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JAN 08 2016

POLICE DEPARTMENT

COUNTY OF MAUI

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
MAYOR

OUR REFERENCE

YOUR REFERENCE

55 MAHALANI STREET
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793
(808) 244-6400
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TIVOLI S. FAAUMU
CHIEF OF POLICE

DEAN M. RICKARD
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

December 23, 2015

Mr. Scott Glenn, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Department of Health, State of Hawaii
235 South Beretania Street, Room 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Glenn:

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA) FOR PROPOSED MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AT LAHAINA WATER TREATMENT PLANT AT TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (POR.), LAHAINA, MAUI, HAWAII

The Maui Police Department (MPD) of the County of Maui has reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the subject project and anticipates a Finding of No Significant Impact (AFONSI) determination. Please publish notice of availability for this project in the next available Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) Environmental Notice.

Enclosed are (2) hard copies of the completed OEQC Publication Form DEA-AFONSI, an Adobe Acrobat PDF file of the same, and an electronic copy of the publication form in MS Word. Should you have any questions, please contact our Communications Coordinator, Walter H. Pacheco, at (808) 270-6529.

Sincerely,

TIVOLI S. FAAUMU
Chief of Police

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'15 DEC 28 P12:30
OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

Attachments

Cc: Walter H. Pacheco, MPD (w/o attachments)
John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corp. (w/o attachments)
Marisa Fujimoto, Munekiyo & Hiraga (w/o attachments)

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July 2015 Revision

AGENCY ACTION
SECTION 343-5(b), HRS
PUBLICATION FORM

Project Name: Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lahaina Water Treatment Plant
HRS §343-5 Trigger(s): Use of State land and County funds
Island: Maui
District: Lahaina
TMK: (2)4-6-018:012 (por.)
Permits: Federal Communications Commission licenses/approvals; National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 approval; Endangered Species Act Section 7 approval; State Department of Health Noise Permit, as applicable; Department of Public Works Building Permit and related permits; Department of Public Works Grading Permit

Proposing/Determination Agency:
(*Address, Contact Person, Telephone*) –Maui Police Department
County of Maui
55 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793
Contact: Walter H. Pacheco
Phone: (808) 244-6400

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OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

Accepting Authority:
(for EIS submittals only)

Consultant:
(*Address, Contact Person, Telephone*) - Munekiyo Hiraga
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793
Contact: Marisa Fujimoto
Phone: (808) 244-2015

Status (check one only):

X DEA-AFNSI	Submit the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal on agency letterhead, a hard copy of DEA, a completed OEQC publication form, along with an electronic word processing summary and a PDF copy (you may send both summary and PDF to oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov); a 30-day comment period ensues upon publication in the periodic bulletin.
__FEA-FONSI	Submit the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal on agency letterhead, a hard copy of the FEA, an OEQC publication form, along with an electronic word processing summary and a PDF copy (send both summary and PDF to oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov); no comment period ensues upon publication in the periodic bulletin.
__FEA-EISPN	Submit the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal on agency letterhead, a hard copy of the FEA, an OEQC publication form, along with an electronic word processing summary and PDF copy (you may send both summary and PDF to oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov); a 30-day consultation period ensues upon publication in the periodic bulletin.
__Act 172-12 EISPN	Submit the proposing agency notice of determination on agency letterhead, an OEQC publication form, and an electronic word processing summary (you may send the summary to oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov). NO environmental assessment is required and a 30-day consultation period upon publication in the periodic bulletin.
__DEIS	The proposing agency simultaneously transmits to both the OEQC and the accepting authority, a hard copy of the DEIS, a completed OEQC publication form, a distribution list, along with an electronic word processing summary and PDF copy of the DEIS (you may send both the summary and PDF to oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov); a 45-day comment period ensues upon publication in the periodic bulletin.

__FEIS — The proposing agency simultaneously transmits to both the OEQC and the accepting authority, a hard copy of the FEIS, a completed OEQC publication form, a distribution list, along with an electronic word processing summary and PDF copy of the FEIS (you may send both the summary and PDF to oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov); no comment period ensues upon publication in the periodic bulletin.

__ Section 11-200-23 Determination — The accepting authority simultaneously transmits its determination of acceptance or nonacceptance (pursuant to Section 11-200-23, HAR) of the FEIS to both OEQC and the proposing agency. No comment period ensues upon publication in the periodic bulletin.

__Section 11-200-27 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 not required. No EA is required and no comment period ensues upon publication in the periodic bulletin.

__Withdrawal (explain)

Summary (Provide proposed action and purpose/need in less than 200 words. Please keep the summary brief and on this one page):

The Maui Police Department (MPD) proposes construction of a new communications facility that will meet departmental needs in terms of coverage, reliability, capacity, and security. The MPD-owned and operated facility will provide secure microwave radio transmissions and will enhance the existing communications infrastructure and provide a secure communications facility for governmental agencies and facilities that provide public health, safety, emergency, and educational services within the County of Maui, including transmissions for First Responder emergency communications.

The proposed communications facility will be located at the County of Maui Department of Water Supply's (DWS) Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant (WTP), approximately 700 feet east of Lahainaluna High School. The proposed facility will include a small single-story equipment building with a radio room and generator room, approximately 264 square feet in area, and a self-supported communication tower, approximately 45 feet in height. The facility will be built within the secured area of the one (1) million gallon tank at the Lāhainā WTP.

Draft Environmental Assessment

PROPOSED MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AT LĀHAINĀ WATER TREATMENT PLANT

(TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.))

Prepared for:

County of Maui, Police Department

December 2015

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by Munekiyo Hiraga

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFONSI	Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact
AIS	Archaeological Inventory Survey
ALISH	Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i
amsl	above mean sea level
AV	audiovisual
BMP	Best Management Practice
CIA	Cultural Impact Assessment
CMU	Concrete Masonry Unit
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
DLIR	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOE	Department of Education
DOFAW	Division of Forestry and Wildlife
DWS	Department of Water Supply
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Findings of No Significant Impact
gpd	gallons per day
HAR	Hawai'i Administrative Rules
HCZMP	Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program
HRS	Hawai'i Revised Statutes
LaD	Lāhainā Silty Clay
LCA	Land Commission Award
LCC	Lāhainā Civic Center
LHS	Lahainaluna High School
LMR	Land Mobile Radio
LSB	Land Study Bureau
MECO	Maui Electric Company, Ltd.
mg	million gallons
mgd	million gallons per day
MIP	Maui Island Plan
MPD	Maui Police Department
mph	miles per hour
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OED	Office of Economic Development

OEQC	Office of Environmental Quality Control
RGB	Rural Growth Boundary
SCS	Scientific Consultant Services, Inc.
SDOT	State Department of Transportation
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division
SLUC	State Land Use Commission
SMA	Special Management Area
TMK	Tax Map Key
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
UH	University of Hawai'i
UHMC	University of Hawai'i Maui College
UHX	Ultra High Performance Parabolic Shielded
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWRF	Wastewater Reclamation Facility

Executive Summary

Project Name:	Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant
Type of Document:	Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)
Legal Authority:	Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes
Anticipated Determination:	Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact (AFONSI)
Applicable Environmental Assessment review "Trigger":	Use of State Lands and County Funds
Location:	TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.) Lāhainā, Maui, Hawai'i
Proposing and Determining Agency:	County of Maui, Police Department 55 Mahalani Street Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793 Contact: Walter H. Pacheco Telephone: (808) 244-6400
Consultant:	Munekiyo Hiraga 305 High Street, Suite 104 Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793 Contact: Marisa Fujimoto Phone: (808) 244-2015
Project Summary:	The Maui Police Department (MPD) proposes construction of a new communications facility that will meet departmental needs in terms of coverage, reliability, capacity, and security. The proposed action will enhance the existing communications infrastructure and provide a secure communications facility for governmental agencies and facilities that provide public health, safety, emergency, and educational services within the County of Maui. The proposed communications facility will be located at the County of Maui Department of Water Supply's (DWS) Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant (WTP),

approximately 700 feet east of Lahainaluna High School, at an elevation of approximately 800 feet above mean sea level. The proposed facility will include a small single-story equipment building with a radio room and generator room, approximately 264 square feet in area, and a self-supported communication tower, approximately 45 feet in height. The facility will be built within the secured area of the one (1) million gallon tank at the Lāhainā WTP.

The MPD-owned and operated facility will provide secure microwave radio transmissions and will support the communications network serving government agencies and facilities in West Maui, including transmissions for First Responder emergency communications. The MPD will require a license from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to operate the frequencies used by the microwave antennas.

The lands underlying the project site are owned by the State of Hawai'i with an easement in favor of the County of Maui. Additionally, construction of the new communications facility will be funded by the MPD. The use of State lands and County funding are triggers for the preparation of an EA, pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes and Section 11-200-6, Hawai'i Administrative Rules. The MPD will be the determining agency for the EA.

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A. PROJECT LOCATION, EXISTING USE, AND OWNERSHIP

The location of the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) communications facility is within the secured area of the one (1) million gallon (mg) water concrete reservoir at the County of Maui, Department of Water Supply (DWS) Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant (WTP), located approximately 700 feet east of Lahainaluna High School (LHS) at the mauka (upland) terminus of Lahainaluna Road on TMK (2) 4-6-018:012(por.) (Parcel 12). See **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**. The proposed MPD Lahainaluna Communications Facility will be located approximately 40 feet south of the existing DWS 1.0 mg finish water concrete reservoir in an area currently occupied by grass and weeds. The MPD facility has been sited to avoid the existing 12-inch finish waterline. Entry to the MPD facility will be designed so that there will be no access from the MPD site into the DWS reservoir site, which will retain its existing gate.

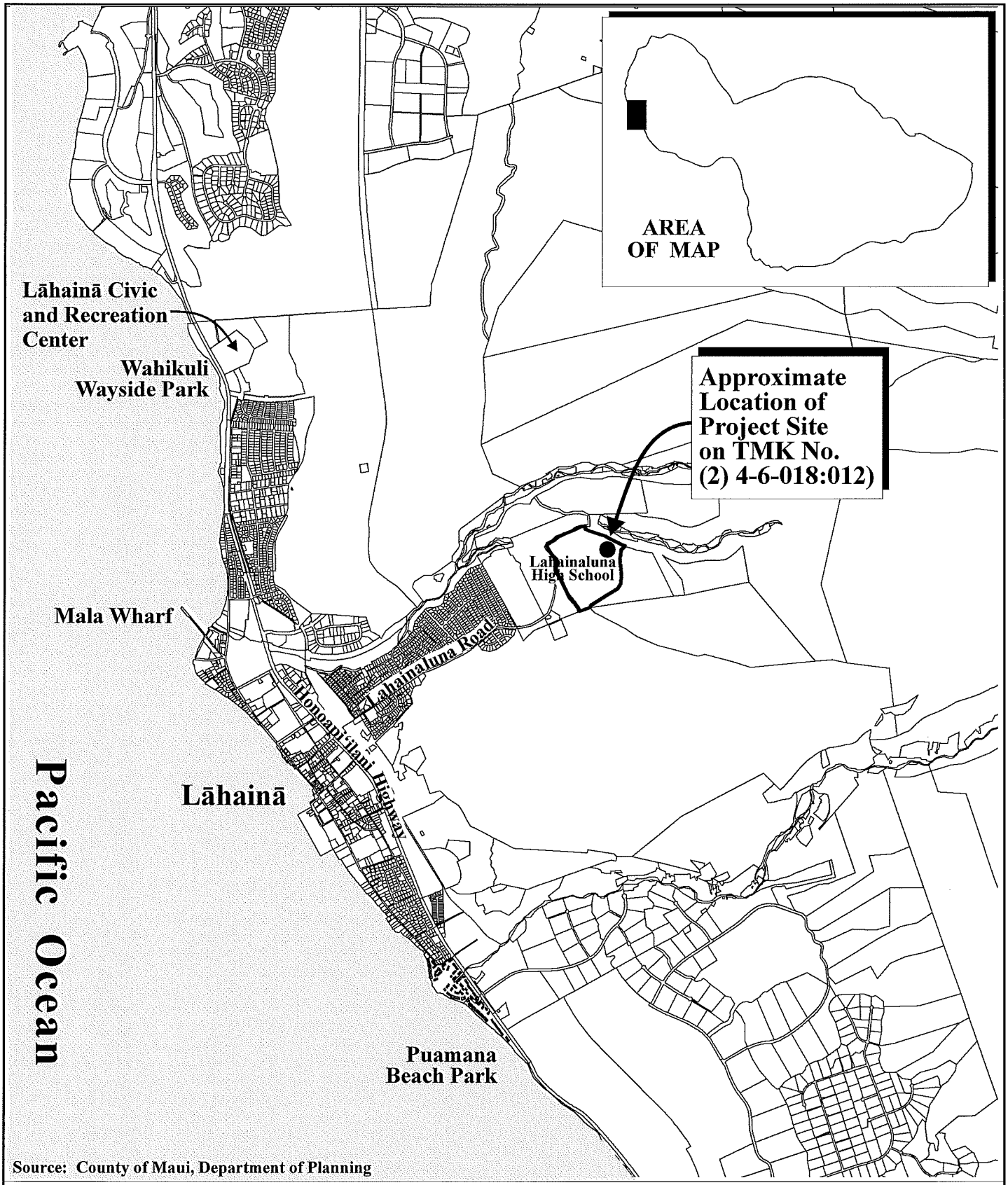
Parcel 12, approximately 68 acres in size, is owned by the State of Hawai'i. It contains LHS and the WTP and includes existing easements in favor of the County of Maui for the WTP, including roadway and utility easements. Preliminary discussions with the DWS indicate they have been working with the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) to subdivide the DWS facility from the surrounding land within the State-owned parcel.

Lahainaluna Intermediate School and Princess Nāhi'ena'ena Elementary School are to the west of the project site, mauka of the Kelawea Mauka residential area. The project area is otherwise surrounded by fallow agricultural lands.

In selecting a location for the proposed facility, MPD considered criteria pertaining to line-of-sight transmission to other communication facilities, site accessibility, and impacts on environmental resources.

B. PROPOSED ACTION

The MPD is proposing development of one (1) radio equipment building, consisting of a radio room and generator room, a 45-foot-tall steel monopole tower with three (3) 4-foot microwave antennas, a 5-foot lightning rod, waveguide bridge between the tower and the equipment building, retaining walls, security fencing, and electrical improvements to connect the project site to nearby commercial electrical power. See **Figure 3** and



Source: County of Maui, Department of Planning

Figure 1 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

Regional Location Map

0 1750 Feet
875 3500

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

WOC\Lahainaluna WTF 1841\RegionalLocationREV

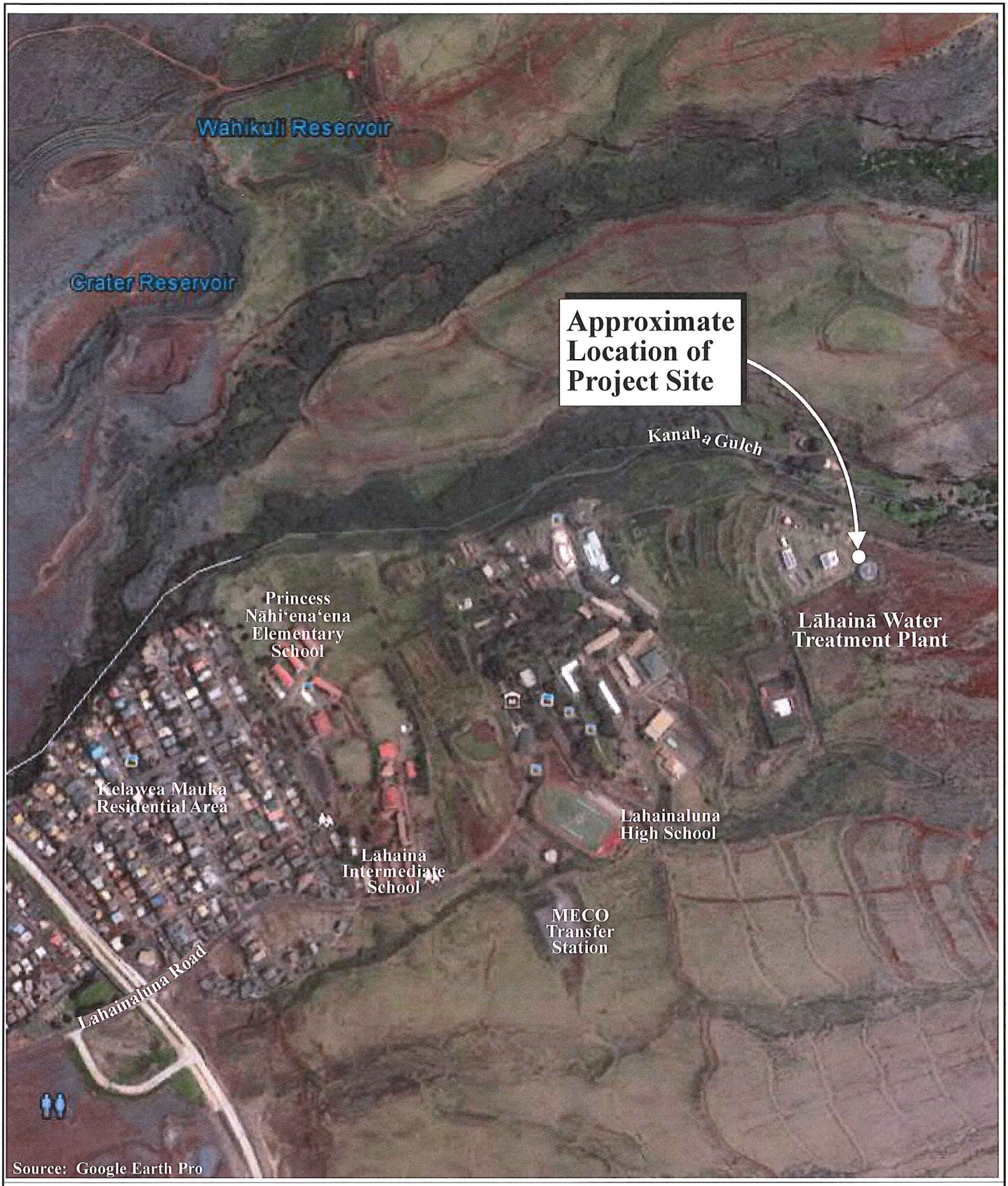


Figure 2 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

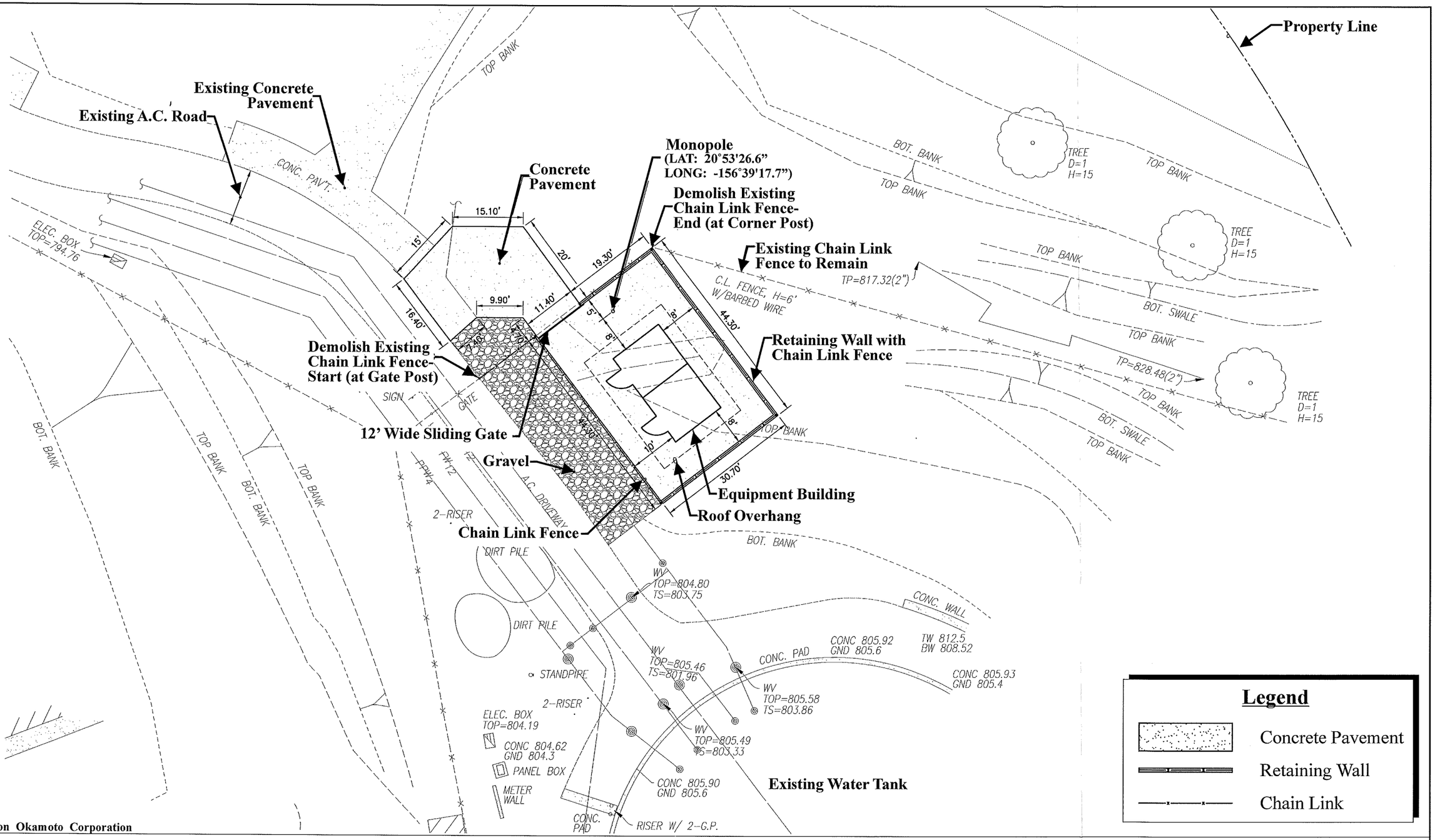
Property Location Map

NOT TO SCALE

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

WOC\Lahainaluna WTF 1841\Project Location Map



Source: Wilson Okamoto Corporation

Figure 3

Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

Site Plan

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

Appendix "A". The site will be approximately 1,400 square feet (30 feet by 44 feet with an access apron), surfaced with gravel and concrete, and enclosed with an eight (8) foot high security fencing. An access driveway/apron will connect the MPD facility to the existing DWS access road.

The communication facility site will not require potable water services for domestic uses or for fire protection. Fire protection for the building will include a clean agent fire suppression system in the radio room and a carbon dioxide system in the generator room. In addition, hand-held extinguishers specific to the type of equipment will be provided in each room.

The communication facility will not include toilet facilities and will not require County wastewater treatment or disposal services.

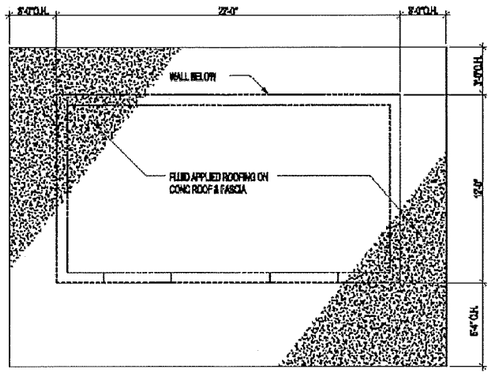
MPD specifications require the building, tower, and antennas to remain operational at wind speeds of up to 110 miles per hour (mph) and the facilities to survive wind speeds of up to 155 mph. Wind speeds of 110 mph are the highest sustained winds expected in a Saffir-Simpson Category 2 hurricane. Wind speeds of 155 mph are the highest reached in a Saffir-Simpson Category 4 hurricane.

1. Radio Equipment Building

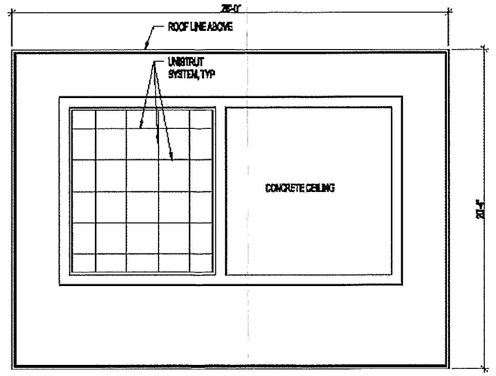
A 2-room, single-story 12 feet by 22 feet, 264 sq. ft. equipment building with 8-inch thick reinforced concrete-masonry unit (CMU) walls, cast-in-place concrete roof, and concrete slab floors will be constructed on the project site to accommodate a 132 sq. ft. radio equipment room and a 132 sq. ft. emergency generator room. See **Figure 4**. The building will include a 5-foot roof overhang over the entry doors and 4-foot overhangs on the other three (3) sides of the building to provide protection for the air conditioning units and the cable entry port for the waveguide cables, which will be installed through the entry port on the wall.

The 264 sq. ft. equipment building will be designed with an 11-foot high ceiling to accommodate one (1) row of four (4) 8-foot tall equipment racks and overhead cable trays which will hold the microwave waveguides.

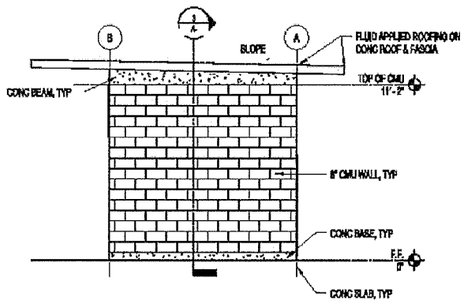
The building will be equipped with an alarm system to monitor and transmit door entry, high temperature conditions, fire alarms, and other operational and security indicators.



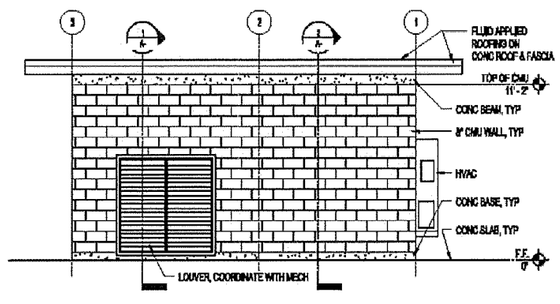
Reflected Ceiling Plan



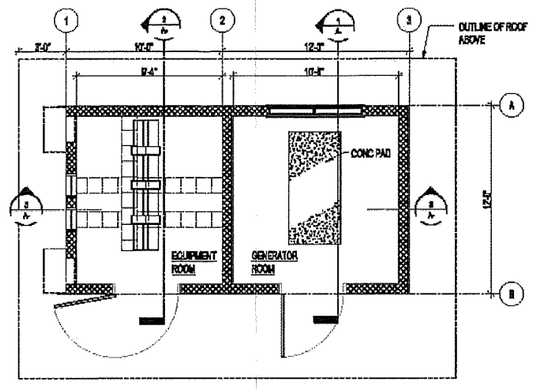
Reflected Ceiling Plan



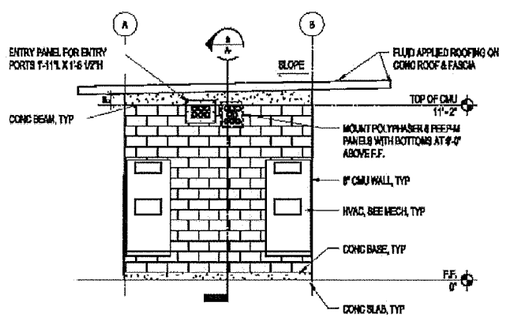
East Elevation



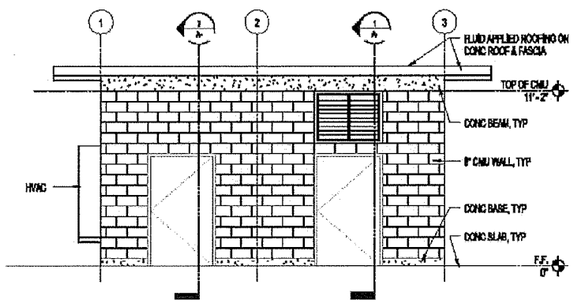
North Elevation



Floor Plan



West Elevation



South Elevation

Source: RM AIA Architects

Figure 4

Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

Equipment Building Elevations

NOT TO SCALE

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

The radio equipment room will use an air conditioning system (either a split air conditioning system or a package air conditioning unit) to provide cooling for the radio equipment. The air conditioning system will be designed with one (1) unit as a primary unit and the other as a backup unit. This design will allow a single unit to provide the necessary cooling for the entire equipment room should one (1) unit fail. Since the split system does not draw outside air into the equipment room, a small dehumidifier will be used to remove moisture, if needed. The package units rely on fresh outside air for their systems.

The equipment room will use 8-inch thick insulation on the ceiling comprised of two (2) layers of 4-inch thick thermal interior insulation. The generator room will not have thermal or acoustical insulation. The radio equipment room and its supporting electrical and mechanical systems will be designed to comply with the County of Maui energy code.

An integrated approach will be taken to protect the entire facility, including the tower, from the damage caused by lightning strikes. An internal halo ground will connect non-active metallic items, such as door frames, cable trays and racks, and fire protection equipment. The tower, security fence, and the building ground systems will be connected to a buried ground grid system under the building and tower foundation. The ground system will utilize buried copper wire and copper ground rods to ensure proper grounding.

The fire suppression system for the radio equipment room will be suitable for use with electronic equipment. It will use a compound of carbon, fluorine, and hydrogen as the suppressant. The compound is non-ozone depleting and safe for use in occupied spaces. In addition, the equipment room will be equipped with hand-held fire extinguishers suitable for use in rooms with electronic equipment.

The generator room will be equipped with heat detectors and a carbon dioxide (CO2) fire suppression system. The generator will be sized to provide sufficient power for the rectifiers and for running the air conditioning system for the radio equipment room and other electrical needs.

Diesel fuel for the emergency generator will be stored in a double-walled subbase tank. The interstitial space between the walls of the tank will contain any leaks from the inner tank and will include a leak detection system.

Outdoor lighting will be kept to a minimum, will meet the County code for exterior lighting, and will be down-shielded to reduce glare and light spill over

from the site. The project site will not be lighted at night, unless required for night repair work, at which time the light would be activated by an on-demand switch equipped with a timer. Additionally, the building will be equipped with a building alarm system to monitor and transmit door entry, high temperature conditions, fire alarms, and other environmental and security indicators.

2. Tower and Antennas

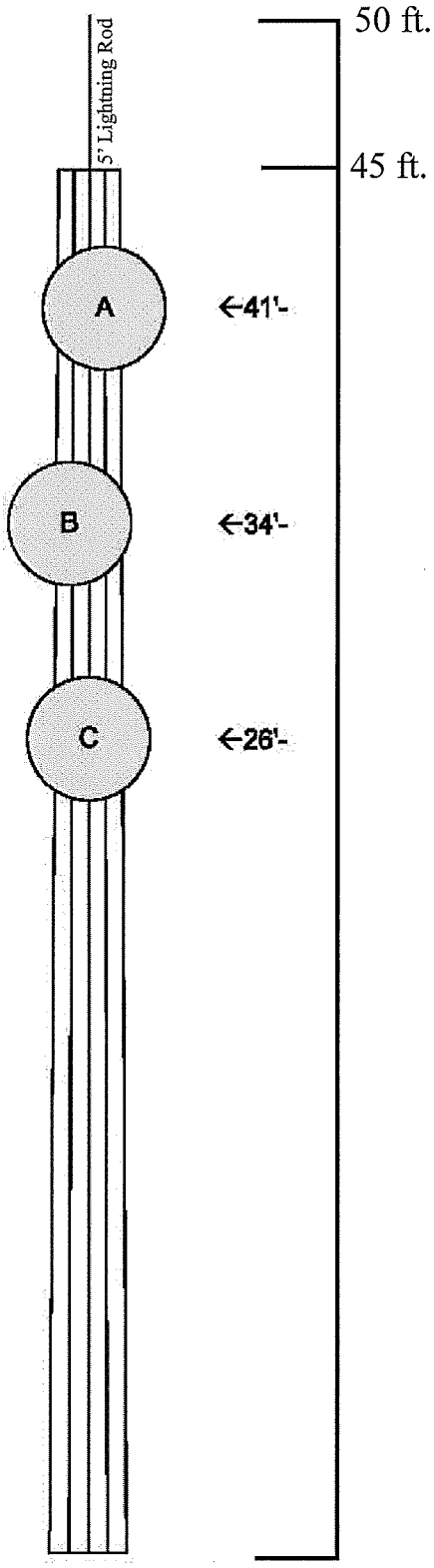
A 45-foot tall, self-supported monopole tower will be used to mount three (3) 4-foot solid high performance microwave antennas. The antennas will establish point to point connections with MPD facilities at Makila and Hyatt Regency, as well as University of Hawaii Maui College (UHMC) Lahaina. There are no land mobile radio antennas at this facility. A 5-foot lightning rod will be attached to the top of the 45-foot monopole. The lightning rod will be the highest of the tower's fixtures, rising approximately 50 feet above grade. See **Figure 5**.

The tower will also include climbing pegs with a safety climb wire. A covered horizontal waveguide transmission line bridge will be used to carry the wave guides between the microwave antennas on the tower and the building entry ports. The tower will not require guy wires. The tower will be factory painted a light gray shade similar to the color of the galvanized finish, which will ensure its visibility to seabirds in flight. The monopole is not anticipated to require an obstruction light. A FAA Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction, will be filed to confirm that an obstruction light will not be required.

The monopole tower foundation will consist of one (1) of the following: 1) concrete mat foundation; 2) a drilled shaft; or 3) a series of micropiles with a concrete pile cap. Anchor bolts will be used to secure the monopole to the foundation. The final design of the foundation will depend on the findings of the geotechnical investigation. The area surrounding the tower will be covered with a gravel surface or paved concrete surface. Refer to **Figure 3**.

The monopole tower will be designed to meet the guidelines set forth in ANSI/TIA-222-G, *Structural Standard for Antenna Supporting Structures and Antennas*.

Lahainaluna Projected Antenna Load Plan



Antenna Schedule

A - 4' UHX to Makila Centerline @ 41'

B - 4' UHX to Hyatt Regency Maui Centerline @ 34'

C - 4' UHX to UHMC Lahaina Centerline @ 26'

Source: Maui Police Department

Figure 5 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant Tower Elevation

NOT TO SCALE

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

3. Electrical Improvements

Maui Electric Company, Ltd. (MECO) currently provides 3-phase electric power via overhead lines to the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. Electrical service to the MPD facility will be extended from a nearby MECO pole to the project site via new MECO poles and overhead lines. The MPD facility will include its own service meter to monitor electrical use.

4. Maintenance

Once the facility is operational, routine maintenance trips are expected to occur at an interval of approximately one (1) trip per month. MPD and contractor personnel will maintain and test the radio equipment and the emergency power system. The emergency generator will be tested regularly to ensure it is operational during emergency situations. Testing of the generator will be an automatic exercise, conducted on a weekly basis for approximately 30 minutes. No MPD personnel will be assigned to the facility.

The proposed facility will be used exclusively by governmental entities and facilities with MPD as the primary user. Other government agencies will be able to use surplus microwave bandwidth as part of the County of Maui Information Technology Services Division.

C. PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

The MPD proposes the construction of a communications facility that will meet departmental needs in terms of coverage, reliability, capacity, and security. The proposed action will enhance the existing communication infrastructure and provide a secure communications facility for governmental agencies and facilities that provide public, health, safety, emergency, and educational services within the County of Maui. The proposed facility is to be located at the existing DWS Lāhainā WTP at an elevation of approximately 800 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Refer to **Figure 1**.

The MPD-owned and operated facility will provide secure microwave radio transmissions and will support the County's voice and data network serving West Maui, including transmissions for First Responder emergency communications.

D. CHAPTER 343, HAWAI'I REVISED STATUTES REQUIREMENT

The proposed project is located on lands owned by the State of Hawai'i within the existing easement in favor of the County of Maui. The project will be funded by the

County of Maui. The use of State lands and County funds are triggers for compliance with Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS), Chapter 343 requirements. Therefore, this Environmental Assessment (EA) is being prepared pursuant to Title 11, Chapter 200, Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR), Environmental Impact Statement Rules to evaluate the proposed project's technical characteristics, environmental and socio-economic impacts, and alternatives, as well as to advance findings relative to the project's potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures. The MPD is the proposing and determination agency for the EA.

E. PROJECT COSTS AND IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

The project area falls within the State "Agricultural" District with soil classified by the Land Study Bureau's detailed land classification as productivity rating class "E", the lowest productivity rating. Consultation with the Land Use Commission office has determined that communications equipment buildings and wireless communication antennae are allowed in the State "Agricultural" District according to HRS 205-4.5 (7) and (18), respectively.

The project area is designated "Public/Quasi-Public" use by the West Maui Community Plan and "Interim" by County of Maui zoning. Section 19.02A.030 of the Maui County Code cites public facilities as a permitted use in the Interim zoning district with a maximum tower height of 50 feet.

The construction cost for the proposed project is approximately $2.2 million. The MPD intends to include the proposed project in its fiscal year 2017 budget which begins on July 1, 2016. Pending the receipt of all necessary permits and approvals, construction is anticipated to last approximately eight (8) months and the proposed facility is expected to be operational by June 2017.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT, POTENTIAL IMPACTS, AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT, POTENTIAL IMPACTS, AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

A. PHYSICAL SETTING

1. Surrounding Land Uses

a. Existing Conditions

The project site is located at the existing County of Maui Department of Water Supply (DWS), Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant (WTP), approximately 700 feet east of the Lahainaluna High School (LHS) campus, at the mauka (upland) terminus of Lahainaluna Road. The WTP is secured with chainlink fencing and contains a one (1) million gallon (mg) water tank, a pre-sedimentation basin structure, and a treatment plant building. The communication facility will occupy an area of approximately 30-feet by 45-feet, or around 1,400 square feet within the fenced area of the existing 1.0 mg WTP reservoir. This would place the project site over 450 feet west of the fence along the boundary of the WTP closest to the school, 800 feet from the dormitory building, and 1,000 feet from the closest school building, ensuring that the operation of the communication facility does not conflict with the school's facility.

The project area is just south of Kanaha Gulch and is surrounded by vacant agricultural lands to the north, east, and south. Lahainaluna Intermediate School and Princess Nāhi'ena'ena Elementary School are located to the west, mauka of the Kelawea Mauka residential area. Refer to **Figure 2**.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed action includes construction of a communications facility, comprised of a small single-story radio equipment building, approximately 264 square feet in area, and a self-supported communication tower, approximately 45 feet in height, within an existing County facility. The project is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on the WTP operations or the other surrounding land uses.

2. Climate

a. Existing Conditions

Like most areas of Hawai'i, Lāhainā's climate is relatively uniform year-round. Lāhainā's tropical latitude, its position relative to storm tracts and the Pacific anticyclone, and the surrounding ocean combine to produce this stable climate. Variations in climate among different regions on Maui are, therefore, dictated by the inherent characteristics of local terrain.

Average daily temperatures in Lāhainā typically range between 66 degrees and 85 degrees Fahrenheit. August is generally the warmest month, while February is the coolest (Maui County Data Book, 2014).

Rainfall in West Maui is highly seasonal in nature, with most precipitation occurring between the months of November and April when winter storms hit the area. Situated on the leeward side of the West Maui Mountains, this relatively dry region receives most of its rainfall in late afternoon and early evening, after seabreezes take moisture upslope during the day. Average annual rainfall amounts to just under 15 inches. Precipitation data collected at the Kapalua-West Maui Airport station show that on average, January is the wettest month with 3.15 inches of rain, while June is the driest, with just 0.8 inch (Maui County Data Book, 2014).

The winds in the Lāhainā area are predominantly northeasterly tradewinds with occasional Kona (southerly) winds. Wind patterns also vary on a daily basis, with tradewinds generally being stronger in the afternoon. During the day, winds blow onshore toward the warmer land mass. This process reverses in the evening when breezes blow toward the relatively warm ocean.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed project is limited to construction of a communications facility and is not anticipated to impact the local climate.

3. Topography and Soil Characteristics

a. Existing Conditions

The proposed site is located within the existing DWS Lāhainā WTP site, approximately 800 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

Soils at the project site belong to the Waiakoa-Keahua-Moloka'i Association. See **Figure 6**. The Waiakoa-Keauhua-Moloka'i Association is characterized by material moderately deep, nearly level to moderately steep, well-drained soils that have a moderately fine textured subsoil. These soil types are typically used for sugar cane, pineapple, pasture, wildlife habitat and homesites. According to the NRCS Soil Survey (USDA, 1972), the soil type at the project site is predominantly of Lāhainā silty clay, 15 to 25 percent slopes (LaD). See **Figure 7**. LaD is of the Lāhainā Series, which consists of well-drained soils on uplands, characterized by material weathered from basic igneous rock, slope ranging from nearly level to steep, elevations ranging from 10 to 1,500 feet, and annual rainfall from 20 to 35 inches. On this soil, runoff is medium and the erosion hazard is moderate (USDA, 1972).

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

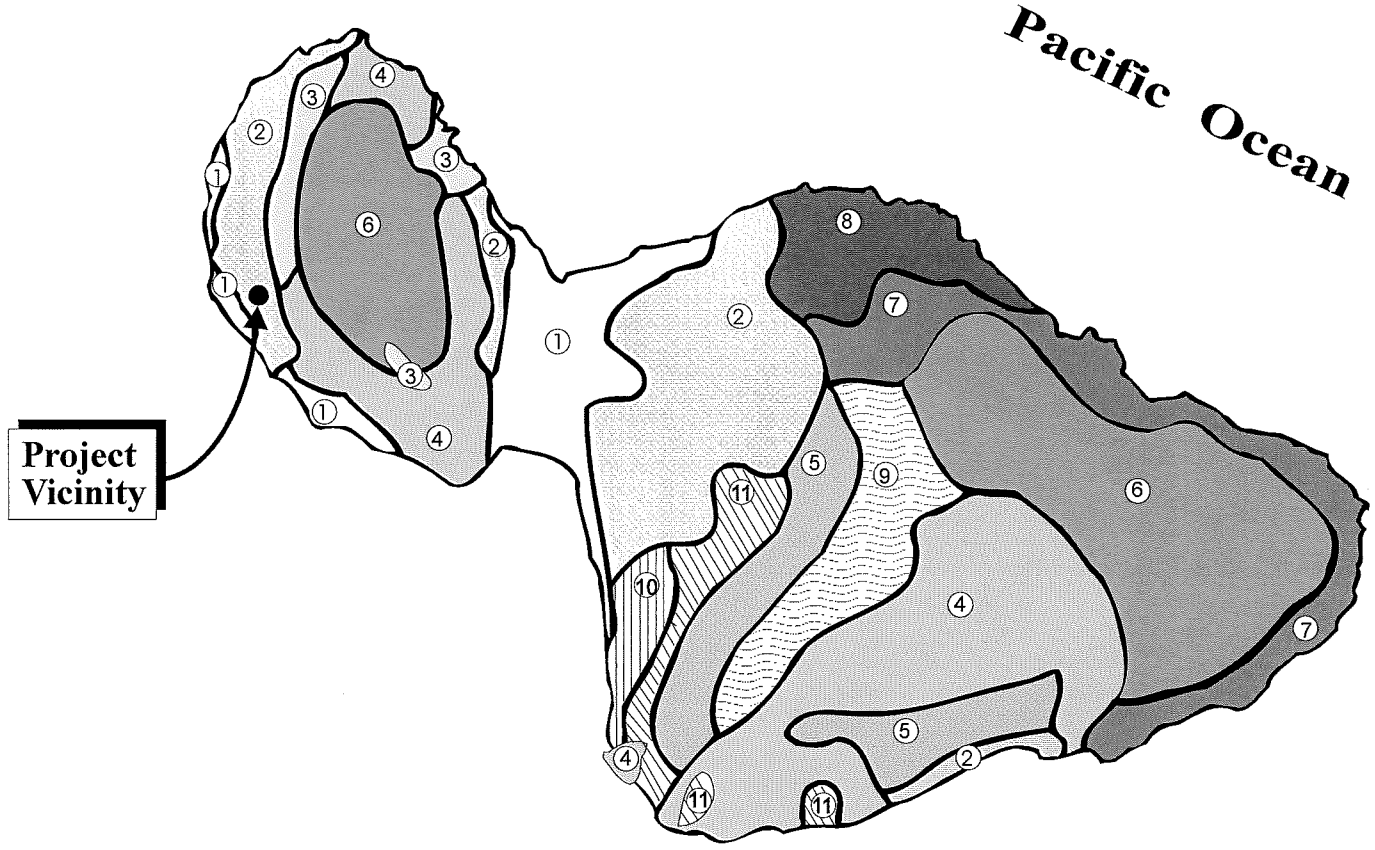
The proposed project will occupy an area of approximately 1,400 square feet and is not anticipated to have any substantial adverse impacts on topography or soil conditions.

The construction plans and specifications for the project will include best management practices (BMPs) to minimize erosion on the project site during and after construction and will also include measures to contain runoff onsite during the construction period. Temporary erosion control measures will be used during construction to prevent runoff to nearby areas, including placement of silt fences, filter socks, or silt barriers, as appropriate, to prevent surface runoff from construction areas entering into adjacent areas. These measures will contain surface flows within areas of construction during the construction period.

The design drawings will include water pollution and erosion notes related to erosion and sediment control practices for exposed area and use of materials in the work areas. The contract specifications will also include sections on Environmental Controls and Pollution Control which set forth the requirements to be implemented during construction to protect adjacent areas from runoff and discharge of pollutants.

LEGEND

- ① Pulehu-Ewa-Jaucas association
- ② Waiakoa-Keahua-Molokai association
- ③ Honolua-Olelo association
- ④ Rock land-Rough mountainous land association
- ⑤ Puu Pa-Kula-Pane association
- ⑥ Hydrandepts-Tropaquods association
- ⑦ Hana-Makaalae-Kailua association
- ⑧ Pauwela-Haiku association
- ⑨ Laumaia-Kaipoipoi-Olinda association
- ⑩ Keawakapu-Makena association
- ⑪ Kamaole-Oanapuka association



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

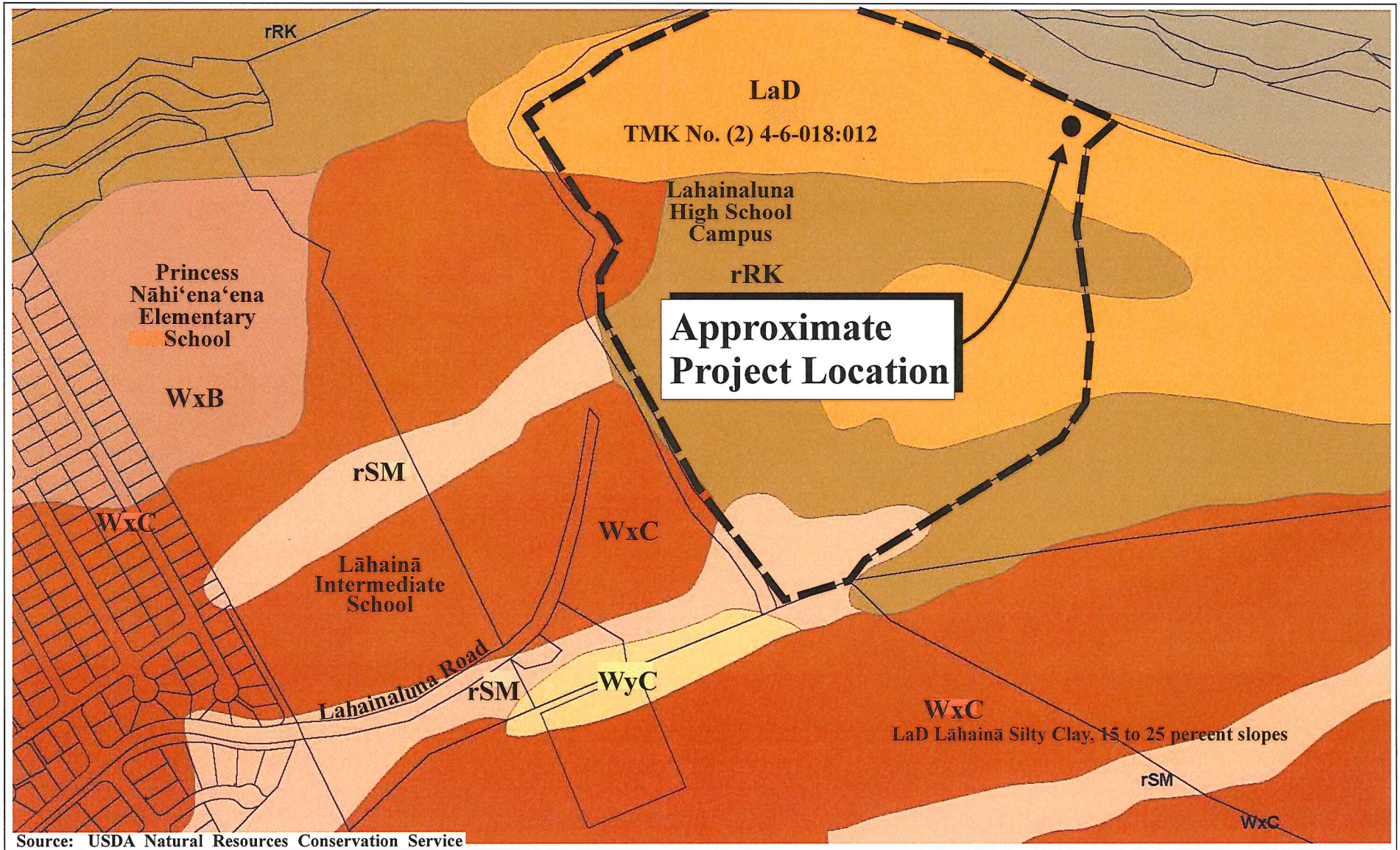
Figure 6 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant Soil Association Map

NOT TO SCALE

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

WOC/Lahainaluna WTF 1841/SoilAssc



Source: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Figure 7 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

Soil Classification Map

0 122 244 488 Feet

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

WOC/Lahainaluna WTF 1841/SoilClassification

The project will comply with Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapters 11-54 and 11-55, as applicable, and discharges related to the project construction or operation activities will comply with the State's Water Quality Standards.

4. Agricultural Productivity Considerations

a. Existing Conditions

The lands underlying the subject property are located within the State "Agricultural" district. The coastal flatlands and plateaus of the West Maui Mountains are suitable for agricultural crop cultivation. Soils are dark reddish-brown, stony, well-drained, and deep in the areas north of Lāhainā, but stony in the areas south of Lāhainā. Slopes along the coastal flatlands are level, whereas slopes on the plateaus range from gentle to steeply sloping. These plateaus are typically separated by deep, steep-sided canyons.

With regard to agricultural productivity attributes, the University of Hawai'i Land Study Bureau (LSB) classifies lands with a productivity rating of "A" through "E", with "A" reflecting lands with the highest productivity and "E" the lowest. The lands underlying the project site are classified as "E". See **Figure 8**.

Additionally, the State Department of Agriculture has established three (3) categories of Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i (ALISH). "Prime" lands are those lands which possess the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce high yields of crops economically and when treated and managed according to modern farming techniques. "Unique" lands have similar crop specific characteristics, while lands rated "Other" are not classified as "Prime" or "Unique", but are of Statewide or local agricultural importance. Lands not rated "Prime", "Unique" or "Other", are "Unclassified". "Unclassified" lands include developed urban land over 10 acres and lands utilized for public purposes, among others. According to the ALISH map, the lands underlying the project site include "Other" and "Unclassified" agricultural lands. See **Figure 9**.

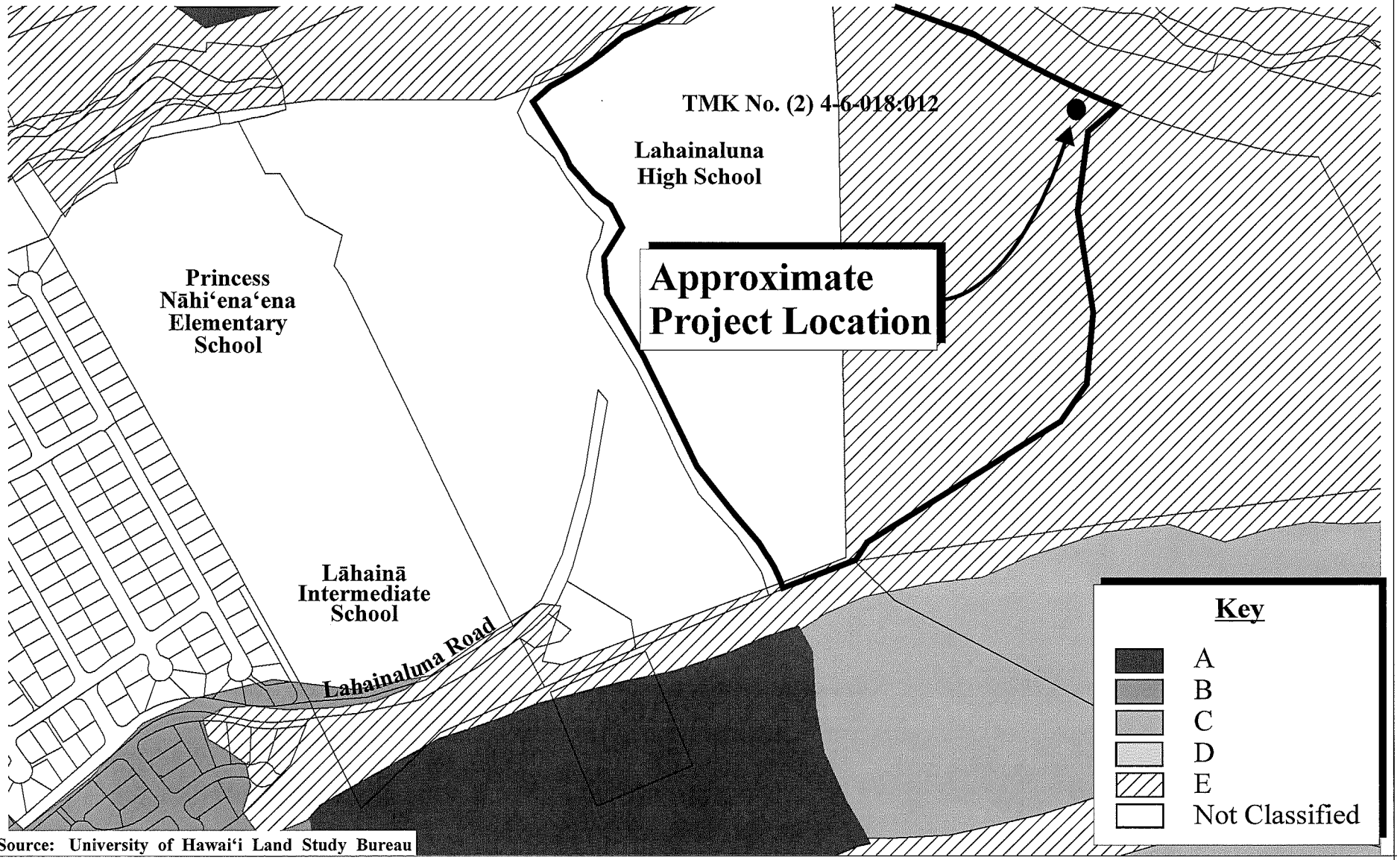


Figure 8 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

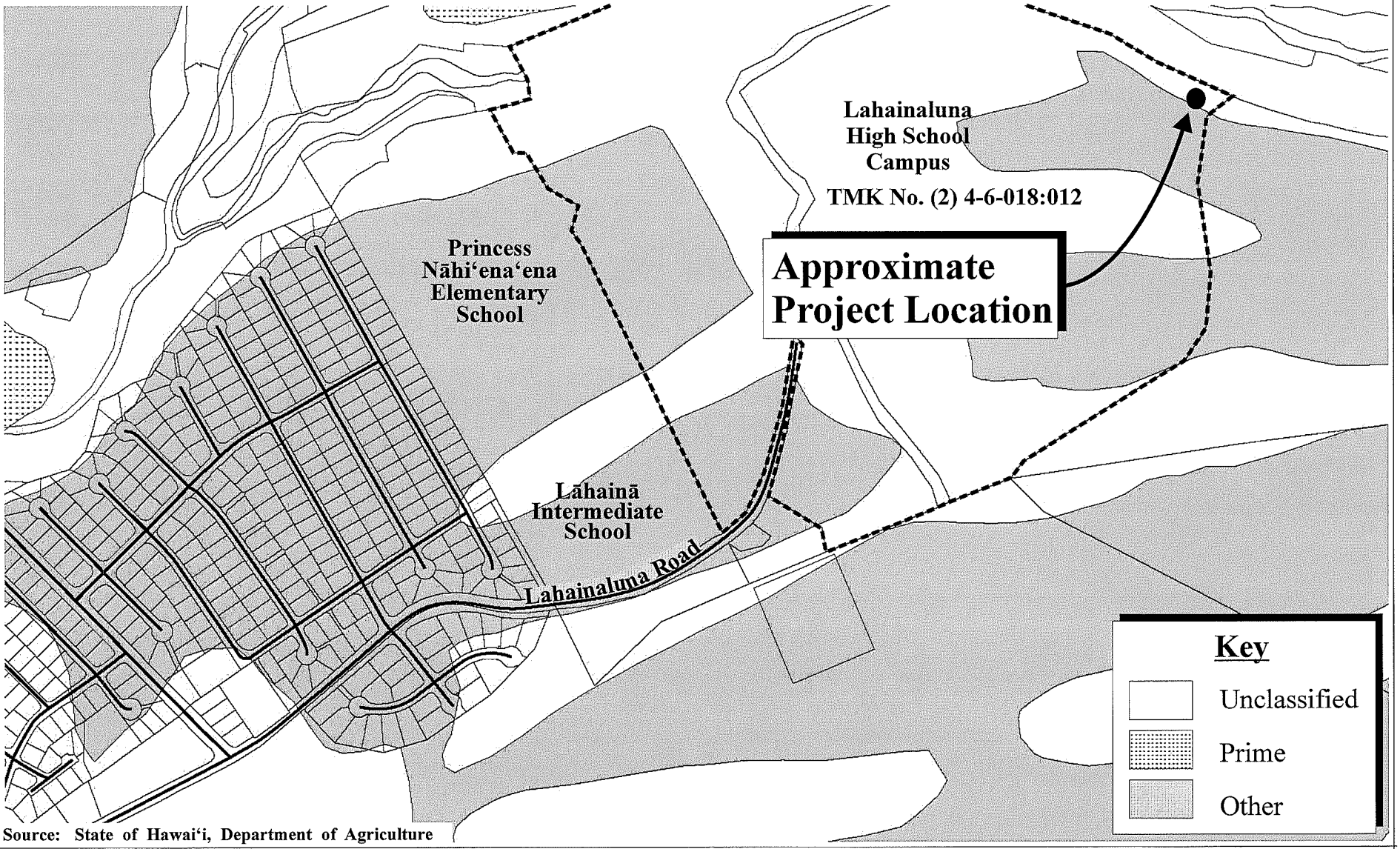
Land Study Bureau Classification Map

0 250 Feet
125 500

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

WOC/Lahainalua WTF 1841/LandStudyBureau



Source: State of Hawai'i, Department of Agriculture

Figure 9 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant
Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i

NOT TO SCALE

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

WOC/Lahainaluna WTF 1841/ALISH

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed MPD communications facility would be located within a small portion of the secured area of the existing Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant. It would not impact the inventory of lands available for agricultural cultivation or use, as it is proposed within the boundaries of an existing County public facility.

5. Flood and Tsunami Hazards

a. Existing Conditions

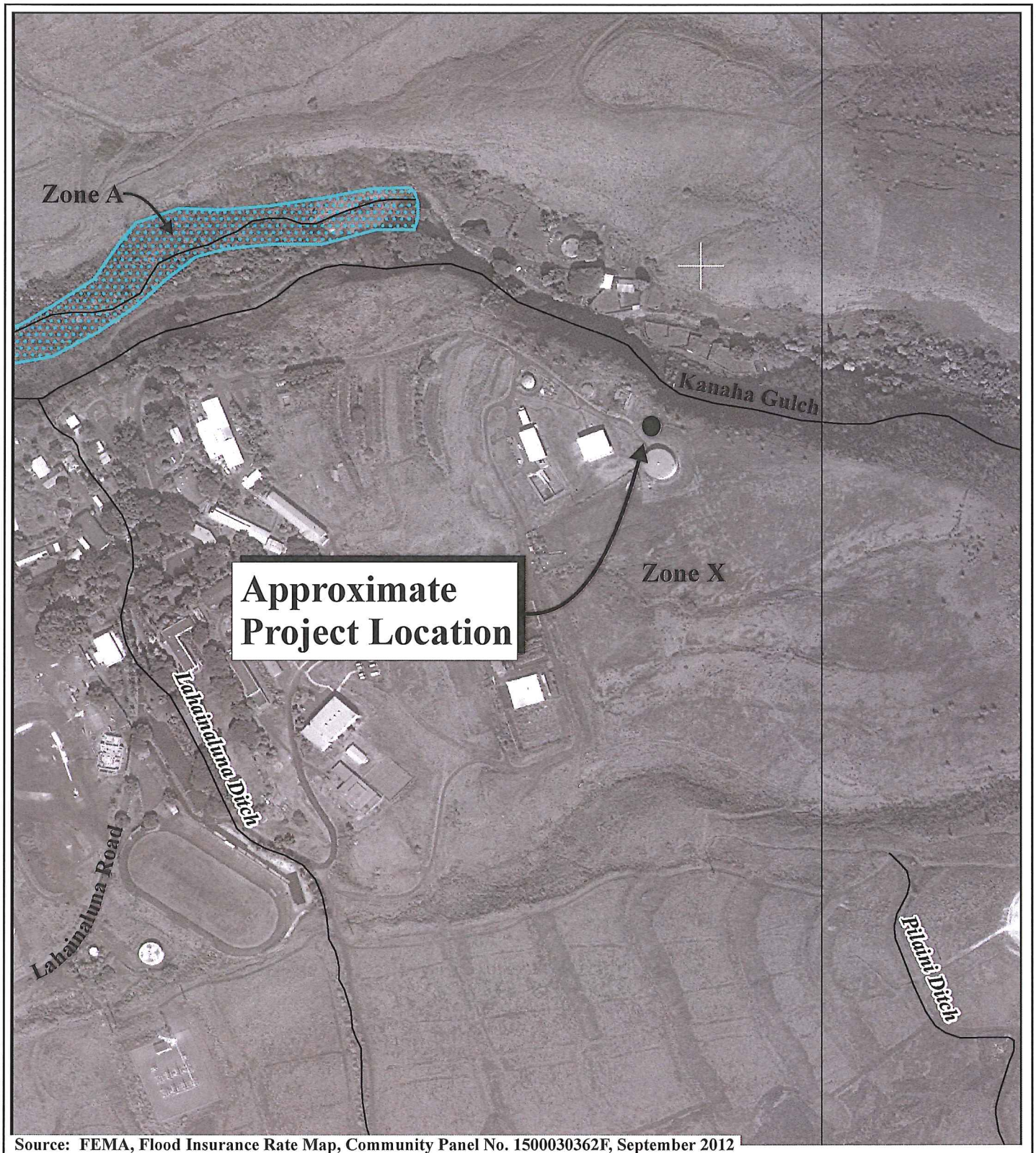
The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) indicates that the project site is located in Zone X, identified as areas of low flood risk and minimal flooding with no development restrictions. See **Figure 10**. Specifically, FEMA describes areas in Flood Zone X as follows:

> *Areas outside the 1-percent annual chance floodplain, areas of 1-percent annual chance sheet flow flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 1-percent annual chance stream flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, or areas protected from the 1-percent annual chance flood by levees. No Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone. Insurance purchase is not required in these zones.*

In addition, the project site is located outside of the tsunami inundation area.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed action is not located within a flood hazard district and there are no flood-related restrictions on development in Flood Zone X. Moreover, the project site is located outside of the tsunami inundation area and tsunami evacuation zone. Existing drainage conditions, which are in keeping with County of Maui design standards, will be maintained. No adverse impacts to flood conditions are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.



Source: FEMA, Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community Panel No. 1500030362F, September 2012

Figure 10 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

Flood Insurance Rate Map

0 250 Feet
125 500

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

6. Flora and Fauna

a. Existing Conditions

The project site was previously developed as a school over 175 years ago, and more recently as the Lāhainā WTP. Surrounding lands were previously under sugar cane cultivation and now sit fallow.

Apart from built areas, the adjacent LHS campus contains landscaped and agricultural areas. Flora found in and around the project site consists of typical grasses and weeds. No trees or shrubs are found at the project site, which is likely due to previous sugar cane cultivation. Fauna found in the surrounding area are typical of the urbanized regions of West Maui. Domestic mammals such as dogs and cats can be found in the project vicinity.

Early consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) indicates five (5) listed species in the vicinity of the project, including the endangered Hawaiian hawk (*Buteo solitarius*), Blackburn's sphinx moth (*Manduca blackburni*), Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) and Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*), and the threatened Newell's shearwater (*Puffinusauricularis newelli*). The USFWS also noted that while there is critical habitat upslope of the project site for several species of listed plants, it is unlikely that there is overlap with project development.

In June 2015, ABR Inc. conducted concurrent surveillance, vertical radar sampling, and audiovisual (AV) sampling to detect overflights of the Hawaiian petrel and Newell's shearwater birds near the project site, which lies in the flight path of the Hawaiian petrel and Newell's shearwaters breeding sites in the West Maui mountains. The surveys covered ten (10) days during the evening periods from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and during morning period from 3:45 a.m. to 5:45 a.m., the peak activity periods for Hawaiian petrels and Newell's shearwaters. There were no AV observations of Hawaiian petrels or Newell's shearwaters, however, preliminary radar data indicates that Petrels or Shearwaters were observed flying over the project site during the survey periods. Over the ten (10) days of surveys, there were a total of three (3) petrel/shearwater targets observed flying in a landward direction (mauka, from the ocean toward potential breeding sites in the West Maui mountains) and a total of ten

(10) targets observed heading seaward (makai, away from the potential breeding sites). See **Appendix "B"**.

Additionally, early consultation comments from the Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) noted the occasional presence of Nene geese in the vicinity of the WTP.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Minimization Measures

The USFWS recommended the following minimization measures to avoid impacts to listed species:

Hawaiian Hoary Bat

The Hawaiian hoary bat is known to occur across a broad range of habitats throughout the State of Hawaii. This bat roosts in both exotic and native woody vegetation and, while foraging, leaves young unattended in "nursery" trees and shrubs. If trees or shrubs suitable for bat roosting are cleared during the Hawaiian hoary bat breeding season (June 1 to September 15), there is a risk that young bats that cannot yet fly on their own could inadvertently be harmed or killed. As a result, the Service recommends that woody plants greater than 15 feet tall should not be removed or trimmed during the Hawaiian hoary bat breeding season. Additionally, Hawaiian hoary bats forage for insects from as low as 3 feet to higher than 500 feet above the ground. When barbed wire is used in fencing, Hawaiian hoary bats can become entangled. The Service, therefore, recommends that barbed wire not be used for fencing as part of this proposed action.

Blackburn's sphinx moth

The Blackburn's sphinx moth could potentially be in the vicinity of the proposed project area. Adult moths feed on nectar from native plants, including beach morning glory (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*), iliee (*Plumbago zeylanica*), and maiapilo (*Capparis sandwichiana*); larvae feed upon non-native tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) and native aiea (*Nothocestrum latifolium*). To pupate, the larvae burrow into the soil and can remain in a state of torpor for up to a year (or more) before emerging from the soil. Soil disturbance can result in death of the pupae. The Service recommends that a qualified biologist survey areas of proposed construction activities for Blackburn's sphinx moth and its host plants

prior to work initiation. They recommend that these surveys be conducted during the wettest portion of the year (usually November-April or several weeks after a significant rain) and immediately prior to construction. Surveys should include searches for eggs, larvae, and signs of larval feeding (chewed stems, frass, or leaf damage). Any host plants of Blackburn's sphinx moth identified should not be cut or disturbed.

Seabirds

Hawaiian petrels and Newell's shearwaters (collectively known as seabirds) may transit over the project area when flying between the ocean and upland breeding colonies. Many bird species are known to strike objects, such as antennas or guywires, protruding above surrounding vegetation. In Hawai'i, seabirds are attracted to lights and are known to collide with buildings, light poles, wires, and other tall objects. To minimize impacts to seabirds in Hawai'i, the service recommends minimizing the total surface area of the proposed tower and avoiding the use of guy wires. Any lights associated with the project should be cut-off, equipped with a motion sensor, or shielded so that the light cannot be seen from above. If the top of the tower must be lighted to meet Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, they recommend the use of a red flashing light versus the use of red or white solid light, if possible.

Further, the required Federal Communications Commission (FCC) license is a trigger for the Endangered Species Act Section 7 review. USFWS stated that implementation of the above measures will minimize, but does not ensure that take of listed species will be fully avoided. USFWS recommended that the FCC or its designated representative consult with the USFWS to address potential project impacts with listed species. The Applicant has retained consultant Reginald David of Rana Biological Consulting, Inc. to assist with USFWS coordination and Section 7 consultation.

Additionally, DOFAW will be consulted on appropriate minimization measures to prevent negative impacts to Nene geese during project construction.

Applicable minimization measures recommended by the USFWS will be implemented during construction. Therefore, the proposed project is not

anticipated to have a negative impact on flora, fauna, or avifauna of the area.

7. Streams, Wetlands, and Reservoirs

a. Existing Conditions

The project site is located within an existing developed area of the Lāhainā WTP, adjacent to the LHS campus. According to the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wetland Inventory Map, there are no wetland features in close proximity to the project site, however, Kanaha Gulch is located immediately north of the project site. Kanaha Stream runs down the middle of Kanaha Gulch. There are no other inland water bodies in proximity to the project site.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

As stated above, there are no wetlands or ground reservoirs located in proximity to or downstream of the project site. The 1 mg concrete reservoir at the project site will not be impacted by the proposed action. Kanaha Stream runs down the middle of Kanaha Gulch at an elevation below 700 feet. See **Figure 11**. The project site is located approximately 330 feet south of Kanaha Stream and over 100 feet higher, at an elevation of approximately 800 feet. As mentioned previously, BMPs will be used to minimize erosion at the project site during and after construction. Therefore, the proposed action is not anticipated to have any adverse effects on natural inland water features in the West Maui region.

8. Air Quality

a. Existing Conditions

There are no point sources of airborne emissions in the immediate vicinity of the project site. Although minimal, airborne pollutants are largely attributable to vehicular exhaust from traffic along Lahainaluna Road. Windblown dust from fallow fields is another source of indirect emissions in the region. These sources, however, are intermittent and prevailing winds quickly disperse the particulates generated by these temporary sources. Overall, the air quality in the Lāhainā region is considered good.

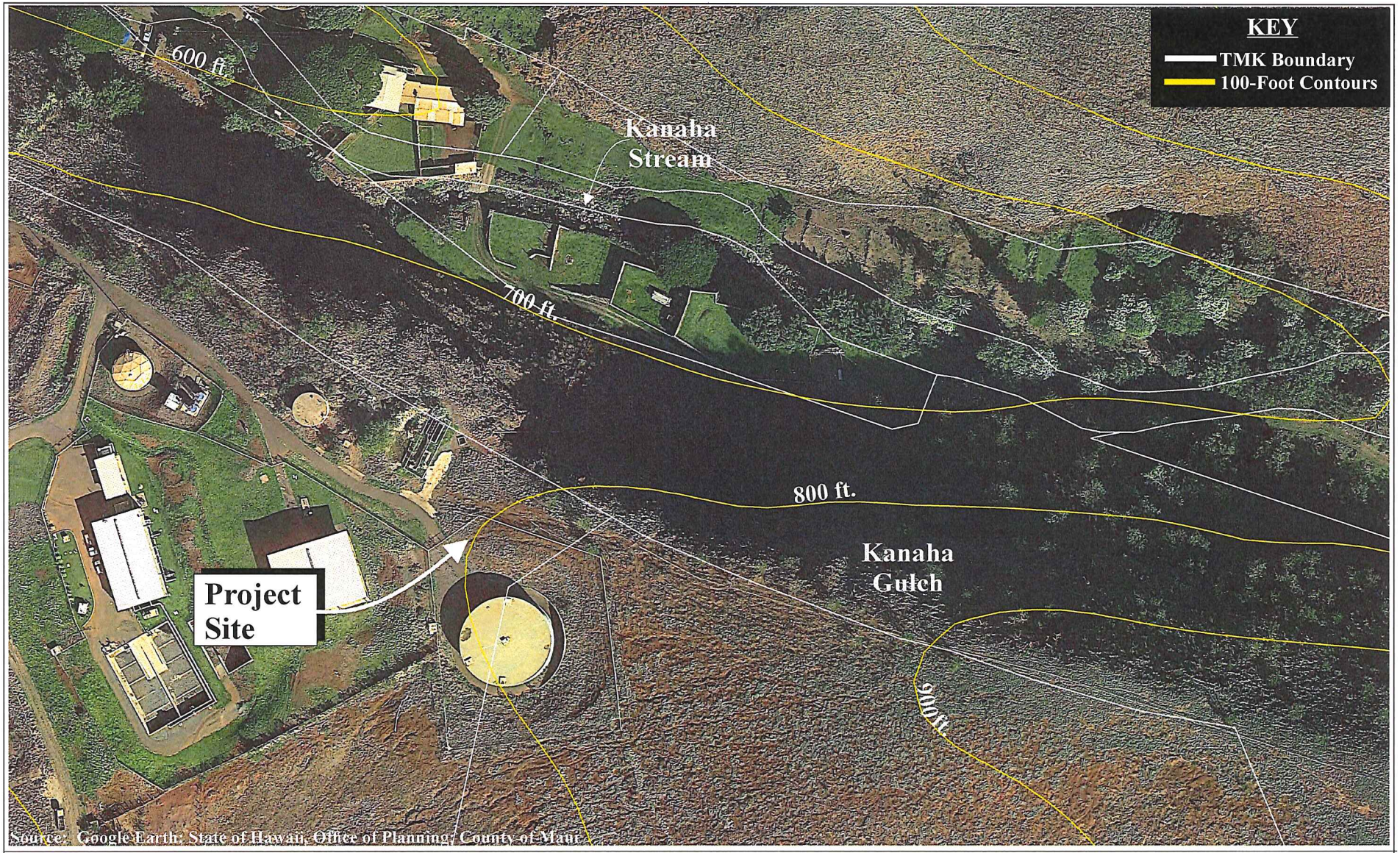


Figure 11 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant
Proximity to Kanaha Stream

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

Prepared for: Wilson Okamoto Corporation

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

In the short term, construction related activities for the proposed project will be the primary source of airborne pollutants affecting the surrounding area. Appropriate BMPs will be utilized to minimize air quality impacts associated with project construction, such as regularly sprinkling the project site, installation of temporary silt screens, and covering of bare areas.

The proposed action is not anticipated to generate adverse long-term air quality impacts.

9. Noise Characteristics

a. Existing Conditions

There are no fixed noise generators in the vicinity of the project site. Existing background noise levels are primarily attributed to WTP operations and school-related activities at LHS.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Ambient noise conditions may be temporarily affected by construction activities. Heavy construction machinery operations are anticipated to be the dominant noise-generative sources during the construction period. Appropriate BMPs will be employed to mitigate noise impacts generated by construction machinery and operations. Once completed, the proposed project is not anticipated to adversely alter noise conditions in the area. The radio equipment, air conditioning system, and generator will not produce significant noise impacts. Also, the generator is located within the building which will mitigate noise from operation of the generator. Furthermore, Hawai'i Administrative Rules Title 11, Department of Health, Chapter 46, Community Noise Control, Section 11-46-5 exempts operation of emergency generators when installed and is used as required and necessary for the protection of public health and safety, provided best available control technology is implemented.

10. Archaeological Resources

a. Existing Conditions

As previously mentioned, the proposed project is located within the secured area of the Lāhainā WTP, which was completed in 1997. An Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) was completed as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the WTP in August 1991. The AIS stated that the site had been extensively disturbed for ranching and other uses by LHS and did not recommend further archaeological work or monitoring for the project.

An Archaeological Field Inspection of the project area was completed for the subject project by Scientific Consultants Inc. (SCS) in April 2015. See **Appendix "A"**. No historic properties or areas thought to potentially contain subsurface cultural materials were identified at the project site.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The Archaeological Field Inspection on April 30, 2015 did not identify any surface materials or areas thought to potentially contain subsurface cultural materials. Refer to **Appendix "A"**. Previous uses, including ranching and water storage, have likely disturbed any previously existing sites or surface deposits. Therefore, the Archaeological Field Inspection concluded that the proposed project will not impact any archaeological sites or features.

Given the extensively disturbed condition of the project area, archaeological monitoring is not recommended during construction activities for the project. However, should the inadvertent discovery of significant cultural materials and/or burials occur during construction, all work in the immediate area of the find shall cease and State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) will be notified.

Furthermore, the required FCC license to operate the communications facility is a trigger for the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review. As such, consultation with applicable agencies will be undertaken as appropriate.

11. Cultural Resources

a. Existing Conditions

The Lāhainā District was considered to be a favorable place by high chiefs because of its natural resource qualities and proximity to Lāna'i and Moloka'i. Initial development of agricultural field systems likely occurred early in the Expansion Period, between AD 1200 and 1400. While onshore and offshore fishponds yielded abundant seafood, fertile alluvial terraces and dry land cultivation produced coconut, breadfruit, banana, taro, sweet potato, sugar cane, and other nutritious crops. Trails running mauka to makai fortified both social and economic linkages between mountain and coastal villages. In addition, the alanui or "King's trail" built by Kihapi'ilani stretched along the coast, connecting all major settlements between Lāhainā and Makena (McGerty and Spear, 2008).

European explorers and traders began to frequent the Lāhainā District in the late 1700s, spurring considerable transformations in the local landscape and economy. The islands of Maui, Moloka'i, and Lāna'i encircle the 'Au'au Channel, providing for relatively calm waters and safe anchorage for ships. The ancient Hawaiian name for Lāhainā was Lele, which means "to leap" or "to disembark" as from a canoe. In pre-contact times, Lāhainā's harbor was referred to as Keawaiki, "the small harbor" (Munekiyo & Hiraga, Inc., 2005). During the reign of Kamehameha I, Lāhainā thrived as a center for the lucrative and prospering sandalwood trade (McGerty and Spear, 2008). The whaling industry then boomed in the 1800s, and Lāhainā grew into a bustling port town, known worldwide as the whaling capital of the Pacific.

As the whaling industry began to decline, a new populace arrived, heralding the establishment of a new agriculturally-based economy. From the mid-1800s, traditional subsistence agriculture succumbed to commercial agricultural operations, namely sugar plantations. Over the years, a number of smaller mills coalesced into the hugely successful Pioneer Mill Company. By the early 1900s, Pioneer Mill cultivated an estimated 15,000 acres of sugar, blanketing the mountain slopes from Ukumehame to Honokōwai. During this time, pineapple was also established as a profitable crop, and the fruit was cultivated on lands stretching from Honokōwai to Honokōhau.

Lāhainā has played a significant role in the historical and political evolution of Hawai'i. As the sandalwood trade flourished, Lāhainā became an important commercial shipping port, establishing ties with China and Russia. Upon uniting the Hawaiian islands under his rule, Kamehameha I established Lāhainā as his residence and seat of Hawaiian government. Lāhainā would remain the capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom until 1843, meanwhile serving as a major hub for the prospering whaling industry.

In order to obtain in-depth cultural perspectives of the proposed project area, interviews with two (2) knowledgeable informants were conducted during the preparation of the Draft Environmental Assessment.

Mr. James "Kimo" Falconer

Mr. James "Kimo" Falconer has lived and worked in West Maui since 1979. He is a native Hawaiian with strong ties to the agriculture industry and the local community. He is President of the Friends of Moku'ula and the Hawai'i Coffee Growers Association, and he is on the Board of Directors for the West Maui Soil and Water Conservation District, Tri Isle Research Conservation and Development, West Maui Watershed Partnership, and the Hawai'i Coffee Association.

Kimo's mother was born and raised in Lāhainā, where her family has been for eight (8) generations. Although he was born and raised in California, Kimo spent summers with his grandparents in Lāhainā. He has strong memories of spending time at the beach and of his grandparents picking limu kohu in Puamana.

After college, he moved to Hawai'i to work in the sugar industry. He worked for Amfac Sugar on Kauai for four (4) years, and then in 1982, he began working for Pioneer Mill Sugar Company as an agronomist. Although they offered him plantation housing, he chose to live with his grandfather at his home in Lāhainā. While working for Pioneer Mill, Kimo got involved in coffee farming as well. He started researching coffee in 1988 and started planting coffee just south of the Māhinahina Water Treatment Plant through Pioneer Mill's Kā'anapali Estate Coffee in 1992. He stayed with Pioneer Mill through the shut-down of their sugar operations in 1999 and their coffee operations in 2001.

In 2003, he received an agricultural grant which allowed him to lease more than 500 acres of the old Kā'anapali Estate Coffee farm land. He recalls that in the beginning he could only cultivate a

fraction of the land, because he had to do all the work himself. He started harvesting his coffee in 2005 and eventually purchased the coffee mill from Pioneer Mill. This was the beginning of Maui Grown Coffee. After five (5) years of stewarding the land, Kimo entered into a partnership with the land owners. They subdivided 5-acre lots and developed a turnkey agricultural subdivision for other farmers.

Kimo shares that the West Maui Community used to be very focused on agriculture and notes two (2) changes to the water system that were devastating to the agriculture industry. He explains that the Māhinahina Water Treatment Plant was developed at its current location because of all the water that would flow through that area. He recalls that there used to be a camp or house just north of the large reservoir at Māhinahina for the person working at the gauging station, which measured the amount of water flowing per day. Instead of collecting a portion of the available water to treat, the Māhinahina Water Treatment Plant's system temporarily collected all of the water by diverting all of the ditch flow, therefore, cutting off the water supply for agriculture. The other significant change Kimo mentions that impacted agriculture was the decommissioning of Crater and Wahikuli Reservoirs, which were formerly used for ag water storage. He explains that this was actually a critical part of the agricultural water system, because when it didn't rain enough, water from these reservoirs could be used to replenish the aquifer. He notes that Māhinahina Reservoir is now used to store treated water for irrigation, but the current water system is not as effective as the original water system that was put in place for agriculture generations ago.

Kimo is not aware of existing problems in the area and does not foresee any issues with the proposed project. Other than the former agricultural significance of the project area, he is not aware of any cultural use or concerns that should be considered at the project site.

Mr. Neal Fujiwara

Mr. Neal Fujiwara was born and raised in Lāhainā with his three (3) sisters and two (2) brothers. His father was a carpenter superintendent at Pioneer Mill, and his mother was a housewife. His grandfather also worked for Pioneer Mill. His younger brother now lives in their family home where he grew up on Lahainaluna Road above the mill.

After graduating from LHS, Mr. Fujiwara went away for college, but returned to Maui for about two (2) years after college. He worked for Pioneer Mill for around six (6) months before moving to Moloka'i and later to Kauai while working for the Soil Conservation Service, now known as the United States Department of Agricultural Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Mr. Fujiwara finally returned to Maui in 1990, where he worked another 15 years or so with the NRCS on Maui and retired in 2004. He currently resides in Wailuku with his wife, who is a Registered Nurse. They have four (4) children.

While pointing out the project site on a map, I commented on the beautiful view of Kanaha Gulch off the cliff near the project site. Mr. Fujiwara says he remembers walking up Kahoma Gulch as a kid with his friends. He also has strong memories about LHS. He notes that the school is historic because of their boarding program. He explains that the school was also a farm, with a dairy, piggery, poultry farm, and gardens. He notes that the location of the Lahaina WTP was previously used for grazing. The school specialized in agriculture, and supported vocational programs with its carpenter shop, machine shop, and auto shop. It would take in around 120 boarding students every year, and they would help maintain the farm operations.

Since Mr. Fujiwara grew up in the vicinity of the project area and did a significant amount of work involving West Maui agricultural lands with the NRCS, I ask if he foresees any potential issues that might arise with the project site. The only potential issue he can think of relates to the steep areas, surrounding the project site. Issues with runoff or erosion would need to be considered. Mr. Fujiwara is not aware of any cultural practices that have been carried out in the vicinity of the project area or any cultural concerns that could arise, since the land has been used for a water treatment facility for so long, and agriculture before that.

b. <u>Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures</u>

Since 1997, the proposed project area has been used for the Lāhainā WTP. Prior to that, the area was used for ranching and other uses by LHS. The Cultural Impact Assessment interviews revealed no indications of cultural practices, such as gathering, access, or religious traditions, known to be associated with the existing Lāhainā WTP. Therefore, no adverse impacts to cultural resources, practices, and traditions are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

12. Scenic and Open Space Resources

a. Existing Conditions

The project site is located east of the LHS campus on the adjacent Lāhainā WTP. The project site is not part of a scenic corridor. Scenic resources in the vicinity include the West Maui Mountains to the east, as well as the Pacific Ocean and the offshore islands of Kahoolawe, Lāna'i, and Moloka'i, all of which can be seen off to the west. Other open space resources in the region include the vast expanse of former agricultural lands covering the mountain slopes surrounding the project area.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed action involves construction of a communications facility, comprised of a small single-story radio equipment building, approximately 264 square feet in area, and a self-supported communication tower, approximately 45 feet in height with three (3) 4-foot solid microwave antennas and a 5-foot lightning rod. The project site is within an existing County facility and not part of a scenic corridor. Southeast of the project area, next to the LHS football stadium, Maui Electric Company, Ltd. (MECO) has a transfer station with an existing communications tower. Refer to **Figure 2**. The existing WTP, where the proposed communication facility would be located, has an existing 1 mg water tank, approximately 22.5 feet high; a sedimentation basin structure to the west, approximately 30 feet high from the base of the tank to the roof of the structure; and 35- to 38-foot high utility poles along the DWS access road. See **Figure 12**. Therefore, given the other structures in the vicinity of the project site, the proposed project is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on the visual character of the area.

B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

1. Land Use and Community Character

a. Existing Conditions

The majority of lands in West Maui are classified "Conservation" or "Agricultural" by the State Land Use Commission. Generally, higher elevations are deemed "Conservation" lands, while foothills of the middle elevations are designated "Agricultural". Much of the lower elevations,

Southeast view of 1 mg water tank and sedimentation basin

East View of 1 mg water tank

West view of sedimentation basin

Northwest view of utility poles along DWS access road

Source: Munekiyo Hiraga

Figure 12

Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

Site Photographs

NOT TO SCALE

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

WOC\Lahainaluna ATF 1841\Site Photos

lands running along the coast, the project site, and surrounding residential areas are classified "Urban".

Lāhainā encompasses a diverse mix of land uses, including residential, business, light industrial, recreational, and agricultural uses. Lāhainā Town is the commercial center of West Maui, and the former first capital of the State of Hawai'i. Moreover, as the former whaling capital of the Pacific, Lāhainā Town has been designated a National Historic Landmark District. The town contains several shopping centers and business retail areas, serving as a core for the region's residential communities.

With a consistently warm, dry climate complemented by lengths of white sand beaches and scenic landscapes, West Maui is a popular visitor destination. A vast number of visitor accommodations are located in Lāhainā Town, as well as in the resort communities of Ka'anapali, Kapalua, Kahana, and Napili. The Kapalua-West Maui Airport at Māhinahina, located approximately 4.8 miles north of the project site, provides commuter air services which conveniently link West Maui with Oahu and neighbor islands.

Since the closure of its sugar cane operations in September 1999, Pioneer Mill Company has set aside approximately 1,200 acres of former agricultural lands in Kā'anapali to grow seed corn and coffee. Meanwhile, former Maui Land & Pineapple Company fields span the mountain lowlands of Kapalua.

Adjacent to the project site are LHS, Lahainaluna Intermediate School, and Princess Nāhi'ena'ena Elementary School. Below these public schools are residential neighborhoods, with the urban core of Lāhainā Town located on the makai (seaward) side of Honoapi'ilani Highway.

b. <u>Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures</u>

As previously described, the project site is situated mauka (upland) of the schools and residential area of Lāhainā Town, while the master planned resort communities of Kā'anapali and Kapalua are located further north of Lāhainā.

The proposed project is not anticipated to adversely alter the community character of West Maui. In fact, the proposed MPD communication facility is anticipated to improve safety for the West Maui community as a

whole, as it will improve the reliability of emergency communication systems in the area.

2. Population and Demography

a. Existing Conditions

The project site is located within the West Maui Community Plan region mauka of Honoapi'ilani Highway, at the end of Lahainaluna Road overlooking Lāhainā Town.

The County of Maui, the Island of Maui, and the West Maui region have exhibited relatively strong growth over the past decade. In 2013, the population of Maui County was 160,880, compared to a 2003 population of about 137,596 (Maui County Data Book, 2014). According to U.S. Census Bureau, the resident population of Maui County was estimated at 163,019 residents in 2014 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015). Just as the County's population has grown, the resident population of the Island of Maui has also increased.

West Maui's growth over the last decade has kept pace with that of Maui County. Since 2000, West Maui has seen an increase in resident population growing from about 18,000 persons in 2000 to about 22,200 in 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed action involves construction of a communications facility for the MPD. The proposed project is not a population generator, and as such, is not anticipated to adversely impact population or demographic trends of the West Maui region.

3. Economy

a. Existing Conditions

Maui's economy is heavily reliant upon the visitor industry, and this dependency is especially evident in West Maui, a major resort destination area. Non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for Maui County and the Island of Maui in November 2015 were 3.4 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. These rates both decreased from the November 2014

unemployment rates of 4.2 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively (State of Hawai'i, DLIR, December 2015).

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

In the short term, the project will support construction and construction-related employment. This project is, therefore, anticipated to positively contribute to labor conditions in the West Maui region. There are no long-term effects on the employment or economic conditions attributable to the proposed project.

C. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES

1. Police and Fire Protection Services

a. Existing Conditions

The project site is within the service area of the MPD Lāhainā patrol district, which services the West Maui region. Built in the early 1970's, the Lāhainā Police Station is located in the Lāhainā Civic Center (LCC) complex, approximately 2.1 miles northwest of the project site. The Lāhainā patrol district includes management level officers, field police officers, and additional personnel, which consists of public safety aides and administrative support staff (MPD, 2015).

Fire prevention, suppression, and protection services for the West Maui region are provided by the County Department of Fire and Public Safety's Lāhainā and Napili Fire Stations. The Lāhainā Fire Station is located approximately 2.2 miles northwest of the project site at the LCC, while the Napili Fire Station is located approximately 6.5 miles further north. The Lāhainā Fire Station includes an engine and a ladder company. It also has a boat for ocean rescues.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

In the event of a fire and/or discharge of either fire suppression system, assistance from the County of Maui Department of Fire and Public Safety will be needed to safely enter the equipment building.

The proposed action involves the construction of a new communications facility for the MPD. Therefore, the proposed project is anticipated to

improve reliability of police and related emergency services in the area. No adverse impacts to police and fire protection services are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

2. Medical Facilities

a. Existing Conditions

Maui Memorial Medical Center serves as the island's only major medical facility. Located in Wailuku, approximately 30 miles southeast of Lāhainā, the 214-bed facility provides general, acute, and emergency care services for the island's residents and visitors. In addition, the Kaiser Permanente Medical Clinic, West Maui Healthcare Center, Maui Medical Group, Lāhainā Physicians, and other private medical and dental offices provide health care services for the region's residents and visitors.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed action involves the construction of a MPD communications facility for the Police Department. It will support the County's voice and data network serving West Maui, including transmissions for First Responder emergency communications. The proposed project, therefore, is anticipated to have a positive effect on medical services in the area. Medical and emergency response service limits will not require expansion as a result of the proposed project.

3. Recreational Facilities

a. Existing Conditions

West Maui has numerous recreational facilities offering diverse opportunities for the region's residents. These facilities include several County and State parks and beach parks in West Maui. Approximately one-third of the County parks are situated along the shoreline and offer excellent swimming, diving, and snorkeling areas. In addition, Kā'anapali and Kapalua Resorts operate world-class golf courses available for public use.

Recreational facilities in Lāhainā Town include the Lāhainā Aquatic Center, the West Maui Youth Center, the Lāhainā Recreation Center, and the LCC. The Lāhainā Aquatic Center contains an Olympic-size

swimming pool, a children's wading pool, a paved parking lot and office and storage space, as well as shower, restroom, and changing room facilities. The 15-acre Waine'e Park includes fields, parking, and washroom facilities. The West Maui Youth Center has a building for youth activities, as well as paved parking, an outdoor playground, and a basketball court. The Lāhainā Recreation Center includes baseball fields and playfields for soccer and football, as well as restrooms and paved parking facilities. The LCC includes a gymnasium, amphitheater, and tennis courts complex, as well as restrooms and paved parking facilities.

Additionally, the ocean waters and well-developed reef system along the Lāhainā and Kā'anapali coastline offer many recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. Many tourism-based businesses also rely on the ocean for their operation. Fishing by shorecasting and netting is practiced in the ocean waters near Lāhainā Town, Kā'anapali Beach, Hanaka'ō'ō Point, and Honokōwai Point. Edible seaweed collecting, octopus fishing, and spearfishing occur on the adjacent reef flat fronting Kā'anapali. During periods of wave activity, the area is a good location for surfing.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed project involves construction of a MPD communications facility within a portion of an existing County facility. It is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on recreational facilities in the West Maui region.

4. Educational Facilities

a. Existing Conditions

The West Maui region is served by four (4) public schools (LHS, Lāhainā Intermediate School, Princess Nāhi'ena'ena Elementary School, and Kamehameha III Elementary School) operated by the State of Hawai'i, Department of Education (DOE). Two (2) smaller private schools (Sacred Hearts School and Maui Preparatory Academy) also serve the region. All four (4) of the public schools are located within Lāhainā Town and three (3) of those schools are located along Lahainaluna Road, mauka of Honoapi'ilani Highway. The enrollments in the four (4) public schools have grown in concert with the growth of residential development in the area. See **Table 1**.

Table 1. Actual and Projected Enrollments at Department of Education Schools

School	Capacity	Actual Enrollment SY 14-15	Projected Enrollment SY 19-20
Lahainaluna High School	1,078	1,014	1,091
Lāhainā Intermediate	913	635	714
Kamehameha III Elementary	669	724	793
Princess Nāhi'ena'ena Elementary	685	724	788
Source: State of Hawai'i, Department of Education, 2015.			

The University of Hawai'i Maui College (UHMC) which is located in Kahului, is a branch of the University of Hawai'i (UH) system and the primary higher education institution serving Maui. A UHMC Lāhainā Education Center offers distance learning and non-credit personal development classes.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed project is not a population generator and, as such, is not anticipated to impact enrollments in educational facilities for the region. The communications facility allows UHMC to connect to the County's voice and data system, and, therefore, provides a benefit to the educational facility.

5. Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Services

a. Existing Conditions

Residential refuse collection is provided by the County's Department of Environmental Management, Solid Waste Division. Private refuse collectors provide solid waste disposal services for commercial and institutional accounts. With the exception of the Hana region, residential and commercial solid waste from throughout the island is transported to the Central Maui Landfill at Puunene.

A refuse transfer station located at Olowalu, approximately seven (7) miles south of the project site, accepts household and green wastes, as well as used oil, for transport to the Central Maui Landfill in Puunene.

However, the disposal of commercial and institutional refuse is not permitted at the Olowalu transfer station.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

As applicable, a solid waste management plan will be developed for the disposal of materials resulting from construction activities.

Aside from the waste generated during the construction period, the proposed action will not require solid waste collection and disposal capabilities and capacities. Therefore, no adverse impacts to solid waste collection and disposal services are required.

D. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Roadway Infrastructure

a. Existing Conditions

Access to Lāhainā is provided by Honoapi'ilani Highway from Central and South Maui. Extending from Wailuku to Kapalua, Honoapi'ilani Highway is the only State highway serving the West Maui region. With the exception of a four-lane segment between Aholo Street and Lower Honoapi'ilani Road, the typical highway section consists of two (2) lanes bordered by paved shoulders which also function as bike paths.

Access to the project site is via Lahainaluna Road. Lahainaluna Road is a 2-lane County road that serves as a main mauka-makai collector, providing access for residential and commercial areas and three (3) public schools. At its mauka terminus on the LHS campus, Lahainaluna Road turns into an unpaved Department of Water Supply (DWS) access road that runs along the south and east of LHS campus, up to the project site. This is the only access to the project site.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed communication facility is not a traffic generator. During construction, access to the project site will be via the existing DWS access road for the WTP. Construction access will be scheduled to avoid peak school traffic hours and will be coordinated with DWS and the DOE. No

adverse impacts to roadways or school operations are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

As previously discussed, once construction is completed, the only traffic generated by the project is for the monthly maintenance visits by the MPD and contractor personnel.

2. Water

a. Existing Conditions

The West Maui region is served by the County DWS domestic water system which services the coastal areas of West Maui from Launiupoko to Kā'anapali and from Honokōwai to Napili. The County's system includes two (2) surface and nine (9) groundwater sources.

The sources of water for Lāhainā are the Napili Wells 1, 2, and 3, and Honokōhau Well A. These wells are supplemented by the Lāhainā WTP on the subject property and the Māhinahina WTP above Honokōwai that draw surface water from the Kahana Valley and Honolua Ditch, respectively. Several miles of 12- and 16-inch waterlines located in Lower Honoapi'ilani Road and two (2) in-line booster stations convey water from these sources to consumers in Lāhainā. Storage is provided by a 1.5 million gallon (mg) storage tank above Wahikuli and the 1.0 mg tank on Lahainaluna Road at the project site.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed project is not anticipated to generate new water demand. Additionally, the installation of the proposed communication facility is not anticipated to affect operations of the existing water treatment plant. Therefore, no adverse impacts to water services are anticipated as a result of the proposed project, either for potable or fire protection services. As previously discussed, fire protection for the facility will be provided via a clean agent system for the radio equipment room and CO_2 system for the generator room.

3. Wastewater Systems

a. Existing Conditions

The County Department of Environmental Management's Wastewater Reclamation Division provides sanitary sewer service for the West Maui region.

Wastewater from the Kā'anapali and Lāhainā areas is treated at the County's Lāhainā Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WWRF). The WWRF's potential total treatment capacity is 9.0 million gallons per day (mgd), with 6.0 mgd for secondary treatment and 3.0 mgd for R-1 treatment. Presently, the facility treats about 5.4 mgd of wastewater. About 1.2 mgd of the R-1 treated effluent is used to irrigate the Kā'anapali Golf Courses, the landscaped areas along Honoapi'ilani Highway, the landscaped median of Kā'anapali Parkway, and landscaping at Honua Kai Resort. The remaining treated effluent (4.2 mgd) is disposed into four (4) injection wells located within the facility. Under the conditions of its Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) permit, the County is allowed to dispose a maximum flow of 6.7 mgd into the injection wells.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed project does not require wastewater services. Therefore, no adverse impacts to the County's existing wastewater system are anticipated.

4. Drainage

a. Existing Conditions

The existing DWS site slopes gently to the west, which helps direct flows away from existing structures. The soils underlying the project area are well-drained soils with medium runoff and moderate erosion hazard. Vegetation in the project area helps to minimize runoff and erosion across surfaces.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

In the context of the parcel underlying the proposed site, post-development stormwater runoff will be negligible. Existing drainage

conditions, which are designed to meet County standards, will be maintained.

The construction plans and specifications for the project will include best management practices (BMPs) to minimize erosion on the project site during and after construction and will also include measures to contain runoff onsite during the construction period. Temporary erosion control measures will be used during construction to prevent runoff to nearby areas, including placement of silt fences, filter socks, and or silt barriers to prevent surface runoff from construction areas entering into adjacent areas. These measures will contain surface flows within areas of construction during the construction period.

The design drawings include water pollution and erosion notes related to erosion and sediment control practices for exposed area and use of materials in the work areas. The contract specifications will also include sections on Environmental Controls and Pollution Control which set forth the requirements to be implemented during construction to protect adjacent areas from runoff and discharge of pollutants.

5. Electrical, Telephone, and Cable Television Systems

a. Existing Conditions

Electrical, telephone, and cable television services for the West Maui region are provided by MECO, Hawaiian Telcom, and Oceanic Time Warner Cable Company, respectively. These distribution systems, consisting of underground and overhead lines, are located along Lahainaluna Road.

b. Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proposed project will require connection to the existing electric and phone services at the WTP. An emergency generator is planned for the 264 sq. ft. equipment building. The proposed action is not anticipated to have a significant impact on existing electrical system.

There are no cable television improvements required for the project. As such, there are no anticipated impacts to those utility systems.

E. CUMULATIVE AND SECONDARY IMPACTS

The proposed action is limited to construction and operation of the MPD communication facility. While there are other MPD communication facility upgrades ongoing or proposed in other parts of the County, each of the other facilities are intended to create specific point-to-point communications linkages, which will broaden the field of communication coverage for the MPD and other first responders. Notwithstanding, the Lahainaluna communication facility is considered a stand-alone project which contributes to the overall coverage of the MPD's communications system.

In this context, the proposed action does not involve a commitment to larger actions, nor will it produce secondary impacts. The associated structures are proposed within an existing County facility, therefore, the proposed project will not impact the physical environment, socio-economic conditions, public services and facilities, or infrastructure. Additionally, the proposed project is not considered to be a population generator. Therefore, this action is not anticipated to have significant adverse cumulative or secondary impacts.

III. RELATIONSHIP TO LAND USE PLANS, POLICIES, AND CONTROLS

III. RELATIONSHIP TO LAND USE PLANS, POLICIES, AND CONTROLS

A. STATE LAND USE DISTRICTS

Chapter 205, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS), relating to the Land Use Commission, establishes four (4) major land use districts classifying all lands of the State of Hawai'i. These districts are designated as "Urban", "Rural", "Agricultural", and "Conservation". The subject property is located within the "Agricultural" district. See **Figure 13**. Preliminary consultation with the State Land Use Commission has determined that the communications equipment buildings and wireless communication antennae are allowed in the State "Agricultural" District pursuant to HRS 205-4.5 (7) and (18), respectively.

B. HAWAI'I STATE PLAN

Chapter 226, HRS, also known as the Hawai'i State Plan, is a long-range comprehensive planning document which serves as a guide for the future long-term development of the State by identifying goals, objectives, policies, and priorities, as well as implementation mechanisms. The proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) communications facility is in accordance with the following goals of the Hawai'i State Plan:

- 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.

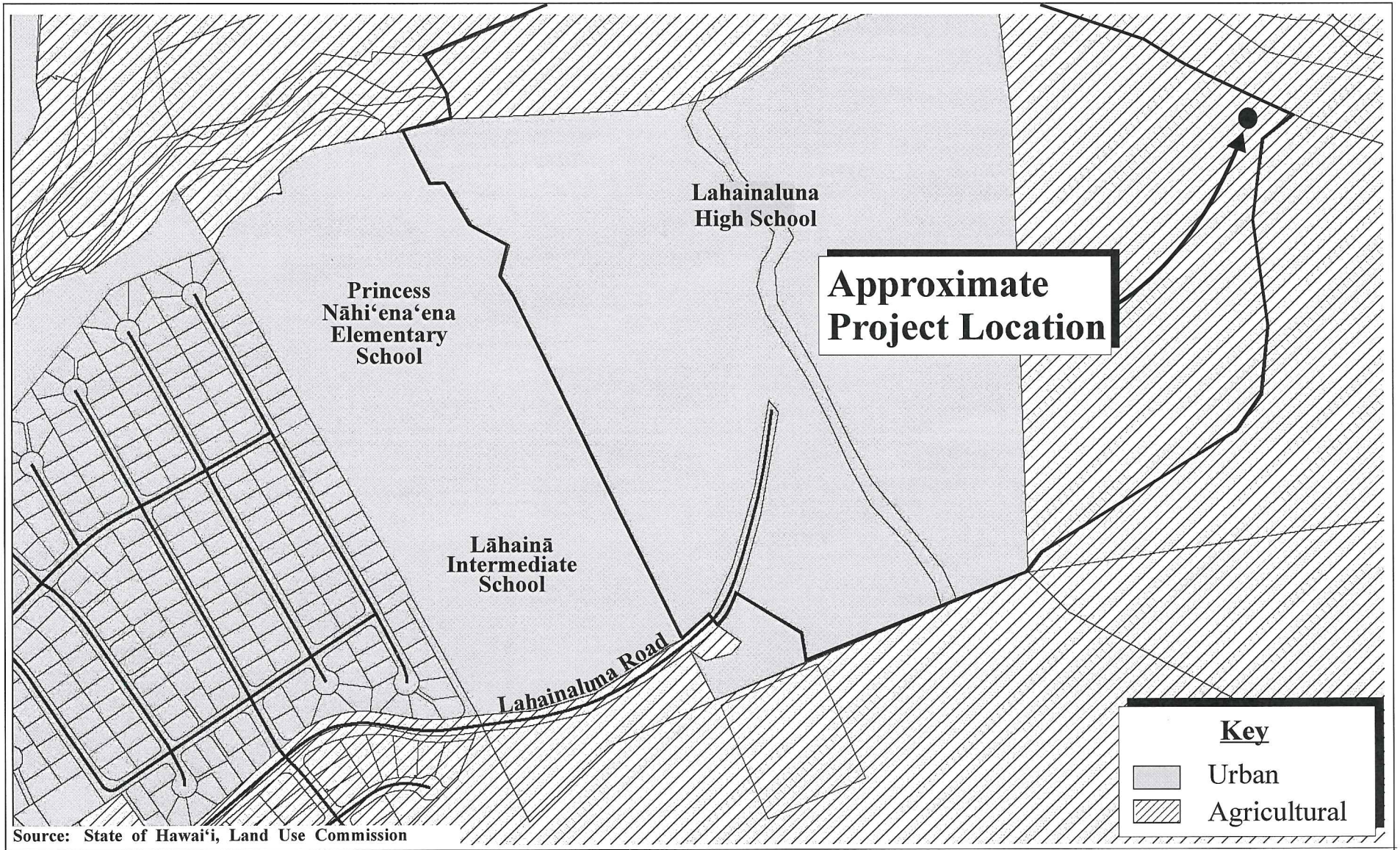
- Physical, social and economic well-being for individuals and families in Hawai'i that nourishes a sense of community responsibility, of caring and of participation in community life.

1. Objectives and Policies of the Hawai'i State Plan

The proposed MPD communications facility is in conformance with the following objectives and policies of the Hawai'i State Plan:

Chapter 226-10.5, HRS, Objectives and Policies for the Economy—Information Industry

226-10.5 (b)(1), HRS: Encourage the continued development and expansion of the telecommunications infrastructure serving Hawai'i to accommodate future growth in the information industry;



Source: State of Hawai'i, Land Use Commission

Figure 13 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

State Land Use Districts

0 122 244 488 Feet

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Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

WOC/Lahainalua WTF 1841/SLUD

226-10.5 (b)(3), HRS: Encourage greater cooperation between the public and private sectors in developing and maintaining a well- designed information industry;

Chapter 226-11, HRS, Objectives and Policies for the Physical Environment—Land-based, Shoreline and Marine Resources

226-11 (a)(2), HRS: Effective protection of Hawai'i's unique and fragile environmental resources.

226-11 (b)(3), HRS: Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities.

226-11 (b)(4), HRS: Manage natural resources and environs to encourage their beneficial and multiple use without generating costly or irreparable environmental damage.

226-11(b)(8), HRS: Pursue compatible relationships among activities, facilities and natural resources.

Chapter 226-13, HRS, Objectives and Policies for the Physical Environment—Land, Air and Water Quality

226-13(b)(2), HRS: Promote the proper management of Hawai'i's land and water resources.

226-13(b)(6), HRS: Encourage design and construction practices that enhance the physical qualities of Hawai'i's communities.

Chapter 226-14, HRS, Objective and Policies for Facility Systems—in General

226-14 (b)(1), HRS: Accommodate the needs of Hawai'i's people through coordination of facility systems and capital improvement priorities in consonance with state and county plans.

226-14 (b)(2), HRS: Encourage flexibility in the design and development of facility systems to promote prudent use of resources and accommodate changing public demands and priorities.

226-14 (b)(3), HRS: Ensure that required facility systems can be supported within resource capacities and at reasonable cost to the user.

Chapter 226-18.5, HRS, Objectives and Policies for Facility Systems—Telecommunications

226-18.5 (c)(3), HRS: Encourage public and private sector efforts to develop means for adequate, ongoing telecommunications planning.

Chapter 226-20, HRS, Objectives and Policies for Socio-Cultural Advancement—Health

226-20 (a)(1), HRS: Fulfillment of basic individual health needs of the general public.

Chapter 226-24, HRS, Objective and Policies for Socio-Cultural Advancement—Individual Rights and Personal Well-Being

226-24 (b)(1), HRS: 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.

Chapter 226-26, HRS, Objectives and Policies for Socio-Cultural Advancement—Public Safety

226-26 (a)(1), HRS: Assurance of public safety and adequate protection of life and property for all people.

226-26 (a)(2), HRS: 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.

226-26 (b)(1), HRS: Ensure that public safety programs are effective and responsive to community needs.

226-26 (d)(1), HRS: 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.

226-26 (d)(2), HRS: Enhance the coordination between emergency management programs throughout the State.

Chapter 226-27, HRS, Objectives and Policies for Socio-Cultural Advancement—Government

226-7 (a)(1), HRS: Efficient, effective, and responsive government services at all levels in the State.

226-27 (b)(1), HRS: Provide for necessary public goods and services not assumed by the private sector.

226-27 (b)(2), HRS: Pursue an openness and responsiveness in government that permits the flow of public information, interaction, and response.

2. **Priority Guidelines of the Hawai'i State Plan**

The proposed action is in keeping with the following priority guidelines of the Hawai'i State Plan:

Chapter 226-103, HRS, Economic Priority Guidelines:

226-103 (b)(8), HRS: Support law enforcement activities that provide a safer environment for both visitors and residents alike.

Chapter 226-105, HRS, Crime and Criminal Justice

226-105 (1), HRS: Support law enforcement activities and other criminal justice efforts that are directed to provide a safer environment.

C. MAUI COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

As indicated by the Maui County Charter, the purpose of the Maui County General Plan shall be to:

> *... indicate desired population and physical development patterns for each island and region within the county; shall address the unique problems and needs of each island and region; shall explain opportunities and the social, economic, and environmental consequences related to potential developments; and shall set forth the desired sequence, patterns and characteristics of future developments. The general plan shall identify objectives to be achieved, and priorities, policies, and implementing actions to be pursued with respect to population density; land use maps, land use regulations, transportation systems, public and community facility locations, water and sewage systems, visitor destinations, urban design, and other matters related to development.*

Chapter 2.80B of the Maui County Code, relating to the General Plan and Community Plans, implements the foregoing Charter provision through enabling legislation which calls for a Countywide Policy Plan and a Maui Island Plan (MIP).

1. Countywide Policy Plan

The Countywide Policy Plan was adopted as Ordinance No. 3732 on March 24, 2010. With regard to the Countywide Policy Plan, Section 2.80B.030 of the Maui County Code states the following:

> *The countywide policy plan shall provide broad policies and objectives which portray the desired direction of the County's future. The countywide policy plan shall include:*
>
> *1 A vision for the County;*
> *2 A statement of core themes or principles for the County; and*
> *3. A list of countywide objectives and policies for population, land use, the environment, the economy, and housing.*

Core principles set forth in the Countywide Policy Plan are listed as follows:

1. *Excellence in the stewardship of the natural environment and cultural resources;*
2. *Compassion for and understanding of others;*
3. *Respect for diversity;*
4. *Engagement and empowerment of Maui County residents;*
5. *Honor for all cultural traditions and histories;*
6. *Consideration of the contributions of past generations as well as the needs of future generations;*
7. *Commitment to self-sufficiency;*
8. *Wisdom and balance in decision making;*
9. *Thoughtful, island appropriate innovation; and*
10. *Nurturance of the health and well-being of our families and our communities.*

Congruent with these core principles, the Countywide Policy Plan identifies goals objectives, policies and implementing actions for pertinent functional planning categories, which are identified as follows:

1. *Natural environment*
2. *Local cultures and traditions*
3. *Education*
4. *Social and healthcare services*
5. *Housing opportunities for residents*
6. *Local economy*
7. *Parks and public facilities*
8. *Transportation options*
9. *Physical infrastructure*
10. *Sustainable land use and growth management*
11. *Good governance*

With respect to the MPD communications facility and related improvements, the following goals, objectives, policies and implementing actions are illustrative of the project's compliance with the Countywide Policy Plan:

Improve Physical Infrastructure

Goal: *Maui County's physical infrastructure will be maintained in optimum condition and will provide for and effectively serve the needs of the County through clean and sustainable technologies.*

Objective:

- *Improve the planning and management of infrastructure systems.*

Policy:

- *Locate public facilities and emergency services in appropriate locations that support the health, safety, and welfare of each community and that minimize delivery inefficiencies.*

The proposed project will improve the voice and data network for governmental agencies and facilities in West Maui. In this regard, the proposed project is consistent with the themes and principles of the Countywide Policy Plan.

2. Maui Island Plan

The MIP is applicable to the Island of Maui only, providing more specific policy-based strategies for population, land use, transportation, public and community facilities, water and sewage systems, visitor destinations, urban design, and other matters related to future growth.

As provided by Chapter 2.80B, the MIP shall include the following components:

1. *An island-wide land use strategy, including a managed and directed growth plan*
2. *A water element assessing supply, demand and quality parameters*
3. *A nearshore ecosystem element assessing nearshore waters and requirements for preservation and restoration*
4. *An implementation program which addresses the County's 20-year capital improvement requirements, financial program for implementation, and action implementation schedule*
5. *Milestone indicators designed to measure implementation progress of the MIP*

The MIP addresses a number of planning categories with detailed policy analysis and recommendations which are framed in terms of goals, objectives, policies and implementing actions. These planning categories address the following areas:

1. *Population*
2. *Heritage Resources*
3. *Natural Hazards*

4. *Economic Development*

5. *Housing*

6. *Infrastructure and Public Facilities*

7. *Land Use*

Additionally, an essential element of the MIP is its directed growth plan which provides a management framework for future growth in a manner that is fiscally, environmentally, and culturally prudent. Among the directed growth management tools developed through the MIP process are maps delineating urban growth boundaries (UGB), small town boundaries (STB), and rural growth boundaries (RGB). The respective boundaries identify areas appropriate for future growth and their corresponding intent with respect to development character.

The MIP identifies West Maui as one of the fastest growing regions on the island. Therefore, it is important to ensure reliable communication systems for public services in the area. The location of the project site within the existing Lāhainā WTP is located within the UGB and is consistent with the directed growth strategy defined via the growth maps adopted in the MIP.

In addition, the proposed project is consistent with the following pertinent goals, objectives, and policies of the MIP:

Goal: *Maui will have adequate public facilities that meet the diverse needs of residents.*

Objective:

- *More effective planning for public facilities to meet community needs.*

Policies:

- *Adequately plan and fund public safety facilities (fire, police, ambulance, civil defense) to meet community needs.*

- *Increase joint facilities utilization and program coordination between State and County agencies such as baseyards, communication centers, recreational facilities, etc., where feasible.*

D. WEST MAUI COMMUNITY PLAN

There are nine (9) community plan regions within Maui County. From a General Plan implementation standpoint, each region is governed by a community plan which sets forth desired land use patterns, as well as goals, objectives, policies, and implementing actions for a number of functional areas.

The project site, located within the West Maui Community Plan region, is designated "Public/Quasi-Public", and the proposed project is consistent with this community plan designation. See **Figure 14**. In addition, the proposed project is in keeping with, among others, the following goal, objectives, and policies of the West Maui Community Plan.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal

Develop and maintain an efficient and responsive system of public services which promotes a safe, healthy, and enjoyable lifestyle, and offers opportunities for self-improvement and community well-being.

Health and Public Safety Objectives and Policies

1. Support the appropriate level of police services in consideration of the region's resident and visitor population.

4. Continue to increase the visibility of police services in the region.

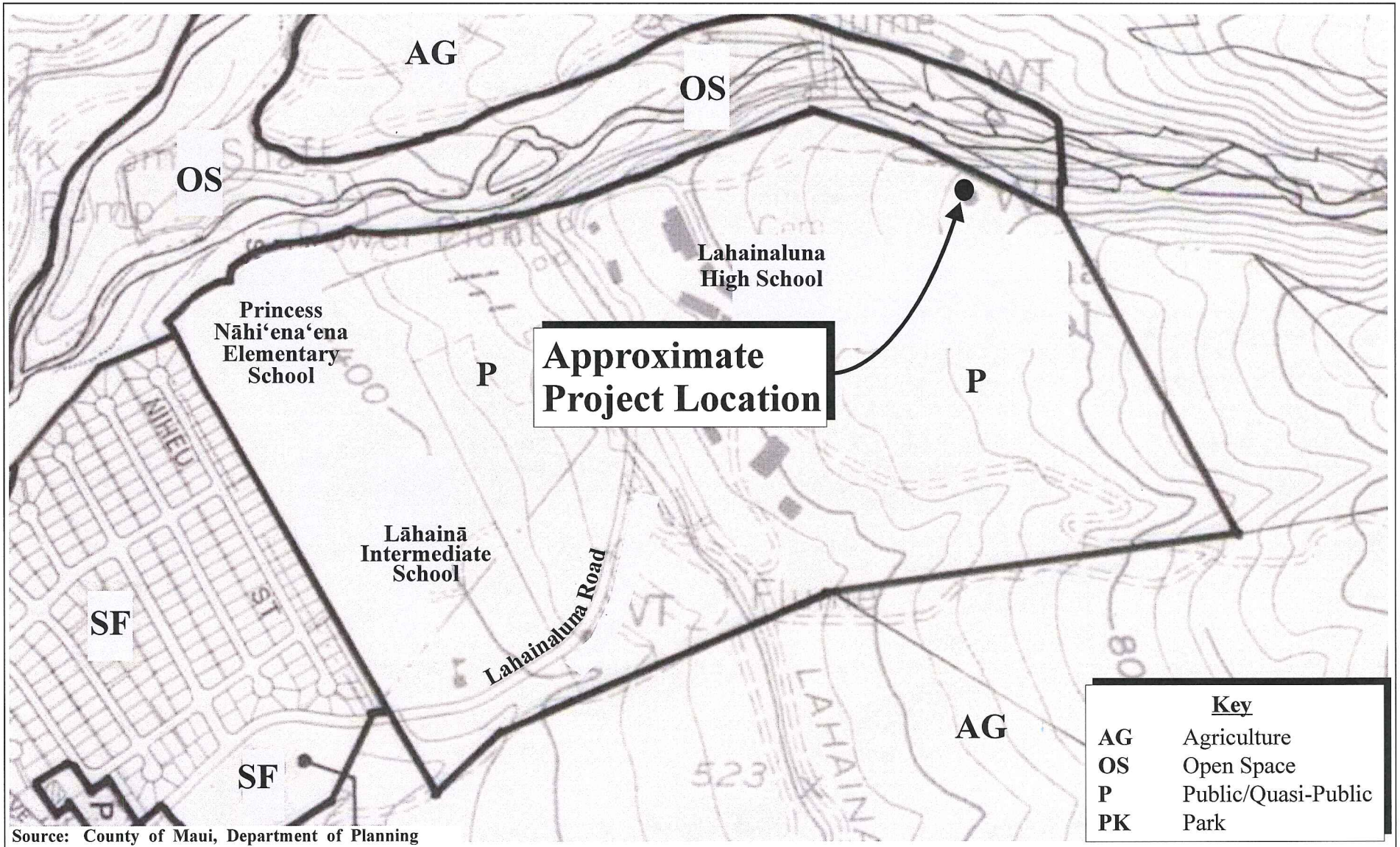
As noted, the proposed project is in conformance with the health and public safety objectives and policies of the West Maui Community Plan. The proposed project will result in more reliable communications with MPD patrol officers, benefiting the West Maui region as a whole.

E. COUNTY ZONING

The lands underlying the project site is zoned "Interim" by Maui County zoning. The "Interim" zoning district was established in order to provide interim regulations pending the adoption of a comprehensive zoning ordinance and map in order:

1. To encourage the most appropriate use of land;

2. To conserve and stabilize the value of property;



Source: County of Maui, Department of Planning

Figure 14 Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

NOT TO SCALE

Community Plan Map

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

WOC/Lahainaluna WTF 1841/CommPlan

3. To prevent certain uses that will be detrimental to existing uses;

4. To promote the health, safety, and the general welfare of the respective districts.

According to Maui County Code Section 19.02A.030, the construction of new public/quasi-public facilities owned or operated by governmental agencies is a permitted use. According to Section 19.04.040, "Public facility" means a facility or structure owned or managed by the government of the United States, the State of Hawai'i, or the County of Maui which provides a governmental function, activity, or service for public benefit. Therefore, the proposed MPD communications facility is permitted within this district and consistent with the underlying Maui County zoning designation. The Code specifies a maximum tower height of 50 feet which accommodates the 45-foot tower and 5-foot lightning rod.

F. HAWAI'I COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - OBJECTIVES AND ENFORCEABLE POLICIES

The Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program (HCZMP), as formalized in Chapter 205A, HRS, establishes objectives and policies for the preservation, protection, and restoration of natural resources of Hawai'i's coastal zone. Section 205A-1 defines "coastal zone" as all lands of the State and the area extending seaward from the shoreline to the limit of the State's police power and management authority, including the United States territorial sea. The proposed communication facility project is not located within the County of Maui's Special Management Area (SMA). However, the project has been reviewed in the context of HRS 205A.

1. Recreational Resources

Objective:

Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.

Policies:

a. Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreation planning and management; and

b. Provide adequate, accessible and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area by:

i. Protecting coastal resources uniquely suited for recreation activities that cannot be provided in other areas;

ii. *Requiring replacement of coastal resources having significant recreational value, including but not limited to surfing sites, fishponds and sandy beaches, when such resources will be unavoidably damaged by development; or requiring reasonable monetary compensation to the State for recreation when replacement is not feasible or desirable;*

iii. *Providing and managing adequate public access, consistent with conservation of natural resources, to and along shorelines with recreational value;*

iv. *Providing an adequate supply of shoreline parks and other recreational facilities suitable for public recreation;*

v. *Ensuring public recreational use of County, State and federally owned or controlled shoreline lands and waters having recreational value consistent with public safety standards and conservation of natural resources;*

vi. *Adopting water quality standards and regulating point and non-point sources of pollution to protect and where feasible, restore the recreational value of coastal waters;*

vii. *Developing new shoreline recreational opportunities, where appropriate, such as artificial lagoons, artificial beaches and artificial reefs for surfing and fishing; and*

viii. *Encouraging reasonable dedication of shoreline areas with recreational value for public use as part of discretionary approvals or permits by the Land Use Commission, Board of Land and Natural Resources, County Planning Commissions and crediting such dedication against the requirements of Section 46-6 of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes.*

Response: Development of the proposed MPD communications facility will not interfere with coastal recreational opportunities. The proposed project is located mauka of LHS and the residential area of Lāhainā Town, approximately two (2) miles from the nearest shoreline. The construction and operation of the proposed project will not impede travel along any roads. As such, access to coastal recreational opportunities will not be impeded. Furthermore, the communications facility will enhance water recreational safety, as the Maui County Ocean Safety and Fire Departments will benefit from the improved communications network.

2. Historical/Cultural Resources

Objective:

Protect, preserve and where desirable, restore those natural and man-made historic and prehistoric resources in the coastal zone management area that are significant in Hawaiian and American history and culture.

Policies:

a. Identify and analyze significant archaeological resources;

b. Maximize information retention through preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage operations; and

c. Support State goals for protection, restoration, interpretation and display of historic resources.

Response: An Archaeological Field Inspection was conducted for the areas associated with the proposed project. No historic properties were identified during the field inspection. Refer to **Appendix "A"**. Cultural interviews conducted in conjunction with the project indicate that prior to the construction of the existing water treatment plant, the area was previously used for ranching and other uses by LHS. It is further noted that the cultural interviews indicated that no traditional or cultural resources would be adversely impacted by the proposed action. Should cultural materials be found during construction, work shall stop in the immediate area of the find and the State Historic Preservation Division shall be notified to determine appropriate mitigation measures.

Furthermore, the required FCC license to operate the communications facility is a trigger for the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review. As such, consultation with applicable agencies will be undertaken as appropriate.

3. Scenic and Open Space Resources

Objective:

Protect, preserve and where desirable, restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources.

Policies:

a. Identify valued scenic resources in the coastal zone management area;

b. *Ensure that new developments are compatible with their visual environment by designing and locating such developments to minimize the alteration of natural land forms and existing public views to and along the shoreline;*

c. *Preserve, maintain and, where desirable, improve and restore shoreline open space and scenic resources; and*

d. *Encourage those developments which are not coastal dependent to locate in inland areas.*

Response: The proposed communications facility will not be located in the shoreline area, and as such, does not affect views to and along the shoreline. In addition, the views of the West Maui Mountains will not be significantly impacted.

The site will be located at the Lāhainā WTP facility behind LHS and set back from Lāhainā Town. Southeast of the project area, next to the LHS football stadium, Maui Electric Company, Ltd. has a transfer station with an existing communications tower. Refer to **Figure 2**. Furthermore, the existing WTP, where the proposed communication facility would be located, has an existing 1 mg water tank, approximately 22.5 feet high, a sedimentation basin structure to the west, approximately 30 feet high from the base of the tank to the roof of the structure, and 35-to 38-foot high utility poles along the access road. Refer to **Figure 12**. The project site is otherwise surrounded by fallow agricultural land. Given the other structures in the vicinity of the project site, the proposed project, consisting of a 45-foot monopole tower and 264 square-foot equipment building, is not anticipated to have a significant adverse impact on scenic resources.

4. **Coastal Ecosystem**

Objective:

Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.

Policies:

a. *Exercise an overall conservation ethic, and practice stewardship in the protection, use and development of marine and coastal resources;*

b. *Improve the technical basis for natural resource management;*

c. *Preserve valuable coastal ecosystems of significant biological or economic importance;*

d. *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; and*

e. *Promote water quantity and quality planning and management practices which reflect the tolerance of fresh water and marine ecosystems and maintain and enhance water quality through the development and implementation of point and non-point source water pollution control measures.*

Response: The construction plans and specifications for the project will include BMPs to minimize erosion on the project site during and after construction and will also include measures to contain runoff onsite during the construction period. Temporary erosion control measures will be used during construction to prevent runoff to nearby areas, including placement of silt fences, filter socks, and or silt barriers to prevent surface runoff from construction areas entering into adjacent areas. These measures will contain surface flows within areas of construction during the construction period.

The design drawings will include water pollution and erosion notes related to erosion and sediment control practices for exposed area and use of materials in the work areas. The contract specifications will also include sections on Environmental Controls and Pollution Control which set forth the requirements to be implemented during construction to protect adjacent areas from runoff and discharge of pollutants. Considering these factors, the impact of post-development storm water runoff is anticipated to be negligible.

5. **Economic Use**

Objective:

Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the State's economy in suitable locations.

Policies:

a. *Concentrate coastal dependent development in appropriate areas;*

b. *Ensure that coastal dependent development such as harbors and ports, and coastal related developments such as visitor facilities and energy-generating facilities are located, designed and constructed to minimize*

adverse social, visual and environmental impacts in the coastal zone management area; and

c. *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.*

Response: In the short term, the project will provide employment for construction workers and, as such, will benefit the local economy. In the long term, the project will improve the public safety communication system servicing West Maui. Located within an existing County public facility complex, the proposed communication facility is deemed to be within a suitable location.

6. Coastal Hazards

Objective:

Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence and pollution.

Policies:

a. *Develop and communicate adequate information about storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, subsidence, point and nonpoint source pollution hazards;*

b. *Control development in areas subject to storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, hurricane, wind, subsidence, and point and nonpoint source pollution hazards;*

c. *Ensure that developments comply with requirements of the Federal Flood Insurance Program; and*

d. *Prevent coastal flooding from inland projects.*

Response: The proposed site is situated approximately two (2) miles inland from the shoreline at an elevation of approximately 800 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The subject property is not located in any tsunami, flood, erosion, or

subsidence area. As such, the project site is not subject to hazards resulting from tsunamis, storm waves, and stream flooding.

7. **Managing Development**

Objective:

Improve the development review process, communication, and public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards.

Policies:

a. *Use, implement, and enforce existing law effectively to the maximum extent possible in managing present and coastal zone development;*

b. *Facilitate timely processing of applications for development permits and resolve overlapping of conflicting permit requirements; and*

c. *Communicate the potential short and long-term impacts of proposed significant coastal developments early in their life-cycle and in terms understandable to the general public to facilitate public participation in the planning and review process.*

Response: Opportunities for public review and consideration of the proposed action is provided through the Chapter 343, HRS EA process. Early consultation with agencies and interested parties was conducted for the preparation of this Draft EA. Agency comments received in response to the early consultation letter and their responses are included in Chapter IX of this Draft EA document.

8. **Public Participation**

Objective:

Stimulate public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management.

Policies:

a. *Promote public involvement in coastal zone management processes;*

b. *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-related issues, developments, and government activities; and*

c. *Organize workshops, policy dialogues, and site-specific mediations to respond to coastal issues and conflicts.*

Response: Opportunities for public awareness, education, and participation pertaining to significant resources attributes of the coastal zone are provided through the EA process.

9. **Beach Protection**

Objective:

Protect beaches for public use and recreation.

Policies:

a. *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;*

b. *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; and*

c. *Minimize the construction of public erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline.*

Response: The proposed project is situated inland, approximately two (2) miles away from the shoreline and at an elevation of approximately 800 feet amsl. As such, no adverse effects on beach processes are anticipated. Appropriate BMPs will be implemented to mitigate storm water runoff associated with the project and to ensure that downstream and adjoining areas will not be adversely affected.

10. **Marine Resources**

Objective:

Promote the protection, use and development of marine and coastal resources to assure their sustainability.

Policies:

a. *Ensure that the use and development of marine and coastal resources are ecologically and environmentally sound and economically beneficial;*

b. *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;*

d. *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; and*

e. *Encourage research and development of new, innovative technologies for exploring, using, or protecting marine and coastal resources.*

Response: The proposed project is located at an elevation of approximately 800 feet amsl and approximately two (2) miles inland of the shoreline. As such, the development of the MPD communications facility is not expected to have adverse impacts on the shoreline or marine resources. As mentioned previously, the communications facility will enhance the County's communications system, which also serves the Ocean Safety and Fire Departments, improving safety conditions for marine and coastal activities.

IV. SUMMARY OF ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED

IV. SUMMARY OF ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED

In the short term, construction associated with the project will generate noise impacts. These impacts will be limited to the immediate vicinity of the project construction areas. Sound attenuating construction equipment and best management practices (BMPs) will be used, where practicable and necessary, to mitigate noise impacts caused by construction. Coordination with the Department of Water Supply (DWS) and Department of Education (DOE) will be undertaken by the applicant as to not interfere with water system and school operations.

Unavoidable air quality impacts will also arise as a result of construction activities, such as the generation of dust and other airborne pollutants. Appropriate BMPs will be incorporated in the construction process to mitigate impacts, such as frequent watering of exposed surfaces and regular maintenance of construction equipment to minimize construction-related impacts.

In the long term, the proposed project is not anticipated to result in any significant adverse environmental effects.

V. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

V. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The proposed action described in Chapter I, Project Overview, represents the preferred alternative. This alternative entails the development and operation of a new Maui Police Department (MPD) communications facility consisting of a radio equipment building, a self-supporting 45-foot tower with antennas, and related improvements, including grading and surfacing within the existing County of Maui Department of Water Supply (DWS) Water Treatment Plant (WTP). This alternative meets departmental needs and optimizes County resources. This will ultimately establish direct microwave transmission capabilities to the Lāhainā Police Station and improve the reliability of the County's communications system.

B. LOCATION ALTERNATIVES

The location selected by the Police Department suits departmental needs in terms of the line-of-site propagation for microwave transmissions to other existing communications facilities in West Maui.

In addition to offering the ideal breadth of coverage, the preferred site is located just off of the DWS access road, which will accommodate construction-related deliveries and maintenance trips without requiring the grading of new access roads. This reduces the environmental impacts associated with construction and the cost of construction and maintenance. At an alternative location that offers similar line-of-sight propagation, vehicular access for construction and maintenance may require extensive grading. Additionally, the development of new wilderness roads or use of alternative sources of transportation may be needed, thereby increasing potential environmental impacts and costs.

Finally, the location within the existing Lāhainā WTP allows the County to utilize an existing public facility for multiple purposes. The project site also provides access to electrical power while mitigating the costs and environmental impacts of cleaning an access corridor for the installation of new transmission lines to connect the facility to the Maui Electric Company, Ltd. (MECO) grid. MPD is coordinating with DWS and MECO on the electrical service to provide power for the proposed site. Situating the site in an alternative location would increase the cost of the project as well as the potential

environmental and visual impacts associated with overhead electrical lines to the MPD communications site.

C. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the no alternative scenario, reliability of the County's communications systems cannot be guaranteed, as the no action alternative does not allow for the establishment of direct microwave transmission to the Police Station. This system requirement has been deemed a priority for the MPD. Under the no action alternative, the limitations of the existing system will remain unaddressed.

D. DEFERRED ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Similar to the no action alternative, the postponed action alternative does not address the current need for a reliable countywide communications system.

VI. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

VI. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

The proposed project will result in the irreversible and irretrievable commitment of certain natural and fiscal resources for a needed public safety communications facility. Major resource commitments include funding, labor, fuel, and material resources. Impacts relating to the use of these resources should be weighed against the expected positive benefits to be derived from the project versus the consequences of taking no action. However, these commitments are considered appropriate as they improve first responder communication systems, which improves public safety and health services for West Maui.

VII. SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

VII. SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

Since the proposed action is located on State lands (within a County easement) and County funds would be utilized, an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS), and Chapter 200 of Title 11, Administrative Rules of the State Department of Health.

The proposed action, expected consequences, both primary and secondary, and the cumulative, as well as the short-term and long-term effects of the action have been evaluated in accordance with the "Significance Criteria" of Section 11-200-12 of the Administrative Rules. Based on the analysis, the proposed project is not anticipated to result in any significant impacts. Discussion of project conformance to the "Significance Criteria" is noted as follows:

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

   Negative impacts to natural and cultural resources are not anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No cultural remains were identified during the archaeological field inspection conducted on April 30, 2015. Refer to **Appendix "A"**. According to cultural informant interviews conducted in conjunction with this project, no known traditional practices or cultural resources have been observed in the vicinity of the project. Furthermore, consultation with applicable agencies will be undertaken as part of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review process. As such, the development of the site is not anticipated to significantly impact cultural resources.

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

   The proposed action improves, rather than curtails, the range of beneficial uses of the environment. The proposed MPD communications facility is proposed within the existing secured area of the 1 million gallon (mg) water tank at the DWS Water Treatment Plant. This allows for more efficient use of the existing County facility, since it will be used for multiple purposes. The proposed action does not limit or curtail other beneficial uses of the environment.

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

The State Environmental Policy and Guidelines are set forth in Chapter 344, HRS. The proposed project is not in conflict with the environmental goals and policies of the State of Hawai'i.

4. **Substantially affects the economic welfare, social welfare and cultural practices of the community or State**

The proposed MPD communications facility is not anticipated to adversely affect economic, social, and cultural elements important to Lāhainā residents. The proposed project will directly benefit the local economy by providing construction and construction-related employment in the short term. Development of the communications facility will enable direct microwave transmission to the MPD communications facility at Makila and the Hyatt Regency. In addition, the communications network also transmits emergency calls to the 911 Dispatch located in Wailuku, Maui. As such, the project will improve emergency response and public safety for these communities.

5. **Substantially affects public health.**

The MPD communications facility will support point to point microwave radio transmitters. These microwave radio transmitters concentrate their emission in a narrow highly directional beam that does not move. The microwave radio transmitter output power is typically around or less than one (1) watt. Energy from these transmitters is not anticipated to reach or impact adjacent areas that are accessed by people, including the WTP or Lahainaluna High School. Therefore, adverse impacts to public health are not anticipated as a result of the project.

The development of the MPD communications facility will be a vital component of the County-wide communications network and will provide voice and data services needed for public safety and health emergencies. As such, the development of the proposed MPD communications facility will have a positive effect on public health.

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

The proposed project will provide benefits to the existing and future West Maui community by enhancing and supporting police operations and other first responder agencies that play a role in health and public safety. The project is anticipated to benefit public services by improving police department communications. No adverse effects on

medical, educational, and solid waste collection services are anticipated, nor will the proposed MPD communications facility have an impact on parameters for the West Maui population.

The proposed project is not anticipated to impact water and wastewater capacities and facilities. In the context of the parcel underlying the proposed site, post-development stormwater runoff will be negligible. Existing drainage conditions, which are designed to meet County standards, will be maintained.

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

Aside from the short-term impacts related to dust and noise generated during the construction phase, there will not be a degradation of environmental quality. Potential air and noise quality impacts will be mitigated through implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs). Additionally, appropriate BMPs will also be implemented to mitigate potential impacts relating to drainage and runoff.

The proposed project is not anticipated to alter the open space and scenic character of the area.

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

The proposed project is specifically designed to improve MPD's voice and data services in West Maui. Other MPD communication sites may be developed, but are functionally discreet and are not committed with the development of the subject project. The proposed action is not anticipated to impact the environment, nor does it involve a commitment for larger actions.

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

Early consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) indicates five (5) listed species in the vicinity of the project, including the endangered Hawaiian hawk (*Buteo solitarius*), Blackburn's sphinx moth (*Manduca blackburni*), Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) and Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*), and the threatened Newell's shearwater (*Puffinusauricularis newelli*). The USFWS also noted that while there is critical habitat upslope of the project site for several species of listed plants, it is unlikely that there is overlap with project development.

The minimization measures recommended by the USFWS outlined in Chapter 2 of this section will be implemented during construction.

Early consultation comments from the Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) noted the occasional presence of Nene geese at the WTP. DOFAW will be consulted on appropriate minimization measures to prevent negative impacts to Nēnē geese during project construction.

With the above mitigation, no impacts to rare, threatened, endangered species, or critical habitat are anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

10. Detrimentally affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels

Construction activities will result in short-term air quality and noise impacts. Dust control measures, such as regular watering and sprinkling, will be implemented to minimize wind-blown emissions. Appropriate BMPs will be utilized to reduce impacts on water quality from storm water runoff and its effects on adjacent and downstream areas. Existing drainage conditions, which are designed to meet County standards, will be maintained.

The construction plans and specifications for the project will include BMPs to minimize erosion on the project site during and after construction and will also include measures to contain runoff onsite during the construction period. Temporary erosion control measures will be used during construction to prevent runoff to nearby areas, including placement of silt fences, filter socks, and/or silt barriers to prevent surface runoff from construction areas entering into adjacent areas. These measures will contain surface flows within areas of construction during the construction period.

The design drawings will include water pollution and erosion notes related to erosion and sediment control practices for exposed area and use of materials in the work areas. The contract specifications will also include sections on Environmental Controls and Pollution Control which set forth the requirements to be implemented during construction to protect adjacent areas from runoff and discharge of pollutants.

Short-term noise impacts will occur primarily from construction equipment. Equipment mufflers or other noise attenuating equipment, as well as proper equipment and vehicle maintenance, are anticipated to mitigate noise from construction activities. Construction noise impacts will be mitigated through appropriate BMPs. Once completed, the proposed project is not anticipated to adversely alter noise conditions in the area.

There are no long-term impacts on air, water, or ambient noise levels anticipated after construction has been completed.

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 proposed project is not located in an environmentally sensitive area and is in a remote area away from the shoreline. There are no wetlands located in proximity to or downstream of the project site. In the vicinity of the project site, Kanaha Stream runs down the middle of Kanaha Gulch at an elevation below 700 feet. Refer to Error! Reference source not found.. The project site is approximately 330 feet south of Kanaha Stream at an elevation of approximately 800 feet. BMPs will be used to minimize erosion at the project site during and after construction.

Based on the foregoing information, the proposed project is not anticipated to affect or suffer damage from hazardous occurrence.

12. **Substantially affects scenic vistas and viewplanes identified in county or state plans or studies**

The project site is not located within an identified scenic vista or view plane, and scenic corridors and open space resources in the area will not be affected. Given the other structures in the vicinity of the project site, significant adverse impacts to the visual character of the area are not anticipated.

13. **Requires substantial energy consumption**

The proposed project will involve the commitment of fuel from construction equipment, vehicles, and machinery during construction activities. As a new communications facility, the development will result in a net increase in energy consumption. However, the additional energy demand will not be substantial or excessive within the context of the region's overall energy consumption.

Based on the foregoing findings, the proposed action is not anticipated to result in any significant adverse impacts. Accordingly, the proposed project is anticipated to result in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

VIII. LIST OF PERMITS AND APPROVALS

VIII. LIST OF PERMITS AND APPROVALS

The following approvals will be required prior to implementation of the project:

Federal

1. Federal Communications Commission licenses/approvals
2. National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 approval
3. Endangered Species Act Section 7 approval

State of Hawai'i

1. State Department of Health
   a. Noise Permit, as applicable

County of Maui

1. Department of Public Works
   a. Building Permit and related permits
   b. Grading Permit

IX. PARTIES CONSULTED DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT; LETTERS RECEIVED AND RESPONSES TO SUBSTANTIVE COMMENTS

IX. PARTIES CONSULTED DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT; LETTERS RECEIVED AND RESPONSES TO SUBSTANTIVE COMMENTS

The following agencies and organizations were consulted during preparation of the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA). Agency comments and responses to substantive comments are compiled in this Chapter.

1. Ranae Ganske-Cerizo, Soil Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
700 Hookele Street, Suite 202
Kahului, Hawai'i 96732

2. Ron V. Simpson, Manager
Federal Aviation Administration
Honolulu Airports District Office
Airports – Western Pacific Region
Box 50244
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96850

3. Shelly Lynch
Chief, Regulatory Branch
U.S. Department of the Army
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Regulatory Branch
Building 230
Fort Shafter, Hawai'i 96858-5440

4. Acting Field Supervisor
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Rm. 3-122
Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

5. Sharon Wong, Acting Administrator
Department of Accounting and General Services
Information and Communication Services Division
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

6. Scott Enright, Chair
Department of Agriculture
1428 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814-2512

7. Luis P. Salaveria, Director
State of Hawai'i
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96804

8. Kathryn Matayoshi, Superintendent
State of Hawai'i
Department of Education
P.O. Box 2360
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96804

9. Jobie Masagatani, Chair
Hawaiian Home Lands Commission
P.O. Box 1879
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96805

10. Dr. Virginia Pressler
State of Hawai'i
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 300
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814

11. Patti Kitkowski
State of Hawai'i
Department of Health
Maui Sanitation Branch
54 South High Street, Room 300
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

12. Suzanne Case, Chairperson
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P. O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809

13. Alan Downer, Administrator
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State Historic Preservation Division
601 Kamokila Blvd., Room 555
Kapolei, Hawai'i 96707

14. Acting Administrator
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Kalanimoku Building
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

15. Morgan Davis
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State Historic Preservation Division
130 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

16. Jessica Wooley, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 S. Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

17. Dr. Kamana'opono Crabbe, Chief Executive Officer
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
560 N. Nimitz Highway, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817

18. Leo R. Asuncion, Jr., AICP, Acting Director
State of Hawai'i
Office of Planning
P. O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96804

19. Dan Orodenker, Executive Officer
State of Hawai'i
State Land Use Commission
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96804

20. Marvin Moniz, District Manager
Islands of Maui, Moloka'i and Lāna'i
State of Hawai'i
Department of Transportation
Airports Division
1 Kahului Airport Road, Unit 5
Kahului, Hawai'i 96732

21. Senator Rosalyn H. Baker
Hawai'i State Senate
Hawai'i State Capitol, Room 230
415 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

22. Representative Angus L.K. McKelvey
House of Representatives
Hawai'i State Capitol, Room 320
415 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

23. Anna Foust, Officer Management Officer
Maui Civil Defense Agency
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

24. Jeffrey A. Murray, Fire Chief
County of Maui
Department of Fire and Public Safety
200 Dairy Road
Kahului, Hawai'i 96732

25. William Spence, Director
County of Maui
Department of Planning
2200 Main Street, Suite 315
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

26. David Goode, Director
County of Maui
Department of Public Works
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

27. Kyle Ginoza, Director
County of Maui
Department of Environmental Management
2050 Main Street, Suite 1C
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

28. Honorable Elle Cochran
Maui County Council
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

29. Mathew McNeff
Maui Electric Company, Ltd.
P.O. Box 398
Kahului, Hawai'i 96733

30. **Hawaiian Telcom**
60 South Church Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

31. **Joe Pluta, President**
West Maui Improvement Foundation
P.O. Box 10338
Lāhainā, Hawai'i 96761

32. Donald Lehman, President
West Maui Taxpayers Association
P.O. Box 10338
Lāhainā, Hawai'i 96761

USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Pacific Islands Area
Kahului Field Office

77 Hookele St., # 202
Kahului, HI 96732

Voice
808-871-5500 ext. 3
Fax
855-878-2454

August 19, 2015

Ms. Marisa Fujimoto, Senior Associate
Munekiyo Hiraga
305 High St., Suite 104
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Early Consultation Request for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lahaina Water Treatment Plant (TMK: (2) 4-6-018: 012 (por))

Dear Ms. Fujimoto:

We highly recommend this project be constructed in phases to reduce the impact of erosion and drainage concerns. As soon as the area grading and construction in each single phase is complete, the area should be stabilized and vegetated.

Locate potential non-point pollutant sources, erosion and drainage concerns away from Lahainaluna High School, ocean and critical areas.

Material stock piles, access roads and other land-disturbing activities should be located away from critical areas that drain directly into sensitive areas as mentioned above. Design parking lot/driveways which will direct and capture run off to landscape areas

Schedule inspections of temporary drainage and erosion control features during construction of the project to ensure the integrity and function of the Best management Practices.

If I can provide any further assistance, do not hesitate to contact me at 871-5500 extension 107.

Sincerely,

Ranae Ganske-Cerizo
District Conservationist

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA
Planning. Project Management. Sustainable Solutions.

Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Ranae Ganske-Cerizo
District Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
77 Hookele Street #202
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Ms. Ganske-Cerizo:

Thank you for your letter dated August 19, 2015, providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we offer the following responses to your comments in the order of your comments:

1. The total area of the proposed project is approximately 1,400 square feet. Therefore, due to the limited area of impact, phasing of construction is not necessary. Appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented during construction to minimize erosion and drainage impacts. Additionally, the area will be stabilized and vegetated, as appropriate, upon completion of construction.

2. Potential non-point pollutant sources, erosion, and drainage issues will be addressed with BMPs such that Lahainaluna High School, the ocean, and critical areas are not impacted.

3. Material stock piles and other land-disturbing activities will be located away from sensitive areas as mentioned above. The existing Department of Water Supply access road will be used for construction access. The project, including parking

Maui: 305 High Street, Suite 104 • Wailuku, Hawaii 96793 • Tel: 808.244.2015 • Fax: 808.244.8729
Oahu: 735 Bishop Street, Suite 321 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 • Tel: 808.983.1233
www.munekiyohiraga.com

areas and driveways, will be designed to direct and capture runoff to landscaped areas, as appropriate.

4. Inspections of temporary drainage and erosion control features to ensure the integrity and function of BMPs during project construction will be scheduled, as appropriate.

We appreciate your input and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact our office at 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:tn
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
K:\DATA\WOC\Lahinaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\NRCS response.doc

SEP 08 2015

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HONOLULU DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII 96858-5440

September 2, 2015

SUBJECT: Request for Comments for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lahaina Water Treatment Plant Lahaina, Island of Maui, Hawaii, DA File No. POH-2011-00296

Marisa Fujimoto, Senior Associate
Munekiyo Hiraga
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Ms. Fujimoto:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District (Corps), is in receipt of your letter dated 10 August 2015 for the Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility located at Mahinahina Water Treatment Plant, Island of Maui, Hawaii. Your project has been assigned Department of the Army (DA) file number POH-2011-00296. Please reference this number in all future correspondence concerning this project.

We have reviewed your submittal pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (Section 10). Section 404 requires authorization prior to the discharge and/or placement of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including adjacent wetlands. Section 10 requires authorization prior to installing structures or conducting work in, over, under, and affecting navigable waters.

Based on the limited information provided, it appears your proposed project may require a Department of the Army permit prior to beginning work. We have enclosed a permit application form for your convenience (Enclosure # 1). When we receive the completed application, we can further assess your permit needs.

Thank you for your cooperation with the Honolulu District Regulatory Program. Should you have any questions or wish to schedule a pre-application meeting, please contact Rebecca Frager of my staff at 808-835-4307 or via e-mail at Rebecca.M.Frager@usace.army.mil. You are encouraged to provide comments on your experience with the Honolulu District Regulatory Office by accessing our web-based customer survey form at http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=136:4:0.

Sincerely,

Michelle R. Lynch
Chief, Regulatory Office

Enclosure

Department of the Army
Permit Application

Date Received by CEPOH-RO

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Honolulu District	**Send Completed Application to:** Honolulu District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Office [CEPOH-RO] Building. 230 Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440 or email to: CEPOH-RO@usace.army.mil
DA File Number	

(1) APPLICANT AND LANDOWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

	Applicant	Property Owner (if different)	Authorized Agent (if applicable) ☐ Consultant ☐ Contractor
Contact Name Business Name Mailing Address 1 Mailing Address 2 City, State, Zip			
Business Phone Cell Phone Fax Email			

(2) PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Provide the project location.

Project Name	Tax Map Key (TMK):	Latitude and Longitude
Project Address / Location	City (nearest)	County
Brief Directions to the Site		

B. What types of waterbodies or wetlands are present in your project area? (Check all that apply.)

☐ River / Stream	☐ Non-Tidal Wetland	☐ Lake / Reservoir / Pond
☐ Estuary or Tidal Wetland	☐ Other	☐ Pacific Ocean

Waterbody or Wetland Name**	River Mile	Watershed	Island

C. Indicate the project category. (Check all that apply.)

☐ Commercial Development	☐ Industrial Development	☐ Residential Development
☐ Institutional Development	☐ Agricultural	☐ Recreational
☐ Transportation	☐ Restoration	☐ Bank Stabilization
☐ Dredging	☐ Utility lines	☐ Survey or Sampling
☐ In- or Over-Water Structure	☐ Maintenance	☐ Other:

* In decimal format (e.g., 44.9399, -123.0283)
** If there is no official name for the wetland or waterway, create a unique name (such as "Wetland 1" or "Tributary A").

(3) PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

Provide a statement of the purpose and need for the overall project.

(4) DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES IN PROJECT AREA

A. Describe the existing physical and biological characteristics of each wetland or waterway. Reference the wetland and waters delineation report if one is available. Include the list of items provided in the instructions. Submit the biological survey with the application if one has been completed.

B. Describe the existing navigation, fishing and recreational use of the waterway or wetland.

(5) PROJECT SPECIFIC CRITERIA AND ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

Describe project-specific criteria necessary to achieve the project purpose. Describe alternative sites and project designs that were considered to avoid or minimize impacts to the waterway or wetland.

(6) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Briefly summarize the overall project including work in areas both in and outside of waters or wetlands.

B. Describe work within waters and wetlands.

C. Construction Methods including any temporary work required, equipment/materials necessary, staging/access locations, location of stockpiles. Describe best management practices i.e. how the activities will be accomplished while minimizing impacts to waters and/or wetlands.

D. Describe source of fill material and disposal locations if known.

(6) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

E. Construction sequence and timeline.

What is the estimated project start date?

What is the estimated project completion date?

Is any of the work underway or already complete? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, describe.

F. Fill Volumes and Dimensions (if more than 4 impact sites, include a summary table as an attachment)

Wetland / Waterbody Name *	Fill Dimensions					Duration of Impact**	Material***
	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth (ft.)	Area (sq.ft. or ac.)	Volume (c.y.)		

G. Total Fill Volumes and Dimensions

Fill Impacts to Waters	Length (ft.)	Area (sq. ft or ac.)	Volume (c.y.)
Total Fill to Wetlands			
Total Fill Below Ordinary High Water			
Total Fill Below High Tide Line			
Total Fill Below Mean High Water Tidal Elevation			

H. Removal Volumes and Dimensions (if more than 4 impact sites, include a summary table as an attachment)

Wetland / Waterbody Name*	Removal Dimensions					Duration of Impact**	Material***
	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth (ft.)	Area (sq. ft. or ac.)	Volume (c.y.)		

I. Dredging Volumes and Dimensions

Dredging Impacts to Waters	Length (ft.)	Depth (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Volume (c.y.)
Total Dredging Seaward of Mean High Water Tidal Elevation				

* If there is no official name for the wetland or waterway, create a unique name (such as "Wetland 1" or "Tributary A").
** Indicate the days, months or years the fill or removal will remain. Enter "permanent" if applicable.
*** Example: soil, gravel, wood, concrete, pilings, rock etc.
****If the High Tide Line is not observable in the field, the Mean Higher High Water Elevation may be acceptable.

(7) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Are there any federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act on the project site?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Unknown
Is the project site within designated or proposed critical habitat identified under the Endangered Species Act?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Unknown
Is the project site within the 100-year floodplain?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Unknown

*** If yes to listed species or critical habitat, submit a biological assessment with application if one has been prepared or explain in Block 4 and describe measures to minimize adverse effects to these resources in Block 5.**

Is the project site within a State or Federal marine managed area? (i.e. Marine Life Conservation Dist., Wildlife Sanctuary, or Fishery Management Area, etc.)	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Unknown
Will the overall project involve construction dewatering or ground disturbance of one acre or more? *** If yes, you may need an NPDES permit.**	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Unknown
Is the fill or dredged material a carrier of contaminants from on-site or off- site spills?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Unknown
Has the fill or dredged material been physically and/or chemically tested? ***If yes, explain in Block 4 and provide references to any physical/chemical testing report(s).**	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Unknown
Are there known Cultural Resources in the project area? Has coordination with the State Historic Preservation Division occurred (or 6E completed)? *** If yes, provide a copy of any surveys and/or 6E with this application.**	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Unknown

Identify any other federal agency that is funding, authorizing or implementing the project.

Agency Name	Contact Name	Phone Number	Most Recent Date of Contact

List other certificates or approvals/denials required or received from other federal, state or local agencies for work described in this application. For example, certain activities that require a Department of Army permit also require 401 Water Quality Certification.

Approving Agency	Certificate/ approval / denial description	Date Applied

Other U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Actions associated with this site? (Check all that apply)

☐ Work proposed on or over lands owned by or leased from the Corps

Other Corps Permits — Corps #

☐ Violation for Unauthorized Activity — Corps #

☐ Wetland and Waters Delineation — Corps #

- ☐ A wetland / waters delineation has been completed (if so, provide a copy with the application)
- ☐ The Corps has approved the wetland / waters delineation within the last 5 years

(8) IMPACTS, RESTORATION/REHABILITATION, COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

A. Describe unavoidable environmental impacts that are likely to result from the proposed project. Include permanent, temporary, direct, and indirect impacts.

B. For temporary removal or fill or disturbance of vegetation in waterways, wetlands or riparian (i.e., streamside) areas, discuss how the site will be restored after construction.

Compensatory Mitigation

☐ Permittee-responsible Onsite Mitigation

☐ Permittee-responsible Offsite mitigation

D. Provide a brief description of mitigation approach and the rationale for choosing that approach. If you believe mitigation should not be required, explain why.

(9) ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS FOR PROJECT AND MITIGATION SITE		
☐ Pre-printed mailing labels of adjacent property owners attached	**Project Site Adjacent Property Owners**	**Mitigation Site Adjacent Property Owners**

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, State ZIP Code

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, State ZIP Code

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, State ZIP Code

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, State ZIP Code

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, State ZIP Code

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, State ZIP Code

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, State ZIP Code

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, State ZIP Code

(10) List of Other Certificates or Approvals/Denials received from other Federal, State, or Local Agencies for Work Described in This Application.					
Agency	Approval Type	Number	Date Applied	Date Approved	Date Denied

(11) SIGNATURES	
Application is hereby made for the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in the application, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this information is true, complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby authorize the person identified in the authorized agent block below to act in my behalf as my agent in the processing of this application and to furnish supplemental information in support of this permit application. I understand that the granting of other permits by local, county, state or federal agencies does not release me from the requirement of obtaining the permits requested before commencing the project.	
Applicant Signature	
Print Name	Title
Signature	Date
Authorized Agent Signature	
Print Name	Title
Signature	Date
Landowner Signature(s)	
Landowner of the Project Site (if different from applicant)	
Print Name	Title
Signature	Date
Landowner of the Mitigation Site (if different from applicant)	
Print Name	Title
Signature	Date

(12) ATTACHMENTS

- ☐ **Drawings (items in bold are required)**
  - ☐ **Location map with roads identified**
  - ☐ **U.S.G.S topographic map**
  - ☐ **Tax lot map**
  - ☐ **Site plan(s)**
  - ☐ **Cross section drawing(s)**
  - ☐ **Recent aerial photo**
  - ☐ Project photos
  - ☐ Erosion and Pollution Control Plan(s), if applicable
- ☐ Pre-printed labels for adjacent property owners (Required if more than 5)
- ☐ Restoration plan or rehabilitation plan for temporary impacts
- ☐ Alternatives analysis
- ☐ Biological assessment (if requested by Corps project manager during pre-application coordination.)
- ☐ Other:
  - ☐
  - ☐

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING THE PERMIT APPLICATION

General Instructions and Tips

- Provide the information in the appropriate blocks of the application form. If you need more space, provide a summary in the space provided and attach additional detail as an appendix to the application.
- Not all items on the application form will apply to all projects.
- For most applications, binding and section dividers are not necessary and require additional handling.

The information requested on the form is necessary for the agency to begin the review. For complex projects or for those that may have more than minimal impacts, additional information may be necessary to complete the evaluation and make a permit decision. Alternative forms of permit applications may be acceptable; contact the Corps for more information.

Section 1. Applicant and Landowner Contact information

Applicant: The applicant is the responsible party. If the applicant is an agency, business entity or other organization, indicate the name of the organization and a person that has the authority to sign the application.
Authorized Agent: An authorized agent is someone who has permission from the applicant to represent their interests and supply information to the agencies. An agent can be a consultant, an attorney, builder, contractor, or any other person or organization. An authorized agent is optional.
Landowner: Provide landowner information if different from the applicant. The landowner must also sign the application.

Section 2. Project Information

Provide location information. Latitude and longitude can be found by zooming in to your respective project location and reading off the coordinates displayed on the bottom of the map on Google earth.
Provide information on wetlands and waterways within the project area. Indicate the category of activities that make up your project.

Section 3. Project Purpose and Need

Explain the purpose and need for the project. Also include a brief description of any related activities needed to accomplish the project objectives.

Section 4. Description of Resources in Project Area

For each wetland, include:

- Whether the wetland is freshwater or tidal, and the Cowardin class and Hydrogeomorphic (HGM) class.
- Source of hydrology and direction of flow (if any).
- Dominant plant species by layer (herb, shrub, tree).
- Refer to wetland delineation report if available, and provide copies to the agency (if not previously provided).
- Describe existing uses, including fish and wildlife use (type, abundance, period of use, significance of site).

For rivers, streams, other waterways, lakes and ponds, include a description of, as applicable:

- Streamflow regime (e.g., perennial year-round flow, intermittent seasonal flow, ephemeral event-driven flow). If flow is ephemeral, provide a stream flow assessment or other information that supports your determination.
- Field indicators used to identify the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM).
- Channel and bank conditions.
- Type and condition of riparian (streamside) vegetation.
- Channel morphology (structure and shape).
- Stream substrate.
- Assessment of the functional attributes including hydrologic, geomorphic, biological and chemical and nutrient related functions.
- Fish and wildlife (type, abundance, period of use, significance of site).

Section 5. Alternatives to Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Waters

Provide a brief explanation describing how impacts to waters and wetlands are being avoided and minimized on the project site. The alternatives analysis must include:

- Project-specific criteria that are needed to accomplish the stated project purpose.
- A range of alternative sites and designs that were considered with less impact.
- An evaluation of each alternative site and design against the project criteria and a reason for why the alternative was not chosen.
- If the project involves fill in an estuary for a non-water dependent use, a description of Alternative non- estuarine sites must be included.

Section 6. Project Description

Overall Description. Provide a brief description of the overall project, including:

- All associated work with the project both outside and within waters or wetlands.
- Include both temporary and permanent work.
- Total ground disturbance for all associated work (i.e., area and volume of ground disturbance).
- Total area of impervious surfaces created or modified by the project, if applicable.

Work within Waters and Wetlands. Provide a description of the proposed work within waters and wetlands, including:

- Each removal or fill activity proposed in waters or wetlands, as well as any construction or maintenance of in-water or over-water structures.
- The number and dimensions of in-water or over-water structures (i.e., pilings, floating docks) proposed within waters or wetlands.

Fill Material and Disposal. Provide a description of fill material and procedure for disposal of removed material, including:

- The source(s) of fill materials (if known).
- Locations for disposal area(s) for dredged material, if applicable. If dredged material is to be discharged on an upland site, identify the site and the steps to be taken (if necessary) to prevent runoff from the dredged material back into a waterbody.

Construction Methods. Describe how the removal and/or fill activities will be accomplished including the following:

- Construction methods, equipment to be used, access and staging areas, etc.
- Measures you will use during construction to minimize impacts to the waterway or wetland. Examples may include isolating work areas, controlling construction access and using specialized equipment or materials. Attach work area isolation and/or erosion and pollution control plans, if applicable.

Construction Timing. Provide the proposed start and completion date for the project. Describe project work that is already complete, if applicable.

Summary of removal and fill activities. Summarize the dimensions, volume and type/composition of material being placed or removed in each waterbody or wetland. Describe each impact on a separate row. For instance, if two culverts are being removed from Clear Creek, use two rows. Add extra rows if needed, or include an attachment.

Section 7. Additional Information

Any additional information you provide helps the reviewer(s) understand your project and the other approvals or reviews that may be required. Is the project located within any of the following:

Wetlands, mudflats, vegetated shallows/seagrass beds, coral reefs, riffle and pool complexes?

Section 8. Site Restoration/Rehabilitation and Compensatory Mitigation
Site Restoration/Rehabilitation. For temporary disturbance of soils and/or vegetation in waterways, wetlands or riparian (streamside) areas, discuss how you will restore the site after construction. This may include the following:

- Grading plans to restore pre-existing elevations.
- Planting plans and species list (native species only) to replace vegetation in riparian or wetland areas.
- Maintenance and monitoring plans to document restoration to wetland condition and/or vegetation establishment.
- Associated erosion control for site stabilization.

Compensatory Mitigation. Describe your proposed compensatory mitigation approach, or explain why you believe compensatory mitigation is not required. If proposing permittee-responsible mitigation for permanent impact to wetlands, see 33 CFR 332.4(c) for plan requirements. For permanent impact to waters other than wetlands, 33 CFR 332.4(c) for plan requirements.

Section 9. Adjacent Property Owners for Impact and Mitigation Site(s)
Names and addresses for properties that are adjacent to the project site and permittee responsible mitigation site (if applicable), are required. "Adjacent" means those properties that share or touch upon a common property line or are across the street or stream. If more than 5, attach pre-printed labels.

Section 10. List of Other Certificates or Approvals/Denials received from other Federal, State, or Local Agencies for Work Described in This Application.

Section 11. Signatures
The application must be signed by the responsible party, landowner and agent, as identified in section 1.

Section 12: Attachments
Project Drawings. A complete application must include a location map, site plan, cross-section drawings and recent aerial photo (See examples). All drawings should be clear, legible and formatted for 8.5 by 11 printing. Larger drawings may be submitted in addition to the 8.5 by 11 size. Use the fewest number of sheets necessary for your drawings or illustrations. While illustrations need not be professionally prepared, they should be clear, accurate, and contain all necessary information, as follows:

Location maps (with subject property identified):

- Location map with roads identified
- U.S.G.S. Topographic map
- Tax lot map (with subject tax lot(s) identified)

Site plan(s), including:

- Entire project site and activity areas
- Existing and proposed contours
- Location of ordinary high water, wetland boundaries or other jurisdictional boundaries (include wetland delineation report if not previously provided)
- Identification of temporary and permanent impact areas within waterways or wetlands
- Map scale or dimensions and north arrow
- Location of staging areas and construction access
- Location of cross section(s), as applicable
- Location of mitigation area, if applicable

Cross section drawing(s), including:

- Existing and proposed elevations
- Identification of temporary and permanent impact areas within waterways or wetlands
- Ordinary high water and/or wetland boundary or other jurisdictional boundaries
- Map scale or dimensions

Recent Aerial photo

- 1:200, or if not available for your site, highest resolution possible.

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Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Michelle R. Lynch, Chief
Regulatory Branch
Department of the Army
Honolulu District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858

SUBJECT: Jurisdictional Determination Request for DA File Number POH-2011-00296; Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Ms. Lynch:

Thank you for your letter dated September 2, 2015, providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The MPD is proposing the construction of a communications facility that will meet departmental needs in terms of coverage, reliability, capacity, and security. The proposed action will enhance the existing communication infrastructure and provide a secure communications facility for governmental agencies that provide public, health, safety, and emergency services within the County of Maui. On behalf of the MPD, we offer the following responses to your comments in the order of your comments:

1. The project site is located at an elevation of approximately 800 feet in the Lahaina uplands, more than 300 feet south of Kanaha Stream, which runs down the middle of Kanaha Gulch. See **Attachment "A"**. Furthermore, the difference in elevation between Kanaha Stream and the project site exceeds 100 feet, which places the project well beyond the limits of the Stream's ordinary high water mark. Photos of the project site and the nearby Gulch are also included to show the spatial relationship between the Kanaha Stream and the project site. Refer to **Attachment "A"**.

Maui: 305 High Street, Suite 104 • Wailuku, Hawaii 96793 • Tel: 808.244.2015 • Fax: 808.244.8729
Oahu: 735 Bishop Street, Suite 321 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 • Tel: 808.983.1233
www.munekiyohiraga.com

2. We are providing a site plan showing coordinates of the communication tower for your reference. See **Attachment "B"**. Based upon the County of Maui's Tax Map, the property line for the parcel underlying the project site is at the top of the pali (cliff). See **Attachment "C"**. At its closest point, the project boundary is approximately 80 feet from the property line bordering the pali.

3. There will be no discharge or placement of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. or adjacent wetlands. No structures will be installed or work conducted in, over, under, or affecting navigable waters.

Given that the information provided herein shows that the project site is outside of and not anticipated to impact any waters of the U.S., adjacent wetlands, or navigable waters, we are respectfully requesting a determination from your office that a Department of the Army permit is not required for the project.

Should you have any questions or require additional information to fulfill this request please contact me at (808) 244-2015.

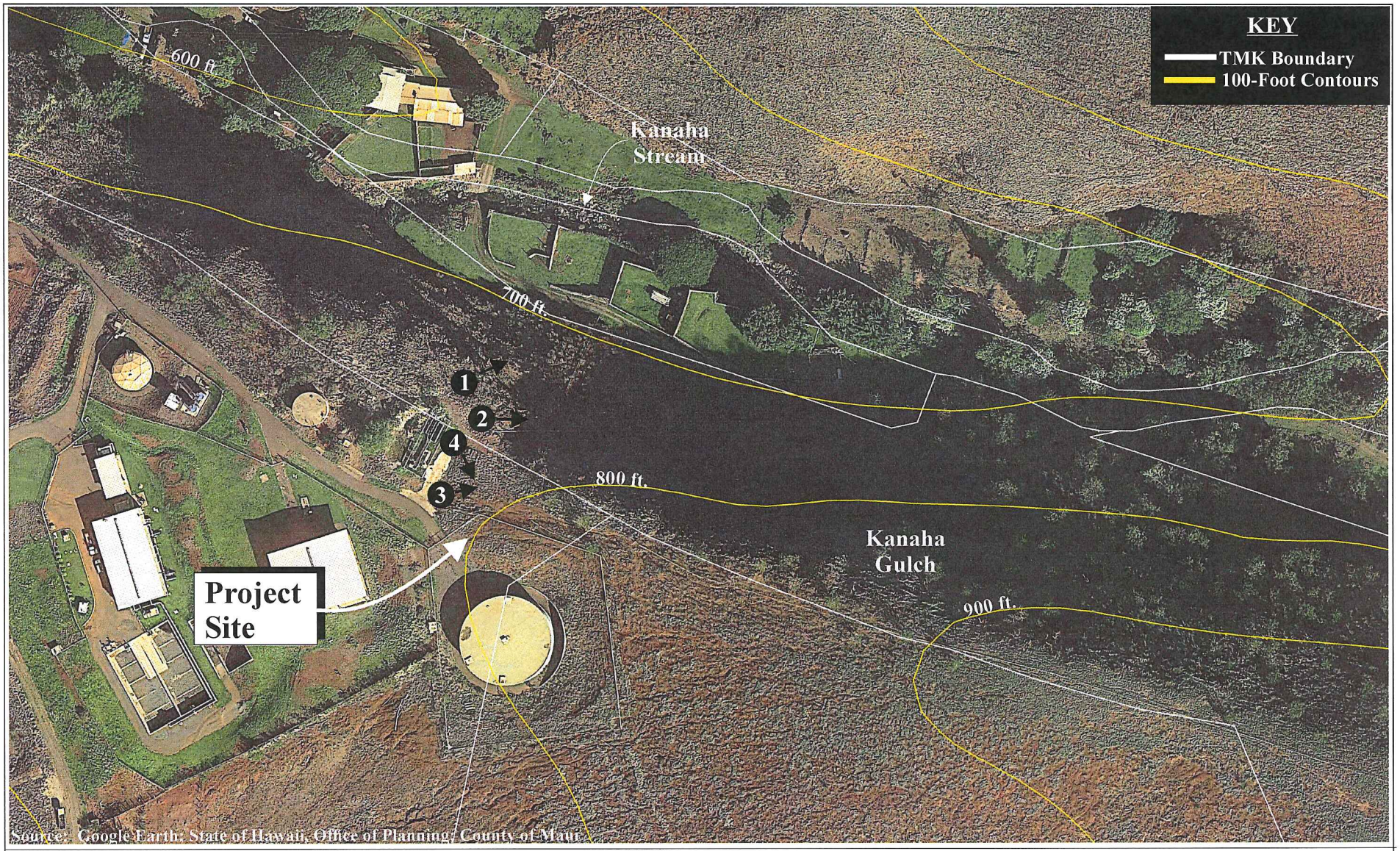
Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:tn
Attachments
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
K:\DATA\WOC\Lahinaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\Army response.doc

ATTACHMENT "A"

Photographs of the Project Site



Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant

Photographic Reference Map

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

WOC/Lahainaluna WTF 1841/Responses ECL/Army Photo Ref Map REV

Photo No. 1: Northeast view of gulch floor
(project site is on uplands to the right at the top of the pali)

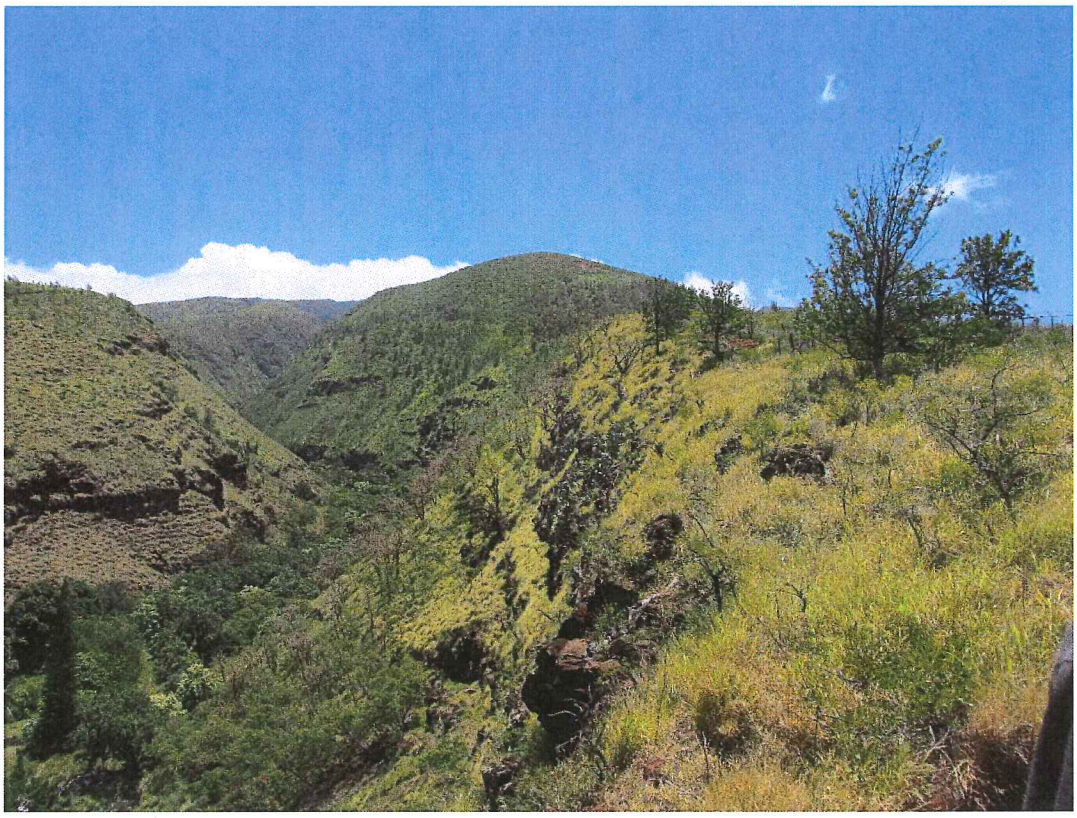


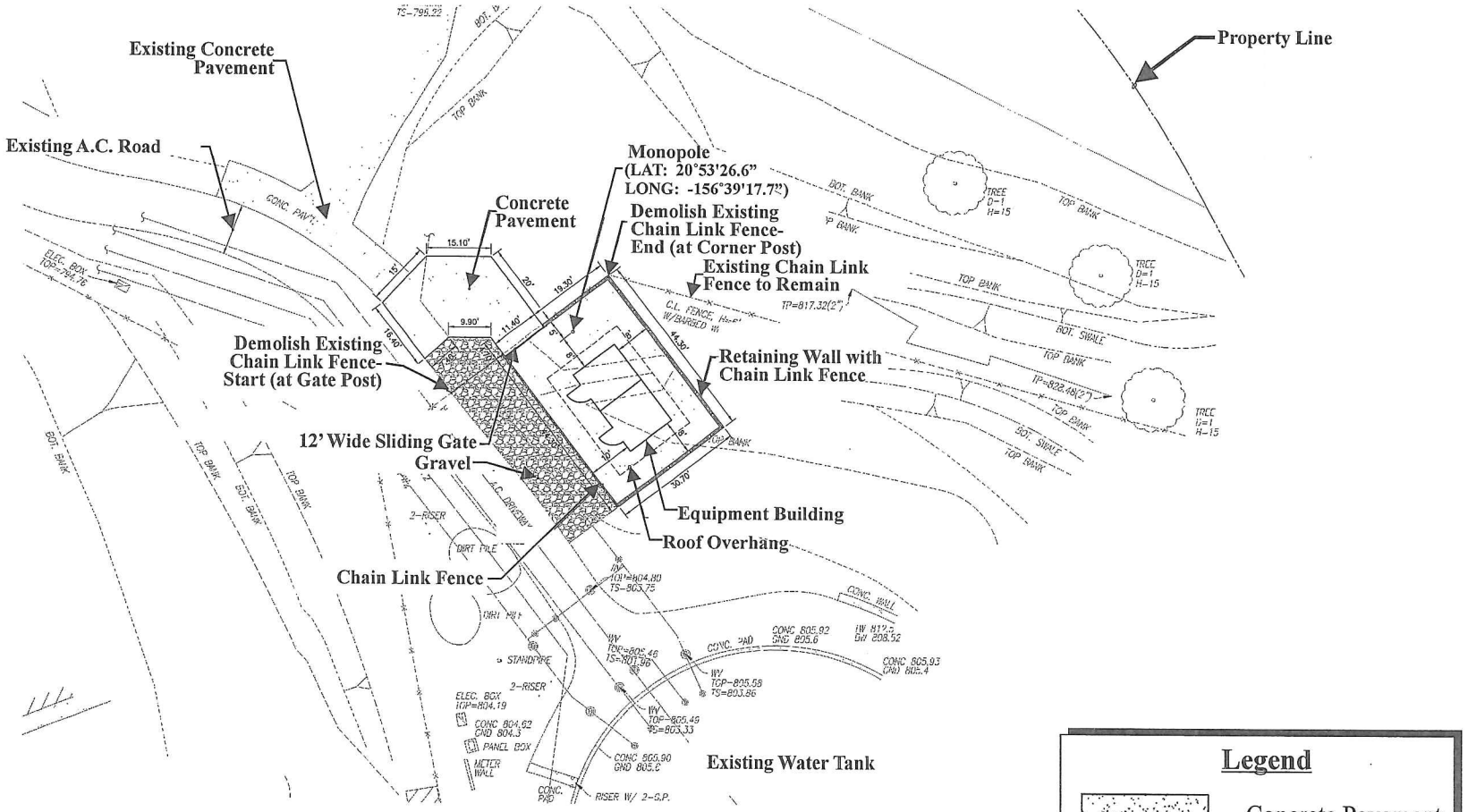
Photo No. 2: East view of the pali
(project site is to the right at the top of the pali)

Photo No. 3: East view along top of pali

Photo No. 4: Southeast view of project area
(MPD communication facility to be constructed within water tank fenced area)

ATTACHMENT "B"

Site Plan with Coordinates



Source: Wilson Okamoto Corporation

Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lāhainā Water Treatment Plant

Site Plan

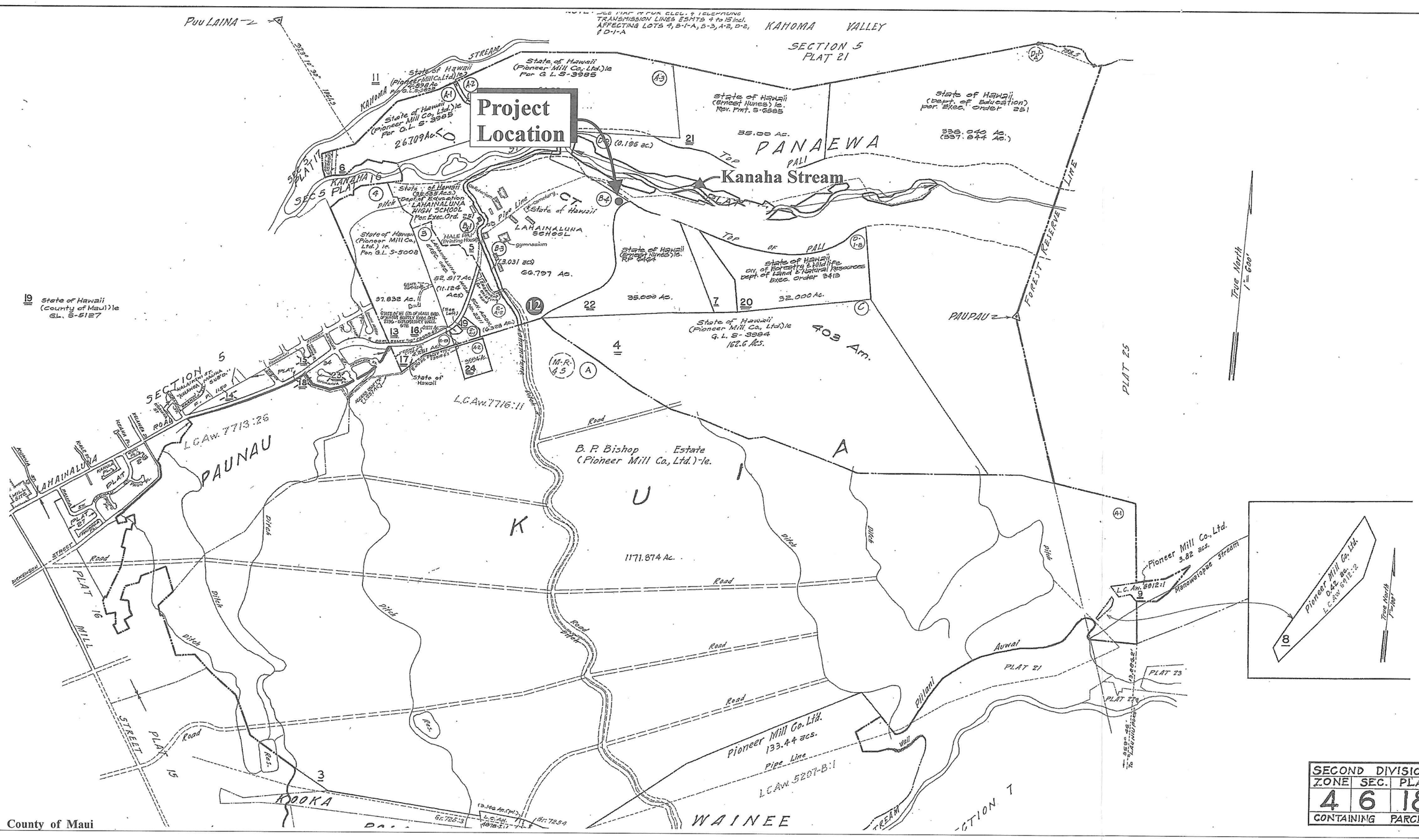
0 20 Feet
10 40

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

ATTACHMENT "C"

County of Maui Tax Map



Source: County of Maui

Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant

TMK Map

Prepared for: County of Maui, Police Department

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA

WOC\Lahainaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\TMK Map

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

In Reply Refer To:
01EPIF00-2015-SL-0388

SEP 28 2015

Ms. Marisa Fujimoto
Munekiyo Hiraga
350 High Street, Suite 104
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Species List for Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Facility, Lahaina, Maui

Dear Ms. Fujimoto:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received your correspondence on August 10, 2015, requesting a list of species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) near the proposed construction site of a communications facility at the Lahaina water treatment facility in Lahaina, Maui (TMK: [2] 4-6-018:012 (por.)). The proposed action is approximately 700 feet east of Lahainaluna High School on land owned by the State of Hawaii within an easement for the County of Maui. The project includes erecting a 60-foot high monopole with three four-foot microwave antennas, a concrete equipment building with radio room and generator, a driveway, eight-foot security fence, and retaining wall. The map provided with the original letter was insufficient for us to make a determination of which species could be in the vicinity of the project, but a phone conversation on September 11, 2015, between Service biologist Jon Sprague and Reggie David of Rana Biological Consulting, who will be assisting in the Section 7 consultation for this project, clarified the specific location of the project.

Based on information you provided and pertinent information in our files, including data compiled by the Hawaii Biodiversity and Mapping Project, there are five listed species in the vicinity of the project area: the endangered Hawaiian hawk (*Buteo solitarius*), Blackburn's sphinx moth (*Manduca blackburni*), Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) and Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*), and the threatened Newell's shearwater (*Puffinusauricularis newelli*). There is critical habitat up-slope of the project site for several species of listed plants. The Service recommends the following measures to avoid and minimize project impacts to listed species:

Hawaiian hoary bat

The Hawaiian hoary bat is known to occur across a broad range of habitats throughout the State of Hawaii. This bat roosts in both exotic and native woody vegetation and, while foraging, leaves young unattended in "nursery" trees and shrubs. If trees or shrubs suitable for bat roosting are cleared during the Hawaiian hoary bat breeding season (June 1 to September 15), there is a

risk that young bats that cannot yet fly on their own could inadvertently be harmed or killed. As a result, the Service recommends that woody plants greater than 15 feet tall should not be removed or trimmed during the Hawaiian hoary bat breeding season. Additionally, Hawaiian hoary bats forage for insects from as low as three feet to higher than 500 feet above the ground. When barbed wire is used in fencing, Hawaiian hoary bats can become entangled. The Service, therefore, recommends that barbed wire not be used for fencing as part of this proposed action.

Blackburn's sphinx moth

The Blackburn's sphinx moth could potentially be in the vicinity of the proposed project area. Adult moths feed on nectar from native plants, including beach morning glory (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*), iliee (*Plumbago zeylanica*), and maiapilo (*Capparis sandwichiana*); larvae feed upon non-native tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) and native aiea (*Nothocestrum latifolium*). To pupate, the larvae burrow into the soil and can remain in a state of torpor for up to a year (or more) before emerging from the soil. Soil disturbance can result in death of the pupae. The Service recommends that a qualified biologist survey areas of proposed construction activities for Blackburn's sphinx moth and its host plants prior to work initiation. We recommend these surveys be conducted during the wettest portion of the year (usually November-April or several weeks after a significant rain) and immediately prior to construction. Surveys should include searches for eggs, larvae, and signs of larval feeding (chewed stems, frass, or leaf damage). Any host plants of Blackburn's sphinx moth identified should not be cut or disturbed.

Seabirds

Hawaiian petrels and Newell's shearwaters (collectively known as seabirds) may transit over the project area when flying between the ocean and upland breeding colonies. Many bird species are known to strike objects, such as antennas or guywires, protruding above surrounding vegetation. In Hawaii, seabirds are attracted to lights and are known to collide with buildings, light poles, wires, and other tall objects. To minimize impacts to seabirds in Hawaii, we recommend minimizing the total surface are of the proposed tower and avoiding the use of guy wires. Any lights associated with the project should be cut-off, equipped with a motion sensor, or shielded so that the light cannot be seen from above. If the top of the tower must be lighted to meet FAA regulations, we recommend the use of a red flashing light versus the use of red or white solid light, if possible.

Critical Habitat for Listed Plant Species

Given your description of the proposed project and its location relative to the designated critical habitat, it is unlikely that critical habit concerns will overlap with project development. However, if the project description or location changes, please contact us for further guidance.

Implementation of these measures will minimize but does not ensure that take of listed species associated with this proposed action will be fully avoided. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has designated the licensees, applicants, tower companies and their representatives as non-Federal representatives for informal section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973. We recommend the FCC or its non-Federal representative consult with the Service to address potential project impacts to listed species.

Thank you for your efforts to conserve listed species and native habitats. Please contact Fish and Wildlife Biologist Jon Sprague (808-792-9573) if you have any questions or for further guidance.

Sincerely,

Michelle Bogardus
Island Team Leader
Maui Nui and Hawaii Island

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Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Michelle Bogardus
United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96850

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Ms. Bogardus:

Thank you for your letter which we received on September 9, 2015, providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. We understand that you will be working with Reggie David of Rana Biological Consulting, who will be assisting with the Section 7 consultation for this project.

We appreciate your input and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:lh
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
K:\DATA\WOC\Lahinaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\USFWSres.letter.doc

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Oahu: 735 Bishop Street, Suite 321 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 • Tel: 808.983.1233
www.munekiyohiraga.com

AUG 31 2015

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

KATHRYN S. MATAYOSHI
SUPERINTENDENT

STATE OF HAWAI`I
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
P.O. BOX 2360
HONOLULU, HAWAI`I 96804

OFFICE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES AND SUPPORT SERVICES

August 27, 2015

Ms. Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate
Munekiyo & Hiraga Inc.
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Re: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department
Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant
Lahaina, Maui TMK: 4-6-018:012

Dear Ms. Fujimoto:

The Department of Education (DOE) has reviewed your letter dated August 6, 2015, regarding early consultation for the proposed Maui Police Department communications facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant.

As your letter acknowledges, the project is proposed to be situated on a parcel owned by the State of Hawaii. Due to the immediate proximity to Lahainaluna High School, the DOE would appreciate an opportunity to meet and discuss specific details regarding, but not limited to, access to the site, traffic impacts (especially during construction), needed utilities to operate said facility, and various environmental and health and safety matters. At some point, it is likely that we would bring the Department of Land and Natural Resources into the discussion.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed communications facility. At your earliest possible convenience, please call Roy Ikeda of the Facilities Development Branch at (808) 377-8301 or via email at roy_ikeda@notes.k12.hi.us to schedule a meeting time.

Respectfully,

Kenneth G. Masden II
Public Works Manager
Planning Section

KGM:jmb

c: Lindsay Ball, Complex Area Superintendent, Hana/Lahainaluna/Lanai/Molokai Complex Areas

AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

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Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Kenneth G. Masden II
Public Works Manager
State of Hawaii
Department of Education
P.O. Box 2360
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Mr. Masden:

Thank you for your letter dated August 27, 2015, providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant (WTP). On behalf of the MPD, we offer the following responses to your comments in the order of your comments:

1. Preliminary discussions with the DWS indicate they have been working with DLNR to subdivide the DWS facility from the surrounding land within the State-owned parcel. Please note that the communication facility will occupy an area of approximately 30-feet by 45-feet, or around 1,400 square feet within the fenced area of the existing 1.0 million gallon WTP reservoir. This would place the project site over 450 feet west of the fence along the boundary of the WTP closest to the school, 800 feet from the dormitory building, and 1,000 feet from the closest school building, ensuring that the operation of the communication facility does not conflict with the school's facility.

2. Construction access to the project site will be via the roadway access for the WTP and will be scheduled to avoid peak school traffic hours.

3. Utilities required for the facility include electrical and telephone service, which will connect to existing nearby facilities serving the DWS facility. The facility will not require water or wastewater services. No new utilities are anticipated within the school's facility.

At the appropriate time, the MPD will follow-up with the Department of Education and Department of Land and Natural Resources to discuss the above in further detail, along with any environmental or health and safety concerns you may have.

We appreciate your input and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. If you have any questions regarding this matter please feel free to contact our office at (808) 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:tn
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
K:\DATA\WOC\Lahinaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\DOE response.doc

AUG 17 2015

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

EPO 15-203

August 12, 2015

Ms. Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate
Munekiyo Hiraga
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Ms. Fujimoto:

SUBJECT: Early Consultation (EC) Request for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant
TMK: (2) 4-6-018:012 (por)

The Department of Health (DOH), Environmental Planning Office (EPO), acknowledges receipt of your EC to our office on August 10, 2015. Thank you for allowing us to review and comment on the proposed project. The EC was routed to the District Health Office on Maui, and the Clean Water, and Wastewater Branches. They will provide specific comments to you if necessary. EPO recommends that you review the standard comments and available strategies to support sustainable and healthy design provided at: http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/home/landuse-planning-review-program. Projects are required to adhere to all applicable standard comments.

EPO also encourages you to examine and utilize the Hawaii Environmental Health Portal. The portal 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. The Portal is continually updated. Please visit it regularly at: https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov

We request that you utilize all of this information on your proposed project to increase sustainable, innovative, inspirational, transparent and healthy design.

Mahalo nui loa,

Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre, AICP
Program Manager, Environmental Planning Office

c: DOH: CWB, WWB, DHO Maui {via email only}

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Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre, AICP
Program Manager
State of Hawaii
Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Ms. McIntyre:

Thank you for your letter dated August 12, 2015 providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we acknowledge that the Department of Health, Environmental Planning Office does not have any specific comments on the proposed project at this time and has routed the early consultation letter to the Maui District Health Office, Clean Water, and Wastewater Branches for further review. Additionally, the applicant will adhere to applicable comments from the Department's website, as appropriate.

Maui: 305 High Street, Suite 104 • Wailuku, Hawaii 96793 • Tel: 808.244.2015 • Fax: 808.244.8729
Oahu: 735 Bishop Street, Suite 321 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 • Tel: 808.983.1233
www.munekiyohiraga.com

We appreciate your prompt response and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. Should you have any questions, please contact me at (808) 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:tn
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
K:\DATA\WOC\Lahinaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\DOH EPO.doc

AUG 2 0 2015

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

08025PGH.15

August 17, 2015

Ms. Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate
Munekiyo Hiraga
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Ms. Fujimoto:

SUBJECT: Comments on Early Consultation Request for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.) Lahaina, Island of Maui, Hawaii

The Department of Health (DOH), Clean Water Branch (CWB), acknowledges receipt of your letter, dated August 6, 2015, requesting comments on your project. The DOH-CWB has reviewed the subject document and offers these comments. Please note that our review is based solely on the information provided in the subject document and its compliance with the Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapters 11-54 and 11-55. 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://health.hawaii.gov/epo/files/2013/05/Clean-Water-Branch-Std-Comments.pdf

1. 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).

2. You may be required to obtain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage for discharges of wastewater, including storm water runoff, into State surface waters (HAR, Chapter 11-55).

For NPDES general permit coverage, a Notice of Intent (NOI) form must be submitted at least 30 calendar days before the commencement of the discharge. An application for a NPDES individual permit must be submitted at least 180 calendar days before the commencement of the discharge. To request NPDES permit coverage, you must submit the applicable form ("CWB Individual NPDES Form" or "CWB NOI Form") through the e-Permitting Portal and the hard copy certification statement with the respective filing fee ($1,000 for an individual NPDES permit or $500 for a Notice of General Permit Coverage). Please open the e-Permitting Portal website located at: https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov/epermit/. You will be asked to do a one-time registration to obtain your login and password. After you register, click on the Application Finder tool and locate the appropriate form. Follow the instructions to complete and submit the form.

3. If your project involves work in, over, or under waters of the United States, it is highly recommended that you contact the Army Corp of Engineers, Regulatory Branch (Tel: 835-4303) regarding their permitting requirements.

   Pursuant to Federal Water Pollution Control Act [commonly known as the "Clean Water Act" (CWA)], Paragraph 401(a)(1), a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) is required for "[a]ny applicant for Federal license or permit to conduct any activity including, but not limited to, the construction or operation of facilities, which may **result** in any discharge into the navigable waters..." (emphasis added). The term "discharge" is defined in CWA, Subsections 502(16), 502(12), and 502(6); Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 122.2; and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapter 11-54.

4. 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.

5. It is the State's position that all projects must reduce, reuse, and recycle to protect, restore, and sustain water quality and beneficial uses of State waters. Project planning should:

   a. Treat storm water as a resource to be protected by integrating it into project planning and permitting. Storm water has long been recognized as a source of irrigation that will not deplete potable water resources. What is often overlooked is that storm water recharges ground water supplies and feeds streams and estuaries; to ensure that these water cycles are not disrupted, storm water cannot be relegated as a waste product of impervious surfaces. Any project planning must recognize storm water as an asset that sustains and protects natural ecosystems and traditional beneficial uses of State waters, like community beautification, beach going, swimming, and fishing. The approaches necessary to do so, including low impact development methods or ecological

bio-engineering of drainage ways must be identified in the planning stages to allow designers opportunity to include those approaches up front, prior to seeking zoning, construction, or building permits.

b. Clearly articulate the State's position on water quality and the beneficial uses of State waters. The plan should include statements regarding the implementation of methods to conserve natural resources (e.g. minimizing potable water for irrigation, gray water re-use options, energy conservation through smart design) and improve water quality.

c. Consider storm water Best Management Practice (BMP) approaches that minimize the use of potable water for irrigation through storm water storage and reuse, percolate storm water to recharge groundwater to revitalize natural hydrology, and treat storm water which is to be discharged.

d. Consider the use of green building practices, such as pervious pavement and landscaping with native vegetation, to improve water quality by reducing excessive runoff and the need for excessive fertilization, respectively.

e. Identify opportunities for retrofitting or bio-engineering existing storm water infrastructure to restore ecological function while maintaining, or even enhancing, hydraulic capacity. Particular consideration should be given to areas prone to flooding, or where the infrastructure is aged and will need to be rehabilitated.

If you have any questions, please visit our website at: http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/, or contact the Engineering Section, CWB, at (808) 586-4309.

Sincerely,

Alec Wong

ALEC WONG, P.E., CHIEF
Clean Water Branch

GH:ay

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA
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Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Alec Wong, P.E., Chief
State of Hawaii
Department of Health
Clean Water Branch
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Mr. Wong:

Thank you for your letter dated August 17, 2015, providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we offer the following responses to your comments in the order of your comments:

1. As applicable, the criteria regarding potential impacts to State waters will be reviewed and adhered to by the applicant.

2. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage requirements will be reviewed and adhered to by the applicant as applicable to the proposed project.

3. The proposed project does not involve work in, over, or under waters of the United States.

4. The State's Water Quality Standards will be reviewed and adhered to by the applicant as applicable for the proposed project.

5. The proposed project will be designed to protect, restore, and sustain water quality and beneficial uses of State waters.

We appreciate your input and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. If you have any questions regarding this matter please feel free to contact our office at (808) 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:tn
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
K:\DATA\WOC\Lahinaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\DOH CWB response.doc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

AUG 2 8 2015

VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

LORRIN W. PANG, M.D., M.P.H.
DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
MAUI DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE
54 HIGH STREET
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793-3378

August 26, 2015

Ms. Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate
Munekiyo & Hiraga
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Ms. Fujimoto:

Subject: **Early Consultation Request for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii**
TMK: (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. We have the following comments to offer:

The noise created during the construction phase of the project may exceed the maximum allowable levels as set forth in Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-46, "Community Noise Control." A noise permit may be required and should be obtained before the commencement of work. Please call the Indoor & Radiological Health Branch at 808 586-4700.

It is strongly recommended that the Standard Comments found at the Department's website: http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/home/landuse-planning-review-program/ be reviewed and any comments specifically applicable to this project should be adhered to.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at patricia.kitkowski@doh.hawaii.gov or 808 984-8230.

Sincerely,

Patti Kitkowski

Patti Kitkowski
District Environmental Health Program Chief

c EPO

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Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Patti Kitkowski, District Environmental
Health Program Chief
State of Hawaii
Department of Health
54 High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Ms. Kitkowski:

Thank you for your letter dated August 26, 2015, providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we offer the following responses to your comments in the order of your comments:

1. A noise permit will be obtained for the project, as applicable.

2. Additionally, the applicant will adhere to applicable comments from the Department's website, as appropriate.

Maui: 305 High Street, Suite 104 • Wailuku, Hawaii 96793 • Tel: 808.244.2015 • Fax: 808.244.8729
Oahu: 735 Bishop Street, Suite 321 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 • Tel: 808.983.1233
www.munekiyohiraga.com

We appreciate your input, and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:tn
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
K:\DATA\WOC\Lahinaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\DOH Maui response.doc

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

September 4, 2015

Munekiyo & Hiraga, Inc.
Attention: Ms. Marisa Fujimoto, Senior Associate via email: planning@mhplanning.com
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Ms. Fujimoto:

SUBJECT: Early Consultation and Section 7 Consultation Request for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant

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) State Historic Preservation Division on the subject matter. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Lydia Morikawa at 587-0410. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator

Enclosure(s)
cc: Central Files

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

15 AUG 14 AM 11 03 ENGINEERING

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 13, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: FR:

DLNR Agencies:
___Div. of Aquatic Resources
___Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
_X_ Engineering Division
___Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
___Div. of State Parks
_X_ Commission on Water Resource Management
___ Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
_X_ Land Division – Maui District
_X_ Historic Preservation

TO:
FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Early Consultation and Section 7 Consultation Request for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility
LOCATION: Lahaina, Island of Maui; TMK: (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)
APPLICANT: County of Maui Police Department

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document. Please submit any comments by **September 3, 2015**

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: 8/20/15

cc: Central Files

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION

LD/ Russell Y. Tsuji
Ref.: Early Consultation and Section 7 Consultation Request for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility, Lahaina
Maui.025

COMMENTS

( ) We confirm that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Flood Zone ___.

(X) **Please take note that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Zone X. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) does not regulate developments within Zone X.**

( ) Please note that the correct Flood Zone Designation for the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is ___.

( ) Please note that the correct Flood Zone Designation for the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is ___.

( ) Please note that the project must comply with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) presented in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), whenever development within a Special Flood Hazard Area is undertaken. If there are any questions, please contact the State NFIP Coordinator, Ms. Carol Tyau-Beam, of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division at (808) 587-0267.

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

( ) Mr. Mario Siu Li at (808) 768-8098 of the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting.

( ) Mr. Carter Romero (Acting) at (808) 961-8943 of the County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works.

( ) Mr. Carolyn Cortez at (808) 270-7253 of the County of Maui, Department of Planning.

( ) Mr. Stanford Iwamoto at (808) 241-4896 of the County of Kauai, Department of Public Works.

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

( ) The applicant should provide the water demands and calculations to the Engineering Division so it can be included in the State Water Projects Plan Update.

( ) Additional Comments: _____

_____

( ) Other: _____

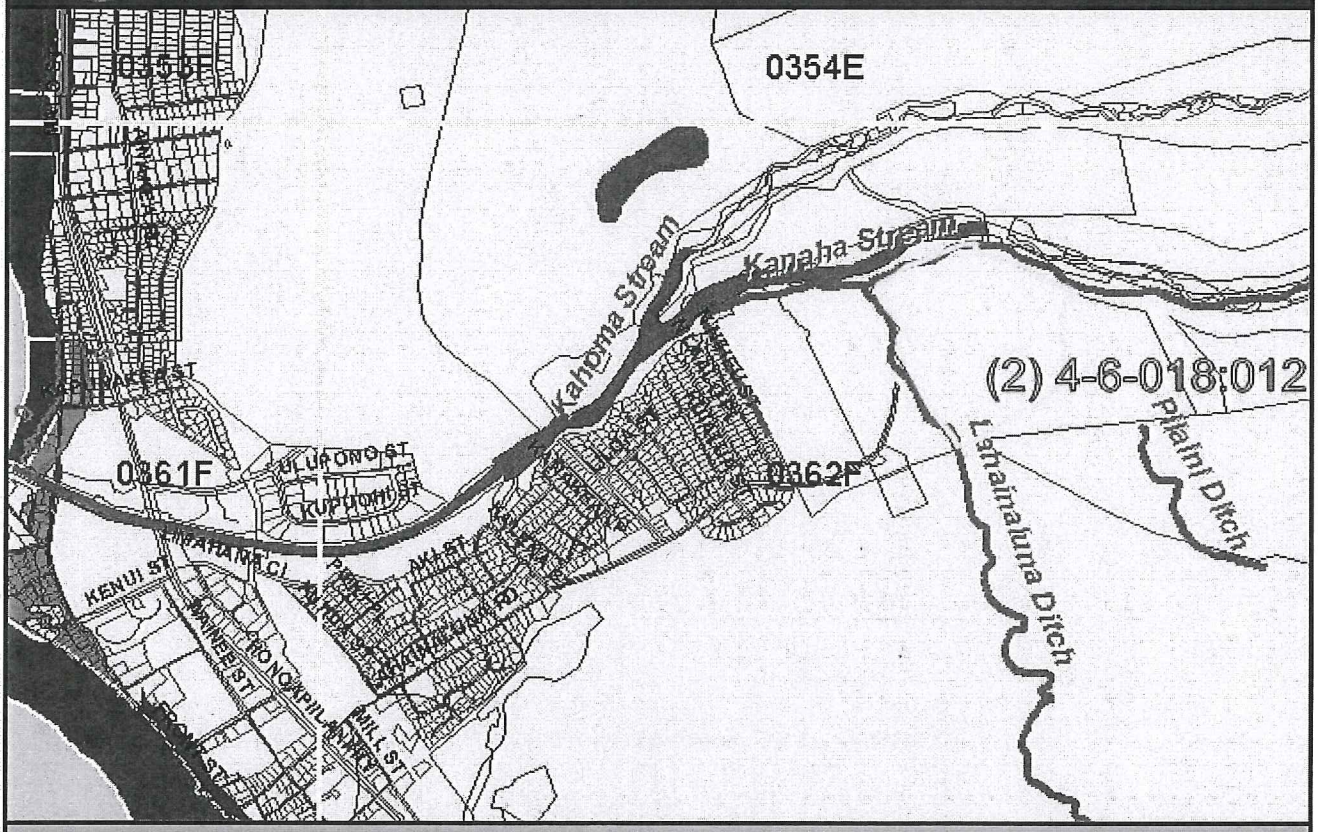
Should you have any questions, please call Mr. Dennis Imada of the Planning Branch at 587-0257.

Signed: _____
CARTY S. CHANG, CHIEF ENGINEER

Date: 2/26/15

State of Hawaii

FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT REPORT



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FLOOD ZONE DEFINITIONS

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD – The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zone A, AE, AH, AO, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood. Mandatory flood insurance purchase applies in these zones:

- **Zone A:** No BFE determined.
- **Zone AE:** BFE determined.
- **Zone AH:** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); BFE determined.
- **Zone AO:** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined.
- **Zone V:** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no BFE determined.
- **Zone VE:** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); BFE determined.
- **Zone AEF:** Floodway areas in Zone AE. The floodway is the channel of stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without increasing the BFE.

NON-SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA – An area in a low-to-moderate risk flood zone. No mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply, but coverage is available in participating communities.

- **Zone XS (X shaded):** Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.
- **Zone X:** Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

- **Zone D:** Unstudied areas where flood hazards are undetermined, but flooding is possible. No mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply, but coverage is available in participating communities.

PROPERTY INFORMATION

COUNTY:	MAUI
TMK NO:	(2) 4-6-018-012
PARCEL ADDRESS:	980 LAHAINALUNA RD LAHAINA, HI 96761
FIRM INDEX DATE:	SEPTEMBER 19, 2012
LETTER OF MAP CHANGE(S):	NONE
FEMA FIRM PANEL(S):	1500030362F
PANEL EFFECTIVE DATE:	SEPTEMBER 19, 2012

PARCEL DATA FROM:	JULY 2013
IMAGERY DATA FROM:	MAY 2005

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

County NFIP Coordinator	
County of Maui	
Carolyn Cortez	(808) 270-7253
State NFIP Coordinator	
Carol Tyau-Beam, P.E., CFM	(808) 587-0267

Disclaimer: The Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) assumes no responsibility arising from the use, accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of any information contained in this report. Viewers/Users are responsible for verifying the accuracy of the information and agree to indemnify the DLNR, its officers, and employees from any liability which may arise from its use of its data or information.

If this map has been identified as 'PRELIMINARY', please note that it is being provided for informational purposes and shall not be used for flood insurance rating. Contact your county floodplain manager for flood zone determinations to be used for compliance with local floodplain management regulations.

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Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator
State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural
Resources – Land Division
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Mr. Tsuji:

Thank you for your letter dated September 4, 2015, providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we offer the following responses to your comments in the order of your comments:

Engineering Division:

1. It is noted that the project site is located in Flood Zone X and is not subject to regulation by the National Flood Insurance Program.

State Historic Preservation Division:

2. An Archaeological Field Inspection was completed for the project and a report has been prepared and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for review. Coordination will be undertaken with the SHPD to ensure that their comments are appropriately addressed.

We appreciate your input and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. If you have any questions regarding this matter please feel free to contact our office at (808) 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:tn
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
K:\DATA\WOC\Lahinaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\DLNR response.doc

SEP 11 2015

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

JESSICA E. WOOLEY
DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAI'I
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL
Department of Health
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
Telephone (808) 586-4185
Facsimile (808) 586-4186
Email: oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov

September 8, 2015

Munekiyo Hiraga
Attn: Marisa Fujimoto, Senior Associate
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, HI 96793

Dear Ms. Fujimoto,

SUBJECT: Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statues Early Consultation Request Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii.

The Office of Environmental Quality Control has reviewed the information contained in your August 6, 2015 letter about the subject project, and offers the following standard comments for your consideration.

Pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statues, and the provisions of Chapter 11-200, Hawaii Administrative Rules, as an Agency Action by the County of Maui Police Department, this agency is the "Proposing and Determination agency" that implements the environmental review process for this project by either 1) anticipating a Finding of No Significant Impact and then preparing a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for public review and comment, or 2) based on their judgment and experience, deciding to by-pass the EA step and proceeding directly to the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice step if significant effects may or will occur from the project.

In the event that the agency makes a determination to prepare an EIS, either initially or if significant impacts are identified in the Final EA, then the Mayor or his designated representative would determine the acceptability of the subsequent Final EIS.

As to specific comments on the proposed project, at this time we suggest the consideration of using the industry appropriate best practices while working on the new facility. We also recommend a detailed assessment of how the communications tower and its various transmissions will affect all wildlife in the area.

We look forward to reviewing a Draft EA that includes sufficiently thorough information to enable recipients and the public to understand the project and to be able to provide substantive feedback.

Thank you for your role in Hawaii's environmental review process and for the opportunity to comment at this early stage of this project. As you prepare to submit documents for publication and public review in The Environmental Notice, we appreciate your diligence in using current and correct publication forms available online. If you have any questions as you navigate this process, please consult our website at http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc (see in particular the link to the Environmental Assessment Preparation Toolkit on the right panel) or contact our office at (808) 586-4185.

Sincerely,

Jessica E. Wooley, Director

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Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Scott Glenn, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Department of Health
State of Hawaii
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Mr. Glenn:

Thank you for your Department's letter dated September 8, 2015, providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we offer the following responses to your comments in the order of your comments:

1. We will identify the MPD as the "Proposing and Determination agency" in the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

2. Industry best management practices will be used while working on the new facility. The Draft EA will also include an assessment of anticipated impacts from the proposed project on wildlife in the area.

Maui: 305 High Street, Suite 104 • Wailuku, Hawaii 96793 • Tel: 808.244.2015 • Fax: 808.244.8729
Oahu: 735 Bishop Street, Suite 321 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 • Tel: 808.983.1233
www.munekiyohiraga.com

We appreciate your input and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft EA for the proposed project. If you have any questions regarding this matter please feel free to contact our office at (808) 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:lh
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
K:\DATA\WOC\Lahinaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\OEQC response.doc

SEP 1 4 2015

PHONE (808) 594-1888 FAX (808) 594-1938

STATE OF HAWAI'I
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
560 N. NIMITZ HWY., SUITE 200
HONOLULU, HAWAI'I 96817

HRD 15-7580

September 3, 2015

Munekiyo & Hiraga, Inc.
Attn: Marisa Fujimoto, Senior Associate
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

Re: Early Consultation and Section 106 Consultation Request for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at Lahaina Water Treatment Plant
Ku'ia Ahupua'a, Lahaina Moku, Maui Mokupuni
TMK: (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Aloha Ms. Fujimoto:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) received your letter dated August 6, 2015, requesting comments on the above-titled project. Given the project descriptions provided, our agency has no comments at this time. Should you have any questions, please contact Everett Ohta at 594-0231 or everetto@oha.org.

'O wau iho nō me ka 'oia 'i'o,

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

KC: rg

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, Hawai'i 96817

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Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Dr. Kamana'opono Crabbe
Attention: OHA Compliance Enforcement
560 N. Nimitz Highway, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

SUBJECT: Early Consultation and Section 106 Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Dr. Crabbe:

Thank you for your letter dated September 3, 2015, providing early consultation and Section 106 comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we acknowledge that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs does not have any comments at this time.

We appreciate your prompt response and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office at (808) 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:lh
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
K:\DATA\WOC\Lahinaluna WTF 1841\Responses ECL\OHA response.doc

Maui: 305 High Street, Suite 104 • Wailuku, Hawaii 96793 • Tel: 808.244.2015 • Fax: 808.244.8729
Oahu: 735 Bishop Street, Suite 321 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 • Tel: 808.983.1233
www.munekiyohiraga.com

SEP 14 2015

OFFICE OF PLANNING
STATE OF HAWAII

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

LEO R. ASUNCION
ACTING DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Telephone: (808) 587-2846
Fax: (808) 587-2824
Web: http://planning.hawaii.gov/

Ref. No. P-14899

September 8, 2015

Ms. Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate
Munekiyo Hiraga
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Ms. Fujimoto:

Subject: Early Consultation Request for the Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui; TMK: (2) 4-6-018:012 (por)

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the early consultation request for a Draft Environmental Assessment (Draft EA) for the Maui Police Department Communications Facility project. The pre-consultation review material was transmitted to our office by letter, dated August 6, 2015.

It is our understanding that the County of Maui Police Department proposes development of a new communications facility within lands occupied by the County of Maui Department of Water Supply (DWS) Lahaina Water Treatment Facility. The communication facility will support the County's voice and data network serving West Maui, Lanai, and Molokai. The facility will provide land mobile radio (LMR) coverage to West Maui and Lanai for County and State agencies.

The project will include: a new 60-foot monopole tower with microwave antennas, LMR antennas, and a cast-in-place foundation; a concrete equipment building with a radio room and generator; a driveway connecting the site to the existing DWS access road; and a retaining wall and other related improvements as needed.

The Office of Planning (OP) has reviewed the transmitted material and has the following comments to offer:

1. Pursuant to the Hawaii Administrative Rules § 11-200-17(h) – land use plans, policies, and controls – this project must demonstrate that it is consistent with a number of state environmental, social, and economic goals and policies for land-use and housing development. OP provides technical assistance to state and county agencies in administering the statewide planning system in Hawaii Revised Statutes

(HRS) Chapter 226, the Hawaii State Plan. The Hawaii State Plan provides goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines for growth, development, and the allocation of resources throughout the State. The Hawaii State Plan includes diverse objectives and policies of state interest including but not limited to the economy, agriculture, the visitor industry, federal expenditure, the physical environment, facility systems, socio-cultural advancement, climate change adaptation, and sustainability.

The Draft EA should include an analysis that addresses whether the proposed project conforms or is in conflict with the goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines listed in the Hawaii State Plan.

2. The coastal zone management area is defined as "all lands of the State and the area extending seaward from the shoreline to the limit of the State's police power and management authority, including the U.S. territorial sea" see HRS § 205A-1 (definition of "coastal zone management area").

   HRS Chapter 205A requires all State and county agencies to enforce the coastal zone management (CZM) objectives and policies. The Draft EA should include an assessment as to how the proposed project conforms to the CZM objectives and its supporting policies set forth in HRS § 205A-2. The assessment on compliance with HRS Chapter 205A is an important component for satisfying the requirements of HRS Chapter 343. These objectives and policies include recreational resources, historic resources, scenic and open space resources, coastal ecosystems, economic uses, coastal hazards, managing development, public participation, beach protection, and marine resources.

3. The project site is located in the relatively developed Lahaina region. The area is located in an area classified as Urban on the State Land Use District Boundary Maps, has perennial stream resources in the vicinity, and is within the Kauaula watershed. The project site appears to be within the higher elevations of Lahaina, and is outside of the Special Management Area. Being located in the higher elevations, ultimately the area is connected to coastal marine resources located down range. In order to ensure the coastal waters and marine environment of West Maui remain protected, the negative effects of stormwater runoff should be considered and mitigated. The Draft EA should summarize the area's State Land Use District classification, County of Maui zoning as it relates to density and erosion controls, and this project's relation to wetlands, perennial streams, and flood zone. These items, as well as the nearshore water quality classification, should be considered when developing mitigation

measures to protect the coastal ecosystem.

OP has a number of resources available to assist in the development of projects which ensure sediment and stormwater control on land, thus protecting the nearshore environment. OP recommends consulting these guidance documents and stormwater evaluative tools when developing strategies to address polluted runoff. They offer useful techniques to keep soil and sediment in place and prevent contaminating nearshore waters, while considering the practices best suited for each project. These evaluative tools that should be used during the design process include:

- Hawaii Watershed Guidance provides direction on site-appropriate methods to safeguard Hawaii's watersheds and implement watershed plans http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/initiative/nonpoint/HI Watershed Guidance Final.pdf

- Stormwater Impact Assessments can be used to identify and evaluate information on hydrology, stressors, sensitivity of aquatic and riparian resources, and management measures to control runoff, as well as consider secondary and cumulative impacts to the area http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/initiative/stomwater_imapct/final_stormwater_impact_assessments_guidance.pdf

- Low Impact Development (LID), A Practitioners Guide covers a range of structural best management practices (BMP's) for stormwater control management, roadway development, and urban layout that minimizes negative environmental impacts http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/initiative/lid/lid_guide_2006.pdf

If you have any questions regarding this comment letter, please contact Josh Hekekia of our office at (808) 587-2845.

Sincerely,

Leo R. Asuncion
Acting Director

MUNEKIYO HIRAGA
Planning. Project Management. Sustainable Solutions.

Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Leo Asuncion, Acting Director
Office of Planning
State of Hawaii
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Mr. Asuncion:

Thank you for your letter dated September 8, 2015, providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we offer the following responses to your comments in the order of your comments:

1. The Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) will include an analysis on how the proposed project is consistent with the goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines listed in the Hawaii State Plan, Hawaii Revised Statues (HRS) Chapter 226.

2. The Draft EA will include an assessment as to how the proposed project conforms to the Coastal Zone Management objectives and policies as set forth in HRS 205-A, including recreational resources, historic resources, scenic and open space resources, coastal ecosystems, economic uses, coastal hazards, managing development, public participation, beach protection, and marine resources.

3. The Draft EA will summarize the project area's State Land Use District classification, County of Maui zoning as it relates to density and erosion controls,

and the project's relation to wetlands, perennial streams, and flood zone. It will also consider mitigation for water quality classification along with the above.

We appreciate your input and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft EA for the proposed project. If you have any questions regarding this matter please feel free to contact our office at (808) 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:lh
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
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OCT 15 2015

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
MAYOR

JEFFREY A. MURRAY
FIRE CHIEF

ROBERT M. SHIMADA
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND PUBLIC SAFETY
FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

313 MANEA PLACE . WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793
(808) 244-9161 . FAX (808) 244-1363

October 9, 2015

Munekiyo & Hiraga, Inc.
Attn: Marisa Fujimoto, Senior Associate
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, HI 96793

Re: Proposed Maui Police Department Comm. Facility in Lahaina
Early Consultation
Lahaina, Maui, HI
(2) 4-6-018: 012 (por.)

Dear Marisa:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this subject. At this time, our office provides the following comments:

- Our office does reserve the right to comment on the proposed project during the building permit review process when fire department access, water supply for fire protection, and fire and life safety requirements will be addressed.
- When the mentioned fire protection systems (FM 200 & CO2 systems) are installed, our office would like to be a part of the acceptance testing associated with these systems.

If there are any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at (808) 876-4693.

Sincerely,

Paul Haake
Captain, Fire Prevention Bureau

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Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Paul Haake, Captain
County of Maui
Department of Fire and Public Safety
313 Manea Place
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Captain Haake:

Thank you for your letter dated October 9, 2015 providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we offer the following responses to your comments in the order of your comments.

1. It is noted that your office reserves the right to comment on the proposed project during the building permit review process.

Maui: 305 High Street, Suite 104 • Wailuku, Hawaii 96793 • Tel: 808.244.2015 • Fax: 808.244.8729
Oahu: 735 Bishop Street, Suite 321 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 • Tel: 808.983.1233
www.munekiyohiraga.com

2. The MPD will coordinate with your office regarding testing of the fire protection systems.

We appreciate your input and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:lh
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
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AUG 31 2015

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor

DAVID C. GOODE
Director

ROWENA M. DAGDAG-ANDAYA
Deputy Director

Telephone: (808) 270-7845
Fax: (808) 270-7955

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
200 SOUTH HIGH STREET, ROOM NO. 434
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793

GLEN A. UENO, P.E., P.L.S.
Development Services Administration

CARY YAMASHITA, P.E.
Engineering Division

BRIAN HASHIRO, P.E.
Highways Division

August 26, 2015

Ms. Marisa Fujimoto, Senior Associate
MUNEKIYO HIRAGA
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii 96793

Dear Ms. Fujimoto:

SUBJECT: EARLY CONSULTATION REQUEST FOR PROPOSED MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AT THE LAHAINA TREATMENT PLANT, LAHAINA, MAUI, HAWAII TMK: (2) 4-6-018:012 (POR.)

We reviewed your early consultation request and have no comments at this time.

If you have any questions regarding this memorandum, please call Rowena Dagdag-Andaya at 270-7845.

Sincerely,

for DAVID C. GOODE
Director of Public Works

DCG:RMDA:da
xc: Highways Division
Engineering Division
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Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

David C. Goode, Director
County of Maui
Department of Public Works
200 South High Street, Room No. 434
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Mr. Goode:

Thank you for your letter dated August 26, 2015 providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we acknowledge that Department of Public Works does not have any comments at this time.

We appreciate your prompt response and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:tn
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
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Oahu: 735 Bishop Street, Suite 321 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 • Tel: 808.983.1233
www.munekiyohiraga.com

AUG 21 2015

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor

KYLE K. GINOZA, P.E.
Director

MICHAEL M. MIYAMOTO
Deputy Director

MICHAEL RATTE
Solid Waste Division

ERIC NAKAGAWA, P.E.
Wastewater Reclamation Division

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
2050 MAIN STREET, SUITE 1C
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793

August 18, 2015

Ms. Marisa Fujimoto
Munekiyo Hiraga
305 High Street, Suite 104
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

SUBJECT: MAUI POLICE DEPATMENT COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AT THE LAHAINA WATER TREATMENT PLANT EARLY CONSULTATION TMK (2) 4-6-018:012, LAHAINA

We reviewed the subject application and have the following comments:

1. Solid Waste Division comments:

   a. None

2. Wastewater Reclamation Division (WWRD) comments:

   a. None

If you have any questions regarding this memorandum, please contact Michael Miyamoto at 270-8230.

Sincerely,

KYLE K. GINOZA, P.E.
Director of Environmental Management

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Michael T. Munekiyo
PRESIDENT
Karlynn K. Fukuda
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Mark Alexander Roy
VICE PRESIDENT
Tessa Munekiyo Ng
VICE PRESIDENT

December 18, 2015

Stewart Stant, Director
County of Maui
Department of Environmental Management
2050 Main Street, Suite 1C
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Proposed Maui Police Department Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, TMK (2) 4-6-018:012 (por.)

Dear Mr. Stant:

Thank you for your Department's letter dated August 19, 2015 providing early consultation comments on the proposed Maui Police Department (MPD) Communications Facility at the Lahaina Water Treatment Plant. On behalf of the MPD, we acknowledge that the Department of Environmental Management does not have any comments at this time.

We appreciate your prompt response and will include a copy of your comment letter along with this response letter in the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed project. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 244-2015.

Very truly yours,

Marisa Fujimoto
Senior Associate

MF:tn
cc: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto Corporation
Walter Pacheco, Maui Police Department
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X. REFERENCES

X. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A.

Preliminary Civil Plans

GENERAL NOTES

1. INVESTIGATE, VERIFY AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROJECT CONDITIONS INCLUDING ELEVATIONS, UNDERGROUND OBSTACLES, GRADES AND DIMENSIONS. REPORT DISCREPANCIES TO THE OFFICER–IN–CHARGE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK.
2. VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES, WHETHER SHOWN ON DRAWINGS OR NOT, AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF THE SAME IN THE EVENT OF DAMAGE DUE TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
3. VERIFY DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS AND REPORT DISCREPANCIES IN WRITING TO OFFICER–IN–CHARGE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK OR ORDERING MATERIALS.
4. PERFORM EXISTING CONDITIONS SURVEY PRIOR TO BID. NO EXTRA COST WILL BE APPROVED BASED ON CONTRACTOR'S FAILURE TO OBSERVE CONFLICTING EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PROVIDE FOR THEIR CORRECTIONS.
5. NOTIFY THE OFFICER–IN–CHARGE OF DISCREPANCIES OF CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS/SPECIFICATIONS OR CLARIFICATIONS NEEDED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
6. FOR INSTALLATION OF NEW ITEMS TO EXISTING STRUCTURES, VERIFY THE EXISTING CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITE AND INCLUDE ITEMS FOR A COMPLETE INSTALLATION, WHETHER SHOWN OR NOT.
7. BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSTRUCTION MEANS, METHODS, TECHNIQUES, SEQUENCES AND PROCEDURES, FOR COORDINATION OF WORK INCLUDING TEMPORARY BRACING, SHORING, SCAFFOLDING, AND DEWATERING.
8. LAYOUT WORK WITH PRECISION AND ACCURACY THROUGHOUT PROJECT.
9. OBSERVE AND COMPLY WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS REQUIRED FOR THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.
10. DO NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF APPARENT ERRORS OR OMISSIONS IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
11. BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INITIATING, MAINTAINING AND SUPERVISING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND PROGRAMS ON OR OFF JOBSITE.
12. DETAILS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS SHALL BE TYPICAL FOR SIMILAR CONDITIONS. CONTRACTOR SHALL MODIFY DETAILS FOR SPECIAL CONDITIONS AS DIRECTED BY THE OFFICER–IN–CHARGE.
13. WHEN EXCAVATION IS ADJACENT TO OR UNDER EXISTING STRUCTURES, FACILITIES, OR GUY ANCHORS, BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROPERLY SHEETING AND BRACING THE EXCAVATION AND STABILIZING THE EXISTING GROUND TO RENDER IT SAFE AND SECURE FROM POSSIBLE SLIDES, CAVE–INS AND SETTLEMENT, AND FOR PROPERLY SUPPORTING EXISTING STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES WITH BEAMS, STRUTS OR UNDERPINNING TO FULLY PROTECT IT FROM DAMAGE.
14. IMMEDIATELY CORRECT WORK REJECTED BY THE OFFICER–IN–CHARGE OR WORK FAILING TO CONFORM TO REQUIREMENTS RELEVANT TO CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS OR INDUSTRY STANDARDS.
15. PERFORM CUTTING, FITTING, PATCHING, EXCAVATING AND BACKFILLING WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED TO MAKE WORK AND ITS PARTS, COME TOGETHER PROPERLY.
16. REPAIR/REPLACE DAMAGED OR LOSS TO PROJECT PROPERTY CAUSED BY CONTRACTOR OR ANYONE DIRECTLY EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTOR OR SUBCONTRACTORS.
17. PATCH, REPAIR AND RESTORE DAMAGED SURFACES TO MATCH ADJACENT FINISHED SURFACES. FINISHED SURFACES OR REPAIRED AREA SHALL BE FLUSH WITH ADJACENT SURFACES AND SHALL MATCH ADJACENT SURFACE AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE AS TO TEXTURE AND FINISH.
18. BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLETE WEATHER TIGHT STRUCTURES SUITABLE UNDER LOCAL CONDITIONS.
19. UPON COMPLETION, RESTORE SITE TO ORIGINAL OR BETTER CONDITION, CLEAN UP WORK AREA AND DISPOSE DEBRIS OFF–SITE.
20. FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION OPERATION OR DEMOLITION SHALL COMPLY WITH ARTICLE 87, 1997 UNIFORM FIRE CODE.
21. PROVIDE PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER(S) (MIN 2A–10BC) IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1997 UFC SECTION 1002, 1997 UFC STANDARD 10–01.0
22. PROVIDE, ADJUST AND MAINTAIN TEMPORARY DUST AND WEATHERPROOF ENCLOSURES AT OPENINGS, WHERE WORK IS IN PROGRESS, TO PROTECT EXISTING WORK AND EQUIPMENT. WHEN CONTRACTORS WORKERS ARE NOT PRESENT, SECURE OPENINGS TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED OR FORCED ENTRIES INTO THE FACILITY. BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES TO THE PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT DUE TO INADEQUATE PROTECTION.

GENERAL NOTES CONTINUED

23. PROVIDE, ADJUST AND MAINTAIN TEMPORARY DUST AND WEATHERPROOF ENCLOSURES AT OPENINGS, WHERE WORK IS IN PROGRESS, TO PROTECT EXISTING WORK AND EQUIPMENT. WHEN CONTRACTORS WORKERS ARE NOT PRESENT, SECURE OPENINGS TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED OR FORCED ENTRIES INTO THE FACILITY. BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES TO THE PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT DUE TO INADEQUATE PROTECTION.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1986 AND STANDARD DETAILS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1984, AS AMENDED, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU AND THE COUNTIES OF KAUAI, MAUI, AND HAWAII.
2. THE UNDERGROUND PIPES, CABLES OR DUCTLINES KNOWN TO EXIST BY THE ENGINEER FROM HIS SEARCH OF RECORDS ARE INDICATED ON THE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATIONS AND DEPTHS OF THE FACILITIES AND EXERCISE PROPER CARE IN EXCAVATING IN THE AREA. WHEREVER CONNECTIONS OF NEW UTILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE PLANS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXPOSE THE EXISTING LINES AT THE PROPOSED CONNECTIONS TO VERIFY THEIR LOCATIONS AND DEPTHS PRIOR TO EXCAVATION FOR THE NEW LINES.
3. DO NOT PERFORM ANY CONSTRUCTION OPERATION SO AS TO CAUSE FALLING ROCKS, SOIL OR DEBRIS IN ANY FORM TO FALL, SLIDE OR FLOW INTO EXISTING CITY DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, OR ADJOINING PROPERTIES, STREETS OR NATURAL WATERCOURSES. SHOULD SUCH VIOLATIONS OCCUR, THE CONTRACTOR MAY BE CITED AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY MAKE ALL REMEDIAL ACTIONS NECESSARY.
4. BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE WATER QUALITY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL STANDARDS CONTAINED IN HAWAII ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, TITLE 11, CHAPTER 54, "WATER QUALITY STANDARDS", AND TITLE 11, CHAPTER 55, "WATER POLLUTION CONTROL", AS WELL AS CHAPTER 14 OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF HONOLULU, AS AMENDED. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SHALL BE EMPLOYED AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION.
5. PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 6E, HRS, IN THE EVENT ANY ARTIFACTS OR HUMAN REMAINS ARE UNCOVERED DURING CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY SUSPEND WORK AND NOTIFY THE MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES–HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION (692–8015).

NOTE REGARDING DISCOVERIES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

1. SHOULD HISTORIC SITES SUCH AS WALLS, PLATFORMS, PAVEMENTS AND MOUNDS, OR REMAINS SUCH AS ARTIFACTS, BURIALS, CONCENTRATION OF CHARCOAL OR SHELLS ARE ENCOUNTERED DURING CONSTRUCTION WORK, WORK SHALL CEASE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE FIND AND THE FIND SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM FURTHER DAMAGE. IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION (1–808–692–8015), WHICH WILL ASSESS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FIND AND RECOMMEND AS APPROPRIATE MITIGATION MEASURE, IF NECESSARY.

EXCAVATION AND FILL

1. PERFORM EARTHWORK, EXCAVATION, FILLING AND BACKFILLING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 13 – STRUCTURE EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL, AS PER STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1986, AS APPLICABLE TO COUNTY OF MAUI, WITH EXCEPTION OF PARAGRAPH "MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT".
2. COMPLY WITH IBC, CHAPTER 18 – SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS, CHAPTER 33 – SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION, AND APPENDIX "J" – GRADING.
3. COMPLY WITH HIOSH CHAPTER 132.2 – EXCAVATIONS, TRENCHING AND SHORING.
4. HAVE FOUNDATION EXCAVATIONS APPROVED BY OFFICER–IN–CHARGE BEFORE POURING CONCRETE.

REINFORCING STEEL

1. REINFORCING STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A615, GRADE 60, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

CONCRETE

1. CONCRETE, UNLESS NOTED, SHALL BE REGULAR WEIGHT HARD ROCK TYPE (150 PCF). SILICEOUS AGGREGATES (NATURAL SAND AND ROCK) SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM C33 WITH PROVEN SHRINKAGE CHARACTERISTICS OF LESS THAN 0.05%.
2. ULTIMATE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTHS (AT 28 DAYS) SHALL BE:

   FOUNDATIONS 4000 PSI
3. CEMENT SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM C150, TYPE I OR II.
4. MAXIMUM WATER/CEMENT RATIO FOR FOUNDATION CONCRETE SHALL BE 0.55 MAXIMUM WATER/CEMENT RATIO FOR ALL OTHER CONCRETE SHALL BE 0.45.
5. PLACEMENT OF CONCRETE SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH ACI 301.
6. CONCRETE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A MOIST CONDITION FOR A MINIMUM OF SEVEN (7) DAYS AFTER PLACEMENT.
7. MINIMUM CONCRETE COVERAGE OF REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

   CONCRETE CAST AGAINST EARTH.....3"
   TOP SIDE OF FOUNDATIONS.....1–1/2"
   BOTTOM SIDE OF FOUNDATIONS.....3/4"

GROUTING

1. NON–SHRINK GROUT SHALL BE A PREMIXED COMPOUND CONSISTING OF NON–METALLIC AGGREGATE, CEMENT, WATER REDUCING AND PLASTICIZING AGENTS, CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING A COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF MINIMUM 2,400 PSI IN 48 HOURS AND MINIMUM 7,000 PSI IN 28 DAYS.
2. SUBMIT PRODUCT DATA FOR APPROVAL.
3. INSTALL GROUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
4. CURE GROUT FOR MINIMUM 3 DAYS.

GRADING NOTES

1. GRADING WORK SHALL CONFORM WITH THE MAUI COUNTY GRADING ORDINANCE.
2. NO CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM ANY GRADING OPERATION SO AS TO CAUSE FALLING ROCKS, SOIL OR DEBRIS IN ANY FORM TO FALL, SLIDE OR FLOW ONTO ADJOINING PROPERTIES, STREETS OR NATURAL WATERCOURSES. SHOULD SUCH VIOLATIONS OCCUR, THE CONTRACTOR MAY BE CITED AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY MAKE ALL REMEDIAL ACTIONS NECESSARY.
3. KEEP THE PROJECT AREA AND SURROUNDING AREA FREE FROM DUST NUISANCE. THE WORK SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CONTAINED IN CHAPTER 11–60, "AIR POLLUTION CONTROL".
4. THE UNDERGROUND PIPES, CABLES OR DUCT LINES KNOWN TO EXIST BY THE ENGINEER FROM HIS SEARCH OF RECORDS ARE INDICATED ON THE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATIONS AND DEPTHS OF THE FACILITIES AND EXERCISE PROPER CARE IN EXCAVATING IN THE AREA. WHEREVER CONNECTIONS OF NEW UTILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE PLANS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXPOSE THE EXISTING LINES AT THE PROPOSED CONNECTIONS TO VERIFY THEIR LOCATIONS AND DEPTHS PRIOR TO EXCAVATION FOR THE NEW LINES.
5. ADEQUATE PROVISIONS SHALL BE MADE TO PREVENT SURFACE WATERS FROM DAMAGING THE CUT FACE OF AN EXCAVATION OR THE SLOPED SURFACES OF A FILL. FURTHERMORE, ADEQUATE PROVISIONS SHALL BE MADE TO PREVENT SEDIMENT–LADEN RUN–OFF FROM LEAVING THE SITE.
6. GRADING MUST BE COORDINATED WITH AND APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY THE OFFICER–IN–CHARGE.
7. FILLS ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 5:1 SHALL BE KEYED.
8. NO GRADING WORK SHALL BE DONE ON SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS, AND HOLIDAYS AT ANY TIME WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE OFFICER–IN–CHARGE. GRADING WORK ON NORMAL WORKING DAYS SHALL BE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8:30 AM TO 3:30 PM.
9. THE LIMITS OF THE AREA TO BE GRADED SHALL BE FLAGGED BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GRADING WORK.
10. GRADING OPERATIONS SHALL BE PERFORMED IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE HAWAII ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, CHAPTER 11–55, "WATER POLLUTION CONTROL" AND CHAPTER 11–54, "WATER QUALITY STANDARDS" AND TO THE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COUNTY OF MAUI, AND IF APPLICABLE, THE NPDES PERMIT FOR THE PROJECT.
11. WHERE APPLICABLE AND FEASIBLE THE MEASURES TO CONTROL EROSION AND OTHER POLLUTANTS SHALL BE IN PLACE BEFORE ANY EARTH MOVING PHASE OF THE GRADING IS INITIATED.
12. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROLS SHALL NOT BE REMOVED BEFORE PERMANENT EROSION CONTROLS ARE IN–PLACE AND ESTABLISHED.
13. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL PROCEDURES SHALL BE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO APPLICATION FOR GRADING PERMIT.
14. IF CONTAMINATED SOIL IS ENCOUNTERED, GRADING WORK SHALL BE DONE IN CONFORMANCE WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS. INFORM THE CONTRACTING OFFICE.
15. NON–COMPLIANCE TO ANY OF THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS SHALL MEAN IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION OF ALL WORK, AND REMEDIAL WORK SHOULD COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY. ALL COSTS INCURRED SHALL BE BILLED TO THE PERMITTEE. FURTHERMORE, VIOLATORS SHALL BE SUBJECTED TO ADMINISTRATIVE, CIVIL AND/OR CRIMINAL PENALTIES.
16. PROVIDE DUST CONTROL MEASURES WHERE WATER IS USED FOR DUST CONTROL, CONTRACTOR SHALL APPLY WATER ONLY IN QUANTITIES SUFFICIENT FOR THAT PURPOSE, AND PREVENT SIGNIFICANT RUNOFF.
17. FOR BENCH MARK LOCATION, SEE SHEET C–101.
18. FILL MATERIAL
    A. SHALL BE "NON–EXPANSIVE" IN CHARACTER, AND OF AN ACCEPTABLE GRADATION. SAMPLES SHALL BE SUBMITTED OR SHOWN TO THE OFFICER–IN–CHARGE FOR APPROVAL BEFORE DELIVERY TO THE SITE.
19. COMPACTION
    A. BACKFILL AROUND FOOTINGS AND FOUNDATIONS SHALL BE COMPACTED IN LAYERS BY PNEUMATIC TAMPER INTO A DENSE MASS.
    B. FILL AND BACKFILL MATERIALS SHOULD BE PLACED IN LEVEL LIFTS NOT EXCEEDING 8 INCHES IN LOOSE THICKNESS, MOISTURE–CONDITIONED TO AT LEAST 2 PERCENT ABOVE THE OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT, AND COMPACTED TO A MINIMUM OF 90 PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION. THE COMPACTION REQUIREMENT FOR THE FINISHED SUBGRADE OF PAVEMENT AREAS SHOULD BE INCREASED TO A MINIMUM OF 95 PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION.
20. EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE PROTECTED AND GUARDED BY THE CONTRACTOR AGAINST DANGER TO LIFE, LIMB AND PROPERTY.
21. SHORING, SHEETING, CRIBBING AND LAGGING, AS REQUIRED TO PRESERVE THE EXCAVATIONS, EARTH BANKS AND ADJACENT STRUCTURES AND PROPERTY FREE FROM DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE WORK SHALL BE PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
22. PROVIDE DEWATERING, WHICH INCLUDES COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF ALL FORMS OF SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE WATER THAT ARE ENCOUNTERED IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION. ACCOMPLISH WATER DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY LAWS, REGULATION AND ORDINANCES.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

1. INDICATION OF PRODUCTION BY MODEL NAME/MANUFACTURER IS INTENDED TO REPRESENT A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND REQUIRED FUNCTIONS AND FEATURES, AND IS NOT INTENDED TO RESTRICT COMPETITION. OTHER PRODUCTIONS MUST MEET OR EXCEED ALL FUNCTIONS AND FEATURES OF INDICATED PRODUCT.
2. DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MANUFACTURER. OTHER PRODUCTS WITH EQUAL OR BETTER CHARACTERISTICS ARE ACCEPTABLE. SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY OFFICER–IN–CHARGE. SHOULD OTHER MANUFACTURER REQUIRE DIFFERENT DRAWINGS AND DETAILS THAN SHOWN, PROVIDE SHOP DRAWINGS AND FIELD ADJUSTMENT AT NO COST TO COUNTY.

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PROJECT ID

MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY LAHAINALUNA, MAUI

T.M.K.: (2) 4-6-018: 12

KEVIN T. GOTO
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
No. 14778-C
HAWAII, U.S.A.

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GENERAL NOTES

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C-001

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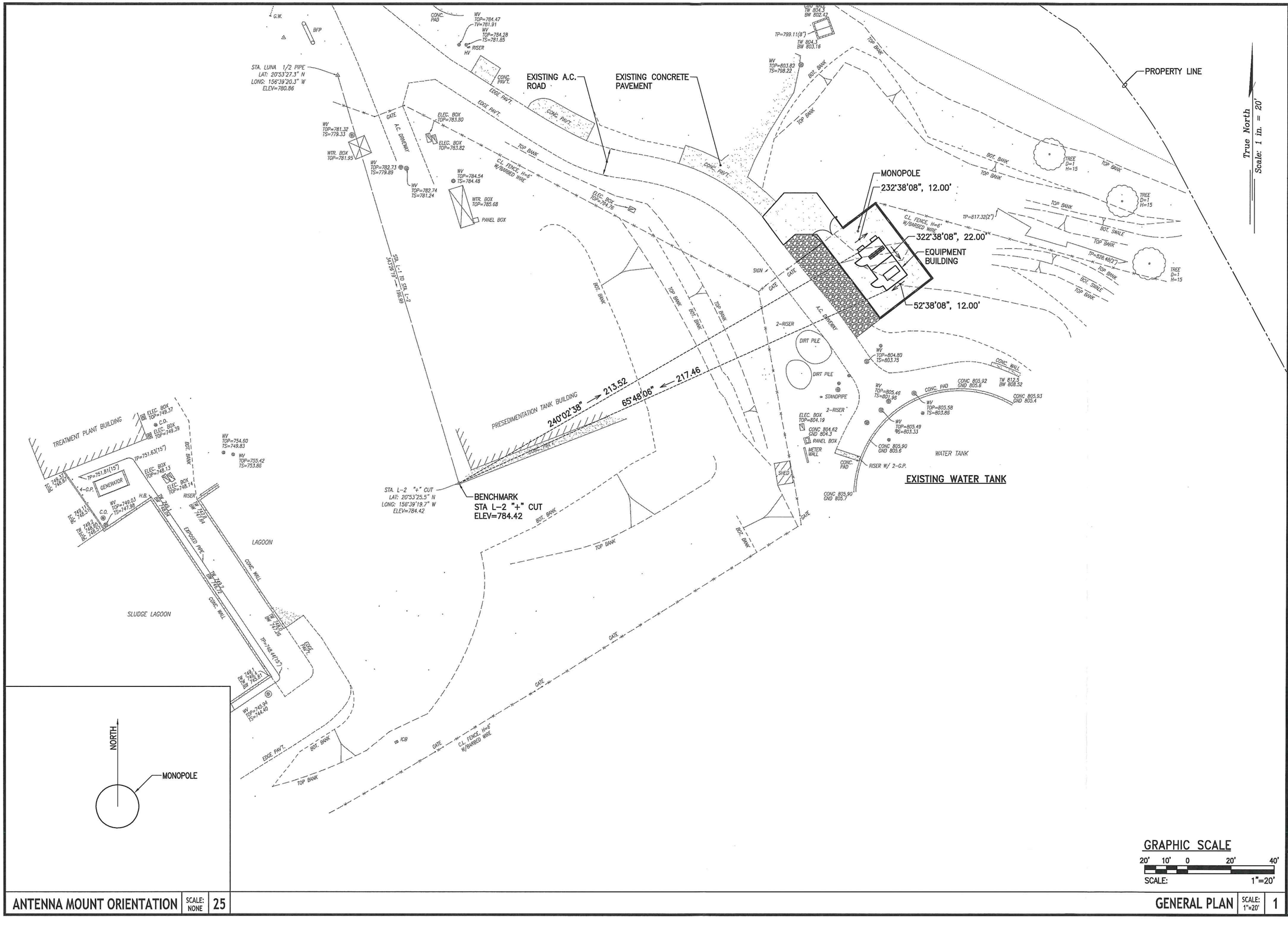

ANTENNA MOUNT ORIENTATION | SCALE: NONE | 25

GENERAL PLAN | SCALE: 1"=20' | 1

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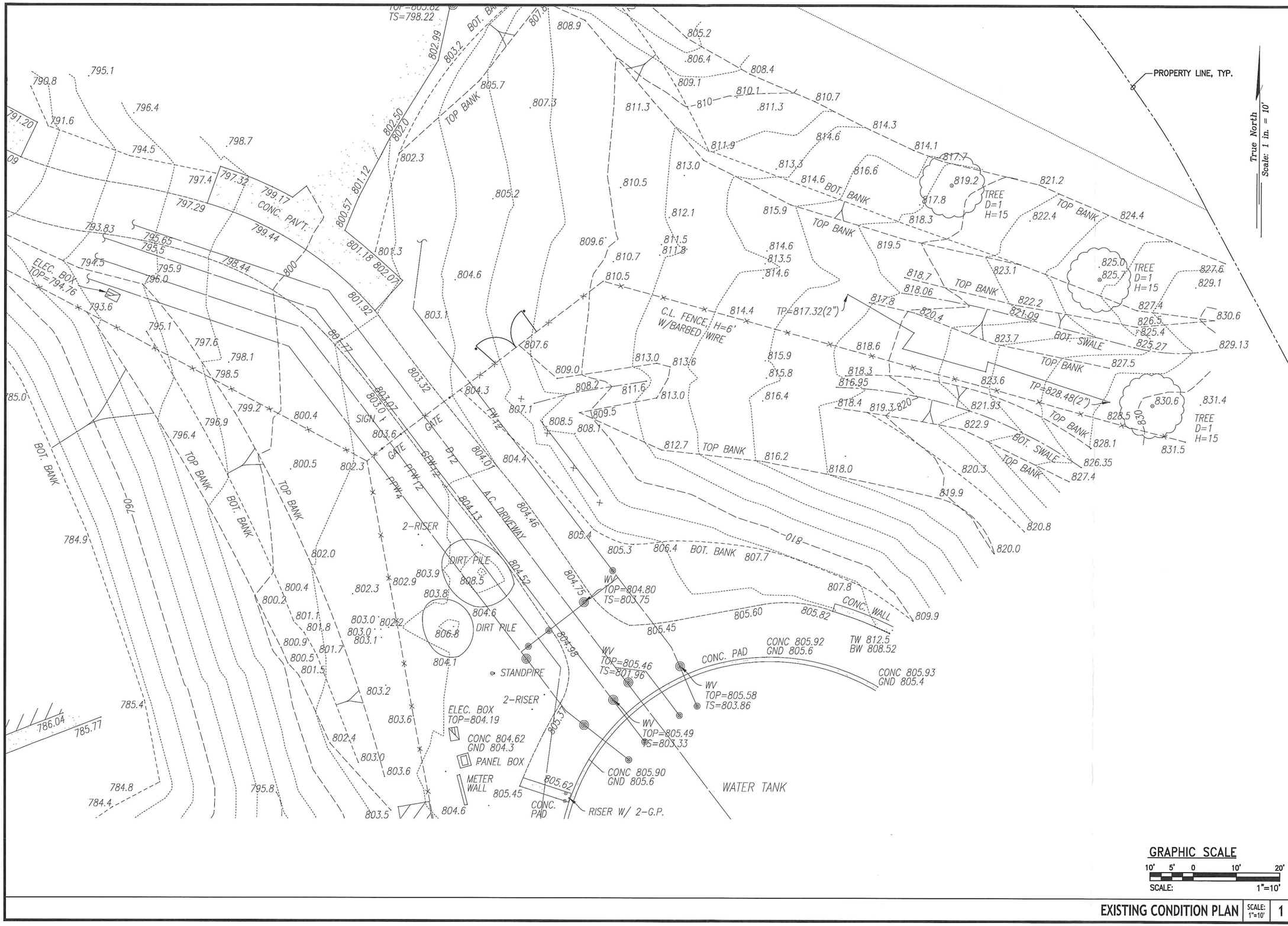

EXISTING CONDITION PLAN | SCALE: 1"=10' | 1

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EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN

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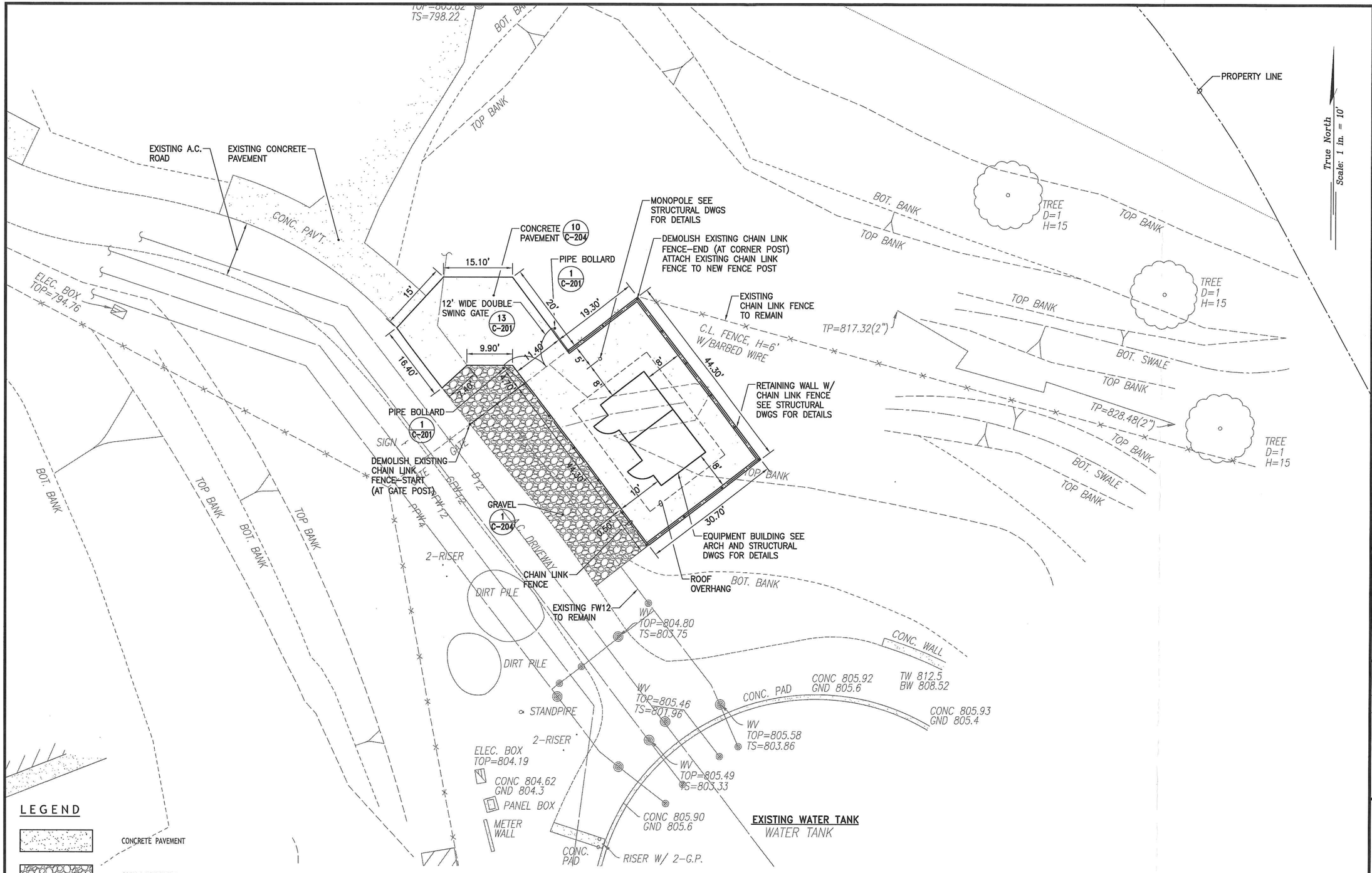

SITE AND UTILITY LAYOUT PLAN | SCALE: 1"=10' | 1

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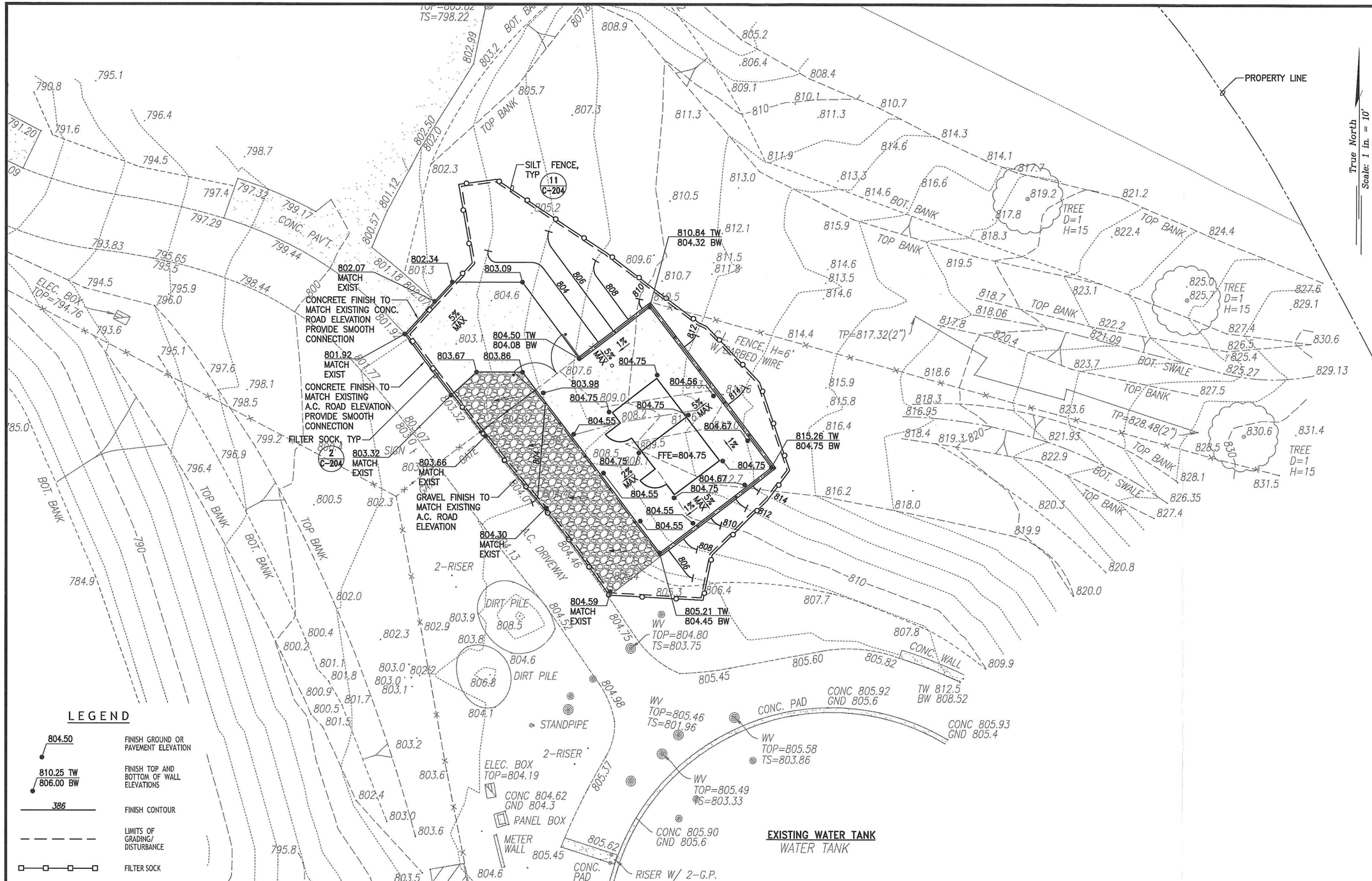

LEGEND

804.50	FINISH GROUND OR PAVEMENT ELEVATION
810.25 TW 806.00 BW	FINISH TOP AND BOTTOM OF WALL ELEVATIONS
386	FINISH CONTOUR
	LIMITS OF GRADING/ DISTURBANCE
	FILTER SOCK
	SILT FENCE
380	EXISTING CONTOUR
	CONCRETE PAVEMENT

NOTE:
BOTTOM OF WALL ELEVATIONS ALSO INDICATE CONCRETE PAVEMENT EDGE ELEVATIONS.

GRAPHIC SCALE
10' 5' 0 10' 20'
SCALE: 1"=10'

SITE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN | SCALE: 1"=10' | 1

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SITE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

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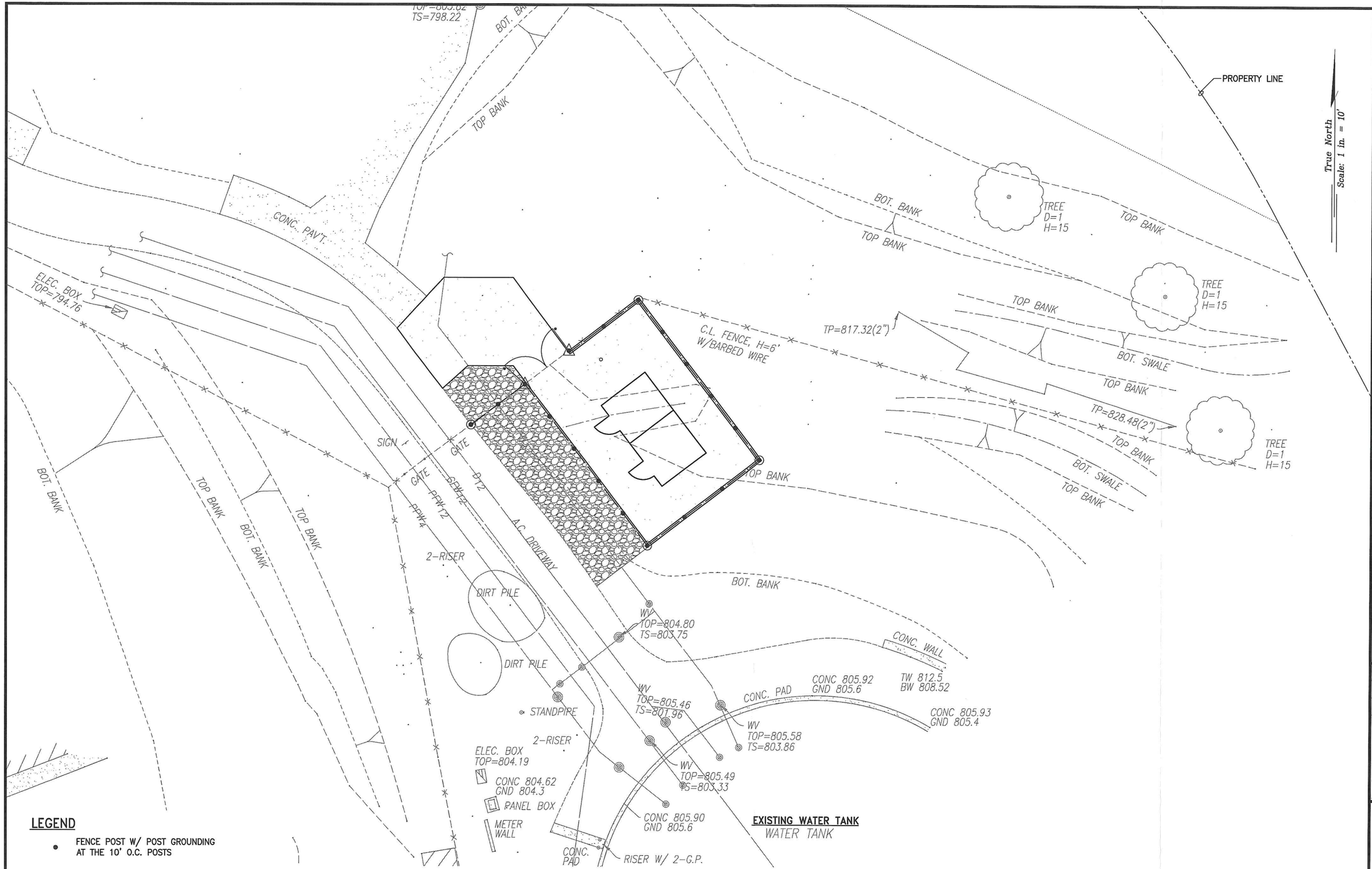

LEGEND

- FENCE POST W/ POST GROUNDING AT THE 10' O.C. POSTS
- FENCE POST W/ POST GROUNDING AND FABRIC GROUNDING AT THE CORNER POSTS
- FENCE GATE POST W/ POST GROUNDING AND FABRIC GROUNDING AT THE SLIDING GATE POSTS

NOTE:
SEE FENCE GROUNDING DETAILS ON SHEET C-203

GRAPHIC SCALE

10' 5' 0 10' 20'

SCALE: 1"=10'

FENCE GROUND PLAN | SCALE: 1"=10' | 1

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FENCE GROUNDING PLAN

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APPENDIX B.

Archaeological Field Inspection Report

SCS Project No. 1734a-1 FI/AE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INSPECTION RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMUNICTIONS FACILITY AT LAHAINALUNA WATER TREATMENT SITE PANA`EWA AHUPUA`A, LĀHAINĀ DISTRICT MAUI ISLAND, HAWAI`I [TMK: (2) 4-6-018:012 por.]

Prepared by:
Cathleen A. Dagher, B.A.
and
Michael F. Dega, Ph.D.

August 2015
DRAFT

Prepared for:
Michael Munekiyo
Munekiyo and Hiraga, Inc.
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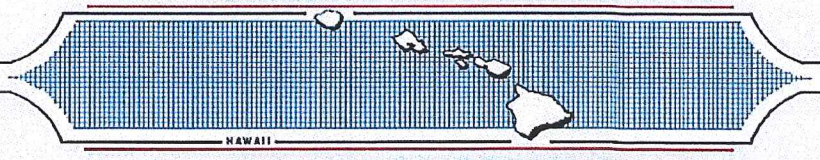
SCIENTIFIC CONSULTANT SERVICES Inc.



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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Michael Munekiyo (of Munekiyo and Hiraga, Inc.), Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) has conducted an Archeological Evaluation, in the form of an Archaeological Field Inspection and a literature review for MPD Communications Facility proposed for the Lahainaluna Water Treatment Site, located in Pana`ewa Ahupua`a, Lāhainā District, Maui Island, Hawai`i [TMK: (2) 4-6-018:012 por.]. The approximately 2,200 square feet (sq. ft.) site use area, within the parcel, is owned by the State of Hawai`1 (Figures 1and 2).

Based on a review of previous archaeological studies in the vicinity, and a field inspection of the project area, this report presents documentation of past land use within the project area and in the surrounding portion of the *ahupua`a* of Māhinahina and Lahaina Luna.

This report does not meet the requirements of HAR Chapter 13-276 for an archaeological inventory survey; however, through research into the archaeological, historical, and cultural background, and a field inspection of the project area, this investigation is intended to identify cultural resources that may be affected by the project.

The scope of work for this investigation includes:

- Historical and previous archaeological background research including previous archaeological reports conducted in the vicinity of the project area corridor, Land Commission Awards, and historic maps in order to determine if archaeological sites have been recorded on or near this property, and to document the history of land use in and around the project area.
- Field inspection of the project areas to identify surface archaeological sites or features and to investigate and assess the potential for impact to such sites or features.
- Preparation of a letter report which will include the results of the historical research and the fieldwork and make recommendations as to what additional work, if any, might be required.

PROJECT AREA

The project area is located on the leeward side of West Maui, approximately 2.0 miles northwest of the coastline at approximately 800 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The project area is situated in an open and grassy area and above the existing Lahainaluna High School in Lahaina, Pana`ewa Ahupua`a, Lahaina District, Maui Island, Hawaii [TMK:4-6-018:012 por.].

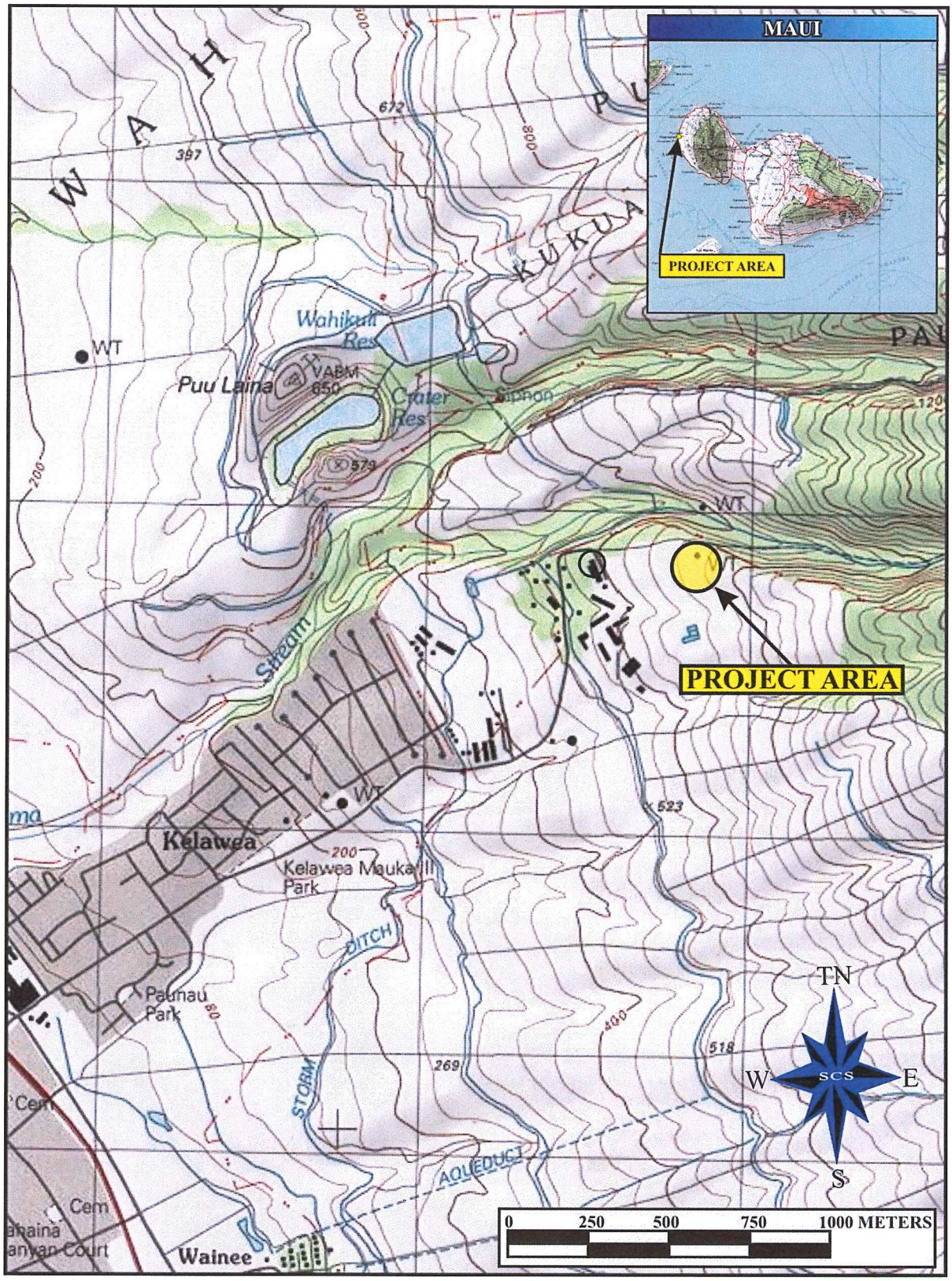

Figure 1: USGS Quadrangle (Lahaina 1992) Showing Project Area Location.

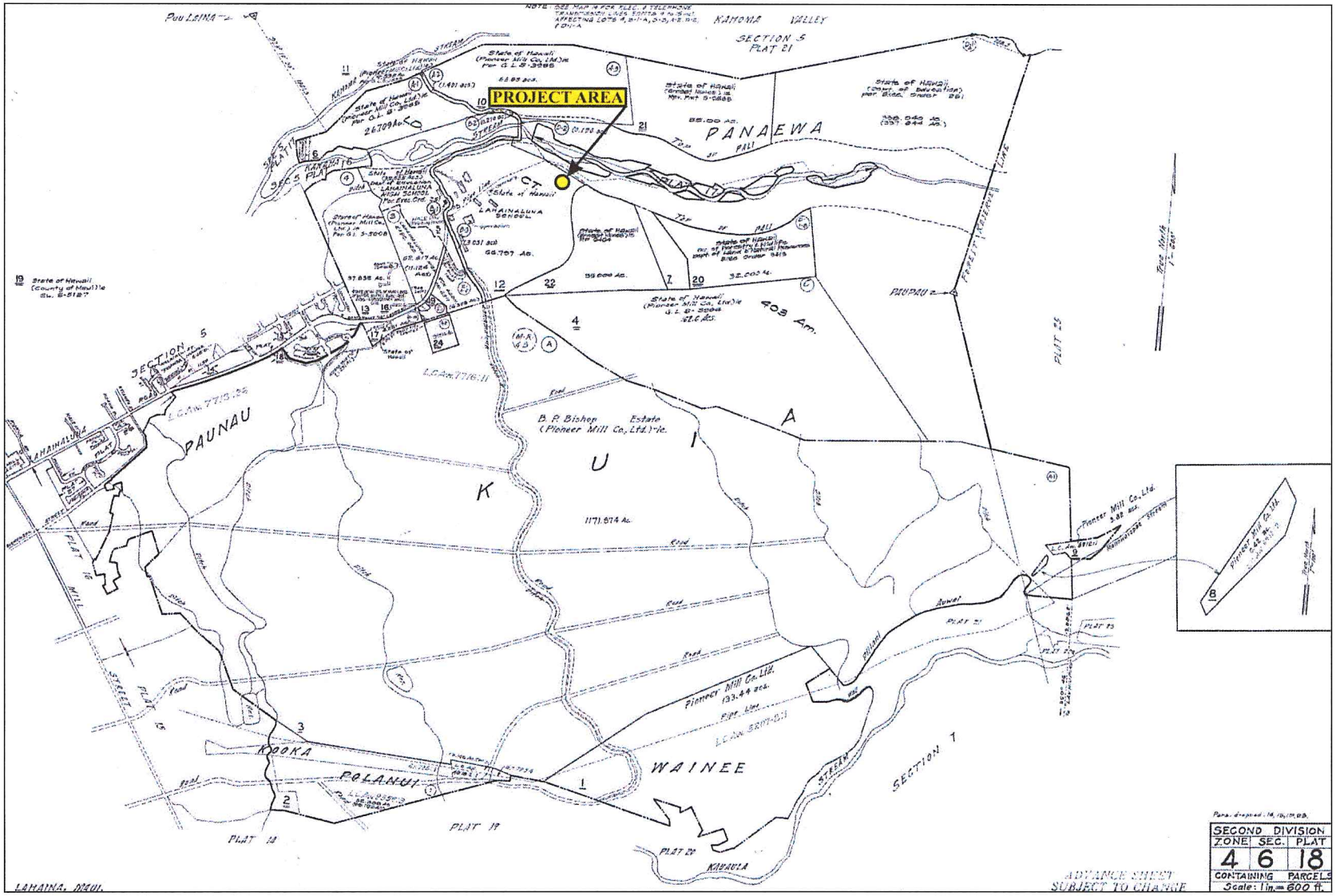

Figure 2: Tax map Key [TMK: (2) 4-6-018) Showing Project Area Location.

CLIMATE

The outstanding features of Hawai`i's climate includes mild and equable annual temperatures, moderate humidity index recordings, the persistence of northeasterly trade winds, and the infrequency of severe storms. The project area is located in the drier, leeward side of West Maui with winter temperatures ranging from the high 50s TO 80S (degrees, Fahrenheit) and summer temperatures range from the high 70s to the high 90s (degrees Fahrenheit).

According to the Giambelluca *et al.* (2015) online database, the project area has a mean annual rainfall of 515.4 mm (20.29 in.). Rainfall during the winter months ranges from 65.5 (2.58 in.) to 93 mm (3.66) and approximately 14.8 mm (0.58 in.) during the summer months.

SOILS

According to Foote *et al.* (1972:79; Sheet Map 94), the project area is comprised of soils of the Lahaina Soil Series, specifically the Lahaina silty clay (LaD). In general, soils of the Lahaina Series are well-drained volcanic soils found in the mountainous regions, from 10 to 1,500 feet above mean sea level (amsl), on four of the major Hawaiian Islands. The LaD soils exhibit 15 to 25 percent slopes, medium runoff, and a moderate erosion hazard. The LaD soils are usually used for the cultivation of sugarcane.

TRADITIONAL AND HISTORIC SETTING

The project area is located *mauka* (northwest) of Lahaina Town, within the Traditional district (*moku*) of Lāhainā. Lahaina Town was recorded as a Lahaina National Historic Landmark District and designated State Site 50-50-03-3001 in 1962 and amended to include a second district in 1967 (Belt Collins 1992:II–1). Lāhainā has a varied history ranging from the traditional fishing and cultivation of early Hawaiians, the residence and surfing grounds of various members of the *ali`i* (chiefly) class, and a period of island unification involving high ranking *ali`i* from other *mokupuni* (islands) in Hawai`i. Later, Maui became the capital of commercial whaling in the Pacific in the early to mid 1800s, and then it was later a base for sugar plantation and, eventually, tourism.

TRADITIONAL SETTING

Kalo (taro) was a food staple throughout the Hawaiian Islands, and its vitality depended largely on available water. Hawaiians developed extensive irrigated taro terraces (*lo`i*) and drainage systems (*`auwai*) that provided water for these terraces. Kanaha and Kahoma (Mahoma), streams fed extensive *`auwai* systems that flooded *kalo* systems throughout Waine`e

and neighboring *ahupua`a*. Water utilization was regulated through time schedules ranging from a few hours to a few days. Ownership of resources as essential as water was not sustainable in a society that depended heavily on communal accessibility. Such fragility of access and distribution, was, therefore, greatly vulnerable to the tides of conflict and warfare. Samuel Kamakau (1961:74) illustrates the conflict of 1738 by the Hawai`i Island chief Alapa`i, after a full year of war preparation:

> What was the war like? It employed the unusual method in warfare of drying up the streams of Kaua`ula, Kanaha, and Mahoma. (which is the stream near Lahainaluna) The wet taro patches and the brooks were dried up so that there was no food for the forces of Ka-uhi or for the country people. Alapa`i `s men kept close watch over the brooks of Olowalu, Ukumehame, Wailuku, and Honokawai. When Pele-io-holani heard that Alapa`i was at Lahaina he gathered all his forces at Honokahua and at Honolua. At Honokawai an engagement took place between the two armies, and the forces of Alapa`i were slaughtered and fled to Keawawa. There Alapa`i heard that Pele-io-holani had landed at Honokahua and had an army stationed at Keawawa, and he disposed his forces, some on sea and some on land. Although Pele-io-holani had but 640 men against Alapa`i's 8,440 from the 6 districts of Hawai`i, there were among them some famous warriors, such as Hana, a warrior intimate of Pele-io-holani , Malama-kuhi-`ena, Moko-ka-la`i, Kulepe, `Opu-hali, Kuakea, Lono-nui-akea, Pa-i-kahawai, Kawelo-iki-a-kula, and Ka-mahu-a-koai`e. Pele-io-holani intended to unite his forces with those of Ka-uhi, but Alapa`i's men held Lahaina from Ukumehame to Mala on the north, and in attempting to aid Ka-uhi, Pele-io-holani became involved in difficulty. The hardest fighting, even compared with that at Napili and at Honokahua in Ka`anapali, took place on the day of the attack at Pu`unene. Pele-io-holani was surrounded on all sides, mauka and makai, by the forces of Alapa`i, led by Ka-lani-`opu`u and Keoua. The two ruling met there again, face to face, to end the war and became friends again, so great had the slaughter been on both sides....

Lahaina is renowned traditionally and historically for its verdant and abundant groves of breadfruit. E.S.C. Handy (in Sterling 1998:17) *Sites of Maui* references Lahaina as second only to Puna, Hawai`i as a favorable location for breadfruit culture. In the section of her book addressing the significance and meaning of the naming of Lahaina, Sterling (1998:16, 17) points to an interpretation from Thrum involving the history of the naming of the place now known as Lahaina. Thrum (1909) proposes that "others say the original name was Lele." Here, Lele is interpreted as a "flying piece of the kuleana, that which is near the shore." Thrum (1909) points

out that as Lahaina fronts the shoreline, this application does apply. E.S.C. Handy in Sterling (1998:17) points out that Lahaina is referred to in traditional *mele* (songs) as *ka malu ulu o Lele* (the breadfruit shade tree of Lele). In Mary Kawena Pukui's *Place Names of Hawai`i*, Lahaina is mentioned as being associated with the Kaua`ula wind (Pukui 1974:127). This Kaua`ula wind is referenced as being the cause of destruction of churches and building in Lahaina in 1828 and again in 1858 (Pukui 1974). Pukui also points out that the changed spelling and old pronunciation of Lahaina was Lāhainā, meaning cruel sun.

Cultural practices in the area also included the cultivation of *`uala* (sweet potato). *`Uala* was cultivated as a basic food source in the Hawaiian Islands. *`Uala* proved more favorable to farmers in some respects because it flourishes in more difficult climates and needs substantially less water to grow then most high-yielding crops cultivated during traditional times. *`Uala* is also beneficial as it matures in three to six months and requires much less labor exertion in planting as opposed to nine to eighteen months for taro (Handy and Handy 1972:127).

E.S.C. Handy (1940) in *Hawaiian Planter* discusses the proliferation of fishing settlements and isolated fishermen houses all the way from Kihei to Honokahua and mentions the cultivation of *`uala* in the red *lepo* (sandy soil) near the shore. Handy points out that this coast is the most favorable on Maui for fishing and that *kula* lands (uplands) were ideal for the cultivation of sweet potato (Handy 1940:159). According to Handy (1940), the *ali`i* Kaka`alaneo lived on Keka`a Hill in Lahaina District. Keka`a became the capital of Maui during his reign as well as an area of intense cultivation (*ibid*: 106). Abraham Fornander discusses how Kaka`alaneo planted *kukui* and *`ulu* at Lahaina village (Fornander 1916/17 Vol.5:540–41).

According to Thrum (1909) in *Hawaiian Annual* an infamous *ali`i* called Hue, who reigned prior to the 10th Century, is credited with the construction of the first temple on Maui (Thrum 1909:44). Hua, who is referred to as Hua-a-Pohukaina and as Hua-a-Kapuaimanaku names by which his father was also known, was reportedly born in Lahaina and this was the site of the first *heiau* in Maui. Hua, reported by Thrum, was known for constructing two *heiau* in Lahaina and another Hua, two generations later is credited with constructing a third. The ruins of three additional Heiau, reported by Thrum, are said to belong to, or just prior to, the reign of Kahekili.

Lahaina was known as a *pu`uhonua* or place of refuge in Maui. The *pu`uhonua* at Lahaina was associated with Ka`ahumanu who inherited her lands from her husband Kamehameha. Samuel Manaiakalani Kamakau (1961) in *Ruling Chiefs of Hawai`i* discusses

how Ka`ahumanu's lands Waipukua in Waihe`e, Kalua`aha in Molokai, and Pu`umau in Lahaina were declared as places where people could be saved from death (Kamakau 1961:312).

The focal point of early Lahaina was Moku`ula, translated as "sacred island." Moku`ula was an island, one acre in size, surrounded by a large pond, Loko O Mokuhinia, which was as large as 17 acres. This pond is important in the history of Lahaina because it was the mythical dwelling place of the *mo`o akua (*lizard deity) Kihawahine. Kihawahine was the daughter of Maui unifier Pi`ilani and Queen La`ielohelohеikawai (Klieger 1995). Kihawahine had a sacred lineage from both her mother and her father's lines. It is believed that upon her death, she was transformed into a *mo`o* (lizard). Kihawahine became known as the sacred being who unified the bloodlines of people throughout the Hawaiian Islands. In *The Legend of Ke-ao-melemele, Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, Manu Moses (cited in Sterling 1998:39) states:

> This was the lizard that had the greatest number of caretakers and many worshippers to deify it. Chiefs and commoners worshipped it all over Maui, Molokai and Lanai in ancient times and to it belonged the pit in the pond of Mokuhinia in Lahaina. Look at the story of Kiha-a-Piilani. Under this lizard were Kalamainu`u and Kilioeikapua---both were bad lizards. It was said in this legend that Kihawahine made a circuit of Maui and also of Hawaii, Oahu, and Kauai. In this journey there were many worshippers from Hawaii to Niihau. It was the only lizard that went around the islands of the group and this is the tale concerning the people of this lizard, Kihawahine.

King Kamehameha I was known to evoke the image of Kihawahine, in his conquest of the Hawaiian Islands. By the time he took up residence in Lahaina, Moku`ula and Kihawahine were a legendary importance to the Hawaiian people (Klieger 1995).

In addition to being the home of the sacred deity Kihawahine, Moku`ula was used for royal residence, religious ritual, and a known burial location. The land on the beach side of Moku`ula is speculated to be the site where Maui ruler Pi`ilani resided in the 16th Century (Klieger 1995). Kahekili, who ruled on Maui before the arrival of Kamehameha, also presided in Lahaina. He lived there with his royal court until his death in 1794.

When King Kamehameha II took up residence in Lahaina, he established his home on Moku`ula. This ensured he was close to Kihawahine, the source of his family's power. In the 1830s and 1840s, King Kamehameha and his court made Moku`ula their private residence.

From 1837 to 1884, Moku`ula held a tomb for the king's mother, sister, children, and other royal family members (Klieger 1995). Moku`ula had become well established as a sacred island that stood as the religious and political center of the Hawaiian kingdom.

In 1845, the capital was moved to Honolulu. King Kamehameha III remained in Lahaina until that time. Despite the move of the capital, Lahaina remained home to various royal family members throughout the 19th Century. King David Kalakaua held title to property that existed just north of Loko O Mokuhinia, and his heirs retained that land well into the 20th Century (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001).

Sugar plantations began to dominate the mountain landscapes of Lahaina in the late 1800s, tapping existing water resources. This drastically interrupted the natural water flow to Loko O Mokuhinia, and the ponds were severely altered. What were once ponds became marshlands. In 1913, a public project was initiated to fill in the remaining wetland areas of Loko o Mokuhinia for developmental as well as "hygienic" reasons (Klieger 1995). In 1918, Executive Order 52 established that the newly filled in wetlands would become Malu`ulu o lele Park. In 1969, a section of the park was turned over to the Buddhist Hongwanji Mission.

LAND TENURE

The land tenure system in pre-Contact (pre-1778) Hawai`i was rooted in a different framework than the subsequent colonial system that is understood today as land ownership. The idea of holding land was not synonymous with owning it, but is described as closer to a trusteeship between the *ali`i nui* (ruling chiefs) of the island and the traditional Hawaiian *akua* (gods) Lono and Kane (Handy and Handy 1972:41). Each island was divided into *moku* (districts) that were solely geographical subdivisions. The number of these *moku* depended upon the size of each island. *Moku* were partitioned into smaller landholding units known as *ahupua`a* that were governed by *ali`i* or designated *konohiki*. The *ahupua`a* varied in size, but ideally encompassed land from the mountain to the sea. This division of land provided the chiefs and *maka`ainana* (people who cultivated the land) with the opportunity to recover both terrestrial and marine resources. All persons, from chiefs to commoners, were entitled to portions of these resources (Chinen 1961:5).

THE MĀHELE

The pre-Contact Period (pre-1778) in the Hawaiian Islands came to an end with the arrival of Captain Cook on Kaua`i in 1778. The years to follow would drastically change the political, agricultural, and social relationships and patterns of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Destabilization of Hawaiian society was further intensified by the profound reformation of traditional land systems. In 1848, the Māhele curtailed communal access to land. The Māhele system led to the introduction and implementation of privatization that required both chiefs and commoners to retain private land title (Kame`eleihiwa 1992). If properly informed of the procedures, Hawaiians were permitted to claim lands on which they had worked or lived.

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, Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III) was forced to establish laws changing the traditional Hawaiian economy to that of a market economy (Kuykendall 1938, Vol. I: 145; Daws 1977:111; Kelly 1983:45; Kelly 1998:4; Kame`eleihiwa 1992:169-70, 176). 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, *`okipu`u* (forest clearing), 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).

For natives that had been cultivating and living on the lands, lengthy and costly procedures enabled them to (possibly) claim some of the plots. The first Land Commission was formed in 1845, during which time all individuals holding land were required to submit their claims or forfeit their lands. Once lands were made available and private ownership was instituted the *maka`āinana* were able to claim the plots on which they had been cultivating and living, if they had been made aware of the foreign procedures (*kuleana* lands, Land Commission Awards, LCA). These claims could not include any previously cultivated or 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 Land Commission Award (LCA), issued a Royal Patent number (RP), and could then take possession of the property (Chinen 1961:16).

The land that *maka`āinana* received was less than one percent of total lands, all of which needed to be surveyed. A total of 88,000 people submitted 14,195 requests for land and of these only 8,421 were awarded (Kame`eleihiwa 1992:295). In 1850, it became legal for foreigners to purchase land and they received large portions for diminutive prices. At this time, many Native Hawaiians lost access to their lands. The real reason(s) Native Hawaiians did not come forward to claim their lands may never be known. Kamakau (1961:410 in Kame`eleihiwa 1992:296) suggests the *maka`āinana* may have been reluctant to claim lands that had traditionally been under the control of the *ali`i nui* as this would have been perceived to be "very rude and inappropriate behavior." Additional reasons may have included some may have preferred to remain under the protective power of the *ali`i*. While others may have thought it was too much trouble to "filing the papers, presentation of the witnesses, and surveying the *`aina* (Kame`eleihiwa 1992:296).

HISTORIC LAND USE

After the Māhele land use in the present study area in Lahaina continued generally as habitation. Nearby, the Lahainaluna School was constructed in 1831 and is the oldest school west of the Mississippi River. On the current TMK parcel, the presence of an historic cemetery was re-identified in 1995 (Hibbard, D. SHPD Letter; Log No:15784; Doc No:9510KD19), which contained approximately nine (two were unmarked) graves with surface designations. The seven marked graves included reverends and school teachers who died in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, as well as one infant (Baby Mo`okini-1913). The letter further stated that there might be additional unmarked burials within the boundary of the cemetery and beyond the limits of the cemetery fencing. Please note that the above-mentioned cemetery and burials are not in close proximity to the current project area.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

A literature search indicated that three archaeological studies (Pantaleo 1991; Hill *et al.* 2008; Perzinski and Dega 2009) have previously been conducted in close proximity to the current project area. The selected previous archaeological studies are intended to reflect the previous uses of the area through time in order to provide an indication of the previous use of the current project area. The studies selected for the Previous Archaeology discussion were based on report availability at the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), Kapolei, library. Figure 3 shows the location of archaeological studies in the vicinity of the project area.

William Barrera (1988) conducted an archaeological reconnaissance for alternative route C for the Honoapi`ilani Highway, to the west of the current project area. During the survey Barrera (1988) identified three archaeological sites (State Sites 50-50-03-1203, -1775, and -1776) in the vicinity of the current project area. All three sites consisted of agricultural complexes along Kahoma Stream; Site -1203 also included a rockshelter and 38 petroglyphs.

Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc, (Jensen 1989) conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the 1,200-acre parcel of the Lahaina Master Planned Project Site. During the survey eleven previously un-documented pre-Contact archaeological sites were newly identified. This work consisted of full pedestrian survey of the entire parcel, but, as the majority of the area was actively being cultivated in sugar, the sites were concentrated in areas that have seen minimal impacts during the Historic Period. State Sites 50-50-03-2478 through 2482 were identified along the edge of Hanakea Gulch. These sites consisted collectively of six agricultural terraces and two walled enclosures. The remaining sites are concentrated around two reservoirs in the southeast corner of the parcel. These sites consist of eight agricultural terraces (Site -2483) four walled enclosures (State Sites 2483, 2484, 2485, 2488), one possible burial platform (Site -2486), thirteen grave markers (Site -2486), and a historic agricultural road (Site -2487). In addition to these, Jensen re-identified a previously documented rockshelter and petroglyph (Site -1203).

The Public Archaeological Research Group, Applied Research Group, of the Bishop Museum (Pantaleo 1991) conducted an archaeological surface survey of the proposed reservoir and water treatment facility in Lahaina. During the survey, an historic (c. 1930s) foundation constructed of stone masonry was identified. This feature was interpreted as a foundation associated with ranching activities or with the teachers' cottages associated with the Lahainaluna School. In addition, "recent and old" barbed wire fences were observed, as were modern water-related structures." Pantaleo (1991) notes that "previous historical study" conducted by Hurst (1990) indicated intensive land use of the area began as early as 1831.

Subsequently, International Archaeological Research Institute Inc. (Goodwin and Leineweber 1997) re-surveyed the 1,200-acre parcel of the Lahaina Master Planned Project,

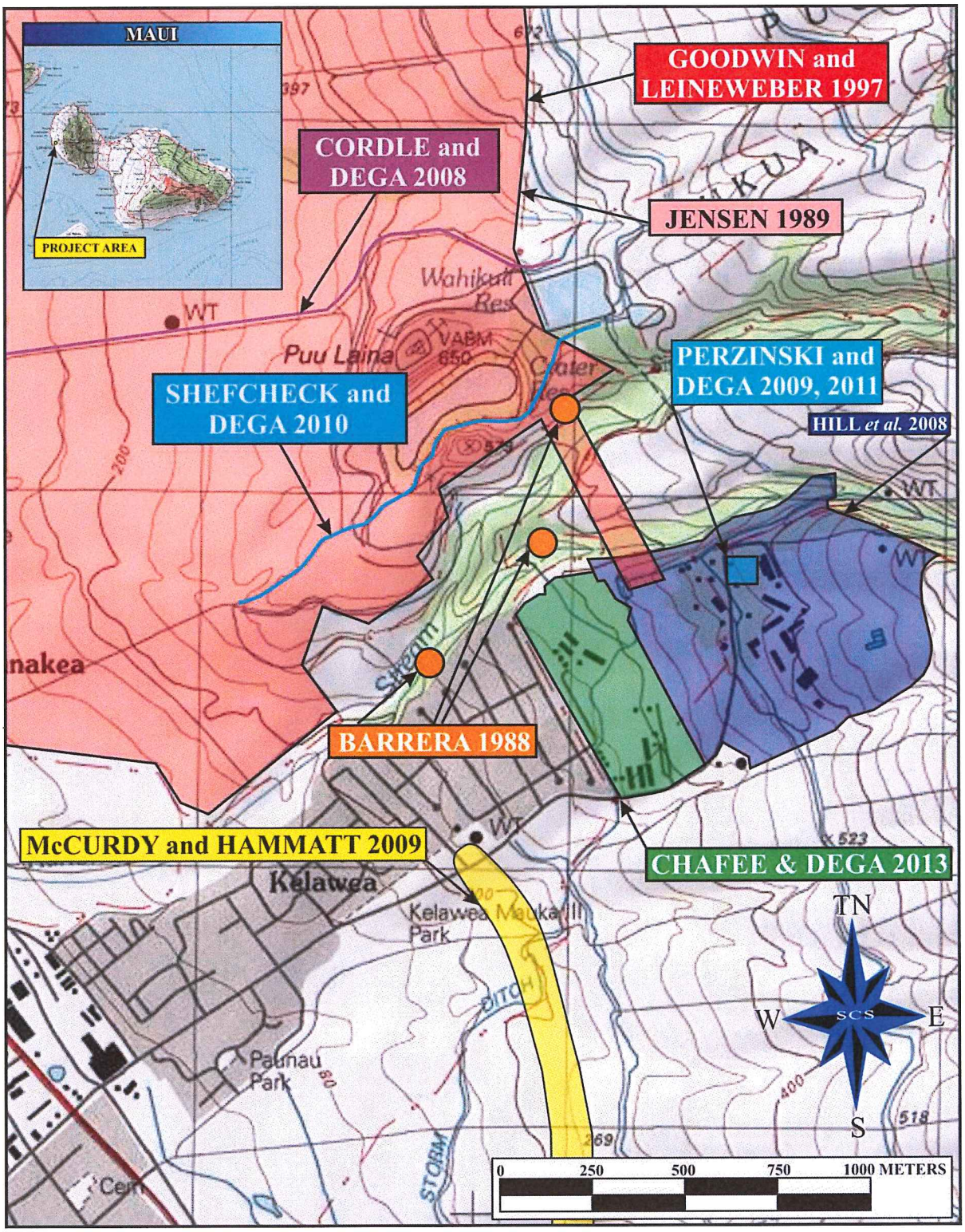

Figure 3: USGS Quadrangle (Lahaina 1992) Showing Previous Archaeological Projects in the Vicinity of the Project Area.

previously surveyed by Jensen (1989). The findings from this work consisted entirely of Historic agricultural structures and features relating to sugar cane cultivation. Six buildings were collectively designated under State Site 50-50-03-4420. Goodwin and Leineweber (1997) reported six Historic Plantation-Era structures relating to agricultural operations. These included a water tank, a booster pump, the Wahikuli Reservoir, two electric power buildings, and a stone cistern. In addition, several access roads were recorded, including Cane Haul Road, Wahikuli Reservoir Road, Wahikuli and Honokohau Ditch Roads, and Crater Reservoir Road. Honokohau and Wahikuli Ditches were documented in this report, as well as several associated bridges, flumes, intakes and sluice gates. Also included in this document were an airstrip near Crater Reservoir and the 31-guage railroad track skirting the *makai* end of the project area. Finally, six historic midden dumps were documented at various locations around the parcel.

In 2008, SCS (Shefcheck and Dega 2010) conducted an archaeological inventory survey of two easement corridors. Three new archaeological features were identified as additional features of State Site 50-50-03-4420, including a cement bridge and associated stone-and-cement mortared ditch (Feature 7), an agricultural clearing mound (Feature 8), and a stone-and-cement mortared culvert (Feature 9). Previously documented State Sites 50-50-03-2485 (walled enclosure) and -2488 (walled enclosure) were also identified within the survey area.

In 2008, SCS (Cordle and Dega 2008) conducted an archaeological inventory survey of four easement corridors [TMK: (2) 4-5-021: por. 003, por. 022, por. 023; and (2) 4-5-22: por. 002]. Five new archaeological features were identified as additional features of State Site 50-50-03-4420, including a concrete-lined *`auwai* ditch (Feature 11), two reservoirs (Features 10 and 12), and two earthen furrows or ditches occurring along two of the existing dirt roads (Features 13 and 14).

Cultural Surveys Hawai`i, Inc, (Hill *et al.* 2008) conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the 77,580 sq. ft. Hawai`i State Department of Education cesspool project area [TMK: (2) 4-6-018;005, 007, 012]. During the survey 6 archaeological sites associated with the Historic Period, were newly identified: two irrigation ditches, State Sites 50-50-03-6494 and -6498; three retaining walls, State Sites 50-50-03-6495, -6497, -6499; and one terrace wall, State Site 50-50-30-6496. The previously identified State Site 50-50-03-1596, Hale Pa`i`o, Lahainalua Protestant Missionary-Era building was relocated during the survey.

Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (Perzinski and Dega 2009, 2011) conducted an archaeological field inspection and archaeological monitoring during development of the

Lahainaluna School Cafeteria in 2009 and 2010. During the field inspection (Perzinski and Dega 2009) two historic structures, a rock staircase and a historic-period basalt terrace were identified. Subsequently, archaeological monitoring (Perzinski and Dega 2010) was conducted during footing work, mass excavation for a terrace, sewer, drainage, and building pad construction. A massive pile of backfill from the excavations was stored on the parcel and was to be used later for backfill behind the terrace wall. All exposed trench sidewalls and exposed stratigraphic profiles were examined for the presence of cultural materials or historic sites. However, the results were negative.

Cultural Surveys Hawai`i, Inc, (McCurdy and Hammatt *et al.* 2009) conducted archaeological inventory survey-level documentation of inadvertent finds encountered during construction of the Honoapi`ilani Highway Realignment (Lāhainā Bypass), Phase 1B [TMK: (2) 4-6-014:001, 002; (2) 4-6-018: 002, 003; (2) 4-7-001:00 and 4-003:001]. During the survey two previously identified archaeological sites (State Site 50-50-03-5950 and State Site 50-50-03-4787) were relocated. Ten newly identified features were added to Site -5950 and five newly identified features were added to Site -4787.

FIELD INSPECTION

A field inspection of the area of potential effect/project area was conducted on April 30, 2015, by SCS Senior Archaeologist, Michael Dega, Ph.D., and multiple County of Maui personnel. The project area (see Figures 1 and 2) is located above Lahainaluna High School in an area with existing infrastructure. This includes an existing water tank (1 million gallon tank) (Figure 4), water treatment facility, etc.

Former agricultural lands bound the project area to the east; Lahainaluna High School bounds the project area to the school to south (Figure 5); undeveloped (Conservation?) lands bound the project area to the north; and the Kanaha Stream Valley bounds the project area to the west. The project site sits high atop the Kahana Stream Valley, with only very steep cliffs overlooking the stream bed (Figure 6). Exposed soil is red silty clay (typically utilized for pineapple cultivation) and rocky (Figure 7). The erosion level is slight. Abundant evidence of former sugar cane cultivation remnants was observed on the ground surface, such as the black plastic covering, PVC pipe, etc. No formal architecture (*i.e.*, ditches, etc) were observed. Large milled logs are piled near the water tank (Figure 8). No evidence for any trails going in any direction from the project area was observed. No evidence of historic properties was observed on the ground surface which was previously modified or built. Nor was there evidence of historic

Figure 4: Photographic Overview of the Existing Water Tank.

Figure 5: Photographic Overview of Lahainaluna High School and Water Treatment Facilities. View to South.

Figure 6: Photographic Overview of the Kahana Stream Valley. View to West.

Figure 7: Photographic Overview of Exposed Shallow Soil Comprised of Red Silty Clay.

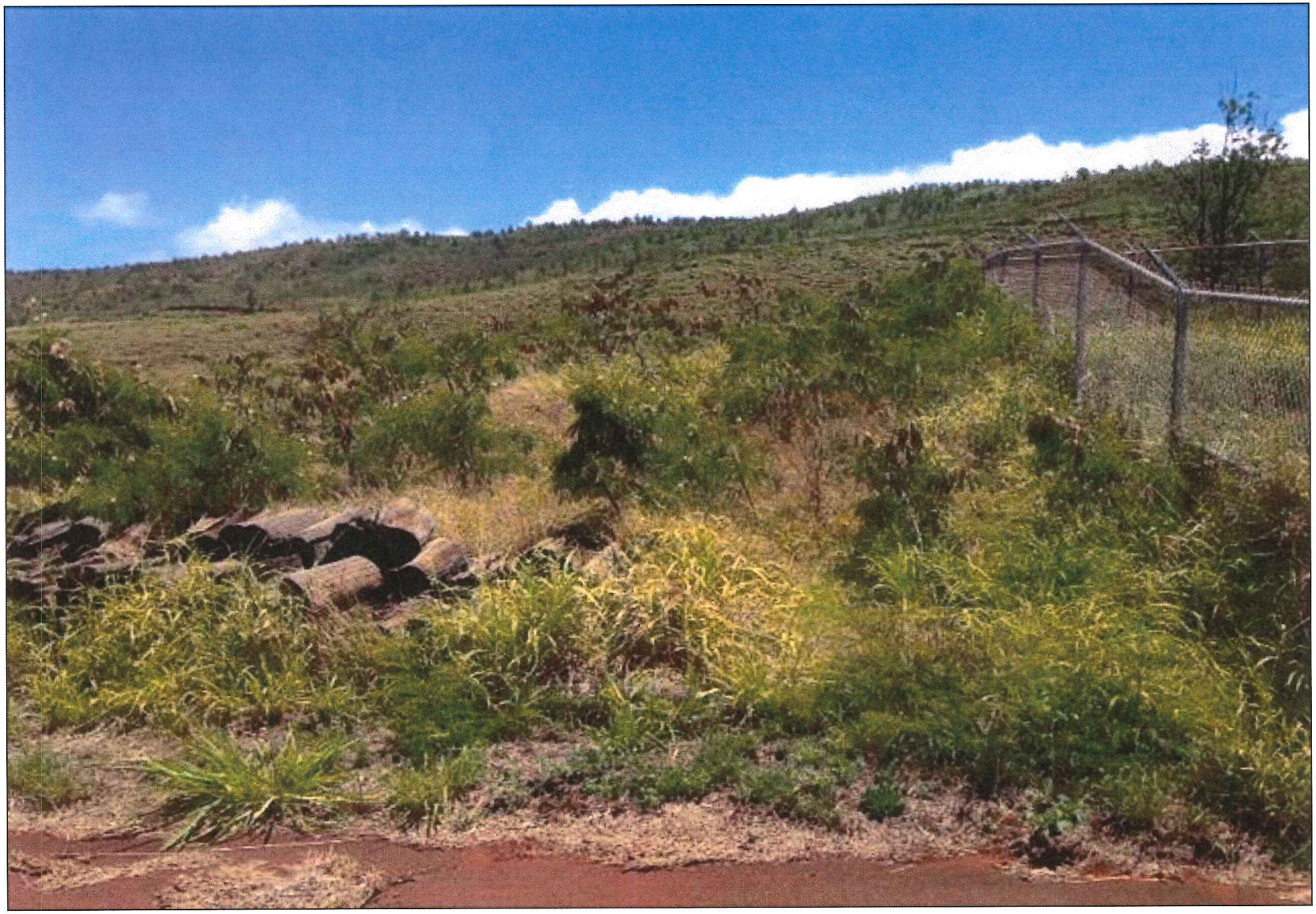

Figure 8: Photograph of Large Milled Logs Piled Near the Water Tank.

properties in subsurface context, as the project area is located high on ridge, exhibited shallow soils, and evidence of previous, and current, ground alterations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No historic properties were identified during the archaeological field inspection. The findings indicated that the project area had been subjected to extensive prior ground disturbance. Based on the absence of historic properties and the extensive previous ground disturbance to the project area, no further archaeological work is recommended.

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APPENDIX C.

2015 Seabird Radar Studies Field Summary

ABR inc.
environmental research & services

TO: John Sakaguchi, Wilson Okamoto
FROM: Peter M. Sanzenbacher and Brian Cooper, ABR, Inc.
RE: Field summary for the summer 2015 seabird radar surveys at the proposed Maui Police Department Communication Towers
DATE: 24 July 2015

Hello John:

We successfully completed the field data collection for seabird radar studies at the two proposed County of Maui, Police Department communication tower sites at the Mahinahina and Lahainaluna Water Treatment Facilities. As anticipated, we conducted surveys for a total of 10 days at each proposed site during the period 2–21 June, 2015. At the Mahinahina site we conducted surveys from a single radar station located ~400 m to the west of the proposed communication tower site, and at the Lahainaluna site we conducted surveys from a single radar station located ~950 m to the north of the proposed communication tower site. The radar stations provided good radar coverage of the proposed tower sites and surrounding area.

Each survey day consisted of concurrent surveillance and vertical radar sampling and audiovisual (AV) sampling during the evening (~1900–2200 h) and morning (~0345–0545 h) peaks of Hawaiian Petrel and Newell's Shearwater activity. We used standard survey methods and techniques that we have developed for the study of petrels and shearwaters throughout the Hawaiian Islands. There was minimal loss of sampling time (<2% total survey time) due to logistics and passing rain showers.

We did not have any audio-visual observations of Hawaiian Petrels or Newell's Shearwaters during sampling. Species of interest observed during the audio-visual sampling included Black-crowned Night Heron, Black-necked Stilt, Hawaiian Goose, Short-eared Owl, and White-tailed Tropicbird (Table 1). Note that a flock of 10–22 Hawaiian Geese were observed foraging and loafing on the lower slopes of the Lahainaluna site on most nights.

For those radar targets meeting the criteria for petrel/shearwater targets, we used flight directions relative to the location of potential breeding sites in the west Maui Mountains, to categorize targets as heading in a landward direction (i.e., mauka, from the ocean toward potential breeding habitat in the west Maui mountains), a seaward direction (i.e., makai, away from potential breeding habitat), or "other" directions. Targets heading in "other' directions were assumed not to be Hawaiian Petrels or Newell's Shearwaters, because these targets were not heading towards or away from potential breeding habitat. At the Mahinahina site we observed 0–2 petrel/shearwater targets per night with 1 petrel/shearwater radar target heading in a landward direction and 12 petrel/shearwater targets with a seaward heading (Table 1). At the Lahainaluna site we observed 0-3 targets per night with 3 petrel/shearwater radar targets heading in a landward direction and 10 petrel/shearwater targets with a seaward heading (Table 1). We also collected vertical radar data on flight altitudes of petrel/shearwater radar targets, and we are still in the process of analyzing the flight altitude data.

We look forward to finalizing the data analysis and preparing a full report with results for the surveys. In the meantime, please contact us if you have any questions or need further information.

Best Regards,

Peter Sanzenbacher
Senior Scientist

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Table 1. Sampling dates and preliminary summary of the number of seabird radar targets and audio-visual observations of avian and bat species of interest in the vicinity of the Mahinahina and Lahainaluna Water Treatment Facilities on the island of Maui, during summer 2015. **Results should be considered draft** and subject to change pending full analysis.

Site/Date	Number of petrel/shearwater radar targets		"Other" radar targets[3]	Audio-visual observations[4]
	Landward[1]	Seaward[2]		
Mahinahina				
2 June	1	1	0	≥1 BNST, 5 NENE, 2 SEOW
3 June	0	2	0	
4 June	0	1	1	
5 June	0	2	0	≥1 BNST
6 June	0	1	0	
7 June	0	2	0	1 SEOW
8 June	0	1	0	
9 June	0	1	1	
10 June	0	0	0	1 BCNH, 10 NENE
11 June	0	1	1	1 SEOW
Radar totals	*1*	*12*	*3*	
Lahainaluna				
12 June	0	3	1	
13 June	0	1	1	1 SEOW
14 June	0	1	0	1 WTTB
15 June	1	1	1	
16 June	0	2	1	
17 June	1	1	0	
18 June	1	0	1	1 WTTB
19 June	0	0	0	
20 June	0	0	1	
21 June	0	1	1	
Radar totals:	*3*	*10*	*7*	

[1] Landward directions = 55–175°.
[2] Seaward directions = 225–345°.
[3] Other directions = 176–224° and 346–54°. Presumably not petrel/shearwater targets based on flight directions.
[4] Audio-visual observations listed include species of conservation concern and also species that in some cases can resemble seabird targets on radar. BCNH = Black-crowned Night Heron; BNST = Black-necked Stilt; NENE = Hawaiian Goose; SEOW = Short-eared Owl; WTTB = White-tailed Tropicbird.