me ka 'oia 'i'o,



Kamana'opono M. Crabbe, Ph.D.
Ka Pouhana, Chief Executive Officer

KC:kk

C: Kaliko Santos, OHA Kaua'i Community Outreach Coordinator (*via email*)

**Please address replies and similar, future correspondence to our agency:*

Dr. Kamana'opono Crabbe
Attn: OHA Compliance Enforcement
560 N. Nimitz Hwy, Ste. 200
Honolulu, HI 96817



BELT COLLINS

September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-067

Mr. Kamanaʻopono M. Crabbe, CEO
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
State of Hawaiʻi
Attn.: OHA Compliance Enforcement
560 N. Nimitz Hwy., Suite 200
Honolulu, HI 96817

Dear Mr. Crabbe,

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center
Hanamāʻulu, Līhuʻe District, Kauaʻi**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to the comments you provided in your letter of August 22, 2016.

As you note, historic sites or resources could be present on the project site, even though archaeological and cultural impact studies did not find any. The County of Kauaʻi and its contractors will follow State law and, in the event that iwi kūpuna or Native Hawaiian cultural deposits are uncovered during ground altering activities, work would cease until the appropriate agencies are contacted. This is stated explicitly in the Final EA.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC



John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kauaʻi



OFFICE OF PLANNING STATE OF HAWAII

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

LEO R. ASUNCION
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

Telephone: (808) 587-2846
Fax: (808) 587-2824
Web: <http://planning.hawaii.gov/>

Ref. No. P-15272

August 12, 2016

Mr. John T. Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-economic Analyst
Belt Collins Hawaii, LLC
2153 N. King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819-4554

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, Hanamaulu, Lihue District, Kauai;
TMK: (4) 3-8-002:001 (por)

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment (Draft EA) for the Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center Project. The Draft EA review material was transmitted to our office via letter dated July 22, 2016.

It is our understanding that the Project calls for the construction of a 10,300 square foot facility. The facility will include patient housing, classrooms, a kitchen, office spaces, assessment rooms, and visitor facilities. Treatment programs proposed to be located in this facility, will utilize a portion of the five-acre site for agricultural activity as a healing aid for patients. The Project is located on lands classified within the State Land Use Agricultural District and zoned Agriculture by the County of Kauai. Additionally, the Project will require a State Land Use Special Permit.

The Office of Planning (OP) has reviewed the transmitted material and has the following comments to offer:

1. The Draft EA adequately addresses flooding, stormwater runoff, and the negative impacts on coastal resources caused by erosion and land-based pollutants.
 - a. Section 3.6.1.1, page 30, states that the Project is within Flood Zone District X and has a 0.2% chance of flooding. Furthermore, the project is outside of the Tsunami Inundation zone.
 - b. Section 3.13.1, page 51, examines drainage infrastructure and its adequacy to cope with flooding in the area. There is an existing 24-inch culvert crossing Maalo Road, approximately 500 feet south of the Ehiku Road intersection;

and an existing siphon across Ehiku Road, approximately 100 feet east of the Maalo Road intersection.

- c. Section 3.13.2, page 52, Impacts and Mitigation Measures, advises that to offset the increase in rainfall runoff due to the proposed addition of hard surfaces (i.e., roofs and concrete pavements), the Project will install a detention basin near the southern property's boundary. The Project also proposes to plug the siphon at both ends to prevent runoff from crossing Ehiku Road and flowing into the Project site.

Hanamaulu Stream is located approximately 50 feet from the eastern property boundary. The mitigation strategies suggest that maintaining natural vegetation, retaining open spaces, and preserving the natural contours of the area will limit the negative impacts of stormwater runoff on this stream and ultimately the nearshore environment.

Finally, the use of detention basins to control stormwater runoff should reduce the cumulative impact of water borne pollutants from this facility and the surrounding areas on surface water and coastal resources. The proposed use of detention basins is consistent with low impact development design practices.

2. Section 4.1.1, pages 55-56 of the Draft EA examine the project's consistency with the Hawaii State Plan. It lists Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) § 226-20 - Objectives and Policies for the Socio Cultural Advancement – Health (b) (1), (2), and (3).

The analysis on the Hawaii State Plan should include a discussion on the Project's ability to meet the objectives, policies, and priority guidelines in its entirety or clarify where it is in conflict with them. If any of the goals, objectives, policies, or priority guidelines are not applicable to the project, the Final Environmental Assessment (Final EA) should affirmatively state such determination. The most efficient method is summarizing these in tabular form, followed by discussion passages.

3. Section 4.1.4, pages 56-57 of the Draft EA do not adequately address the objectives and policies of the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Act, as listed in HRS § 205A-2, and incorrectly determines that due to the Project site being located more than two miles from the coastline, the Project is compliant with the statute.

The analysis lists the ten objectives and policies of HRS § 205A-2, however it does not evaluate how this project conforms to these objectives and policies. The Final EA

Mr. John T. Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-economic Analyst
Belt Collins Hawaii, LLC
August 12, 2016
Page 3

must contain a more in-depth analysis as to how this proposed project conforms to all of the CZM objectives and its supporting policies set forth in HRS § 205A-2. Where a conflict or inconsistency exists, the analysis must describe the extent to which the project has reconciled its proposed action with the policies in this statute.

We have no further comments at this time. If you have any questions regarding this comment letter, please contact Josh Hekeka of our office at (808) 587-2845.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. Asuncion', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Leo R. Asuncion
Director

September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-068

Mr. Leo R. Asuncion, Director
Office of Planning
State of Hawai'i
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, HI 96804

Dear Mr. Asuncion:

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
Hanamā'ulu, Lihu'e District, Kaua'i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to the comments you provided in your letter of August 12, 2016. The following comments follow the numbering in your letter.

1. Your letter reviews plans to address flooding and stormwater runoff. The siphon under the road north of the project site is on Grove Farm property. The County of Kaua'i is considering asking Grove Farm to allow the siphon to be plugged, but that is not an intrinsic element of the ATHC project.
2. The project is consistent with the Hawai'i State Plan. The Draft EA did not include an extensive review of HRS Section 226. As you direct, the various objectives and policies of the Plan can be included in a table, and the application of each to the project can be assessed on a line-by-line basis. This table is now incorporated in the Final EA.
3. The project is consistent with the objectives of the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Act. The application of the objectives and policies of that Act to the project is assessed in tabular form in the Final EA.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC



John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i

Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr.
Mayor

Wallace G. Rezentes, Jr.
Managing Director



RECEIVED

AUG 22 AM 9: 58

BELT COLLINS HAWAII

Lyle Tabata
Acting County Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

County of Kaua'i, State of Hawai'i

4444 Rice Street, Suite 275, Lihu'e, Hawai'i 96766
TEL (808) 241-4992 FAX (808) 241-6604

August 15, 2016

John T. Kirkpatrick
Belt Collins Hawai'i LLC
2153 North King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96819

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center

PW 07.16.123

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick;

The Engineering Division of the Department of Public Works received the subject DEA by letter dated July 22, 2016. We appreciate the opportunity to review the DEA. We are aware that you have received our earlier comments on the DEA, and we understand that our earlier comments have not been incorporated in this draft, due to the timing of our comments and the revised draft. We are including our earlier comments for the record, as follows:

- Pre-development drainage flow volumes and drainage flow patterns must be maintained. The project shall address any increase in storm water runoff generated from the proposed improvements and mitigate drainage impacts in compliance with the County's Storm Water Runoff System Manual. Consideration should be given to the use of low impact development techniques. The removal or plugging of an existing siphon may significantly alter existing drainage patterns.
- We offer the following comments on section 3.10.1 on page 45.
 - The document states that Mā'alo Road extends about eight miles. This should be corrected to state "about four miles."
 - Traffic counts from the Hawai'i Department of Transportation 2014 Traffic Station Data shows an average annual daily traffic (AADT) of approximately 515 vehicles in each direction on Mā'alo Road. We suggest that the older data on page 45 be updated.
- Pages 46, 47, and 54 refer to the "Līhu'e Bypass Road." In the final feasibility study, this road has been renamed as the "Līhu'e Mauka Road." The map shown on page 47 is an older version of the map; the final feasibility study includes updated maps.

Thank you for providing this opportunity for consultation on this pending project. We look forward to receipt of the Final Environmental Assessment and FONSI. If you have any questions

Mr. John Kirkpatrick
Belt Collins Hawai'i, LLC
August 15, 2016
Page 2

or need additional information, please contact Stanford Iwamoto, Engineering Division at (808) 241-4896.

Very truly yours,



MICHAEL MOULE, P.E.
Chief, Engineering Division

SI/MM

Copies to: DPW-Design & Permitting



BELT COLLINS®

September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-069

Mr. Michael Moule, P.E., Chief
Engineering Division
Department of Public Works
County of Kaua'i
4444 Rice Street, Suite 275
Līhu'e, HI 96766

Dear Mr. Moule:

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
Hanamā'ulu, Līhu'e District, Kaua'i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to your letter of August 15, 2016.

Drainage flow volumes and patterns will be maintained in compliance with County and State requirements. Additionally, the project will address the increase in storm runoff in compliance with Kaua'i County's Storm Water Runoff System Manual and will use low impact development techniques where possible. The siphon mentioned in the Draft EA is on Grove Farm property. While we may suggest that it be plugged, that proposal is not an intrinsic part of the ATHC project.

As you note, Mā'alo Road is about four miles in length. The statement in the text has been corrected.

You provided updated traffic counts for that roadway; these have been incorporated in the Final EA.

All references to the proposed Līhu'e Mauka Road have been revised to use the current nomenclature. The map in the final feasibility study you provided has been included in the Final EA.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC



John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i



RECEIVED

Water has no substitute.....Conserve it

2016 AUG 11 PM 1:14

BELT COLLINS HAWAII

July 27, 2016

County of Kauai, Office of the Mayor
Ms. Theresa Koki, Life's Choices Kauai
4444 Rice Street, Suite 235
Lihue, HI 96766

Dear Ms. Koki:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, TMK: 3-8-02: portion 1, Maalo Road, Lihue, Kauai.

This is in regard to your Draft Environmental Assessment letter dated July 1, 2016 that requested our review and comments.

Any actual subdivision or development of this area will be dependent on the adequacy of the source, storage, and transmission facilities existing at that time. At the present time, these facilities are adequate for the proposed Adolescent and Treatment and Healing Center on TMK: 3-8-2: portion 1, which includes a 10 bed residential facility, conference and educational rooms, administrative offices, kitchen and dining facility and other appurtenant amenities.

Prior to the Department of Water (DOW) recommending building permit or water service approval, the applicant will be required to:

1. Sign and execute an elevation agreement with the DOW, agreeing to accept such water service as the Department is able to render from its existing facilities and to install, if necessary, and maintain at your expense a tank and pump of suitable design and of sufficient capacity to furnish an adequate and dependable supply of water. If a booster pump(s) is installed to service this parcel the applicant shall install a backflow prevention assembly on all water meters serving this parcel.
2. Submit detailed water demand calculations and proposed water meter size for DOW's review and approval. The DOW's comments may change based on the approved water demand calculations.
3. Prepare and receive DOW's approval of construction drawings for the necessary water system facilities and construct said facilities. These facilities shall include but not be limited to:
 - a) The domestic service connection.
 - b) The fire service connection(s). This shall include but not be limited to a Fire Hydrant located at or near the project site.
 - c) The interior plumbing plans with the appropriate backflow prevention device.

County of Kauai, Office of the Mayor

Ms. Theresa Koki, Life's Choices Kauai

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center, TMK: 3-8-02: portion 1,
Maalo Road, Lihue, Kauai.

July 27, 2016

Page 2

4. Pay the applicable charges in effect at the time of payment to the DOW. At the present time, these charges include but are not limited to the Facilities Reserve Charge (FRC) which will be dependent on the approved construction drawings.
5. Receive a "Certification of Completion" notice for the construction of the necessary water system facilities from the DOW.

If you have any question, please contact me at (808)245-5417.

Sincerely,



Edward Doi

Chief of Water Resource and Planning Division

ED:mlm

3-8-02: portion 1, Draft EA, COK, Adolescent Treatment and Healing Facility



BELT COLLINS®

September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-070

Mr. Edward Doi, Chief
Water Resource and Planning Division
Department of Water
County of Kaua'i
P.O. Box 1706
Līhu'e, HI 96766

Dear Mr. Doi:

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
Hanamā'ulu, Līhu'e District, Kaua'i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to your letter of July 27, 2016.

The County of Kaua'i will follow the process detailed in your letter to request water service approval. At this time, the project is still in early design phase.

Based on current plans, water demand for the project is estimated at approximately 76 gallons per minute. The County expects to request a 1.5-inch meter. The project's architect and engineering design consultant are discussing fire flow needs with the Fire Department. A new hydrant on Mā'alo Road will be installed, along with at least one hydrant within the project site.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC



John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i

John Kirkpatrick

From: Jeremy Lee <jlee@kauai.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, August 10, 2016 3:18 PM
To: John Kirkpatrick
Cc: Celia Mahikoa; Theresa Koki
Subject: Draft EA Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center

John,

Mahalo for the opportunity to comment on the Draft EA for this wonderful project.

We at the CTA do not have any comments at this time.

Mahalo,

Jeremy Kalawaia Lee

Program Specialist III

County Transportation Agency

3220 Hoolako Street

Lihue, Hawaii 96766

808-246-8112

jlee@kauai.gov

 **Please consider the environment before printing this email**



September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-071

Mr. Jeremy Kalawaia Lee
County Transportation Agency
County of Kaua'i
3220 Ho'olako Street
Līhu'e, HI 96766

Dear Mr. Lee:

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
Hanamā'ulu, Līhu'e District, Kaua'i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to your e-mail of August 10, 2016.

Your e-mail expresses support for the project, and indicates that you have no further comments at this time.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Kirkpatrick", with a long horizontal line extending to the right and ending in a small arrowhead.

John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i



August 25, 2016

John Kirkpatrick, Ph.D. LEED AP
Belt Collins Hawaii
2153 North King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, HI 96819-4554

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

We recently received a copy of the County of Kaua'i's Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC) Environmental Assessment (EA).

When Grove Farm first offered to donate the 5 acres of land for the ATHC, it was based on our understanding of the community's need for a residential substance abuse treatment and healing center for adolescents on Kaua'i.

We are aware that the EA has shown that in order to address the increase in rainfall runoff due to the proposed addition of hard surfaces, the project proposes to install a detention basin and plug the existing siphon to prevent runoff from crossing Ehiku Road. As the adjacent landowner, we are supportive of these mitigation efforts, as long as the original function of the siphon is improved and permitting allows for the removal or plugging of the siphon.

Mayor Carvalho's administration and Grove Farm spent a substantial amount of time and effort in the site selection process for the County's ATHC. It is gratifying to learn that the preliminary determination is that the proposed project will have no significant adverse impact on the environment and that an Environmental Impact Statement is not warranted.

Thank you for the hard work that went in to completing such a thorough EA. If you have any questions, please contact us at 245-3678.

Sincerely,

Warren H. Haruki
President & CEO

c: Mayor Bernard Carvalho, County of Kaua'i
Theresa Koki, Life's Choices Kaua'i

3-1850 Kaumualii Highway Lihue, HI 96766-8609

808.245.3678 808.246.9470

www.grovefarm.com



BELT COLLINS

September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-072

Mr. Warren H. Haruki, President and CEO
Grove Farm Company
3-1850 Kaumuali'i Highway
Līhu'e, HI 96766

Dear Mr. Haruki:

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
Hanamā'ulu, Līhu'e District, Kaua'i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to your letter of August 25, 2016.

Your letter underlines the support that Grove Farm has given to this project. Grove Farm and the County of Kaua'i have collaborated successfully in this regard, and will, we expect, continue to do so.

The siphon in the right of way of the cane haul road north of the project site is on Grove Farm land. The EA includes the proposal that it might be plugged. More information is needed about the operation (or lack of such) of the siphon, and hence the consequences of any change. As the ATHC project moves into the design phase, drainage from the siphon will be observed, and plans for addressing this issue will be clarified. Any resolution of the issue will be subject to Grove Farm's decision.

Thank you for your response. A copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC



John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i

From: [Jennifer Lovelett](#)
To: [John Kirkpatrick](#)
Subject: Kauai Youth Treatment & Healing Center
Date: Friday, July 29, 2016 9:09:25 AM

Aloha,

I am pleased to see this moving forward. Our young deserve help before they become adults.

8 beds, 5 million dollars. This will be too little from the start. Beds don't take the same amount of space as meeting rooms, etc. Don't sell Kauai youth short by bad planning. Think ahead. I don't mean to be flippant but skip some closets and be akamai about our needs. This facility isn't for Kauai only either.

So many things needed on Kauai are on hold. Let's get this right.

Mahalo for your work and time.

Jennifer L. Lovelett
Best JLL
301-625-0283



BELT COLLINS®

September 12, 2016
2012.74.0100 / 16P-073

Ms. Jennifer Lovelett
jandtlovelett@gmail.com
via e-mail

Dear Ms. Lovelett,

**Response to Comments
Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Adolescent Treatment and Healing Center (ATHC)
Hanamā'ulu, Lihu'e District, Kaua'i**

Thank you for participating in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343, public and agency review process. We are writing in response to your e-mail of July 29, 2016.

The project will include facilities for residential treatment, outpatient treatment, and assessment, as described in the EA. The cost of the project reflects this combination of uses.

The County takes very seriously the concern you express with making sure that the facility addresses Kaua'i's needs. It has been designed with input from stakeholders with an impressive range of experience, skills and the ability to make the ATHC work on behalf of Kaua'i's youth and families.

Thank you for your response. A CD copy of the Final EA will be sent to you at the time of publication if you provide a mailing address. In any event, we will alert you to its publication.

Very truly yours,

BELT COLLINS HAWAII LLC



John Kirkpatrick
Senior Socio-Economic Analyst

JTK:hp

cc: Ms. Theresa Koki, Mayor's Office, County of Kaua'i