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DEC 23 2013

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December 5, 2013

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson
Acting Executive Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
State Office Tower
235 South Beretania Street, Room 702
Honolulu, HI 96813-2437

RECEIVED
13 DEC 10 P 3:17
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

Dear Ms. Salmonson:

**SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for
Hawaiian Humane Society Improvements
Island of Oahu, Hawaii, TMK: 2-8-024:037**

The Department of Budget and Fiscal Services has reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the subject project and anticipates a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) determination. Please publish the notice of availability for this project in the next OEQC edition of *The Environmental Notice*.

Enclosed are the following:

- Completed OEQC Publication Form;
- PDF copies on CD: OEQC Publication Form, Project Summary, and Draft EA;
- One paper copy of the Draft EA and Project Summary.

Should you have any questions, please call Diane Murata at 768-3950.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nelson H. Koyanagi, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

Nelson H. Koyanagi, Jr., Director
Budget and Fiscal Services

Enclosures

cc: Brian Takeda, R. M. Towill Corporation

Agency Action EA
Chapter 343, HRS
Publication Form

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL
13 DEC 10 P 3:18
RECEIVED

Project Name Hawaiian Humane Society Improvements
Island: O'ahu
District: McCully/Mō'ili'ili
TMK: (1) 2-8-024: Parcel 037

Permits: City and County of Honolulu (CCH), Department of Permitting and Planning (DPP) Nonconforming Use Certificate (NUC); Department of Public Works (DPW) Building Permit; State of Hawai'i, HRS, Chapter 343, Environmental Assessment; Department of Health (DOH) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Form C, Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Construction Activities and Form F, Discharges of Hydrotesting Waters.

Approving Agency: Department of Budget and Fiscal Services, City and County of Honolulu
530 South King Street, Rm. 208, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
(808) 768-3950

Applicant: Hawaiian Humane Society
2700 Wai'ala'e Avenue, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96826
Ms. Pamela Burns (808) 946-2187

Consultant: R. M. Towill Corporation
2024 North King Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96819
Mr. Brian Takeda (808) 842-1133

Status (check one only):

DEA-AFNSI

Submit the approving 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 approving 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 approving 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 approving 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 applicant simultaneously transmits to both the OEQC and the approving agency, 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 oeqc@doh.hawaii.gov); a 45-day comment period ensues upon publication in the periodic bulletin.

FEIS

The applicant simultaneously transmits to both the OEQC and the approving agency, 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 oeqc@doh.hawaii.gov); no comment period ensues upon publication in the periodic bulletin.

Section 11-200-23
Determination

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

Statutory hammer
Acceptance

The approving agency simultaneously transmits its notice to both the applicant and the OEQC that it failed to timely make a determination on the acceptance or nonacceptance of the applicant's FEIS under Section 343-5(c), HRS, and that the applicant's FEIS is deemed accepted as a matter of law.

Section 11-200-27
Determination

The approving agency simultaneously transmits its notice to both the applicant 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 Hawaiian Humane Society (HHS) proposes to construct site improvements to its existing campus. The proposed improvements will be constructed in two phases and will allow the HHS to remain open to the public as the new facilities are constructed and existing facilities are upgraded. Construction improvements primarily include infrastructure upgrades (water, sewer, power), the relocation of 18 parking stalls and driveway improvements; and the following new buildings: Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building, two Dog Adoption Kennels, three Cat Condos, and a Dog Acquaintance Yard. The existing Operations Building will be renovated and several outdated animal holding areas will be demolished.

The purpose of the proposed project is to develop a contemporary animal care facility and improve the HHS's operational efficiency. The proposed site improvements will enable the HHS to continue its mission of advancing public awareness and animal welfare through enabling its care for more than 30,000 animals a year.

Draft Environmental Assessment Per Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS), Chapter 343

Hawaiian Humane Society Improvements Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i

November 2013

Hawaiian Humane Society
2700 Wai'alaie Avenue
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96826

R. M. TOWILL CORPORATION
2024 North King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96819

21251-00P

Draft Environmental Assessment
Per HRS, Chapter 343

Hawaiian Humane Society Improvements Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i

November 2013

Hawaiian Humane Society
2700 Wai'alaie Avenue
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96826

R. M. TOWILL CORPORATION
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Animal Arts
ACC	Animal Control Contract
ASOS	Automated Surface Observing System
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BWS	Honolulu Board of Water Supply
CCH	City and County of Honolulu
CDP	Census Designated Place
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CSD	Department of Customer Services
CWB	Clean Water Branch, State Department of Health
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Program
dba	Decibels Adjusted
DBEDT	Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
DBFS	Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
DDC	Department of Design and Construction
DEA	Draft Environmental Assessment
DLNR	State Department of Land and Natural Resources
DPP	Department of Permitting and Planning
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
DPW	Department of Public Works
DTS	Department of Transportation Services
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EmA	Ewa Silty Clay Loam
ENV	Department of Environmental Services
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
F	Fahrenheit
FEA	Final Environmental Assessment
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GP	General Plan
HAR	Hawai'i Administrative Rules
HECO	Hawaiian Electric Company
HFD	Honolulu Fire Department
HHS	Hawaiian Humane Society

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

HoLIS	Honolulu Land Information System
HPD	Honolulu Police Department
HRS	Hawai'i Revised Statutes
IBC	International Building Code
LCD	Local Climate Data
LUC	State Land Use Commission
LUO	Land Use Ordinance
MIA	Makiki Stony Clay Loam
MPH	Miles Per Hour
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MS4	Municipal Separate Sewer System
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NUC	Nonconforming Use Certificate
OEQC	Office of Environmental Quality Control
PADG	Pacific Asia Design Group, Inc.
PTWC	Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
PUC	Primary Urban Center
OP	Office of Planning
RMT	R. M. TOWILL CORPORATION
ROH	Revised Ordinances of Honolulu
SDOH	State Department of Health
SDOT	State Department of Transportation
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division, DLNR
SIWWTP	Sand Island Wastewater Treatment Plant
SLU	State Land Use
SMA	Special Management Area
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
TNRM	Trap, Neuter, Return and Management
TOD	Transit-oriented development
UH MET DEPT	University of Hawai'i Meteorology Department
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center

1.0 Project Summary

Project:	Hawaiian Humane Society Improvements
Applicant:	Hawaiian Humane Society 2700 Wai'ala'e Avenue Honolulu, Hawai'i 96826
Accepting Authority:	Department of Budget and Fiscal Services City and County of Honolulu 530 South King Street Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
Agent:	R. M. TOWILL CORPORATION 2024 North King Street, Suite 200 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96819
Tax Map Key(s):	(1) 2-8-024: Parcel 037
Proposed Action:	The Hawaiian Humane Society proposes improvements to its existing campus facilities. These improvements primarily include minor infrastructure improvements; the construction of the following new buildings: Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building, two Dog Adoption Kennels, three Cat Condos, and a Dog Acquaintance Yard; and the renovation and repurposing of the existing Operations Building.
Land Area:	2.5 Acres
State Land Use District:	Urban
Existing Land Use:	Hawaiian Humane Society
Present Zoning:	R-5 (Residential)
Special Management Area:	Not within Special Management Area
Permits That May be Required:	City and County of Honolulu (CCH), Department of Permitting and Planning (DPP) Nonconforming Use Certificate (NUC); Department of Public Works (DPW) Building Permit; State of Hawai'i, HRS, Chapter 343, Environmental Assessment; Department of Health (DOH) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Form C, Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Construction Activities and Form F, Discharges of Hydrotesting Waters

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Project Overview

The Hawaiian Humane Society (HHS) proposes to construct site improvements on its existing HHS campus, at 2700 Waiʻālae Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaiʻi, identified by Tax Map Key (TMK) (1) 2-8-024: Parcel 037. See **Figure 2-1, Project Location**. The improvements will be constructed in two phases and includes the following:

Phase 1:

1. Construction of a new Veterinary Clinic/Holding /Admissions Building
2. Renovation of the existing Operations Building
3. Demolition of 4 kennels in the existing Dog Adoption Kennel 2
4. Demolition of the existing Dog Acquaintance Yard
5. Relocation/Reduction of the existing Dog Park
6. Relocation of 18 Parking Stalls
7. Infrastructure Improvements (water, sewer, and power)
8. HHS Driveway Improvements

Phase 2:

1. Construction of the new Dog Adoption Kennel 3 and Dog Adoption Kennel 4
2. Construction of three new Cat Condos
3. Construction of one new Dog Acquaintance Yard
4. Demolition of six kennels in existing Dog Adoption Kennel 1
5. Demolition of Puppy Pen
6. Reconfiguration of the existing Tent & Condos Dog Holding

2.2 Project Location and Area of Use

The HHS is located on an approximately 2.5 acre site (110,659 square foot (SF)) in Mōʻiliʻili, Honolulu, on the island of Oʻahu. The property is owned by the State of Hawaiʻi, and is leased by Executive Order to the City and County of Honolulu (CCH). The HHS has leased the site from the CCH since March 1943 under the “Waiaka Dog Pound” (Executive Order No. 996). The Department of Budget and Fiscal Services (DBFS), Property Management and Disposal Section manages the lease, which has an expiration date of June 30, 2024.

2.3 Purpose and Need for Proposed Project

The purpose of the proposed project is to develop a contemporary animal care facility, to improve the HHS’s operational efficiency, by increasing its animal holding capacity and number of animal adoptions. Other proposed changes will include improvements to the HHS’s operations, to be consistent with the proposed facility improvements.

2.3.1 Humane Society Background

The HHS is a private non-profit organization (NPO) established in 1897 by Helen Kinau Wilder who was appointed special constable by the Marshall of the Republic of Hawai'i in 1897. Wilder fought to enforce animal cruelty laws and with the HHS members worked to "raise public awareness about the proper care, feeding and humane treatment of animals" (HHS, 2013). The HHS continues the mission of advancing public awareness and animal welfare through an 'Animal Control Contract' (ACC) with the CCH. The HHS is contracted to operate and maintain an animal shelter to assist with the management and care of stray animals. The HHS is also contracted to humanely capture and hold aggressive loose dogs and to respond to animal emergencies, where an animal's life or public safety is being imminently threatened (HHS, 2013).

The HHS has approximately 30 programs and services focused on caring for more than 30,000 animals a year, strengthening the human-animal bond, rescuing abused and neglected animals, and engaging volunteers in the accomplishment of its mission (HHS, 2013).

Important services and programs provided by HHS include:

- Foster care for approximately 150 animals at any given time
- Trap, Neuter, Return and Management (TNRM) program for feral cats
- Installation of animal identification microchips for a minimal fee
- Care for travelling animals at the Honolulu International Airport
- Pet Food Bank to distribute food to pets
- Youth humane animal education program
- A program to bring companion animals to hospitals and hospices
- A pet loss support group

The HHS is also active in petitioning for animal welfare legislation, assisting in animal law enforcement and investigation, collaborating with other local animal welfare organizations, and serving as a repository for pet caregiving information (HHS, 2013).

The HHS remains the only admission and emergency shelter for animals on O'ahu open 365 days a year. The operating hours for adoptions, lost & found, neuter now certificate purchase & pet supply shop is Monday through Friday from 11 am to 7 pm, Saturdays from 10 am to 5 pm and Sundays from 10 am to 4 pm. The HHS has approximately 75 full-time staff and members, including veterinarians, technicians and investigations and rescue staff. The HHS has 600 volunteers in their database, with 300 active volunteers who serve as educators, advocates, foster care providers, hospital visitors, on-site shelter caregivers and administrators.

2.3.2 Proposed Project Objectives

The HHS's primary goal is to develop a contemporary animal care facility to increase HHS's operational efficiency by improving its animal holding capacity and number of animal adoptions (PADG & AA, 2010).

Programmatic requirements will be addressed through increased public and staff education and training. This will include increasing public awareness of HHS by providing interactive educational

experiences and an animal resource center for the community. HHS functional requirements will be addressed through the streamlining of processes used for the handling and treatment of animals, the use of space and the circulation by HHS staff and the public within the facility, the use of sophisticated building systems, and the use of computer and communication networks. This will include the creation of separate client and staff circulation patterns throughout the facility; providing private space for staff to interact with and collaborate together on accomplishing HHS tasks; providing sufficient workspaces for the care and treatment of animals; and designing buildings that are energy efficient, adaptable, durable and which minimizes maintenance costs (PADG & AA, 2010).

The HHS's original campus was constructed in 1942. Renovations and additions to the facility over the past 70+ years have included the addition of a second floor to the Operations Building, adding space to the Dog Adoption Kennel 1, renovating the Cat House, and adding new parking stalls. The HHS was able to accomplish its mission with these past renovations and improvements, however, the existing facilities are now inadequate to meet current animal care demands that include a higher need for animal service space than is available. The animal housing and holding areas are inadequate to meet present day requirements. The HHS also needs updated facilities for medical care, sterilization, education, and training, to meet the health, safety and welfare needs of the approximately 30,000 animals that come through the HHS's doors each year (PADG & AA, 2010).

The HHS is hindered in its ability to fulfill its mission of providing animal care services to the community and the CHH, therefore, major renovations are proposed to address the deficiencies and provide sufficient capacity to meet current and future near-term needs.

2.4 Purpose of the Environmental Assessment

The purpose for the preparation of this Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) is to inform interested parties of the proposed project and to seek public comment on subject areas that should be addressed prior to the acceptance of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and Final Environmental Assessment (FEA). This DEA describes existing conditions at the location of the proposed project site, addresses the potential for adverse environmental impacts as a result of the proposed action, and provides for the consideration of alternatives to the proposed action.

This EA complies with HRS, Chapter 343, Section 232-5-1, which states that an EA shall be required for actions that, "...propose the use of state or county lands or the use of state or county funds, other than funds to be used for feasibility or planning studies for possible future programs or projects which the agency has not approved, adopted, or funded, or funds to be used for the acquisition of unimproved real property; provided that the agency shall considered environmental factors and available alternatives in its feasibility or planning studies."

Pursuant to the requirements of HRS, Chapter 343, and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapter 11-200, the accepting authority, the Department of Budget and Fiscal Services (DBFS), has preliminarily determined that the proposed project is not expected to have significant environmental effects. Based on analysis and review of environmental conditions, project effects, and proposed mitigation measures, it is anticipated that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued for this proposed project.

3.0 Project Description

3.1 Introduction and Background

The HHS commissioned a workshop study of its facilities in 2010 by Pacific Asia Design Group, Inc. (PADG), and Animal Arts (AA), which resulted in the report *Redevelopment Options For the Hawaiian Humane Society* (PADG & AA, 2010). The purpose of the study was to develop long-term strategic approaches for a capital improvement program to meet HHS needs for new animal housing and adequate space for general operational needs for the care and shelter of approximately 30,000 animals a year.

The workshop study focused on the need to improve the facility based on recognizing major advances in the care and shelter of animals since the HHS facility was constructed in 1942. Workshop participants included HHS administration, supervisors, staff, and the consultants PADG and AA. The subject areas of discussion included:

- Standard of care
- Strategies for minimizing animal care days
- Animal capacity
- Program capacity
- Operational efficiency
- Increasing adoptions
- Strengthening HHS's image through the development of a contemporary animal care facility

The result of the workshop study was the identification of two preliminary concepts that were further evaluated by HHS administration, supervisors and staff, and the members of its Board of Directors, within the context of its existing level of funding and support from the community. Ultimately, the HHS decided to adopt a design and phasing plan that minimizes costs by renovating and repurposing major existing buildings, optimizing site conditions through minor infrastructure improvements and constructing new buildings that are essential to improving its operational efficiency. The design and phasing plan primarily involves the construction of a new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building, two new Dog Adoptions Kennels, three new Cat Condos, and a new Dog Acquaintance Yard, and the renovation and repurposing of the existing Operations Building.

Key conclusions from the workshop study are described in Sections 3.1.1 through 3.1.3 below.

3.1.1 Creating Better Environments

The goal of HHS as well as any animal shelter design should include promoting an optimal environment for animals and people. The “built environment” has a significant influence on the welfare, attitude and behavior of both people and animals (PADG & AA, 2010).

Successful adoptions are more likely to occur if animals are well behaved and socialized and if the client (potential adopters) has a positive animal interaction experience. There is a growing realization that prison-grade, easy-to-clean enclosures may not be the best environment for either holding animals or

for encouraging adoption. Designs for progressive animal shelters should move beyond caging and runs that focus solely on ease of cleaning and disease control to the creation of enclosures that focus on the psychological and behavioral health of the animals. By minimizing stress, reducing boredom, and encouraging opportunities for social interaction, the animals in a shelter environment will behave more naturally, and it will be easier to judge their ability to adapt to a new home. Equally important, is designing a work environment that animal caregivers feel comfortable in, which in turn facilitates a positive client and animal interaction experience (AA, 2010).

Animal Environments

Animal shelters that are physically *and* psychologically healthful environments benefit animals who reside at shelters for short and long periods. Studies done at University of California, Davis, have shown that lower stress animal holding environments with adequate space for animals to express normal behavior significantly increases adoption rates, decreases animal care days, and additionally incurs less costs for the animal shelter. Furthermore, shelters are increasingly becoming more than just short-term holding facilities; they are becoming rehabilitation centers as well. More so, animal shelters need to consider the behavioral and psychological needs of animals during their now potentially longer stays (PADG & AA, 2010).

Canine Environments

The dogs' environment should have some complexity and variety. Most dog kennels are long and narrow, which can promote kennel shock, stress and aggression. Narrow kennels also inhibit the play behavior of adult dogs, depriving them of the space to jump, bow, or play. Animal behaviorists note that narrow hallways and doorways in shelters are the most common areas for an attack.

Studies have shown that traditional cages and runs are extremely stressful and promote undesirable behavior, such as barking, lunging at gates, and soiling the enclosures. Thus, there is a need to evolve from the traditional prison-grade and jail-style rows of kennels to a variety of environmentally enriched housing units such as "real-life rooms" (PADG & AA, 2010).

Feline Environments

Stress has a significant effect on the health of cats in shelters. Severe stress leads directly to illness and can significantly increase the cost and effort required for care.

Group feline holdings should be designed to accommodate ranges of sociability, as cats in group housing situations vary significantly in their desire to be social. A variety of hiding and private resting places should be provided, so cats can choose to interact with other cats or remain alone. Visual barriers, such as panels, can serve to divide the space and allow cats to hide from each other or from people. Play areas including the use of jungle gyms, elevated walkways, and tunnels, can help alleviate boredom and allow for additional private space. Individual enclosures should also have enough room for cats to move around and stretch fully in the vertical

dimension. Ropes, climbing trees, miscellaneous furniture, and toys allow cats to act out their natural desire to play and hunt (PADG & AA, 2010).

3.1.2 Practical Animal Holding Needs

The HHS will need to securely house animals in separate and remote animal-housing modules. Animals need to be sorted by species, by the level of medical care required for the control of contagious diseases, and by the need for security. The number of animals in an individual room needs to be minimized. Various types of functional animal holdings and requirements include:

Evaluation/Processing: This is a temporary holding, exam, and data entry area for animal intake. This area needs runs and caging for animals as they are received, a triage exam table, a microchip identification scanner, photographic documentation equipment, and a data entry area for the staff and officers.

Transition: This is a temporary holding ward used for animals that are awaiting an owner to claim them and for animals that are in the process of completing health and behavioral assessments, a necessary step before they are placed in the general population for adoption. Most shelters do not have a space specifically devoted to this type of holding, but it can be useful to have at least a small area reserved for this purpose. For large shelters that receive transfers from other shelters, this can be a very critical part of how an animal is processed through the facility.

Surgery: This is a temporary holding area for animals who are either being prepped for surgery (primarily animals that have been spayed & neutered) or recovering from surgery. This space needs to be at a certain temperature and have soothing music to relieve stress.

Isolation: This is a temporary holding area for animals that need to work with trainers to gain additional social skills before they can be put up for adoption.

Foster: This is a temporary holding area for animals who are being prepped to be transferred offsite into foster care homes, a vital program that serves as a means of relief to HHS during periods of high animal intake.

Quarantine: This is a small ward for the isolation of animals with contagious diseases. This might include a ward for *feline leukemia*, *kennel cough*, or *parvo*. This ward should include a room where animals can be examined and treated without leaving the isolation area, and the area should include the supplies and equipment necessary for a complete cleaning.

Hospice: This is an area where sick, injured or aggressive animals are euthanized and are held temporarily until offsite crematory services are available.

3.1.3 Program Support Areas

Beyond the primary functional areas of most shelters that include adoption or lost and found, there is another level of support-type rooms. Often thought of as “behind the scenes”, these rooms are the

heart of the facility, where staff work and rest (PADG & AA, 2010). These include offices, conference rooms, storage rooms, laundry rooms, locker rooms and break/lunch rooms.

3.2 Identifying Future Capacity Needs

The HHS, PADG, and AA forecasted future capacity and program requirements by evaluating the data on animal intake, returns to owners, sterilization, adoption, euthanasia, length of stay and number and types of employees over a 10 year period. Annual animal intake numbers at the HHS over the past 10 years have remained relatively stable, with a slight decrease for dog intake and a slight increase in cat intake. Appropriate shelter sizes were determined by current animal intake numbers, based on the premise that the HHS has had an impact on pet overpopulation, and industry standard space allowances. Appropriate animal capacity was determined to be one animal per cage, cat condo, or run, and six cats per cat colony room (PADG & AA, 2010).

3.3 Existing Facilities

The existing HHS campus is comprised of the following facilities (See **Figure 3-1, Existing Mō'ili'ili Site Plan**):

1. **Parking Stalls (72 stalls):** There are 72 existing parking stalls in three separate parking lots. There are 25 public parking stalls in front of the Operations Building at the entry to HHS from Wai'ālae Avenue. There are 29 public parking stalls near the Dog Park that are accessible through the Kehena Place entrance. There are 18 private parking stalls are also accessible through the Kehena Place entrance, however these parking stalls are only used for HHS vans, staff and volunteer parking.
2. **Library/Classroom (1,967 SF):** The Library/Classroom, formerly known as the 'Arthur P. McCormack Learning Center', contains a library, a classroom, a volunteer coordinator's office, a volunteer center, and storage room and a public bathroom. The library is used to house books for public access, and for meetings. The classroom is used for the orientation of new staff members and volunteers, meetings for staff, students visiting HHS on educational field trips and dog trainers in the evenings and on the weekends. The volunteer center is used for volunteer check-in, to store belongings, and for change into volunteer aprons.
3. **Adoptions Lanai (2,344 SF):** The Adoptions Lanai is a sheltered, open-air space, that contains an adoptions information and help desk, a gift shop that sells items that enhance the human-animal bond, and is also used to house and display small animals such as birds, rabbits, turtles, guinea pigs, mice, etc., and occasionally puppies. This area holds approximately 8 small animals.
4. **Operations Building (6,602 SF):** The Operations Building is two-story building where most administrative, programmatic and veterinary activities take place. The first floor contains the animal intake receiving area, temporary holding rooms, exam tables, surgery rooms, and runs and caging for animals as they are received. This floor also contains offices for all staff (veterinarians, advocacy coordinator, lost and found coordinator, foster care coordinator and animal care manager etc.), cubicles and data entry areas, a lounge, storage rooms, supply rooms, a conference room, and reception area. The second floor contains the office of the director of finance and a storage room. The Operations Building holds approximately 82 cats and 20 dogs.

5. Grooming Building (890 SF): The Grooming Building contains a bathing area for pre- surgery dogs and cats, a washer and dryer and a holding area for domesticated and feral cats and small animals. This building holds approximately 84 cats.
6. Mauka Building (886 SF): The Mauka (towards the mountain) Building holds approximately 14 cats and 8 small animals. This building is also used for dishwashing, laundry, and has an area dedicated to euthanasia.
7. Tent & Condos Dog Holding (1,670 SF): The Tent & Condos Dog Holding facilities are used to house animals during required holding periods. The Tent & Condos Dog Holding facilities holds approximately 80 cages.
8. Dog Adoption Kennel 1 (1,923 SF): The Dog Adoption Kennel 1 houses 26 kennels that are of partially protected from the elements. Because of limited space, two or three animals are sometimes placed in each kennel, depending on sociability and the size of the dogs (RMT, 1996). Dog Adoption Kennel 1 is the only dog holding area that is open to the public, and therefore displays the only dogs that are up for adoption.
9. Dog Adoption Kennel 2 (714 SF): The Dog Adoption Kennel 2 houses 20 isolation kennels for dogs that are not available for adoption.
10. Cat House (380 SF): The Cat House is a fully enclosed, open-air building that has three group-housing rooms dedicated to kittens, teenage cats, older cats, and one room for individually housed cats. In each group-housing room, there is a communal water bowl, food bowl, litter box and animal toys. These rooms have resting shelves and a few enclosures for cats to retreat. The Cat House holds approximately 45 cats; however, there are temporary requirements for accommodating increased capacity. The room for individually housed cats contains 16 cages that house cats that are social with humans but either tend to be unsocial with other cats in communal living situations or need individual monitoring.
11. Puppy Pen (101 SF): The Puppy Pen is a roofed area, surrounded by chain-linked fence that is approximately 4 feet (FT) tall. The Puppy Pen houses puppies or other animals that are unable to be housed in traditional cages and kennels.
12. Dog Acquaintance Yards (1895 SF) : There are three separate Dog Acquaintance Yards located behind the Cat House and the Puppy Pen surrounded by a chain linked fence approximately 10 FT tall. The Dog Acquaintance Yards are an asphaltic area meant to be used by volunteers, who take dogs out of the kennels from Dog Adoption Kennel 1 for the purpose of exercise and socialization. Currently, two of these yards are being used as a temporary holding area for adoptable dogs, because of the increase in animals.
13. Dog Park (14,000 SF): The Dog Park is open to the public and allows dog owners to bring their dogs to play, run and socialize. Features at this park include benches, tables and a water fountain. The Dog Park is vegetated with grass, trees and tropical foliage. The dogs that stay at the HHS do not use the Dog Park during public park open hours.
14. Memory Garden (7615 SF): The Memory Garden includes a pathway entrance that starts at the parking lot behind the dog park, and leads up the Library/Classroom. It features three seating areas where individuals and their pets can relax.
15. Sally Port (1490 SF): The Sally Port is in between the Mauka Building and the Operations Building. This area is used for cleaning cages, storage, laundry, trash receptacles and vehicles.

3.4 Proposed Project

The proposed HHS campus will help to meet HHS's long-term goals of becoming a contemporary animal care facility, increasing operational efficiency, animal holding capacity and the number of adoptions. The new HHS campus will also create separate animal villages, which will provide increased space and an improved animal quality of life.

The proposed facilities are planned to be constructed in two phases. The phased approach has been designed to address the need for the HHS Campus to remain open to the public even as new facilities are constructed and existing facilities upgraded and improved to meet future needs.

The project will not alter the existing Library/Classroom and Cat House, and will preserve HHS's park-like setting and most of the heritage trees. The proposed project will alter the Operations Building, the Grooming Building, the Mauka Building, Dog Adoption Kennel 1, Dog Holding space, the Dog Park, and the Dog Acquaintance Yard.

Phase 1 of the proposed project will include the following (See **Figure 3-2, Phase 1 Mō'ili'ili Site Plan**):

1. Construction of a new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building (9,614 SF): The construction of the new two-story Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building will be the most significant change to the HHS campus. This building will replace the 18 parking stalls and the Dog Acquaintance Yard on the existing site (mauka). The first floor of the two-story building will include areas for dog holding runs, food preparation, individual dog wards, reception, waiting, freezer, euthanasia, evaluation rooms, and storage. The second floor will contain the veterinary clinic with space for cat holding to separate feral, friendly and sick cats, and kittens, dog holding runs, staff offices, surgery rooms, x-ray room, recovery rooms and treatment rooms. This building will be able to hold approximately 172 cats and 104 dogs, and make room for staff positions. See **Figure 3-4, Main Level Floor Plan**, and **Figure 3-5, Second Level Floor Plan**.
2. Renovation of the existing Operations Building (6,602 SF): The existing conditions at the Operations Building are cramped, and many employees continue to share desks and facilities (RMTC, 1996). The reconfiguration within the Operations Building will dedicate more space to staff and administrative functions, and staff positions will be moved to the new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building. The first floor of the Operations Building will continue to include office space for the field service manager, adoptions manager, director of community relations, director of development, and other administrative staff. In addition there will be space for staff work stations, a women's and men's locker room, a staff lounge, an outdoor seating area, and a retail space. The second floor of the Operations Building will not be reconfigured. Animal intake services will be moved to the new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building, therefore, there will be animal holding in the Operations Building. See **Figure 3-6, Operations Building Backfill**.
3. Demolition of 4 kennels in the existing Dog Adoption Kennel 2 (714 SF): Four kennels in Dog Adoption 2 will be demolished to improve circulation between the existing Mauka Building at the Mauka/Diamond Head side of the HHS site, the Grooming Building and planned Dog Adoption Kennel 4 Building. There will be sixteen kennels remaining.

4. Demolition of the existing Dog Acquaintance Yard: The Dog Acquaintance Yard located in the mauka portion of the site will be demolished following the construction of the new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building. This function will be relocated to the new Dog Adoption Kennel 2.
5. Relocation/Reduction of the existing Dog Park: A large portion of the existing Dog Park will be repurposed to provide 18 replacement parking stalls. The use of the remaining open space from the relocation will be determined at a later date by the HHS.
6. Relocation of Parking Stalls: The construction of the new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building will remove 18 parking stalls. Therefore, 18 new parking stalls are planned to replace these parking spaces, and will be built over a portion of the existing Dog Park. These stalls will be accessible through the Kehena Place entrance, and will provide easier access to the new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building. The new parking stalls will meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) parking standards, will encourage use of the new facilities, and will alleviate adjacent street parking.
7. Infrastructure Improvements (water, sewer and power): Two separate fences will be installed on the HHS campus. One fence will be installed along the new parking lot near the Kehena Place entrance and the Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building. The second fence will be installed near the existing Puppy Pen (planned Cat Adoptions Building) and the Grooming Building. The new fencing will serve to separate the adoptions area from the other functions of HHS that include animal relinquishment and euthanasia. Existing water and sewer system facilities will be relocated as required to meet the new HHS layout. No major increase in service requirements for water and sewer facility connections will be required.
8. HHS Driveway Improvements: Access to the existing front entrance for eastbound visitors and staff making left turns into the HHS from Wai'ala'e Avenue, can be difficult due to traffic from the H-1 freeway off-ramp. Entry into the HHS from this direction will be facilitated by widening the entry into Kehena Place. This will address increased traffic anticipated from construction of the HHS improvements in the short-term and overall access to the site by visitors and staff in the long-term.

Phase 2 of the proposed project will include the following (See **Figure 3-3, Phase 2 Mō'ili'ili Site Plan**):

1. Construction of the new Dog Adoption Kennel 3 and Dog Adoption Kennel 4 (2,874 SF): The new Dog Adoption Kennel 3 will be located between the makai (towards the sea) end of the Operations Building and makai end of the Kehena Place parking lot. The building will be an enclosed shelter that houses 12 dogs and will offer housing representing the movement beyond the use of traditional kennels, cages and runs. The housing will have an exercise area to reduce overcrowding, minimize stress and boredom, and will encourage the animals to behave better making them better candidates for adoption. The new Dog Adoption Kennel 4 will be a similar design to the Dog Adoption Kennel 3 Building, but will be located mauka, adjacent to the Grooming Building and Dog Adoption Kennel 1.
2. Construction of three new Cat Condos (301 SF): All three Cat Condos will be designed to house 6 cats each, or 18 cats total. They will provide greater space and a range of hiding and private resting places that have enough room for cats to stretch fully in the vertical position. Two Cat Condos will be located on the Diamond Head side of the site, between the existing Operations

Building and the new Dog Adoption Kennel 3 and Dog Adoption Kennel 1. The third Cat Condo will be constructed in place of the existing Puppy Pen, adjacent to the existing Cat House.

3. Construction of one new Dog Acquaintance Yard (170 SF): The space utilized by the existing Dog Acquaintance Yard will be demolished for the construction of the new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building. A new covered Dog Acquaintance Yard will be constructed adjacent to the Kehena Place parking lot roughly next to the proposed new Dog Adoption Kennel 3 located midpoint, toward the makai side of the HHS site.
4. Demolition of six kennels in existing Dog Adoption Kennel 1: Six kennels in Dog Adoption Kennel 1 will be demolished to improve circulation between the Dog Adoption Kennels 3 and 4, and the Cat House. This will result in twenty dog kennels remaining.
5. Demolition of Puppy Pen: The Puppy Pen that is surrounded by chain linked fence approximately 4 FT tall will be demolished and a new Cat Condo will be constructed in place, designed to house 6 cats.
6. Reconfiguration of the existing Tent & Condos Dog Holding (1,670 SF): Approximately 10 animal holding positions will be transferred to the new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building, thus decreasing animal holding capacity from 80 to 70.

3.5 Schedule

The proposed project will be completed in two phases. Phase 1 is expected to start in 2015, and Phase 2 is expected to start in 2016. The overall period of construction is anticipated to last approximately two years ending on or about 2018.

3.6 Cost

HHS's preliminary estimates of the project's total costs are in excess of \$7 million. Phase 1 will constitute the majority of construction effort and cost, with Phase 2 requiring significantly less expenditure. Further detail on project costs will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment for this project.

Figure 3-1, Existing Mō'ili'ili Site Plan



Existing Site Plan
 Mō'ili'ili Site Plan
 Hawaiian Humane Society
 Master Plan
 August 12, 2013
 PADG #1425.03

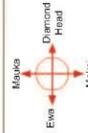
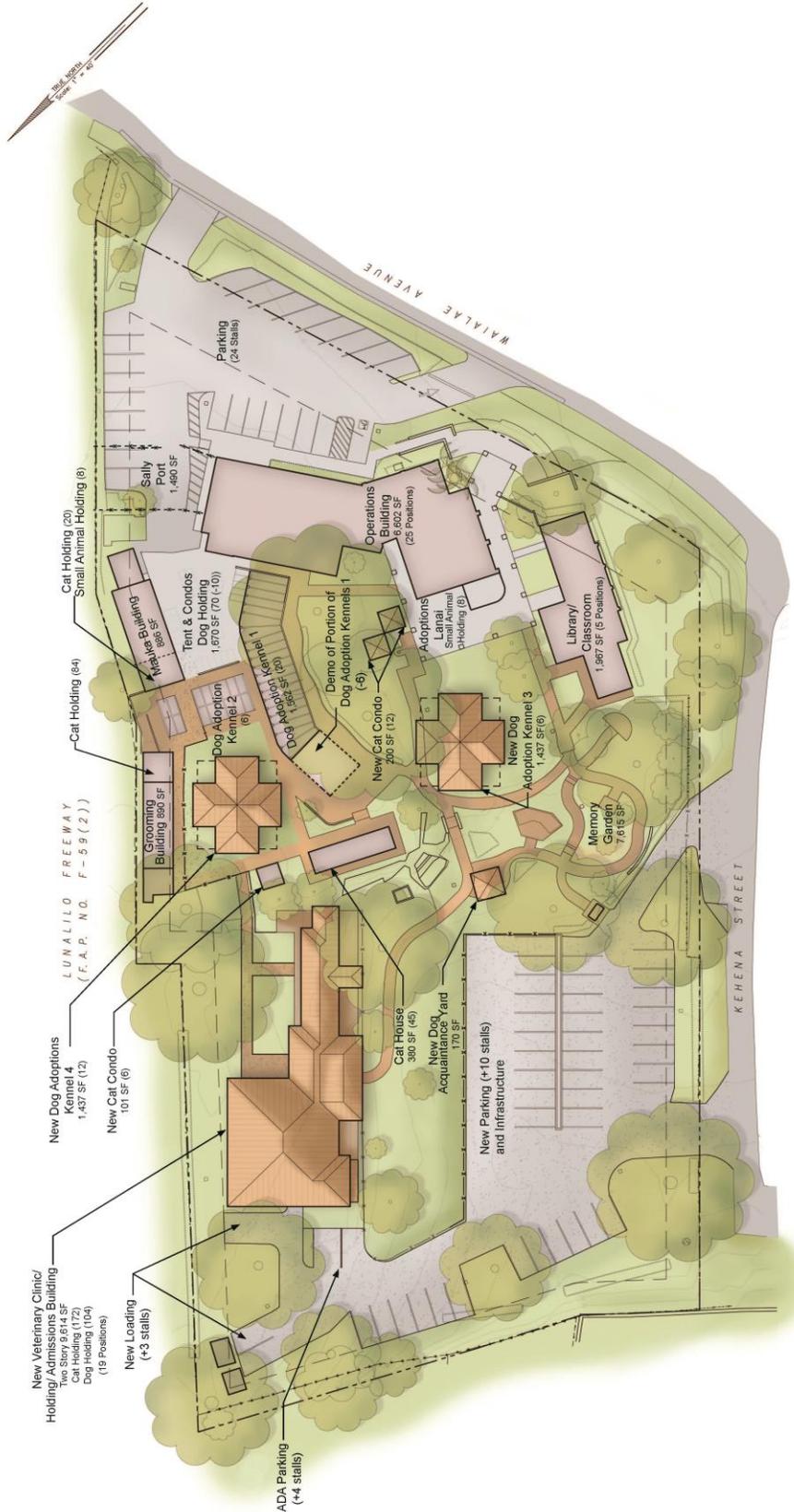


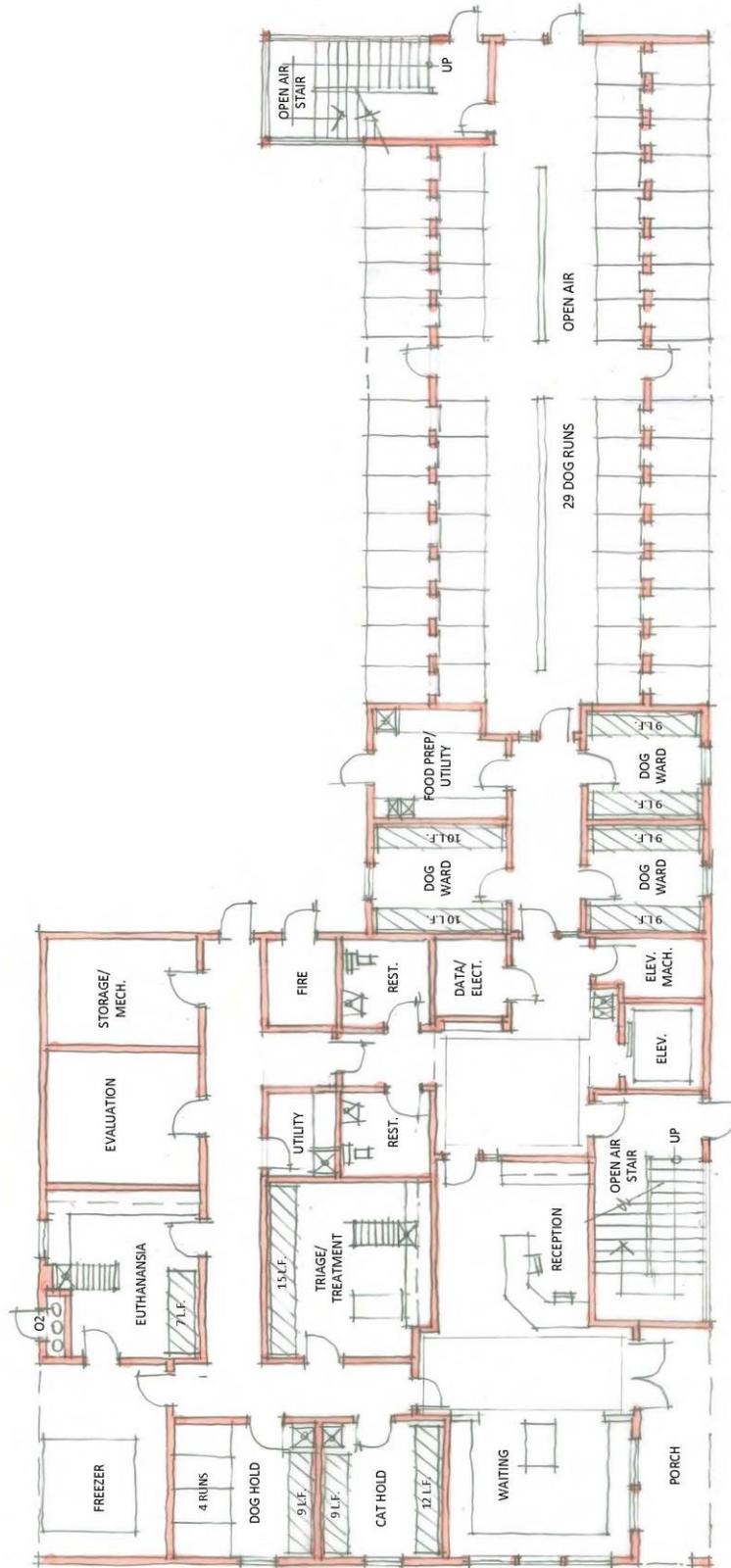
Figure 3-3 Phase 2 Mō'ili'ili Site Plan



Phase 2
Mō'ili'ili Site Plan
 Hawaiian Humane Society
 Master Plan
 September 18, 2013
 PADG #1425.03



Figure 3-4, Main Level Floor Plan



ANIMAL ARTS
architecture • animals • people

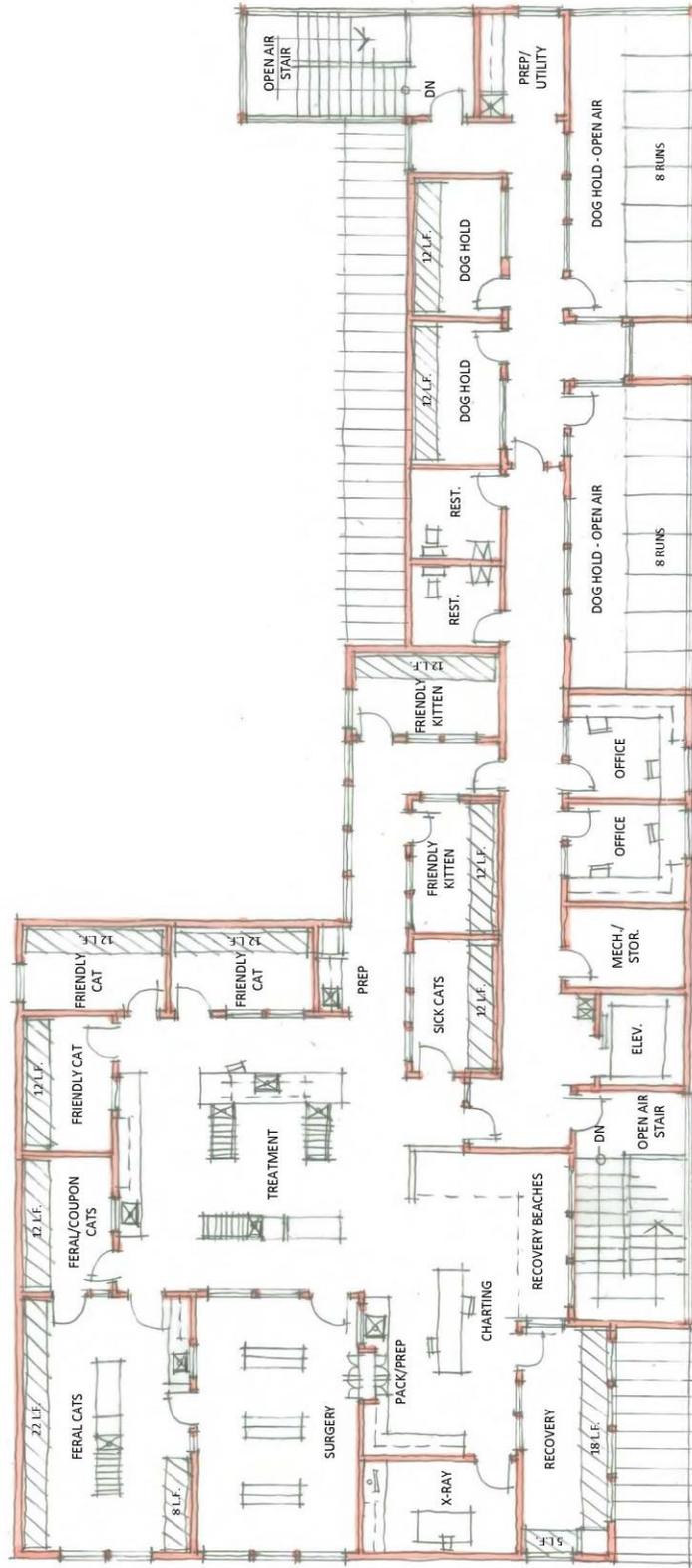
MAIN LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

4,675 S.F. THIS FLOOR :: 9,937 S.F. TOTAL



Figure 3-5, Second Level Floor Plan



ANIMAL ARTS
architecture • animals • people

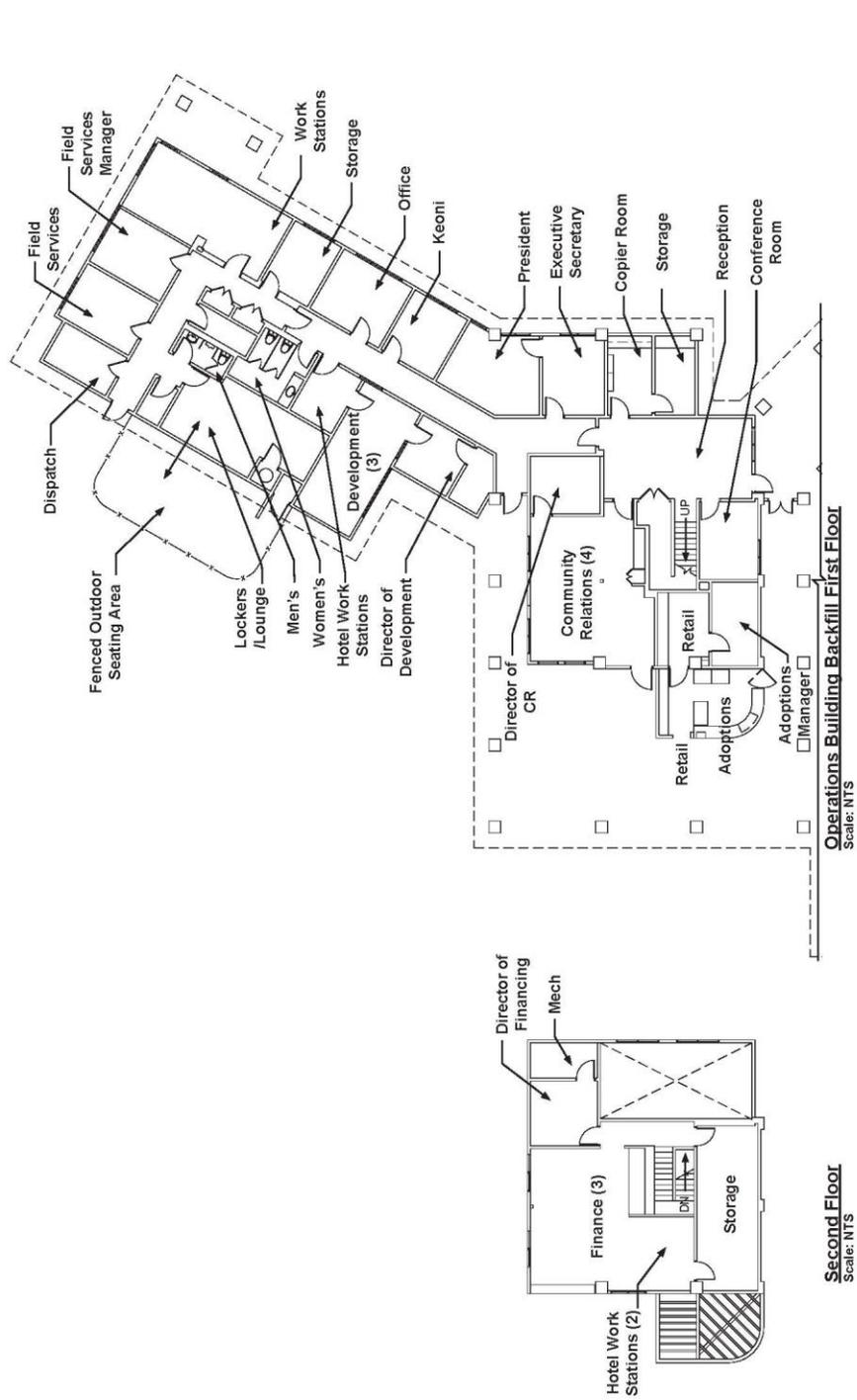
SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

5,262 S.F. THIS FLOOR :: 9,937 S.F. TOTAL



Figure 3-6, Operations Building Backfill



PADG Proj. No. H25
 Operations Building Backfill
 Hawaiian Humane Society
 Master Plan
 February 28, 2013



4.0 Environmental Setting, Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.1 Climate and Rainfall

Persistent trade winds, relatively constant temperatures, and moderate rainfall characterize the climate near the proposed project site.

Trade winds are produced by the outflow of air from the Pacific Anticyclone high-pressure system, also known as the Pacific High. In the summer months, trade winds are at their strongest, and in the winter, trade winds are at their weakest. The nearest Local Climate Data (LCD) station to the proposed project site (7.2 miles away) is near the Honolulu International Airport (PHNL). The 'PHNL LCD' recorded an annual daily average wind speed of 10.6 miles per hour (MPH) based on approximately 12 years of recorded Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) data.

The Hawaiian Islands experience extremely small diurnal and seasonal variations in temperature, due to their low-latitude location and the influence of the Pacific Ocean. The 'PHNL LCD' also recorded an average annual maximum temperature of 84.2 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and an average annual minimum temperature of 71.4 degrees F (Jul 1996 to Dec 2008) (WRCC, 2009).

Topography and the dominant northeast trade winds are the two primary factors that influence the amount of rainfall that falls on any given location on O'ahu. The nearest rain gauge (SKN 713) to the proposed project site (0.6 miles away) is maintained at the University of Hawai'i Meteorology Department (UH MET DEPT), located at 21.299° N, 157.817° W. The 'UH MET DEPT' recorded a mean annual rainfall of 39.36 inches and a mean monthly rainfall of 3.28 inches based on 95 years of recorded data (1918-Current) (Chen et al., 2013).

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project is not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on existing climatic conditions, therefore no mitigation measures are proposed.

4.2 Geology and Topography

The topography of the proposed project site is generally flat to gently sloping. The mauka side of the site near the Wai'alaie Avenue entrance is approximately 35 FT above mean sea level (MSL) and slopes down to approximately 25 FT above MSL near the Kehena Place entrance and the existing Dog Park.

Soil types within the proposed project site boundary primarily consist of Makiki stony clay loam (MIA), and a small portion on the northwest side of the site contains Ewa silty clay loam (EmA). According to the *Soil Survey of Island of Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, Moloka'i and Lana'i, State of Hawai'i*, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Makiki stony clay loam (MIA) is a well-drained soil, formed from an alluvium and volcanic ash mixture, that is found on fairly level slopes (0-3%). MIA is comprised of angular stones that hinder cultivation, therefore most of this soil is in urban use (USDA,

1972). Ewa silty clay loam (EmA) is a well-drained soil, formed from alluvium derived from basic igneous rock that is found on nearly level slopes (0-2%). EmA has slow runoff, and a slight erosion hazard. EmA was used primarily for sugarcane crops and pasture (USDA, 1972). See **Figure 4-1, Soil Classification**.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project site will involve minor grading and paving for the construction of the new buildings, parking stalls, infrastructure improvements and road widening. No significant impacts to geology, topography or soils are expected to result from this proposed project; however, mitigation measures to ensure against adverse impacts to soils and topography will be employed.

Grading, excavation and other construction activities required for the project will be in accordance with County and State regulatory requirements. Further site-specific analysis of soils will also be performed during geotechnical investigations of the site, if required, to maintain stability of the site for the planned building and structures. Removed materials will be reused on site for backfill as required. If needed, imported fill will be limited to the use of clean and uncontaminated materials. Any graded or excavated material that cannot be reused will be disposed of at an approved waste facility in accordance with State and CCH regulations. Areas that are exposed as a result of earthwork will be properly handled using site-specific best management practices (BMPs) as required to ensure against the loss of sediment and soils due to storm water runoff. BMPs will include structural (e.g., berms, silt fences, barriers), vegetative (e.g., grass, mulch, ground cover, soil stabilization), and management measures (e.g., project phasing and good housekeeping practices), as appropriate.

4.3 Hydrology

The HHS is within the Kona moku (district), the Waikīkī ahupua‘a (watershed), and the Pālolo/Mānoa ‘ili (smaller land division) (Buke Kakau Paa, 1841). The HHS is located in the ‘Ala Wai’ watershed, which means ‘freshwater way’ in Hawaiian. The area of the watershed is 19 square miles with a maximum elevation of 3051 FT (Devick et al., 2008, 333).

The HHS receives its drinking water from the Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS) water use zone 11081. The drinking water sources serving the HHS campus are the Halawa shaft, Kalauao wells, Kalihi shaft, Punanani wells, and Wilder wells. According to the BWS source water monitoring report, the water serving the HHS campus has been tested and meets all Federal and State standards. The regulated contaminants that were found are below the maximum contaminant level (MCL), and the microbial and unregulated contaminants that were found are within the contaminant levels that are allowed in drinking water (BWS, 2013).

There are no groundwater resources on the proposed project site. The closest location of groundwater to the proposed project site is an unnamed perennial groundwater resource, approximately 0.35 miles from the project site (USDA, 2010). There are no surface water resources on the proposed project site. The closest location of surface water to the project site is the Ala Wai Canal and Harbor; the man-made canal, approximately 647 FT east of the project site, is considered a wetland (NWI, 2013). The Mānoa stream and the Palolo stream, both perennial tributaries, join northeast of the project location and feed

into the mouth of the Ala Wai Canal and Harbor, which eventually empties into the Pacific Ocean, located approximately 1.14 miles from the project site. See **Figure 4-2, Hydrology**.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project is not expected to have adverse impacts on ground water or surface water resources; however, during construction activities, there is the potential for storm water and non-storm water pollutants to discharge from the proposed project site due to construction storm water runoff. Therefore, mitigation measures to ensure against adverse impacts to ground water or surface water resources are proposed.

Project activities will comply with State Department of Health (SDOH) regulations as set forth in HAR, Title 11, Chapter 54, “Water Quality Standards”, and Chapter 55 “Water Pollution Control”. Construction activities will be conducted in compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit conditions, which will include the preparation of an erosion control plan and site-specific BMPs to prevent the discharge of pollutants, including soils and sediments, in storm water runoff. BMPs will include structural (e.g., berms, silt fences, barriers), vegetative (e.g., grass, mulch, ground cover, soil stabilization), and management measures (e.g., project phasing and good housekeeping practices), as appropriate.

4.4 Natural Hazards

4.4.1 Tsunami

A tsunami involves the generation of a series of destructive ocean waves that can affect all shorelines. The generation of these waves can occur at any time with limited or no warning. Tsunami sea waves are most commonly caused by an earthquake (magnitude 7.0 or greater), adjacent to or under the ocean. Most tsunamis in Hawai‘i originate from the tectonically active areas located around the Pacific Rim (e.g., Alaska and Chile). Waves originating with earthquakes in these take hours to reach Hawai‘i, and the network of sensors that is part of the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC)’s system are able to give Hawai‘i several hours advance warning of tsunami from these locations. Less commonly, tsunamis originate from seismic activity in the Hawaiian Islands, and there is much less advance warning for these. Since 1946, there have been four significant tsunami events (1946, 1957, 1960, and 1964); these tsunami waves rose to heights, from 1- 14 feet above sea level. While these events are rare, it is prudent to assume that future events will occur.

According to the City and County of Honolulu, and based on scientific techniques and technology with the assistance of the County Public Safety Officials, the proposed project site is determined to be outside of the Tsunami Evacuation Zone. Therefore, individuals and animals at the HHS are not subject to evacuation in the event of a tsunami (HoLIS, 2010). See **Figure 4-4, Tsunami Evacuation Zone**.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project site is not anticipated to be adversely impacted by a tsunami, nor will it exacerbate tsunami conditions; therefore, no mitigation measures are proposed.

The proposed project is located 1.14 miles inland from the south shore of O‘ahu. This is 0.41 miles away from the Tsunami Evacuation Zone boundary line for the south shore. In the event of a tsunami, the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will issue a tsunami warning and Civil Defense agencies, including the Honolulu police and fire departments will oversee the evacuation of areas at risk for tsunami inundation.

4.4.2 Seismic Hazard

The Hawaiian Islands experience thousands of earthquakes each year but most are so small that instruments can only detect them. Some are strong enough to be felt and a few cause minor to moderate damage. Most of Hawai‘i's earthquakes are directly related to volcanic activity and are caused by magma moving beneath the earth's surface (Juvik & Juvik, 1998). The vast majority of recent (1990-2006) earthquakes have occurred on or near the island of Hawai‘i; the most recent large (magnitude 6.7) earthquake on Hawai‘i island was in October 2006. Therefore, while earthquakes pose a threat throughout Hawai‘i, disruptive seismic events are relatively uncommon in this region and near the project site.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project is not anticipated to be adversely impacted by seismic activity, nor will it exacerbate seismic activity conditions. However, mitigation measures are proposed to ensure against potential adverse impacts.

New buildings and structures on the proposed project site will be designed and constructed in accordance with the CCH Land Use Ordinance (LUO), Chapter 16, Article 1, *Adoption of the International Building Code (IBC) and International Residential Code or One- and Two- Family Dwellings*. The IBC provides minimum design criteria to address the potential for seismic damage. In the event of an earthquake that jeopardizes the integrity of the HHS campus, the HHS campus facilities would be thoroughly inspected by Civil Defense agencies, including the Honolulu police and fire departments in coordination with emergency response agencies and appropriate action would be initiated.

4.4.3 Floods

The HHS campus is in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Zone ‘X’. This flood zone designation is used for areas that are outside of the 500-year flood zone and the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. No base flood elevations or depths are determined on the FEMA maps for this zone. The average depth of runoff from a 1- year storm is 0-1 FT. See **Figure 4-3, FEMA Flood Zones**.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project is not expected to be adversely impacted by flooding, nor will it exacerbate flood conditions. However, mitigation measures are proposed to ensure against potential adverse impacts to the HHS campus in the event of a flood.

All proposed facilities will be developed outside of the floodplain exclusion zone. New buildings and structures on the project site will be designed and constructed in compliance with CCH LUO, Chapter 16, Article 11, *Regulations within Flood Hazard Districts and Developments Adjacent to Drainage Facilities*.

4.4.4 Hurricanes and High Winds

The Hawaiian Islands are seasonally affected by Pacific hurricanes from the late summer to early winter months. The State of Hawai'i has been affected twice by significant hurricanes, hurricane 'Iwa in 1982 and hurricane 'Iniki in 1992. During hurricanes and storm conditions, high winds cause strong uplifting forces on structures, particularly on roofs. Wind-driven materials and debris can attain high velocity, cause devastating property damage, and harm to life and limb. It is difficult to predict these natural occurrences, but it is reasonable to assume that future events will occur. While the proposed project site may be subject to hurricane-induced damage, the project area is no more or less vulnerable than the rest of the island of O'ahu, to the destructive winds and torrential rains associated with hurricanes.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project site is not anticipated to exacerbate hurricanes and high wind conditions. However, the proposed project site has the potential to be adversely impacted by hurricanes during construction and operation of the facility. Therefore, mitigation measures are proposed to ensure against potential adverse impacts.

The potential for adverse impacts during *construction* will be addressed by protecting construction equipment and will involve early preparation upon notification of an impending hurricane event. The National Hurricane Center issues a "Hurricane Watch" within 48 hours of a potential hurricane event, and issues a "Hurricane Warning" when sustained winds of at least 74 mph are expected within 36 hours of a potential hurricane event. Upon issuance of a "Hurricane Watch" notice, work crews will begin securing the construction site as follows:

- Remove or secure equipment, machinery, construction materials, and portable toilets.
- Clean up all construction debris.
- Stop scheduled deliveries of building materials.
- Remove jobsite signage, dust screens, silt screens, and other temporary installations.
- Locate and turn off jobsite utilities, including electricity and water connections.

Upon issuance of a "Hurricane Warning", construction operations will cease, work crews will finalize securing the project site and will evacuate until the hurricane threat has passed.

The potential for adverse impacts to the HHS facility during operations caused by a hurricane or other natural disaster is anticipated to principally affect the buildings and structures within and surrounding the campus. During the aftermath of the disaster, it is expected that the creation of open space within the HHS campus will be created in order to start recovery operations. Mitigation measures would include, but are not limited to:

- The HHS will utilize portable animal cages and transfer its animals to locations at the HHS facility where there is stable, open space that can contain the cages. As required, canopies or other temporary structures would be erected to provide shelter against the elements.
- The HHS may enlist the assistance of the community to help with the recovery effort by providing temporary shelter, lodging, and care for its animals until the facility can be sufficiently repaired and/or restored. Volunteers from the community would be asked to assist with other recovery activities requiring manpower.
- The HHS can also ask that the community assist with adoptions to provide new homes to the animals facing hardship conditions due to the period of disaster.

4.5 Air Quality

Air quality in the area can be affected by air pollutants from natural and/or human sources. Natural sources primarily include wind-blown dust, wild fires, and occasional volcanic emissions from the island of Hawai'i. Human sources primarily include vehicular emissions from motorists traveling on nearby roads (Kehena Place, Wai'alae Avenue, South King Street, and the Interstate Highway H-1/ Lunalilo Freeway (H-1 freeway)). The burning of refuse, BBQs and other intermittent sources also contribute air pollutants.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six pollutants: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, ozone, and particulate matter, and the state of Hawai'i also established an ambient air standard for hydrogen sulfide. The SDOH requires criteria pollutant levels remain below state and federal ambient air quality standards at all State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SDOH, 2010, 1). The nearest air quality monitoring station to the proposed project site is located at 1250 Punchbowl Street (21° 18' 27.3" N and 157° 51' 19.5" W) in Honolulu ("Honolulu Station") (SDOH, 2010, 8). The air quality at the 'Honolulu Station' did not exceed NAAQS for the following parameters: Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and Carbon Monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) (SDOH, 2010, 17-23).

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

There is the potential for short-term localized impacts on air quality during site construction activities. The operation of vehicles, heavy equipment, and generators at the proposed project site can generate fugitive dust and pollution emissions. However, impacts will be minimal and temporary, will cease once the project is completed, and air quality is expected to return to existing conditions. No long-term adverse impacts to air quality are anticipated.

The following mitigation measures are proposed to ensure against the potential for short-term adverse impacts on air quality:

- Phasing of construction activities to minimize dust-generating activities.
- Minimizing the use of dust-generating materials, centralizing material transfer points, and onsite vehicle travel ways.
- Providing an adequate water source at the site prior to the start of construction activities for dust control.

- Ensuring that the General Contractor will implement dust control practices in accordance with HAR, Chapter 60.1, *Air Pollution Control*. This includes proper maintenance of internal combustion engines, the compacting and use of intermediate cover, as well as the use of portable and permanent litter fences.

4.6 Noise

Regulation of noise in residential areas of O’ahu is governed by the State Department of Health, HAR, Title 11, Chapter 46, “Community Noise Control.” Allowable day and nighttime noise standards for sensitive receptors have been established for conservation, residential, apartment, hotel, business, agricultural and industrial districts. The project site is in a residential area, zoned by the CCH as R-5, which falls under Class A in the noise control zoning district. The maximum allowable day and night noise levels at the project site are as follows:

<u>Time</u>	<u>Allowable Noise Levels</u>
7:00 am to 10:00 pm	55 dbA
10:00 pm to 7:00 am	45 dbA

Existing ambient noise levels at and around the project site are generally low-level but steady, varying slightly spatially (i.e. from place to place) and temporally (i.e. from one time to another).

Noise levels result primarily from vehicular traffic from nearby roads (Kehena Place, Wai’alae Avenue, South King Street, and the H-1 freeway), as well as background noise from neighboring residents, businesses and local public schools. Neighboring residents on Kehena Place and South King Street, include several two-story walk up apartment buildings, a few single-family residences and an affordable housing apartment building. A variety of small to medium sized nearby businesses on Wai’alae Avenue and South King Street include a bakery, a lawn mower repair shop, a dressmaker’s shop, a florist, a surf shop, a beauty salon and several restaurants. The nearest school is Prince Jonah Kūhiō Elementary School on South King Street.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The potential for short-term adverse impacts to existing noise conditions are expected to result from construction activities, particularly noise generated during mobilization activities, and operation of heavy construction equipment and pneumatic hand tools. Construction equipment is expected to include, but not be limited to, a bulldozer, front loader, excavator, grader, paver, dump trucks, a crane, concrete delivery trucks, jackhammers and other powered hand tools. Construction equipment typically generates noise in the range of 55 to 90 decibels adjusted (dBA) in close proximity. Noise generated as a result of construction is expected to be temporary, of limited duration, and restricted to daytime hours. Upon completion of work, noise will return to pre-existing background levels. The potential for noise associated impacts are expected to be of short duration lasting only for the period of construction. No long-term impacts are expected, as the proposed project will involve substantively the same land use and activities associated with the current operation of the HHS.

The following mitigation measures are proposed to address the potential short-term noise pollution for animals and staff at the HHS, as well as residents, businesses and schoolchildren near the proposed project site:

- Work will be limited to weekdays during daylight hours between 8:30 am and 3:30 pm. No work will be scheduled on federal or state holidays.
- Construction vehicles and internal-combustion powered machinery will be muffled with noise attenuation equipment in good operating condition.
- Landscaping that will provide visual mitigation and soil stabilization may also provide some reduction in noise emanating beyond the project site.
- The General Contractor will ensure that project activities are in compliance with the provisions of HAR, Chapter 11-46, *Community Noise Control*. The contractor may secure a noise permit from the State Department of Health prior to the initiation of construction.

4.7 Flora and Fauna Resources

4.7.1. Flora

There were no unique, threatened or endangered flora species observed at the proposed project site. Randal Fujimoto, a Landscape Architect on August 22, 2013, conducted a plant inventory of the HHS campus site. The existing flora observed, consisted primarily of introduced tropical plant species, and other shrub and ground cover commonly found in Hawaiian gardens.

Tree species observed include, but are not limited to the following (Fujimoto, 2013):

- Banyan (*Ficus benghalensis*)
- Monkeypod (*Albizia saman*)
- Candlenut (*Aleurites moluccana*)
- Lignum vitae (*Guaiacum*)
- Surinam cherry (*Eugenia uniflora*)
- Allspice (*Pimenta dioica*)
- Gold (*Tabebuia donnell-smithii*)

Shrub and ground cover species observed include, but are not limited to the following (Fujimoto, 2013):

- Tahitian gardenia (*Gardenia Taitensis*)
- Bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea glabra*)
- Ti (*Cordyline terminalis*)
- Ginger (*Alpinia Purpurata zingieraceae*)
- Maile-Scented Fern (*Phymatosorus scolopendria*)
- Pothos (*Epipremnum aureum*)

Grass species observed include, but are not limited to the following (Fujimoto, 2013):

- St. Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)
- Bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*)

4.7.2 Fauna

There were no unique, threatened or endangered fauna species, observed at the proposed project site. The existing fauna observed, consisted primarily of animal species under the care of the HHS. Other avifauna species common to urban environments were also observed.

Species under the care of the HHS include, but are not limited to the following:

- Dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*)
- Cat (*Felis catus*)
- Rabbit (*Lepus curpaeums*)
- Guinea pig (*Cavia porcellus*)
- Other mammals, reptiles and avifauna

Other species observed at the HHS include, but are not limited to the following:

- Various rat and mice species (*Rattus and Mus*)
- Mongoose (*Herpestidae*)
- Various avifauna species
 - Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*)
 - Spotted dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*)
 - European sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)
 - Java finch (*Longchura oryzivora*)
 - Brazilian cardinal (*Paroaria coronata*)
 - Mynah (*Gracula religiosa*)

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

It is expected that due to the existing urbanized land use and location of the site within urbanized and developed surroundings that there are no threatened or endangered species at the proposed project site. To the extent possible, existing trees will be kept in place. During the construction of the new proposed buildings, some existing plant species that provide small habitats for the aforementioned fauna and avifauna species may be removed. However, when landscaping for the proposed project is established, these displaced species are anticipated to return. No long-term adverse impacts to flora or fauna resources are anticipated; therefore, no mitigation measures are recommended or are expected to be required.

4.8 Scenic and Aesthetic Environment

Existing views, makai of the proposed project site, primarily consists of an urban skyline, dotted with residential high-rise condominiums and residential low-rise apartments. Off in the distance one might see Diamond Head, a U.S. National Landmark. Existing views, mauka of the proposed project site, primarily consists of the H-1 freeway, residential houses, the University of Hawai'i, Manoa Valley and St. Louis Heights. Therefore, there are no significant scenic or aesthetic views mauka or makai from the HHS campus. The HHS campus is located on the peak of a slight hill, however the campus is almost entirely buffered by trees and therefore any offsite views can only be seen from certain elevated spots.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building is the most conspicuous building in this proposed project; however, it will be built to a height which is significantly lower than other buildings in the project site's vicinity. New buildings and structures will not compromise any existing scenic or aesthetic views for residents on higher elevations mauka of the HHS campus. Therefore, visual qualities of the site will be retained and preserved intact. The proposed project is not anticipated to have adverse impacts to any scenic, aesthetic and/or visual resources, therefore no mitigation measures are proposed.

Figure 4-1, Soil Classification

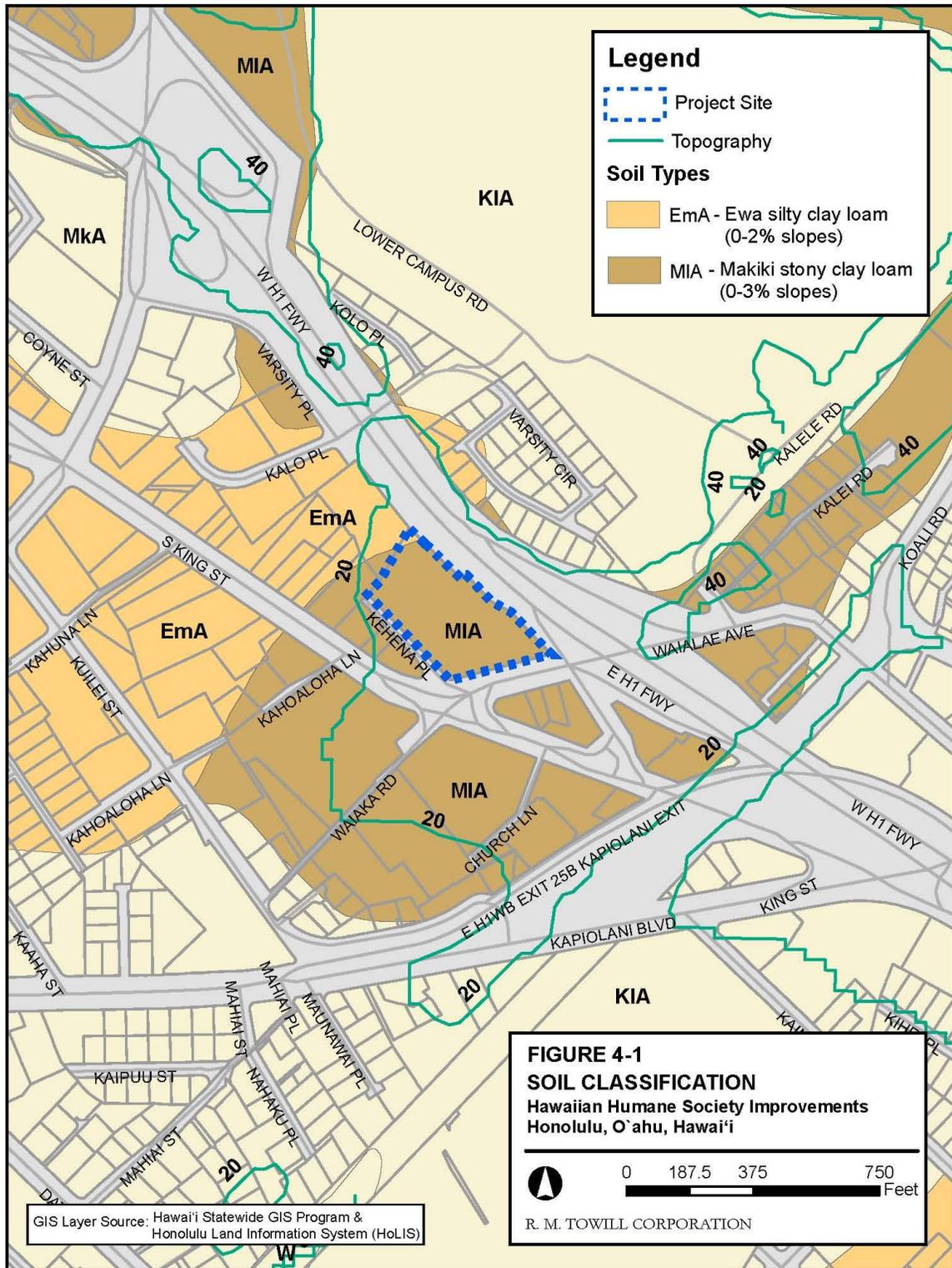


Figure 4-2, Hydrology

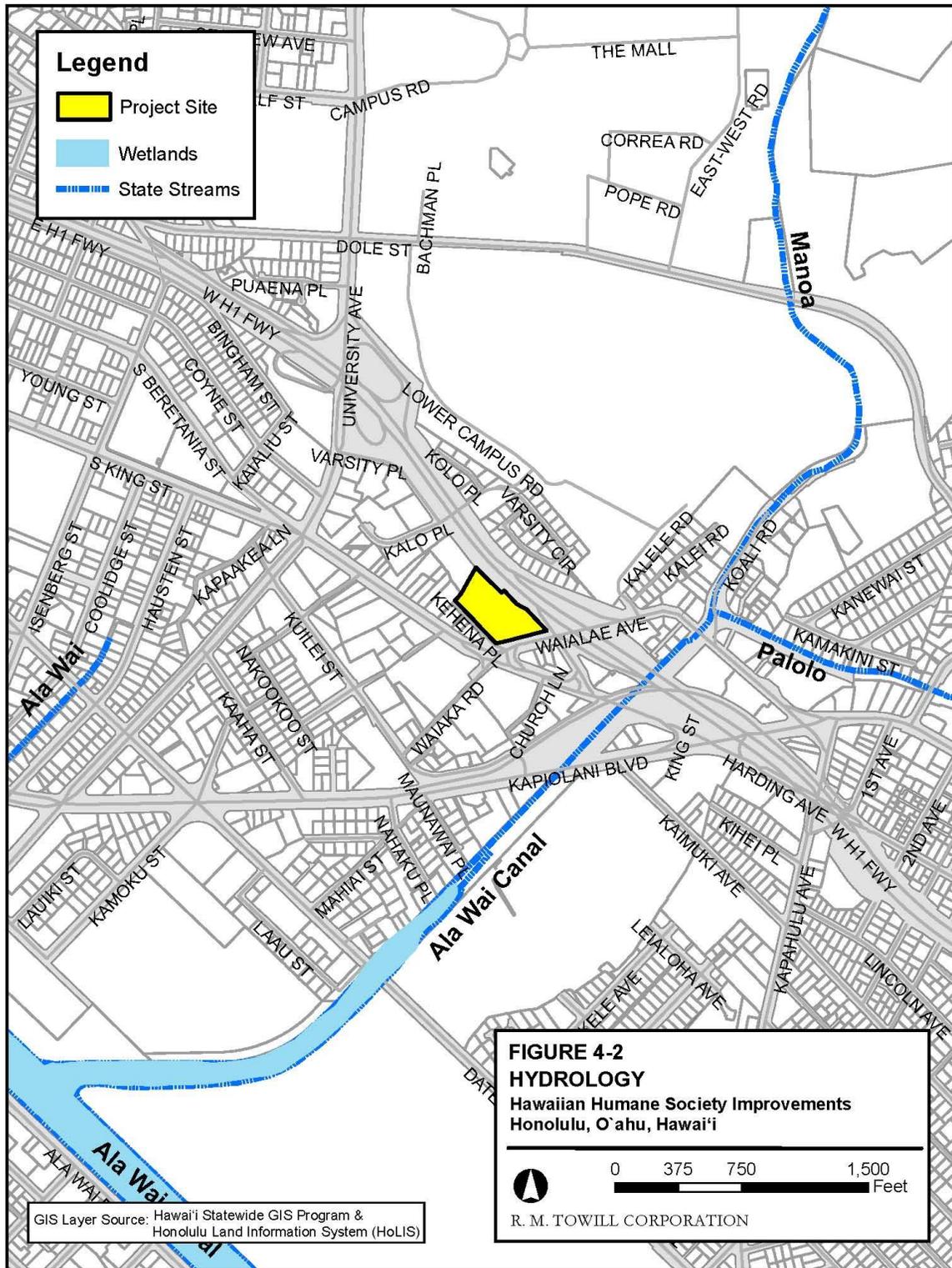


Figure 4-3, FEMA Flood Zones

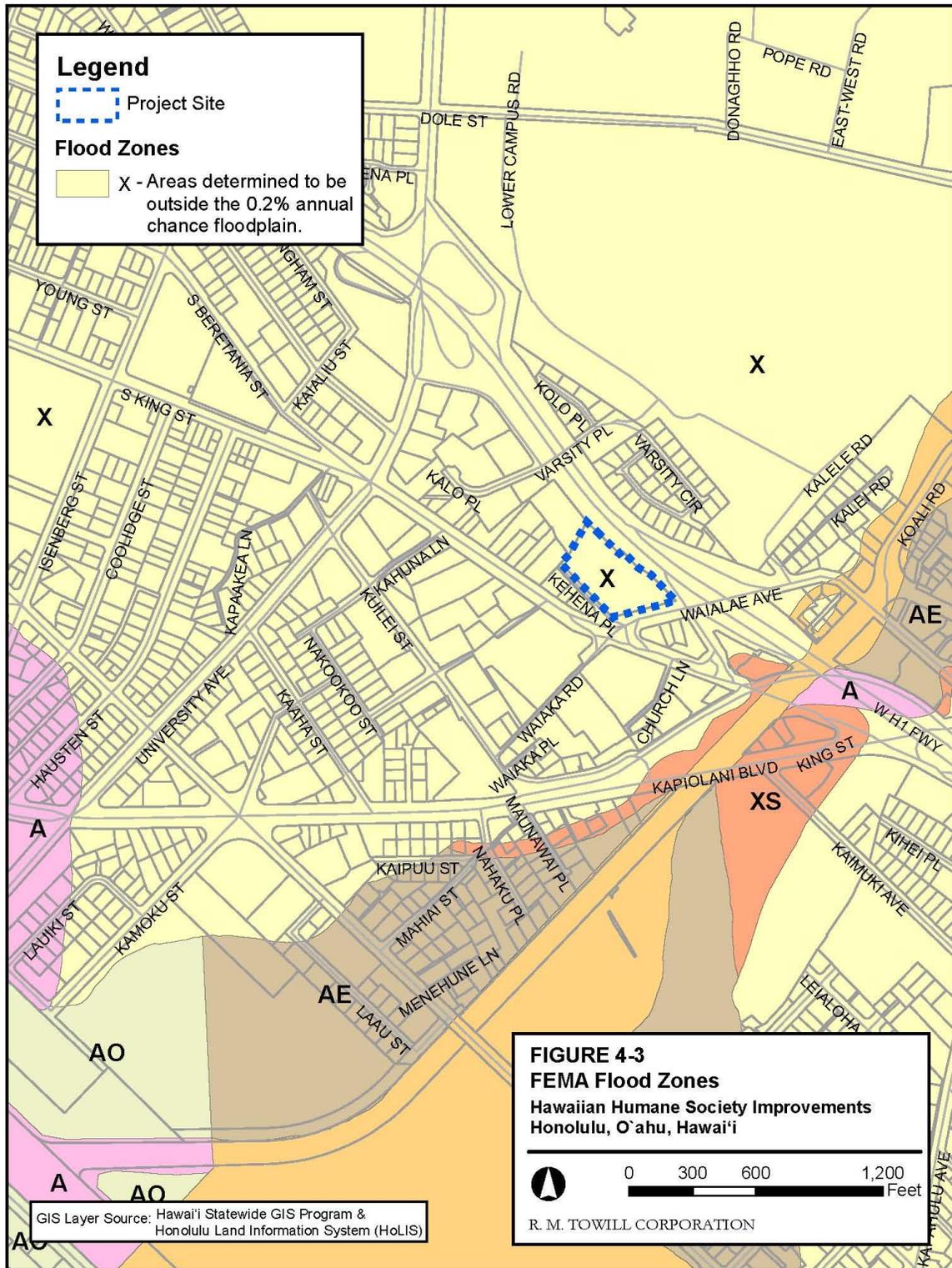
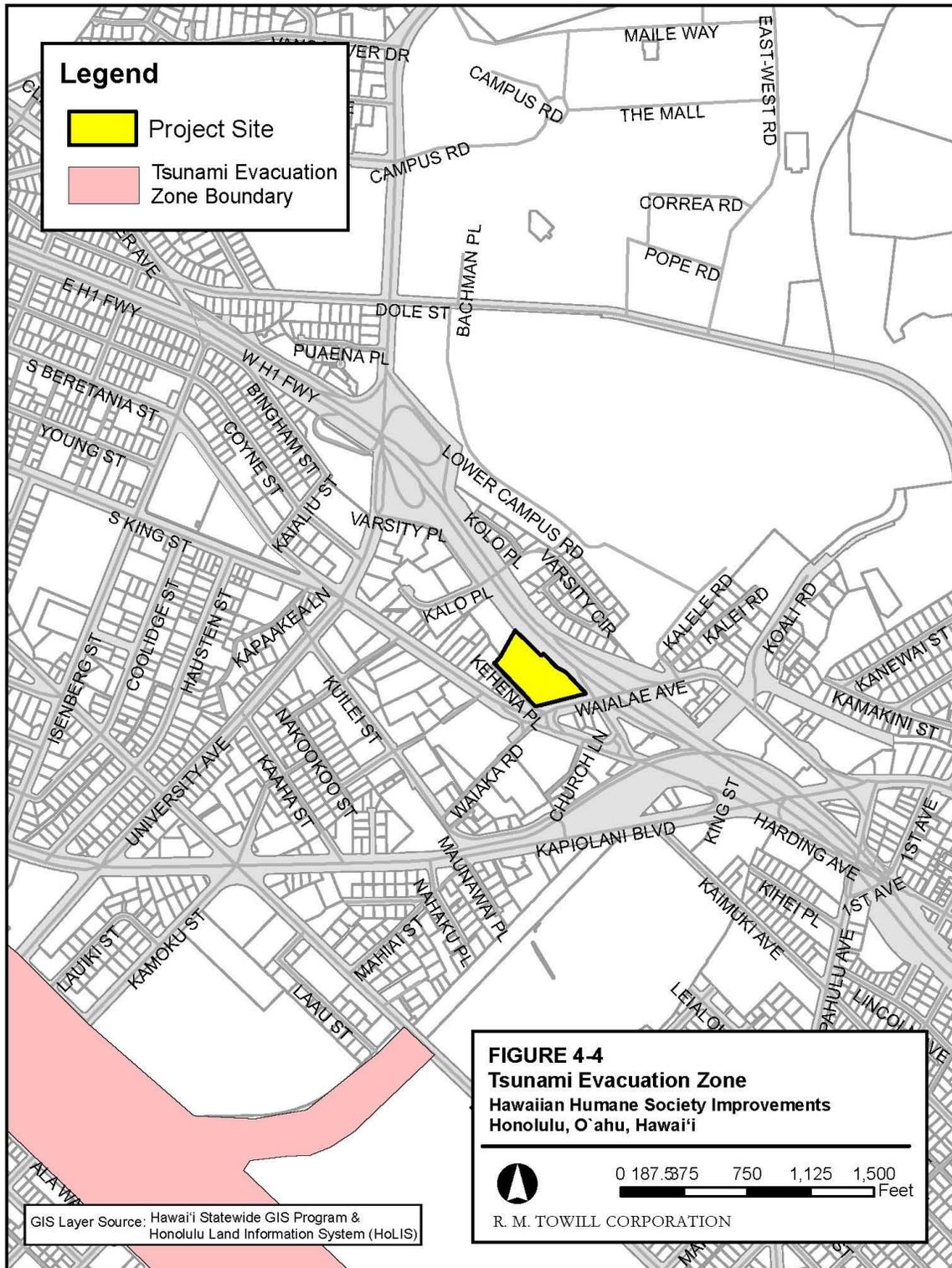


Figure 4-4, Tsunami Evacuation Zone



5.0 Public Services, Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

5.1 Traffic and Circulation

The existing HHS campus is bounded by the H-1 freeway to the northeast and Wai'alaie Avenue/ South King Street to the south. There are two entries into the HHS campus.

HHS Main Entry

Mauka bound vehicles traveling along Wai'alaie Avenue/South King Street can access the HHS main entry and parking lot fronting the HHS, by making a left turn and crossing traffic, into the main entry and parking lot. Drivers making this turn must exercise caution due to the proximity of an H-1 freeway off-ramp located approximately 120 feet further mauka. Makai bound vehicles traveling along Wai'alaie Avenue/South King Street can make right turns directly into the main entry and parking lot. Vehicles exiting this parking lot are restricted to right turns only onto Wai'alaie Avenue/South King Street going westbound. The posted speed limit for South King Street and Wai'alaie Avenue is 25 mph.

HHS Rear Entry

Only makai bound vehicles traveling on Wai'alaie Avenue/ South King Street can access the HHS rear entry, parking lot and small dog park, by making a right onto Kehena Place. This rear entry is located approximately 320 feet further to the west of the HHS main entry. The posted speed limit for Kehena Place is 15 mph.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

Potential short-term impacts associated with the proposed project involve the temporary use and movement of construction vehicles, required for hauling equipment and materials to and from the project site. This will be most noticeable on the roadway during construction, mobilization, staging and demobilization of equipment from the work site. There may also be a noticeable increase in vehicular traffic from construction workers commuting to and from the project site. During construction, the back entrance to the HHS via Kehena Place and associated parking stalls may be restricted in order to support construction activities. The front entrance to the HHS via Wai'alaie Avenue/South King Street and associated parking will remain open to the public.

Proposed mitigation measures to address the potential for any short-term impacts will comprise the following:

- Parking on weekends will be available at the Prince Jonah Kūhiō Elementary school.
- Construction personnel will use flags or other appropriate signaling devices along Kehena Place and South King Street to maintain safety when construction vehicles enter and leave the project site, as needed.

The proposed project will principally involve the continuation of the existing use of the HHS campus. Although parking stalls will be relocated, there will be no new parking added to the HHS. An increase in

traffic volume associated with the proposed project after its completion is not anticipated. No other mitigation measures are required or recommended.

5.2 Drainage Facilities

The HHS facilities are served by the CCH's storm drain system. The CCH's Department of Environmental Services (ENV) manages the storm drain system on O'ahu, which is regulated under a NPDES Municipal Separate Sewer System (MS4) permit administered by the SDOH from the EPA.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

During construction activities, there is the potential for pollutants to discharge from the proposed project site in storm water runoff. Mitigation measures to ensure against the discharge of untreated storm water and non-storm water will be addressed through compliance with State Department of Health (SDOH) regulations as set forth in HAR, Title 11, Chapter 54, "Water Quality Standards", and Chapter 55 "Water Pollution Controls". Construction activities will be conducted in compliance with NPDES permit conditions, which will include the use of appropriate erosion controls and implementation of a Site-Specific Construction BMPs Plan.

The construction of new facilities will increase the amount of impervious surfaces; therefore, it is reasonable to expect an increase in volume of storm water runoff. Proposed mitigation measures to address the potential increase in runoff will include the use of vegetative controls where possible and the installation of additional gutters, ditches, pipes and catch basins where needed. The proposed project will maintain existing drainage patterns, which separate storm water runoff from discharges associated with animal holding facilities. No other adverse impacts to existing drainage facilities are anticipated, therefore no mitigations measures are required.

5.3 Wastewater Facilities

The HHS facilities are presently served by the CCH's wastewater system. The CCH's ENV manages the municipal wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system on O'ahu. The CCH ENV manages nine wastewater treatment plants and associated pump stations and outfalls. The project site lies within the East Mamala Bay service area, with discharges processed through the Sand Island Wastewater Treatment Plant (SIWWTP). The nearest CCH sanitary sewer line is located along Wai'alaie Avenue/South King Street and Kehena Place.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project may have a short-term impact on the CCH's wastewater system during construction activities. Portable toilets may be brought to the project site during construction activities to mitigate these additional discharges to the CCH's wastewater system, and will be treated and disposed of off-site in compliance with state and CCH regulations.

The construction of the new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building will include four restroom facilities, but new demands for wastewater services beyond existing uses are not expected. The

proposed project is not anticipated to have any long-term adverse impacts to the CCH's wastewater facilities. No mitigation measures are required or recommended.

No adverse cumulative or secondary impacts to the CCH wastewater system are anticipated. However, the potential for cumulative or secondary impacts associated with the development of the proposed project will be addressed by adherence to the requirements of HAR, Chapter 11-62 "Wastewater Systems".

5.4 Potable Water

The existing HHS facilities are presently served by the BWS. The BWS is responsible for the management, control and operation of Oahu's municipal water system. The BWS is an integrated, island-wide system with interconnections between water sources and service areas. Water is supplied to the HHS through water mains located along Wai'alaie Avenue/South King Street and Kehena Place.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The principal potential short-term impact to potable water resources will involve the use of water during construction activities. Water will be used for dust control, cement/concrete mixing, cleaning, and other related construction activities. The existing piping facilities will provide water for these uses. Water trucks or water tanks may be brought to the site to supplement this water source.

Conservation practices will be employed by the General Contractor to minimize the use of water. These practices may include, but are not limited, to the following:

- Water used for dust control will be applied in amounts sufficient to wet soils without causing runoff.
- Drought tolerant plants will be selected as much as practicable, considering the ability of the plants to thrive in the surrounding environment, and the need for regular plant maintenance.
- All on-site BWS-sourced water pipes supplying water for construction activities shall be inspected daily to ensure against leaks. Any leaking pipes or valves shall be repaired or replaced as soon as possible, during the workday.

The proposed project will require the relocation of water connections from existing to new facilities. This reconfiguration of water lines is not expected to result in major new demands for water service beyond existing uses. The proposed project is not anticipated to have long-term adverse impacts to potable water resources; therefore, no other mitigation measures are recommended or required.

5.5 Power and Communications

Power is provided to the HHS facility via underground facilities of the Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO) located along Waialae Avenue/South King Street, and Kehena Place. Communications facilities are provided by Hawaiian Telcom and/or other telecommunications providers.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

An increase in the use of electrical power will occur during construction activities, which will be provided by means of portable generators. It is expected that some relocation of power and communication lines to the new HHS facilities and buildings will be required; however, no major new demands for electrical services are expected, as the proposed project will involve substantively the same use of the site for a humane society facility. No adverse impacts on power or communication facilities are anticipated; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

5.6 Solid Waste Disposal System

The CCH ENV, Refuse Division and private waste collection haulers provide solid waste collection and disposal services to the HHS.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

During construction activities, there will be generation of solid waste in the form of construction and demolition debris from expended materials. Construction and demolition debris waste will be handled by the construction contractor in accordance with State and CCH regulations governing the safe disposal of such materials at an acceptable facility such as the PVT Land Company Landfill located at 87-2020 Farrington Highway, Waianae. Soils that cannot be reused for fill or cover material would also need to be disposed of in accordance with State and CCH regulations governing construction waste. There are no known toxic or hazardous waste materials present at the HHS facility. Therefore, no further mitigation beyond the contractor's responsibility for the disposal of construction related solid waste is expected to be required.

The proposed project will involve a substantively similar use of the site for a humane society facility; therefore, no adverse impacts or major changes to the existing handling of solid waste from the HHS facility is expected to occur.

5.7 Fire, Police and Medical Services

The Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) provides firefighting services for O'ahu. The HFD responds to emergencies including, but not limited to fires, emergency medical calls, hazardous materials incidents, motor vehicle accidents, natural disasters and technical rescues. The island of O'ahu is divided into five battalions containing 45 fire stations. Fire stations in close proximity to the proposed project site include Fire Station 29, which serves the McCully-Mō'ili'ili area and Fire Station 7, which serves the Kapahulu-Waikīkī area. Fire Station 29 is approximately 0.43 miles from the HHS and Fire Station 7 is approximately 1.21 miles from the HHS.

Police protection services on O'ahu are provided by the Honolulu Police Department (HPD). The HPD is comprised of 29 divisions. As of May 2012, the department has 1,933 sworn officers and 463 civilian personnel. The Police Headquarters is located on 801 South Beretania Street in Honolulu. The HHS is located within Patrol District 7, "East Honolulu", Sector 1, which includes the Manoa Valley-Mō'ili'ili area.

Major medical service providers located in central Honolulu include Queen’s Medical Center, Straub Clinic and Hospital, Kuakini Hospital, and Kapi’olani Women’s and Children’s Hospital. The closest medical service provider is the Kapi’olani Women’s and Children’s Hospital, which is approximately 1.2 miles from the HHS.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project is not anticipated to result in an increase in calls for fire, police, or medical services or have any adverse impacts on fire, police, or medical resources. No mitigation measures are required or recommended.

5.8 Schools and Library Facilities

The nearest public school to the proposed project site is the Prince Jonah Kūhiō Elementary School, located approximately 0.04 miles away. The Kaimukī High School is located approximately 0.2 miles from the project site, while the University of Hawai’i at Mānoa is also located approximately 0.2 miles from the project site. The nearest public library is the Gregg M. Sinclair Library located at the University of Hawai’i at Mānoa, is approximately 0.56 miles away. The McCully-Mō’ili’ili Public Library is located approximately 0.6 miles away.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project is not anticipated to have adverse impacts on any educational or library facilities. No mitigation measures are required or recommended.

5.9 Parks and Recreation

Within the HHS campus there is a Dog Park, which is approximately 14,000 SF or 0.32 acres. This “off-leash” Dog Park is for small dogs (25 lbs.) and is open to the public on weekdays from 11 am to 7 pm and on weekends & most holidays from 10 am to 4 pm. The HHS’s Dog Park includes trees and tropical foliage, benches, tables and a water fountain, encircled by a redwood fence, ensuring the safety of dogs when off-leash. The HHS’s Dog Park is a community facility that provides a space for recreation and socialization for nearby dogs and dog owners. Dogs that are housed at the HHS, also use this Dog Park, when not open to the public.

The nearest public park outside of the HHS is Kalo Place Mini Park, located approximately 100 FT west of the HHS. Other nearby parks include Crane Community Park, which is approximately 0.36 miles from the proposed project site and Kanewai Community Park, which is approximately 0.36 miles from the HHS.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

Access to the HHS’s Dog Park and to the Kalo Place Mini Park and parking stalls near the HHS’s Dog Park may be temporarily impacted during construction of the proposed project.

Proposed mitigation measures to address these short-term impacts will include the following:

- Parking on weekends will be available at the Prince Jonah Kūhiō Elementary School.

- Construction personnel will use flags or other appropriate signaling devices along Kehena Place to maintain safety when construction vehicles enter and leave the project site, as required.

A large portion of the HHS's Dog Park will be repurposed to provide 18 relocated parking stalls, due to the building of the Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building. The proposed Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building will have space for approximately 172 cats and 104 dogs, and make room for 19 staff positions, and will enable the HHS to continue its mission of advancing animal welfare by increasing its capacity for animal intake and maintaining two service contracts with the CCH.

The use of the remaining open space for a dog park will be determined at a later date by the HHS, based on a number of factors, including: the fiscal resources available to the HHS to maintain a dog park, and the successful establishment of other off-leash Dog Parks on O'ahu.

The proposed project is not anticipated to have adverse impacts on nearby public parks and recreation facilities. Project activities will not require the closure of any nearby parks or recreation resources; therefore, no other mitigation measures are required or recommended.

6.0 Socioeconomic and Related Environment, Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

6.1 Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics

The proposed project site is located within the O'ahu Primary Urban Center (PUC) as defined by the CCH, and is represented by the McCully/Mō'ili'ili Neighborhood Board No. 8. The general characteristics of the population in Honolulu from 2007 through 2011 indicated (U.S. Census, 2013):

- 31.2% of the population aged 25 years or older have a Bachelor's or higher education degree;
- 56.9% of the median household income was \$71,263; and
- 9.3% of the population was below the poverty level.

The general population of the island of O'ahu increased from 876,158 persons in 2000, to 953,207 persons in 2010, representing an 8.8% increase in population for the decade (U.S. Census, 2013). The proposed project site is within the population of O'ahu's Urban Honolulu Census Designated Place (CDP) as identified by the U.S. Census. The population for Urban Honolulu in 2000 was 371,657 but in 2010 had declined to 337,256, or (-)9.3%, counter to the general trend of growth on O'ahu, but indicative of a shifting population with most of the growth occurring outside of the Urban Honolulu CDP (U.S. Census, 2011).

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The proposed project is not anticipated to result in any adverse impacts to the population or demographics of the McCully/Mō'ili'ili community. The proposed project will be limited in scope and scale to the renovation and improvement of facilities within the HHS, and will not constitute an inducement to new population growth. Construction activities will generate short-term additional employment of work crews and personnel. This increase in employment, however, will be temporary lasting only for the duration of work.

The improvements to the HHS facility will provide new opportunities to provide services for the handling and care of animals. The improvements to the HHS facility will provide greater operational efficiency, and may result in some increase in employees and the need for volunteers. This increase is not anticipated to result in a significant economic effect to the area or economy of the McCully/Mō'ili'ili community given the modest scale of the proposed project. No adverse impacts to the socio-economic conditions of the area and region are expected and no mitigation measures are proposed or recommended.

6.2 Historic and Archaeological Resources

The potential for significant historic or archaeological resources to exist at the project site is unlikely. The existing facility has been in active use for several decades, and the site has been subject to extensive earthwork in the course of renovations and placement of facilities at various locations within the project site.

No historic and archaeological resources were found in the original construction of the HHS, or in previous renovations and additions to the HHS campus. In addition, the former director of the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) Keith W. Ahue, noted in a previous Environmental Assessment for improvements to the HHS facility on December 7, 1994, that there were "...no known historic sites at this parcel (project site). Although no archaeological inventory has been conducted at this parcel, it is unlikely that surface historic sites remain...therefore SHPD believes that the proposed project will have no effect on significant historic sites" (RMTC, 1996).

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The potential for the discovery of historic and archaeological resources within the proposed project area is not anticipated and therefore, mitigation measures are not anticipated or recommended to be required.

In the event that historic sites, including human burials, are uncovered during construction activities, involving earthwork, all work in the vicinity will stop and SHPD will be contacted at (808) 692-8015 for further instructions. Work within the project site may only resume upon approval by the SHPD.

6.3 Cultural Impact Assessment

The proposed project site is an existing humane society facility that has been in active use for several decades over the past 75 years. Because of the need to maintain security of the site for the animals under the care of the HHS, and to maintain safety for visitors to the facility, access to the site has remained restricted to the general public allowing visitations only during normal working hours. The regular maintenance activities performed at the HHS facility, has also involved regular landscaping and maintenance of the grounds and vegetation within and surrounding the facility making the use of the site to cultural practitioners either impractical or unusable for such practices.

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation.

The potential for adverse effects to traditional or contemporary cultural resources within the HHS facility are not anticipated given existing and past land uses at the site. Mitigation measures to address cultural issues or concerns are not anticipated to be required or recommended for the proposed project.

7.0 Relationship to Land Use Plans, Policies and Controls of the Potentially Affected Area

7.1 Overview

State and City and County of Honolulu policies, plans, and land use controls are established to guide development in a manner that enhances the environment and quality of life. The establishment of policies, plans, and land use controls at all levels of government are further promulgated to help ensure that the long-term social, economic, environmental, and land use needs of the community and region can be met. The proposed project's relationship to land use policies, plans, and controls for the region and proposed activity are as follows.

7.2 Hawai'i State Plan

The Hawai'i State Plan, Chapter 226, HRS, serves as a written guide for the future long range development of the State. The Plan identifies statewide goals, objectives, policies, and priorities. The Hawai'i State Plan, adopted in 1978, and promulgated in Chapter 226, HRS, consists of three major parts:

1. Part I- describes the overall theme including Hawai'i's desired future and quality of life as expressed in goals, objectives, and policies.
2. Part II- describes a statewide planning system designed to coordinate and guide all major state and county activities and to implement the goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines of the Hawai'i State Plan.
3. Part III- describes the pursuit of desirable courses of action in major areas of statewide concern.

§226-4, "State Goals", states three goals, in order to "guarantee, for present and future generations, those elements of choice and mobility that insure that individuals and groups may approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination". They are as follows:

1. A strong, viable economy, characterized by stability, diversity, and growth, that enables the fulfillment of the needs and expectations of Hawaii's present and future generations.
2. A desired physical environment, characterized by beauty, cleanliness, quiet, stable natural systems, and uniqueness, that enhances the mental and physical well-being of the people.
3. Physical, social, and economic well-being, for individuals and families in Hawaii, that nourishes a sense of community responsibility, of caring, and of participation in community life.

The Hawai'i State Plan does not specifically identify objectives for facilities such as the HHS, but §226-4, "State Goals", generally identifies goals for a desired physical environment that enhances "...mental and physical well-being of the people (of Hawai'i)" and the need to "...nourish a sense of community responsibility, of caring, and of participation in community life."

Inasmuch as the HHS provides for the care and treatment of animals in the community, and facilitates community education and improvement in the quality of life for animals under the care of the HHS and community, the proposed project can be considered as supportive of the general goals of the Hawai'i State Plan.

7.3 State Land Use Law

Chapter 205, HRS, also known as the "State Land Use Law", adopted in 1961, contains statutes governing land use in the State of Hawai'i. Chapter 205 is intended to preserve and protect Hawai'i land and to encourage uses to which the lands are best suited. The State Land Use Commission (LUC) is comprised of nine members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. The LUC administers the Land Use Law and is responsible for classifying all lands in the State of Hawai'i into one of four land use designations: Urban, Rural, Agricultural and Conservation.

7.3.1. State Urban Land Use District

The proposed project site is located in the State Land Use (SLU) 'Urban District'. The Urban District generally includes lands characterized by "city-like" concentrations of people, structures and services. This District also includes vacant areas for future development. Jurisdiction of this district lies primarily with the respective counties; in accordance with HRS, Section 205-2(b), "Urban districts shall include activities or uses as provided by ordinances or regulations of the county within which the urban district is situated." Permitted uses in this district and development standards for O'ahu are established by the CCH, and are detailed in the Land Use Ordinance.

7.4 Coastal Zone Management Program

All land and water use activities in the state must comply with Chapter 205A, HRS, the "Hawai'i Coastal Zone Law". The State of Hawai'i designates the Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP) to manage the intent, purpose and provisions of HRS, Chapter 205(A)-2, as amended, for the areas from the shoreline to the seaward limit of the State's jurisdiction, and any other area which a lead agency may designate for the purpose of administering the CZMP.

The following is an assessment of the project with respect to the CZMP objectives and policies set forth in Section 205(A)-2.

1. Recreational resources

Objective: Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.

Policies: A) Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreational 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 recreational 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 sand 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 uses 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 nonpoint 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, and county authorities; and crediting such dedication against the requirements of section 46-6.

Discussion:

Coastal recreational resources, facilities, and access to these resources will not be affected by the proposed project. The proposed project site is located inland, along Wai'ālae Avenue, which is approximately 3.5 miles from the shoreline.

2. Historic resources

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

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.

Discussion:

The proposed project is not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on natural and manmade historic and prehistoric resources in the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) area. In accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E, and the requirements of the SHPD, DLNR, should any historic resources, including human skeletal and significant cultural remains, be identified during project activities, the following steps will be taken:

(1) Work will cease in the immediate vicinity of the find; (2) The find will be protected from any additional disturbance; and (3) The SHPD, will be contacted immediately at their Main Office at (808) 692-8015 for further instructions including the conditions under which project activities may resume.

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 that are not coastal dependent to locate in inland areas.*

Discussion:

The proposed project is not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources. The HHS is located inland, thus there are no existing public views of the shoreline from the project site. The proposed project consists of the construction of new buildings; however, these new buildings will not impair existing public views of the shoreline offsite.

4. Coastal ecosystems

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, including reefs, 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 that reflect the tolerance of fresh water and marine ecosystems and maintain and enhance water quality through the development and implementation of point and nonpoint source water pollution control measures.

Discussion:

The proposed project will not have any adverse impacts on coastal ecosystem or resources. The project site is not near the coast, and the proposed project will be undertaken in a manner that will minimize or otherwise avert the potential for environmental impacts to coastal ecosystems.

5. Economic uses

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 development such as visitor industry facilities and energy generating facilities, are located, designed, and constructed to minimize adverse social, visual, and environmental impacts in the coastal zone management area; 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.*

Discussion:

The proposed project is not located near the coast and is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on the State's economy.

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, and 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.

Discussion:

The proposed project has been assessed for potential impacts from natural hazards, including tsunamis, hurricanes and flooding. The proposed project is in the FEMA Flood Zone 'X'. With the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in this document, no adverse impacts are expected to result.

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 future coastal zone development;

(B) Facilitate timely processing of applications for development permits and resolve overlapping or 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 public to facilitate public participation in the planning and review process.

Discussion:

The proposed project is located inland, and is not anticipated to have any adverse short or long-term impacts on coastal development and/or coastal resource management.

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 issues, developments, and government activities; and*
- (C) Organize workshops, policy dialogues, and site-specific mitigation to respond to coastal issues and conflicts.*

Discussion:

The proposed project is located inland; therefore, awareness, education and participation processes related to coastal zone management issues are not applicable. However, public involvement of the proposed project will consist of a public notice of the EA prepared for this project in the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) bulletin.

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.*

Discussion:

The proposed project is located inland, and will not have an adverse impact on beaches for public use and recreation.

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.*

Discussion:

The proposed project is located inland, and therefore will not contact or have an effect on the sustainability of marine and coastal resources.

7.5 Special Management Area (SMA) Rules and Regulations

The CCH has designated the shoreline and certain inland areas of O‘ahu within the Special Management Area (SMA). SMA areas are designated sensitive environments that are to be protected in accordance with the State’s CZM policies, as set forth in HRS Section 205A, the “Hawai‘i Coastal Zone Law” and Revised Ordinances of Honolulu (ROH), Chapter 25, “Special Management Area”. ROH 25-1.2, “Purpose”, states that “it is the City and County of Honolulu's policy to preserve, protect, and where possible, to restore the natural resources of the coastal zone of Hawaii. Special controls on development within an area along the shoreline are necessary to avoid permanent loss of valuable resources and foreclosure of management options and to insure that adequate public access is provided to public owned or used beaches, recreation areas, and natural reserves, by dedication or other means”.

The proposed project site is not located within the SMA boundary. The HHS is located approximately 3.4 miles from the SMA boundary. See **Figure 7-1, Special Management Area**.

7.6 Special District

ROH Chapter 21, Section 21, Article 9, “Special District Regulations”, outlines nine special district types, boundaries and associated development standards. These districts include Flood Hazard Districts, the Hawaii Capital Special District, the Diamond Head Special District, the Punchbowl Special District, the Chinatown Special District, the Thomas Square/Honolulu Academy of Arts Special District, the Waikiki Special District, the Haleiwa Special District and the Transit-oriented development (TOD) special districts. The proposed project site is not located within a special district.

7.7 City and County of Honolulu General Plan (GP)

The General Plan (GP) serves as a written guide for the future long-range development and welfare of O‘ahu. The current GP was amended by Resolution 02-205, CD1 on October 3, 2002. The GP identifies island-wide goals, objectives, policies, and priorities for achieving the aspirations of O‘ahu’s residents.

The objectives and policies in the GP, Chapter VII, “Physical Development and Urban Design” deals with the compatibility of land uses, and the specification of certain land uses at particular locations to create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments and to promote and enhance the social and physical character of Oahu's older towns and neighborhoods. The proposed project is consistent with GP, Chapter VII, Objective E, Policy 3, which states that all new developments should aim to be an “attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments” that encourage “distinctive community identities for both new and existing districts and neighborhoods” (DPP, 2002).

The HHS is arguably an attractive, meaningful, and stimulating facility that advocates for animal welfare and enhances the uniqueness of the McCully-Mō‘ili‘ili neighborhood. The proposed project will involve the use of the existing HHS Campus for substantively the same purposes. The planned uses will

constitute an improvement over current conditions and address the need for improved facilities for the care and handling of animals under the responsibility of the HHS.

7.8 Primary Urban Center Development Plan (PUC DP)

The Primary Urban Center Development Plan (PUC DP) establishes policy to shape the growth and development of the PUC over a span of 20 years, through 2025. The current PUC DP was adopted by Ordinance 04-14 in 2004. The PUC extends from the core of historic downtown Honolulu to Pearl City in the west and to Wai‘alae and Kahala in the east.

The proposed project is consistent with one of the key elements of the overall vision of the PUC DP, which is to create livable neighborhoods. The key to a livable neighborhood is to provide convenient access to work as well as the many services and attractions found in an urban center including but not limited to businesses, community services, residences, parks, plazas, Universities, and cultural institutions. Rather than segregate residential from commercial uses the goal of a livable neighborhood is to integrate land uses in ways that brings activity to the neighborhood streets (DPP, 2002). The HHS is arguably a valued community asset that provides animal welfare for the PUC as well as the entire island of O‘ahu. The proposed project will enable the HHS to continue to fulfill its mission of advancing animal welfare by increasing its capacity to maintain an animal shelter and provide other animal control related services.

7.9 City and County of Honolulu Zoning (Land Use Ordinance)

The proposed project site is located at 2700 Wai‘alae Avenue, Honolulu, on TMK: (1) 2-8-024:037. The property is owned by the State of Hawai‘i, and is leased by the CCH. The HHS has leased it from the CCH since March 1943, and the CCH DBFS’s Property Management and Disposal Section manages the lease, which has an expiration date of June 30, 2024. The HHS is in the CCH’s R-5 (Residential) district. See **Figure 7-2, City & County of Honolulu Zoning**.

According to ROH Chapter 21, Article 3, Table 21-3, “Master Use Table”, ‘Veterinary establishments’ are a permitted use in I-1 (Limited Industrial) and I-2 (Intensive Industrial). In addition, ‘Veterinary establishments’ are a permitted use in B-1 (Neighborhood Business), B-2 (Community Business), BMX-3 (Community Business Mixed Use), BMX-4 (Central Business Mixed Use) and IMX-1 (Industrial Mixed Use), subject to standards in ROH 21-5.

The HHS is considered a ‘Veterinary establishment’; therefore, the HHS is operating as a non-conforming use. The HHS has been allowed to operate as a non-conforming use since the HHS campus was first constructed in 1942 approximately 75 years ago. Land uses immediately neighboring the HHS include BMX-3, B-1, and A-2 (Apartment Medium-density).

The proposed project will involve the continuation of land uses that support the HHS. The HHS will continue to have the same operational hours and offer the same services and programs to the public. The improvements at the HHS will not require a taking and/or conversion of any nearby land. Therefore, the proposed project is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on nearby residential, business and/or public recreational areas. No mitigation measures are therefore required or recommended.

Figure 7-1, Special Management Area

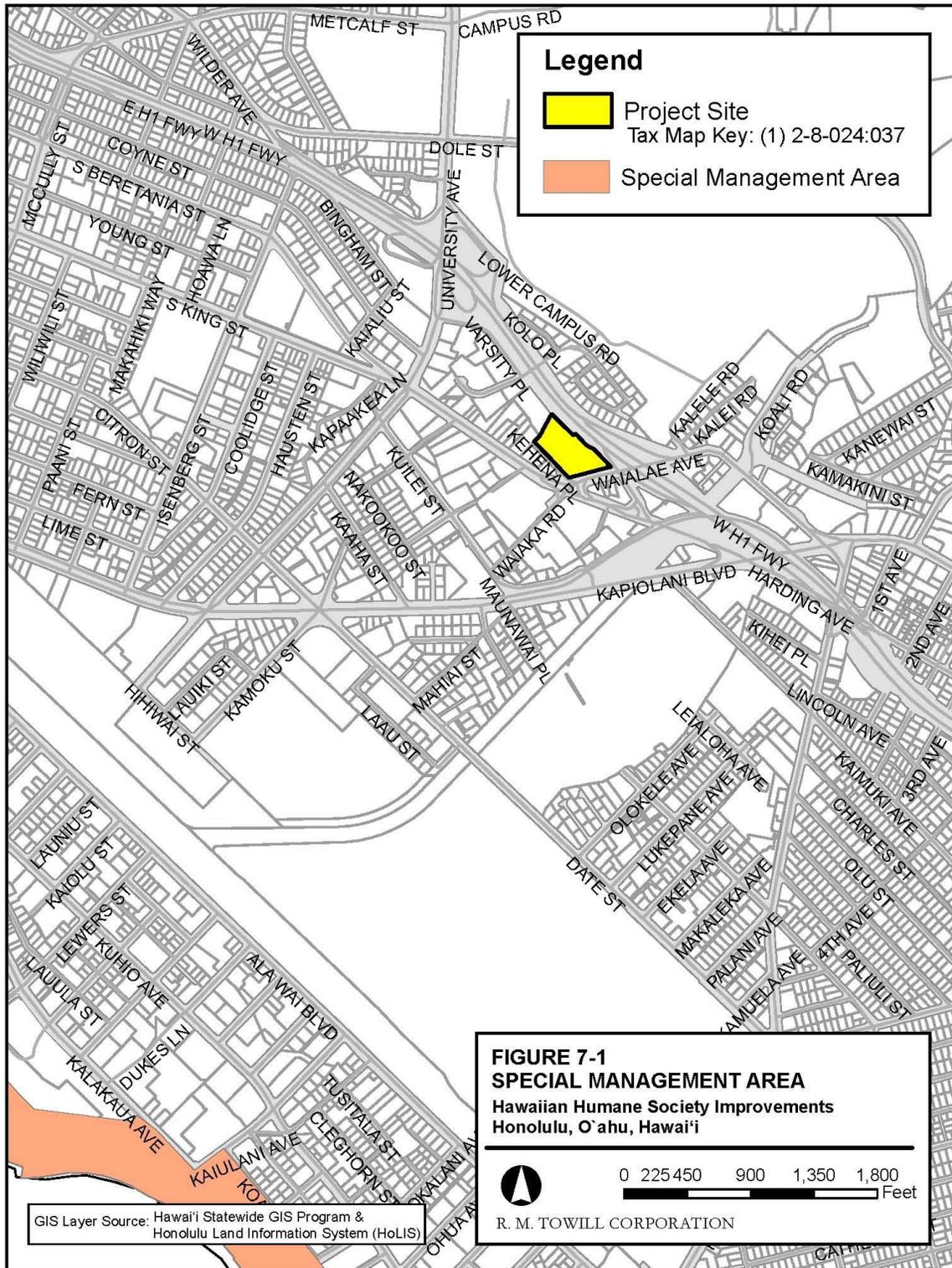
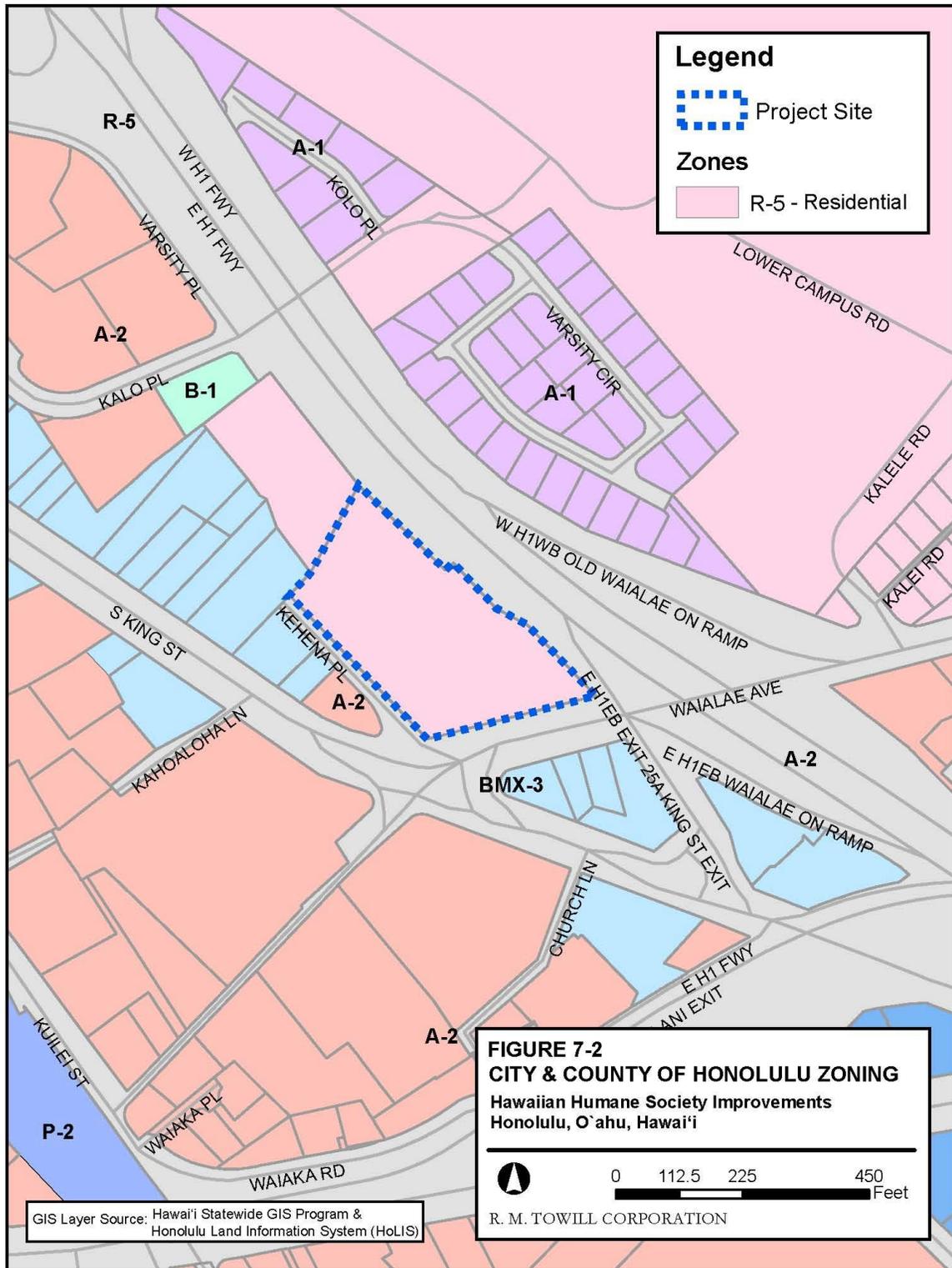


Figure 7-2, City & County of Honolulu Zoning



8.0 Alternatives to the Proposed Action

8.1 Introduction

Three alternatives to the proposed project were considered: the “No-Action” Alternative, the Delayed Action Alternative and the Preferred Alternative.

8.2 “No-Action” Alternative

The No-Action Alternative would involve no further action to develop the project. The No Action Alternative would avert any potential short or long-term adverse impacts resulting from the proposed project, and would avoid the expenditure of resources for the design and construction of the proposed improvements to the HHS Campus. However, it would fail to meet the objectives of the proposed action to provide an updated facility for the handling of animals under the care of the HHS. The No-Action Alternative would also fail to address an important part of the need for the project, which is to provide for an increasing level of animal in-take demand, which is presently, approximately 30,000 animals per year.

Because the No-Action Alternative does not address the purpose and need for the proposed project, it was removed from further consideration.

8.3 Delayed Action Alternative

The Delayed Action Alternative would postpone necessary improvements to the HHS to an unspecified future date. Under this alternative, any potential short or long-term adverse impacts resulting from the proposed project would be delayed, but would eventually be incurred at a later date. While project costs would be temporarily deferred, it is reasonable to assume that future costs for labor and materials would be greater than present day expenses due to inflation. The HHS improvements project can therefore be expected to increase in cost, with delays to the eventual date when the proposed action is taken.

The Delayed Action Alternative fails to address the existing deficiencies of the HHS Campus and does not address the current need for the project. For this reason, the Delayed Action Alternative was removed from further consideration.

8.4 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative involves making improvements to the existing HHS campus in order to increase operational efficiency to meet HHS programmatic and functional requirements (PADG & AA, 2010). Specifically, these improvements would allow the HHS to improve its animal holding capacity by providing sufficient workspaces for the care and treatment of animals, with the ultimate objective of increasing the number of animal adoptions. These improvements would also provide adequate space for staff and volunteers to collaborate on accomplishing HHS tasks, improve circulation patterns throughout the facility, and provide for a reasonable quality of life for the animals under the care of the HHS.

As identified in Section 2, Introduction, and Section 3, Project Description, the HHS has approximately 30 programs and services focused on caring for more than 30,000 animals a year and strengthening the human-animal bond (HHS, 2013). The HHS is hindered in its ability to fulfill its mission of providing animal care services to the community; therefore, the Preferred Alternative is the only alternative that would enable the HHS accomplish the stated purpose and need for this project.

The Preferred Alternative involves renovating and repurposing major existing buildings, optimizing site conditions through minor infrastructure improvements, and constructing new buildings that will improve the HHS's operational efficiency.

9.0 Permits and Approvals That May Be Required

9.1 City and County of Honolulu (CCH)

Department of Permitting and Planning (DPP)

- Nonconforming Use Certificate (NUC) application

Department of Public Works (DPW)

- Building Permit

9.2 State of Hawai'i

Department of Health (SDOH)

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Form C, Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Construction Activities
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Form F, Discharges of Hydrotesting Waters

10.0 Agencies, Organizations and Individuals Consulted for the Environmental Assessment

10.1 City and County of Honolulu (CCH)

Board of Water Supply (BWS)

Office of the Mayor

Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP)

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)

Department of Design and Construction (DDC)

Department of Environmental Services (ENV)

Department of Customer Services (CSD)

Department of Transportation Services (DTS)

10.2 State of Hawai'i

Department of Transportation (SDOT)

Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)

Office of Planning (OP)

Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)

10.3 Organizations and Individuals

McCully/Mō'ili'ili Neighborhood Board No. 8

U.S. Senator Brian Schatz

U.S. Senator Mazie Hirono

State Senator Brickwood Galuteria

State Representative Scott Nishimoto

11.0 Summary of Impacts and Significance Determination

In accordance with the content requirements of Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS), and the significance criteria in Section 11-200-12 of Title 11, Chapter 200, Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR), an applicant or agency must determine whether an action may have significant impacts on the environment. This includes all phases of the project, its expected consequences, both primary and secondary, its cumulative impact with other projects, and its short and long-term effects. In making the determination, the Rules establish "Significance Criteria" to be applied as a basis for identifying whether significant environmental impacts will occur. According to the Rules, an action shall be determined to have a significant impact on the environment if it meets any one of the following criteria.

11.1 Short-Term Impacts

The potential for short-term impacts resulting from the proposed action will primarily include construction activities associated with the construction of a new Veterinary Clinic/Holding/Admissions Building, reconfiguration of other buildings and facilities, relocation of parking stalls, and the installation of utilities to support the new configuration of the HHS Campus.

Construction associated impacts are expected to include the following:

- The generation of dust, and equipment and vehicle exhausts from internal combustion powered machinery.

Dust control will be exercised by the contractor through the use of water to suppress the generation of dust.

- The transit of construction vehicles, equipment, and personnel to and from the job site, may affect the community's access to the HHS Campus.

While some disruption to existing access to the HHS facility will result, flagmen and the use of appropriate signage to advise the community of construction activities will help to maintain safety for vehicles and pedestrians. As required, various portions of the HHS site may be temporarily cordoned off when construction equipment is in operation.

- The generation of increased noise associated with the use of construction equipment.

Increased noise will be generated during construction activities. All equipment that is in use will be required to be equipped with mufflers according to State and Federal law. The period of equipment use will be temporary and will cease upon the completion of the project.

These potential short-term uses are not anticipated to result in secondary or cumulative impacts beyond the planned temporary period of construction. All anticipated short-term impacts would be addressed through the use of appropriate mitigation and other measures and practices as described in this document to minimize adverse impacts.

11.2 Long-Term Impacts

Long-term adverse impacts associated with the proposed project are not anticipated as the proposed operation of the HHS Campus, upon the completion of the proposed action, will constitute substantively the same existing land uses for the operation of a humane society facility.

The long-term operational impact associated with the proposed project, includes an improved HHS Campus facility, more capable of efficient operations that will be able to address the current and near-future demand for animal care and handling services. This capability would be considered a positive impact to the community at large.

11.3 Significance Criteria Evaluation

1. *Involves an irrevocable commitment to loss or destruction of natural or cultural resources;*

The proposed project is not expected to adversely impact natural or cultural resources. The project site will involve substantively the same land uses when the project is completed as there is no further space available to the HHS within the existing site.

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

The proposed project will not result in the curtailment of the range of beneficial uses of the environment. Because the proposed project will involve a continuation of the existing use of the site no long-term or cumulative adverse environmental impacts are anticipated.

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 proposed project is consistent with the environmental policies, goals and guidelines expressed in HRS, Chapter 343 and 344. Potential sources of adverse impacts have been identified and appropriate measures have been developed to either mitigate or minimize potential impacts to negligible levels.

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

Although the proposed project does not directly impact the economic or social welfare of the City and County of Honolulu, it does provide a public service by caring for lost, abused, and abandoned or orphaned animals in the community. The HHS facility is supported by the City and County of Honolulu, and can be considered an important part of the maintenance of the public welfare through the care of animals that have become separated from their owners/benefactors.

5. *Substantially affects public health;*

During project activities, there will be the potential for minor impacts to air quality, noise levels, and the generation of storm water runoff, which will be addressed through the application of appropriate mitigation measures as described in this EA. No substantial adverse impacts to public health are anticipated.

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

The proposed project is not anticipated to result in any adverse secondary or cumulative impacts involving an increase or major shift in population or the demand for public facilities. The proposed project upon completion will substantively involve the same use of the site as existing serving as a humane society facility.

7. *Involves substantial degradation of environmental quality;*

The proposed project will be developed in accordance with the environmental polices of HRS, Chapter 343. There will be no significant nor substantial degradation of environmental quality based on the limited scope and scale of the proposed action. No adverse impacts are therefore, anticipated or expected.

8. *Is individually limited but cumulatively has considerable effects on the environment, or involves a commitment for larger actions;*

The proposed project does not commit resources or energy for a larger action. There are no future phases of development and there is no commitment to a larger action. There are also no cumulative effects on ecosystem resources or human communities based on the project's limited scope and scale.

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

There are no known rare, threatened or endangered species or habitat located at the subject site.

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

As required, any potential impacts to air, water quality, or noise levels will be addressed through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures described in this document.

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

The proposed project is not located in an environmentally sensitive area.

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

The proposed project does not affect any existing scenic vistas or view planes.

13. *Requires substantial energy consumption.*

The facilities identified in the proposed project will not consume a substantial amount of energy. Construction activities will result in a short-term increase in power demand, but the increase will be of short duration and will cease upon project completion.

11.4 Preliminary Determination

Based on the above evaluation and the information contained in this Draft Environmental Assessment, it is preliminarily determined that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not anticipated to be required and that a recommended Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be published for this proposed project.

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