

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HI)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

RECEIVED

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE 01 NOV -8 P12:17
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495
November 7, 2001
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

Environmental Office

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

Dear Ms. Salmonson:

Subject: Final Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG)
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
(INRMP) and Environmental Assessment (EA)

Thank you for your comments of October 23, 2001. Please find enclosed four copies of both documents above and the federal Finding of No Significant Impact. We appreciate your suggestions to improve the HIARNG's draft INRMP. Based on the concerns outlined in your letter, we have made the following changes.

The EA now contains Chapter 7 entitled "Hawaii Environmental Policy Act Analysis: findings and reasons for supporting determination." This section supports and analyzes the finding of no significant impact. In addition, we have added appropriate tax map key numbers, maps and copies of correspondence documenting our public coordination.

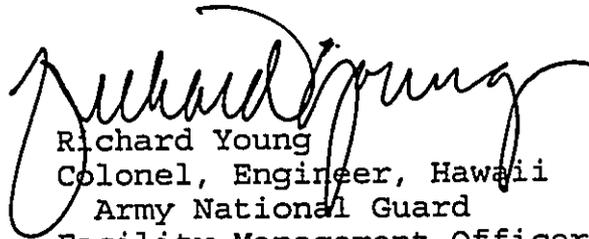
The final INRMP now includes a five-year prioritized, programmed budget; a discussion of natural resource stewardship of contaminated sites; and a "Coordination" appendix listing all agency correspondence, and relevant agreements and requests.

We appreciate your review of the draft INRMP and EA that enabled us to improve the quality of both final documents. If

147

there are any additional questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

2001-11-23-ST-~~FEA~~

NOV 23 2001

FILE COPY

Final Environmental Assessment

HI Army Nat. Gd.
Hawaii Army National Guard
Integrated Natural Resources
Management Plan for Four Sites,
2002-2006

Keaukaha Military Reservation, Hawaii
Kekaha Firing Range, Kauai
Ukumehame Firing Range, Maui
Waiawa Gulch Armory, Oahu

November 2001

Submitted by:
The Hawaii Army National Guard
Engineering: Environmental Office
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

Submitted to:
National Guard Bureau and the
State of Hawaii Department of Defense
by the Facilities Management Office
Hawaii Army National Guard

100 S 1001

100 100

100 100 100 100

Document Information

AUTHORITY: National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and Army Regulation (AR) 200-2, and State Hawaii Environmental Assessment laws (Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343).

LEAD AGENCY: National Guard Bureau

TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION: Implementation of the Hawaii Army National Guard Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Four Sites, 2002 – 2005.

AFFECTED JURISDICTION: State of Hawaii: Keaukaha Military Reservation (Tax Map Key Nos. 2-1-012:003, 2-1-013:010 & 131); Kekaha Small Arms Range (Tax Map Key No. 1-2-02:21); Ukumehame Firing Range (Tax Map Key No. 4-8-02:47); and Waiawa Armory Complex (Tax Map Key Nos. 9-6-4:15 & 20).

POINT OF CONTACT: Captain Charles Anthony, State of Hawaii Department of Defense, Public Affairs and Education Officer, (808) 733-4258, 3949 Diamond Head Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

PROPONENTS: Hawaii Army National Guard and Hawaii Department of Defense

REVIEWED BY:

REVIEWED BY:

APPROVED BY:

Ron Swafford
LTC, EN, HIARNG
EPS

Richard Young
COL, EN, HIARNG
FMO

Claude T. Ishida
COL, G3, HIARNG

DOCUMENT DESIGNATION: Environmental Assessment

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG) proposes to implement the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) on four training areas and facilities throughout approximately 630 acres. The INRMP covers the planning period from fiscal year 2002 (FY02) through FY06, beginning October 1, 2001 and ending September 30, 2006. The INRMP is an overall ecosystem master plan that provides a framework for managing natural resources (in accordance with legal requirements) in order to maximize the capability of military lands to conduct mission-essential training. It provides a single point of reference for environmental issues for HIARNG land managers and military trainers.

Purpose and Need

The primary purpose of this document is to support and preserve the training mission of the Hawaii Army National Guard by protecting natural resources under Department of Defense (DoD) control. As such, all Army installations nationwide must develop Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs) in accordance with Department of Army Policy and the Sikes Act (16 USC 670a et seq). These plans must support the training mission through land stewardship and must be updated every five years. In addition, the proposed actions in the INRMP must be analyzed for significant impacts to the environment, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

Proposed Action

These sites include the 503-acre Keaukaha Military Reservation (KMR) on the island of Hawaii; the 68-acre Kekaha Firing Range on Kauai; the 39-acre Ukumehame Firing Range on Maui; and the Waiawa Gulch Armory (19 acres) on Oahu. Implementation of the INRMP would involve the phased completion of numerous individual projects over five years, as part of the programs addressed in the plan. The INRMP integrates both Ecosystems Management Programs (endangered species management, invasive species control, native ecosystem rehabilitation, Geographic Information Systems and monitoring) as well as components of the Integrated Training Area Management Program, which aims to mitigate training impacts to resident resources.

Alternatives and Environmental Consequences

NEPA requires that proponents analyze a minimum of two alternatives. As a result, this document evaluates both: 1) full implementation, and 2) no implementation. The Environmental Assessment analyzes the potential effects of total implementation of the proposed INRMP programs and does not assess partial implementation alternatives. Under

the noaction alternative, the actions and programs in the INRMP would not be implemented. Under the implementation alternative, all proposed projects in the INRMP would be implemented in full. The following potential environmental and socio-economic effects of each INRMP program were assessed for both alternatives: land use, location and mission, air quality, noise, geology, soils, climate, biological and water resources, cultural resources, socio-economics and infrastructure.

HIARNG found no significant or major impacts on these resources as a result of the proposed projects. Minor, short-term disturbance to air quality, soils, vegetation, species and water resources may be associated with field activities such as biological surveying, fence building, application of pesticides, installation of erosion-control textiles, and out-planting of native plants. In addition, the overall ecosystems that the INRMP addresses may experience minor, yet beneficial results from natural resource projects implemented during the five-year period. However, the project as such poses no major alteration to the existing land uses, the environment and its resources, neither directly nor cumulatively.

Under the "no action" alternative, however, impacts range from minor to significant. Many of the projects are themselves mitigation to restore and fix environmental degradation from previous lands uses and impacts. As such, the siltation of wetlands, erosion of denuded areas, and endangerment of biological resources would continue and worsen in the future as a result of not implementing the INRMP. Consequently, the "no action" alternative poses greater, cumulative environmental impacts than implementing projects themselves, which are designed to provide maximum sustainability with minor, preventative inputs. Legally and most importantly, a no action alternative will result in non-compliance with the Sikes Act for natural resource stewardship of military lands.

Conclusion

Environmental benefits may only be measurable and apparent after much longer-term implementation of field studies and projects designed to improve species and ecosystems over generations. Based on the findings of this Environmental Assessment implementation for this planning period would have no significant direct or cumulative environmental or socio-economic impacts. Since the viability of INRMP program itself (via required funding) over the long term is uncertain, and environmental variables (climate, fire, etc) can impede ecosystem function, HIARNG cannot presume a significant, cumulative impact from these projects, even in the future.

The goals and objectives of the INRMP are to protect, restore, and enhance environmental conditions. Consequently, only minor mitigation measures are necessary for the proposed action. Many of the INRMP programs themselves serve to mitigate military training impacts to natural resources. Any impact to natural resources that may result from INRMP activities would be mitigated for as part of a comprehensive program that the plan represents. Based on the findings of this Environmental Assessment, HIARNG recommends that the INRMP be implemented for the planning period FY02 through FY06, and that a "Finding of No Significant Impact" be issued for the proposed action.

Contents

Document Information.....	ii
Executive Summary.....	iii
Chapter 1. Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Purpose and Need.....	1
1.3 Scope of the Document.....	2
Chapter 2. Description of the Proposed Action.....	3
2.1 Mission and Location.....	3
2.2 Ecosystem Management.....	4
2.3 Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM).....	5
2.4 Plan Implementation.....	5
Chapter 3. Alternatives Considered.....	13
3.1 Alternatives Development.....	13
3.2 Alternatives to the Proposed Action.....	13
3.3 No Action Alternative.....	13
Chapter 4. Affected Environment.....	14
4.1 Mission, Location and Land Use.....	14
4.2 Air Quality.....	15
4.3 Noise.....	15
4.4 Geology, Soils and Climate.....	16
4.5 Biological Resources.....	17
4.6 Water Resources.....	20
4.7 Cultural Resources.....	21
4.8 Socio-economics.....	21
4.9 Infrastructure.....	22
Chapter 5. Environmental Consequences.....	24
5.1 Mission, Location and Land Use.....	24
5.2 Air Quality.....	24
5.3 Noise.....	25
5.4 Geology, Soils and Climate.....	25
5.5 Biological Resources.....	26
5.6 Water Resources.....	27
5.7 Cultural Resources.....	28
5.8 Socio-economics.....	28
5.9 Infrastructure.....	30

5.10 Mitigation Measures	32
5.11 Cumulative Effects.....	32
Chapter 6. Comparison of Alternatives and Conclusions.....	34
6.1 Comparison of the Environmental Consequences of the Alternatives	34
6.2 Conclusions.....	36
Chapter 7. Hawaii Environmental Policy Act Analysis	38
References	40

Appendices

Appendix A: List of Acronyms

Appendix B: Coordination

Tables

Table 1. Tenure status of HIARNG facilities.	15
Table 2. Rare, threatened and endangered species on HIARNG lands.	20
Table 3. Comparative Impact Summary	34

Figures

Figure 2.1: Area location map	4
-------------------------------------	---

Chapter 1. Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG) proposes to implement the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) on four training areas and facilities throughout approximately 630 acres. The INRMP covers the planning period from fiscal year 2001 (FY02) through FY06, beginning October 1, 2001 and ending September 30, 2006. The INRMP is an overall ecosystem master plan that integrates the concerns and goals of the individual natural resource component plans with mission and land use activities. It provides a single point of reference for environmental issues for HIARNG land managers and military trainers.

The INRMP, mandated by the Sikes Act, integrates the Land Condition Trend Analysis (LCTA), Training Requirements Integration (TRI), Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM), Environmental Awareness, and Ecosystem Management Programs statewide. The LCTA, TRI, LRAM, and Environmental Awareness programs are all part of the Army's Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program, which aims to protect the training environment by limiting unnecessary soldier impacts to resident resources. The ITAM and Ecosystem Management programs ensure sustainable use of training lands, maintain and improve environmental resources, and address public concerns.

1.2 Purpose and Need

The primary purpose of this document is to support and preserve the training mission of the Hawaii Army National Guard by protecting natural resources under Department of Defense (DoD) control. The INRMP is an overall ecosystem master plan that provides a legal framework for managing natural resources requirements in order to maximize the capability of military lands to conduct mission-essential training. As such, all Army installations nationwide must develop Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs) in accordance with Department of Army Policy and the Sikes Act (16 USAC 670a et seq). These plans must support the training mission through land stewardship and must be updated every five years.

As a result, impacts to the environment and socio-economics from this proposed action must be assessed in accordance with the following: the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, Army Regulation 200-2, and State Hawaii Environmental Assessment laws (Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343). If the Environmental Assessment finds that the project poses significant impacts, a more detailed Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared. Alternately, if the Environmental Assessment concludes that the project poses minor or no significant impacts, a Finding of No Significant Impact is prepared.

1.3 Scope of the Document

This EA assesses the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts associated with implementing the INRMP in the proposed areas and the impacts associated with the no action alternative of maintaining existing conditions (i.e., not implementing the INRMP). The outline and content of the EA have been prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided in *Army National Guard Manual for Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Guidance on Preparing Environmental Documentation for Army National Guard Actions in Compliance with NEPA* (February, 1998). The environmental and socio-economic resources addressed in this EA are described in Chapter 4. The potential impacts resulting from the proposed action and the no action alternative are presented in Chapter 5.

Chapter 2. Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to implement the INRMP on four sites comprising 630 acres owned by the State of Hawaii or other military branches, and controlled by the Hawaii Army National Guard via Executive Order or other permanent tenure. These sites include the 503-acre Keaukaha Military Reservation (KMR) on the island of Hawaii; the 68-acre Kekaha Firing Range on Kauai; the 39-acre Ukumehame Firing Range on Maui; and the Waiawa Gulch Armory (19 acres) on Oahu. The type of military training that occurs at these sites includes weapons qualifications at primary ranges, infantry maneuver training, and classroom simulation training and instruction.

The INRMP evaluated in this EA covers the planning period from FY02 to FY06, and integrates several Army environmental programs including the LCTA, TRI, LRAM, Environmental Awareness, and Ecosystem Management programs. The LCTA, TRI, and LRAM programs are all part of the ITAM Program. Implementation of the INRMP involves the phased completion of numerous individual projects within each of the programs addressed in the plan. The land and natural resource management programs that comprise the INRMP are discussed below.

2.1 Mission and Location

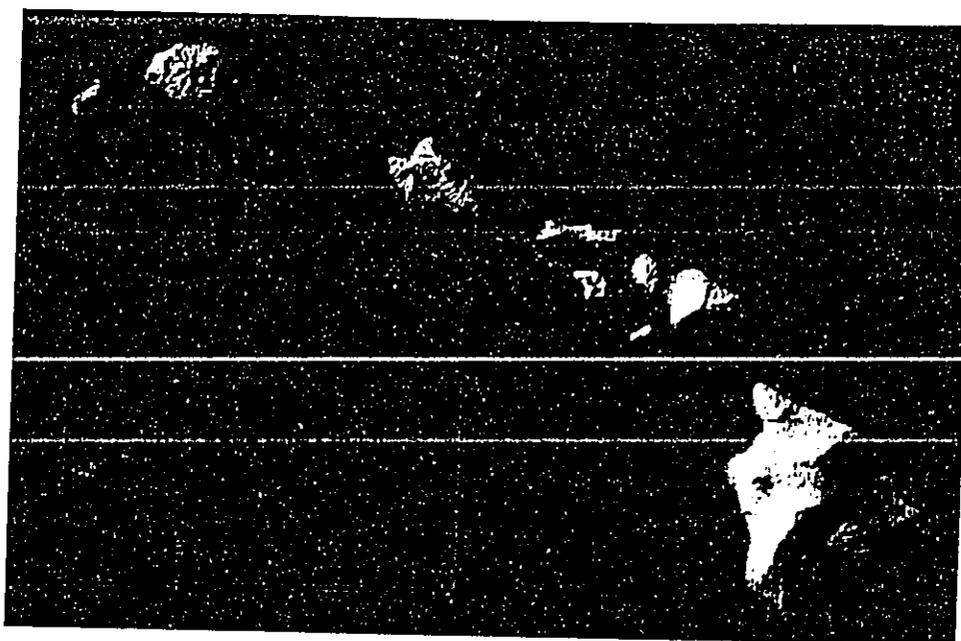
The HIARNG has dual state and federal missions:

- to provide a trained and ready force to serve in support of national military strategies; and,
- to assist civil authorities to protect life, property and to preserve order and public safety.

In 1996, HIARNG's federal mission called for deployment of soldiers to assist in peacekeeping activities in the eastern European countries of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. At the state level, the HIARNG conducts joint emergency operations with the State Civil Defense and the Hawaii Air National Guard when responding to natural disasters such as tsunamis and hurricanes.

Figure 2.1 shows the locations of Keaukaha Military Reservation, Kekaha Firing Range, Ukumehame Firing Range, and Waiawa Gulch Armory. These sites include a headquarters military reservation, training areas, armories and a variety of support facilities. These sites support important resources including native ecosystems, wetlands and four federally-listed endangered animals.

Figure 2.1: Area location map



2.2 Ecosystem Management

The Ecosystem Management Program (EMP) was established by the Department of Defense in 1994 in response to growing concern about the military's treatment of the environment. EMP's mission is to protect natural and cultural resources under Army stewardship. As the nation's third largest federal landowner, the DoD has substantial land management responsibility. However, reductions in force structure have led to a decline in land available for training and put greater pressure on remaining areas. Increased use poses greater environmental degradation, which reduces opportunities for realistic training exercises. For this reason, the goal of Ecosystem Management is to support present and future training and testing requirements while preserving, improving, and enhancing the ecosystem integrity of military lands.

Army Regulation 200-3 calls for matching "military mission activities with the ecological compatibility of the land and natural resources in order to maintain resources for realistic training, while minimizing adverse impact." The Ecosystem Management approach further recognizes that: 1) healthy ecosystems are intrinsically connected to functioning human communities and sustainable economies, 2) ecosystem management decisions should be based on current scientific thinking and the most up-to-date data, and 3) greater efficiency and effectiveness can be achieved by improving interagency and public coordination. Nationwide, the Army's Ecosystem Management Program manages diverse natural resources for multiple-uses including forestry, fish and wildlife, agriculture out-leasing, and outdoor recreation. The Program balances conservation and use through a set of standard methods that includes biological baseline inventories, management planning, and monitoring for human impacts to resources. In essence, the Ecosystem Management

Program follows well-established stewardship programs of the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The inherent difference is that EMP's underlying objective is to support the military's main mission: to train while protecting the environment.

2.3 Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)

While EMP takes a more traditional role in protecting and preserving biodiversity for its own value, the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program identifies and limits the specific environmental impacts of military training. This complements the EMP goal of balancing ecosystem integrity with realistic military training operations. According to the Department of Army Pamphlet 350-4, ITAM consists of the following four components:

- **Land Condition Trend Analysis (LCTA)** – collects, inventories, monitors, manages and analyzes tabular and spatial data concerning lands conditions on an installation. Provides necessary data to evaluate the capability of training lands to meet multiple use demands on a sustainable basis.
- **Training Requirements Integration (TRI)** – integrates all land requirements (identified via LCTA) with the installation's training and testing requirements for land use. Provides military trainers and land managers with the necessary technical and analytical information to: (1) integrate doctrinally based training and testing with land constraints, and (2) quantify carrying capacity of training lands.
- **Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM)** – a preventative and corrective procedure to reduce long-term impacts of training and testing on an installation. Uses technologies such as re-vegetation and erosion control techniques to maintain soils and vegetation required to support the military mission.
- **Environmental Awareness (EA)** – provides the users of Army lands with a better understanding of how their activities impact the environment through the development and distribution of multi-media materials. Also improves public support of Army environmental stewardship.

2.4 Plan Implementation

Implementation of the INRMP would be realized through:

1. Satisfying existing and projected environmental staffing needs
2. Accomplishment of the goals and objectives of each INRMP program discussed above for the planning period.

2.4.1 Staffing

A minimum of four full-time contract staff positions is required for implementation of the INRMP. In addition to these positions, HIARNG will rely on additional contract support to

achieve specific goals and site projects listed in the INRMP. The minimum staff members required to implement the INRMP include the following:

- Natural Resources Manager
- Integrated Training Area Manager
- GIS Manager
- Environmental Education Manager

2.4.2 Natural Resources Program and Projects

The goals and objectives of a particular INRMP program would be achieved through many individual projects specific to each program. The following paragraphs summarize the type of work to be conducted under different natural resource programs.

2.4.2.1 Plans

Individual plans support the statewide needs of the Natural Resources Program and are the legal mandate and authority to conduct and carry out conservation activities. These plans will be updated at a minimum of every five years to ensure accuracy. As such, these revisions and updates must be budgeted for plans such as the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, the Natural Resources Pest Management Plan, Endangered Species Management Plan, and Training and Operations Soldiers Manual

2.4.2.3 Equipment

HIARNG will purchase and maintain equipment in support of endangered species, native ecosystem restoration and species out-planting. These non-perishable items include vehicles, resource management supplies, computer hardware and software components, global positioning systems, power tools, and irrigation systems, and wood chippers.

2.4.2.4 Conservation Awareness and Integrated Training Area Management

This category includes projects in both the Environmental Awareness (EA) and Training Requirement Integration (TRI) components of the ITAM Program, as well as in the Conservation Awareness program of EMP. Managing use entails limiting the impacts of training activities.

Specific Projects

Integrated Training Area Program Management (all sites)

Additional army requirements mandate a survey of HIARNG-controlled ranges to determine environmental status and usability, in support of TRI objectives. The range facility support system project will cover the cost of developing a means to track unit training on military lands controlled by HIARNG, and develop a model to predict a training rotation cycle that ensures maximum sustainability of its lands.

Field Standard Operating Procedures (Keaukaha, Kekaha, Ukumehame)

In summary, negative impacts from training may be direct and specific to the area; for example, trampling plants, introducing alien species, disturbing wildlife or starting fires. The *Environmental Awareness Training and Operations Manual* outlines three general protocol for soldiers during field training and is designed to be taught to soldiers in a brief 40 minute session. To date it has been distributed statewide, and HIARNG staff plan on developing the *Manual* into a hands-on training session. In addition, field cards and field checklists will be updated, developed and implemented to educate soldiers, particularly before major training events.

Fire Prevention: This protocol applies to arid, dryland areas and calls for units to visually inspect for and eliminate fuel sources. In some cases, units must restrict the use of certain pyrotechnics.

Wetland and Riparian Training Protocol: Units training in wetland areas must not disturb or hunt wildlife, particularly endangered waterbirds that may be present. During peak breeding seasons (March through August), some training and operations may be prohibited. All wildlife sightings must be reported.

Field Gear and Vehicle Cleaning: Units must clean their gear and vehicles prior to entry into local training areas to prevent the accidental introduction of alien species. Soldiers must inspect and clean personal equipment and vehicles for seeds and insects in designated areas, and use designated gear for particular locales as much as possible.

Resources recognition: signs and print material (Keaukaha, Kekaha, Ukumehame)
HIARNG staff shall install signs to enforce off limits zones and fire restrictions, as well as disseminate print media to ensure soldier impact awareness during training. Print media shall consist of species identification cards that are specific to each training site, and enable soldiers to recognize rare, threatened and endangered species in the field.

2.4.2.5 Rare and Endangered Species Management and Recovery

Two of the HIARNG facilities harbor endangered animals: Ukumehame Firing Range and Keaukaha Military Reservation. Endangered species management is considered a conservation program. The program consists of two stages: 1) monitoring existing populations, and 2) controlling or eradicating threats to stabilize these populations and possibly enhance recovery objectives.

Specific Projects

Endangered fauna monitoring and recovery (Keaukaha and Ukumehame)
Monitoring the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat, the Hawaiian Hawk, and endangered water birds is essential as a first step to recovering these species. HIARNG will conduct endangered species inventories and monitoring of these species to identify nesting/roosting areas, fledgling success and general habitat usage. Immediate threat control to these species will involve controlling or eradicating animals that prey on endangered birds and bats—specifically, rats, cats, dogs, mice, mongoose, cattle egrets, and pigs. Actions will entail trapping, poisoning, shooting and building fenced exclosures in the affected areas.

HIARNG staff will actively monitor the results of eradication efforts to determine the efficacy of these strategies.

Rare plant monitoring and recovery (Keaukaha and Kekaha)

Monitoring populations of rare plants such as *Scleria testacea* (KMR) and *Nama sandwicensis* (Kekaha) will follow established monitoring protocols. Controlling or eradicating threats to these species involves applying herbicides to invasive plants, insecticides to arthropod pests, and systemic fungicides to control fungal infections to endangered plants. HIARNG staff will also concentrate efforts on establishing new populations in appropriate areas near the original population. This will ensure that a secondary population exists in case a fire or some other catastrophic event extirpates the original population.

2.4.2.6 Invasive Species Management

A majority of HIARNG sites is dominated by alien species (weeds and feral ungulates), some of which can become problematic if allowed to proliferate within the boundaries of the training areas and between islands. HIARNG's pest management program consists of several components: 1) surveying and mapping invasive plant and animal locations and ranges to promote early detection and rapid response, 2) controlling or eradicating existing populations, 3) rehabilitating native vegetation to affected sites to prevent re-invasion by alien species, and 4) monitoring effectiveness of control actions.

Specific Projects

Alien Species proliferation prevention (all sites)

The soldier education and awareness program, described previously, will implement equipment-cleaning protocols to reduce the spread of alien species. The program will pay particular attention cleaning personal equipment, such as rucksacks, sleeping bags, and clothing.

Alien species mapping (Keaukaha, Ukumehame, and Kekaha)

The pest management survey and mapping strategy involves a combination of aerial surveys to cover large areas and ground surveys along pre-determined transects in areas with a high probability of infestation. This mapping system will also identify fire prone areas that are infested with fire adapted alien grasses. HIARNG will direct training away from these areas until the grasses are treated or removed. Monitoring animal pests, such as pigs and rats will entail survey transects for sign and scat, rat damage to gnaw blocks and their presence in tracking tunnels, and live traps for mongoose and cats.

Alien species removal (Keaukaha, Ukumehame, and Kekaha)

Staff will conduct weed control of selected sites based on these survey results. Project implementation will be coordinated with other agencies in order to control severe threats located off-base. Focus will be given to ecosystem-altering weeds such as fire adapted grasses (fountain grass) and members of the Melastome family (i.e., *Miconia calvescens*). HIARNG staff will use non-restricted use herbicides registered for natural resource applications in accordance with all applicable laws. The overall use of herbicides should decrease over time as pest populations decrease. HIARNG will also institute a limited ungulate control program coordinated with adjacent landowners and agencies. This will

entail HIARNG staff shooting the animals that breach fenced enclosures (for example, pigs at KMR).

2.4.2.7 Training Site and Ecosystem Rehabilitation

Several HIARNG sites suffer from severe erosion and soil loss, and as such may impact neighboring water bodies (e.g., streams, ocean) or may cause fugitive dust problems on training areas. These include Ukumehame Weekend Training Site (Maui), Waiawa Gulch Troop Command and Armory (Oahu), and Kekaha Firing Range (Kauai). The Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM) component of ITAM address the nationwide need to repair direct damage to ranges and training areas resulting specifically from military exercises or operations.

Specific Projects

Soil stabilization (Kekaha, Ukumehame and Waiawa)

Berms at firing ranges on Kauai and Maui suffer from erosion, and land rehabilitation projects will stabilize soil through several methods. HIARNG staff will employ various strategies to mitigate erosion, depending on severity, causes and environmental conditions on the site. Materials such as Geojute®, a woven, erosion control blanket made of jute, prevent severe erosion and wind erosion, and reduce the formation of gullies and hardpan surfaces. In areas where active, eroding forces such as streams are present, more permanent structures may be required, like at Waiawa Gulch where the stream is actively eroding the property. Gabions will be installed in the most critically eroded areas to prevent further property damage. Ultimately, once soil resources are stabilized, HIARNG can implement long-term recovery of the damaged areas through landscaping with native plants.

2.4.2.8 Training Area Development (Keaukaha, Kekaha, and Ukumehame)

KMR, Kekaha and Ukumehame Firing Ranges all need more maneuver areas and improved weapons qualifications environments. ITAM projects will design Training Area Reconfiguration and Maneuver Corridor Development Plans that aim to make more training lands available in ecologically sound ways in existing or potential maneuver areas. Plan implementation involves: (1) vegetation removal (primarily weeds), and (2) out-planting for creation of concealment islands and corridors (native species). For example, staff will remove weedy shrubs that prohibit tactical maneuvering, and replace these areas with native trees that provide the appropriate level of concealment during exercises. In addition, staff will construct water wells and fire breaks as part of comprehensive fire suppression efforts. Signs will also be posted in high-erosion zones to prevent exacerbation of the problem by any potential training activities.

2.4.2.9 Native Ecosystem Rehabilitation

Once geotextiles are installed over a denuded area, HIARNG staff can then re-establish vegetation with techniques described below. As noted, planting native plants also can be used to enhance training opportunities by providing concealment areas for soldiers and generally opening up additional lands for training scenarios.

Specific Projects

Plant Propagation (Keaukaha, Kekaha, Ukumehame and Waiawa)

HIARNG intends to either contract to existing, commercial plant propagation facilities or establish these facilities on-site to support both native ecosystem rehabilitation and training area conservation (described earlier). Each of these facilities will consist of a mist house for rapid seed germination and cutting propagation; a climate-controlled greenhouse for seedling growth; and an open hardening area to ready plants for out-planting. Personnel trained in plant propagation will manage these facilities, and collect seeds for the operation.

Native species out-planting (all sites)

Plant material grown in these facilities will eventually be out-planted in Keaukaha Military Reservation's coastal wet forests, Kekaha Firing Range and Ukumehame Firing Range's coastal environments, and stream-side, next to Waiawa Gulch Armory. In particular, the alien-scrub ecosystems of the coastal ranges on Kauai and Maui will be the site of on-going rehabilitation efforts to re-introduce coastal, dryland species long extirpated from these areas. In addition, HIARNG will integrate out-planting designs with training area reconfiguration landscape plans. Irrigation systems will be set up prior to out-planting events. Preferred vegetation in the coastal areas includes low-growing, mat-forming native succulents. Over time, geotextile fabric will disintegrate and be replaced by a contiguous layer of vegetation, reinforced by a well-developed root system that holds soil in place. In this way, both biodiversity goals and soil resource management shall be achieved.

2.4.2.10 Ecosystem Monitoring and GIS

In order to assess the success of endangered species protection and ecological rehabilitation efforts, the HIARNG will establish an ecosystem monitoring program aimed at measuring both short-term and long-term trends. To date, all HIARNG lands have been surveyed for rare, threatened and endangered species. Their habitats and locations have been mapped using a Global Positioning System and entered into a Geographic Information System. However, comprehensive wetland, soil and vegetation classifications are limited to only Ukumehame Firing Range. HIARNG staff will conduct site sampling at the three other sites to complete this inventory.

Specific Projects

Ecological Monitoring (all sites)

HIARNG staff shall systematically collect vegetation, soil and wetland classification data to establish a baseline inventory of resources. HIARNG staff will also establish survey transects in areas that receive management to compare them with similar sites left unmanaged. These will include sites where the HIARNG is conducting intensive endangered species management, native species out-planting or weed-control. The HIARNG will use established methodology determine the most successful, cost-effective methods for re-establishing native dryland cover.

Land Condition Trend Analysis (Keaukaha and Ukumehame)

The Army's Land Condition Trend Analysis (LCTA) is an established Department of Defense monitoring program aimed at determining changes in land resource condition and evaluating the capability of the land to meet the multi-use demands of military training. The HIARNG staff will incorporate elements of the LCTA methodology to determine National Guard training impacts: specifically, 1) the introduction of alien species, 2) soil erosion, and 3) endangered species impacts. As part of endangered species recovery programs, staff will monitor habitat usage by endangered Hawaiian hoary bat, the Hawaiian Hawk and endangered waterbirds that seasonally use Ukumehame. Continued monitoring is necessary to determine favored habitat and range, and shall be used as the basis for training area reconfiguration and mitigation.

Geographic Information Systems support (all sites)

All monitoring data will be incorporated into the HIARNG's GIS database, established in January of 1998. HIARNG's GIS program maintains imagery, documents, digital images, tabular data and spatial data layers. Ultimately, the GIS system will include coverage on endangered species, vegetation cover, soil type, elevation models, and aerial photograph overlays. HIARNG will purchase aerial photos and digital elevation model data. New data layers will be acquired for spatial analysis. The results of the data analysis will ultimately provide an indication of the effect of military training, the effectiveness of the management actions, success of rehabilitation efforts, and identify problematic areas that require changes in management approaches.

2.4.2.11 Public Outreach

The HIARNG will educate interested students, environmental organizations and members of the public so that they appreciate native ecosystems and support conservation efforts in Hawaii. Over the past two years, HIARNG has partnered with the non-profit groups and schools to recruit students that work with staff on field service projects. HIARNG plans to expand the student-led initiatives to other Oahu and Maui sites in order to enhance on-going conservation projects. Ultimately, HIARNG would like to sponsor quarterly service projects to assist natural resource staff in seed collection, seedling propagation and out-planting.

Specific Projects

Community awareness (all sites)

The Environmental Education Manager and natural resource staff will implement civilian and youth outreach programs. Staff members plan to improve trails and provide viewing centers in selected rehabilitation sites, equipped with Hawaiian plant name tags and signs explaining the natural and cultural significance of native species. Field projects will be held on a quarterly basis and on major events such as Earth Day and National Public Lands Day.

Youth Corps Program (all sites)

In addition, HIARNG is currently developing an in-house Youth Corps Program. Through the program National Guard family members can earn "merit" badges for completed environmental coursework. Similar to the Boy Scouts of America merit badges, the Youth Corps participants will develop a field science project and receive related instruction designed to teach principals of ecology and help them with their projects.

Informational media (all sites)

Finally, HIARNG plans to develop and distribute media (informational brochures, signs and viewing centers) to engender public understanding and support for native ecosystems. These include educational media, such as endangered species posters, interpretive viewing centers in selected rehabilitation sites, and a quarterly news bulletin.

2.4.2.12 Partners and Coordination

In accordance with the Sikes Act and because of its dual state-federal status, the HIARNG will continue coordinating with various federal and state agencies in implementing the INRMP. The expertise of researchers, land managers and stakeholders is essential in ensuring a comprehensive, and well-planned execution of natural resource stewardship. Cooperation also extends to private non-profit organizations, especially in order to facilitate public outreach efforts. At a minimum, informal partnerships extend to the following:

- Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
- National Park Service
- Oahu Invasive Species Committee and Maui Invasive Species Committees
- The Nature Conservancy
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- University of Hawaii, Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit

Chapter 3. Alternatives Considered

3.1 Alternatives Development

NEPA requires that proponents analyze a minimum of two alternatives. As a result, this EA evaluates both: 1) full implementation, and 2) no implementation. As such, the EA analyzes the potential effects of total implementation of the proposed INRMP programs and does not assess partial implementation alternatives. Only alternatives that would reasonably meet the defined need for the proposed action require detailed analysis in this EA.

3.2 Alternatives to the Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP involves numerous individual projects within several land and natural resources management programs. This EA evaluates the potential effects of total implementation of the proposed INRMP programs and does not assess partial implementation alternatives. All projects and programs described previously are interdependent and require a comprehensive, programmatic input of all components in order to be effective. For example, ecosystem restoration cannot be accomplished without undertaking alien species eradication and endangered species protection. Ultimately, no program can be implemented in a mutually exclusive way. Even partial implementation of individual programs cannot ensure any measurable success, as ecological effects of management actions (such as protecting endangered species, or removing invasive weeds), as stated previously, take generations to accomplish even at full capacity.

As a result, the only alternatives in this EA are the proposed action (total implementation) and the no action alternative (non-implementation). Under the proposed action, however, the potential effects of each INRMP program are assessed individually against the environmental and socio-economic resources. The proposed action of implementing the INRMP statewide is the preferred alternative.

3.3 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, the actions and programs in the INRMP would not be implemented. The INMRP for which this EA has been prepared represents the first functional INRMP proposed to be implemented on HIARNG properties.

Chapter 4. Affected Environment

4.1 Mission, Location and Land Use

The HIARNG has dual state and federal missions:

- to provide a trained and ready force to serve in support of national military strategies; and,
- to assist civil authorities to protect life, property and to preserve order and public safety.

The Hawaii Army National Guard currently stands at about 3,100 members. The HIARNG State Area Command (STARC), Fort Ruger, Oahu oversees three major forces as well as smaller, separate units. Major units consist of the 29th Infantry Brigade (Separate), the 103d Troop Command, and the Hawaii Military Academy. Comprised of 2,040 soldiers, the brigade is the largest unit of the Hawaii Army National Guard. The brigade consists of a Headquarters and Headquarters company, two infantry battalions, a field artillery battalion, and a support battalion. Each battalion features dismounted fighters focused on maneuver, intelligence, and fire (rifle) support.

The 103d Troop Command, comprised of about 632 members, provides command and control for aviation, logistic, engineering, and administrative units. For example, facility engineers possess construction capabilities, while the Medical Combat Enhanced Capability Aviation Team (CECAT) provides medical evacuation support. The five aviation units of HIARNG are capable of performing such duties as night search and rescue, troop and air assault, as well as cargo and vehicle transportation.

The HIARNG conducts its activities within 28 facilities and training areas throughout 9,387-acres, as well as at active Army installations and ranges throughout the Hawaiian Islands (see Figure 1.1). These sites include 12 local training areas, nine armories, eight organizational maintenance shops, motor pools and vehicle storage buildings, two combined support maintenance shops, and two army aviation support facilities.

The four sites (Table 1) addressed in this plan comprise 630 acres in total and include: Keaukaha Military Reservation (Hawaii); Kekaha Firing Range (Kauai); Ukumehame Firing Range (Maui); and Waiawa Gulch Armory (Oahu). These training areas and facilities are considered a collective "installation" of four sites within the INRMP. The 509-acre Keaukaha Military Reservation outside of Hilo is the Guard's largest combined headquarters/training site. In addition to being the Big Island headquarters for the National Guard, the reservation contains firing ranges, training areas, barracks, support facilities, and offices. Secondly, Kekaha and Ukumehame Firing Ranges comprise the only on-island Guard-dedicated weapons qualification ranges for HIARNG soldiers on the islands of Kauai and Maui, respectively. Finally, Waiawa Gulch Armory complex, located in a semi-urban/industrial setting, consists of the Unit Training Equipment Site (UTES),

Armory Regional Training Site Maintenance (RTSM); and Troop Command headquarters. All surrounding land-uses of the sites considered in the INRMP are either urban or agricultural in nature.

Table 1. Tenure status of HIARNG facilities.

**FR- firing range, HQ- headquarters, LTA- local training area, S- support facility.*

Facility	Facility Type*	Property Control	Size (acres)
Hawaii			
Keaukaha Military Reservation (includes Hilo Armory, CSMS #2, AASF #2, SMF, and MVSB)	HQ, FR, LTA, S	HIARNG	503.66
Maui			
Ukumehame Firing Range	LTA-FR	HIARNG	39.28
Oahu			
Wahiawa Armory (including OMS #2)	S	Other Federal	19.00
Kauai			
Kekaha Small Arms Range & LTA	LTA-FR	HIARNG/Federal	68.00

4.2 Air Quality

The air in Hawaii is relatively clean and low in pollutants. Hawaii complies with the standards of the Clean Air Act of 1970, as well as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and lead. Hawaii is, therefore, an "attainment" state. The lack of sizeable heavy industry and nearly constant trade winds are instrumental in maintaining clean air. With the exception of sulfate volcanic emissions ("vog") impacting residents of the island of Hawaii, air pollution rarely reaches levels associated with the haze of major mainland cities.

HIARNG facilities and training areas do not contribute significant air pollution discharges, as the installation lacks any heavy industry, processing or production that would result in emissions. Consequently, HIARNG expects that ambient air quality in and around HIARNG buildings and ranges is the same as that found statewide.

4.3 Noise

Although no current data exists on existing noise levels for the HIARNG's statewide installation, Installation Compatible Use Zones (ICUZ) in-house studies indicate that all reported noise contours of facilities and ranges do not exceed local ordinances, state and federal standards. With the exception of the aviation support facility at Keaukaha Military Reservation (Hawaii Island), staff estimate that the primary source of noise from facilities and ranges is limited to small arms weapon qualifications (explosion noise), helicopter

training, and vehicular traffic. Work is currently on-going to determine present noise levels at HIARNG sites statewide.

4.4 Geology, Soils and Climate

4.4.1 Geology

The Hawaiian Islands formed over many millennia when volcanic eruptions from a single "hot spot" produced a series of islands. This process produces massive shield volcanoes exhibiting relatively gentle slopes formed from solidified basalt lava flows. Over millennia, wind and rain have slowly eroded the islands. Thus the Big Island at the southeastern end of the chain possesses active volcanoes that continue to increase its size while Kauai, dormant for millions years, is highly weathered.

Kekaha and Ukumehame Firing Range are both located at sea level on flat coastal plains, while Waiawa Gulch Armory is approximately 100 ft above sea level adjacent to an eroded gulch and intermittent stream. As such, none of these lands contain remarkable geological features, with the exception of Keaukaha Military Reservation, which is located on a 750-1,500 year old coastal lava plain (USDA, 1972). The 503-acre site is comprised of both pahoehoe and a`a lava flows that form relatively flat, gently sloping topography.

4.4.2 Soils

Basaltic lavas weather to form two main soil types which together comprise almost 40 percent of soils in the State: Histosols, or organic soils forming on forested lava lands, and Inceptisols, or thin, mantles of volcanic ash (Uehara, 1983). Other miscellaneous land types consist of rough mountainous land, coral outcrops, beaches and fill-land. All together, 11 of the 12 soil orders have been reported in the Hawaiian Islands (Gavenda et al, 1998).

Keaukaha Military Reservation is located on the Kekake-Keei-Kiloa association. The soils of this association at KMR are highly permeable rocky muck but bedrock, in the form of old pahoehoe lava flows, is found at a depth of less than 10 inches (USDA, 1972). These relatively recent pahoehoe (smooth and ropy) lava flows contain outcrops of lava with little or no soil cover. The remaining surface soils consist mostly of Papai and Keaukaha extremely rocky muck, both characterized by well-drained, stony soils over lava flows.

The soil of Kekaha Firing Range is a mix of alluvium, lagoon deposits, beach and sand dunes. The site is also characterized by Jaucas loam fine sand, which is excessively drained and consists of calcareous soils typical of coasts. Although no hydric soils have been classified at Kekaha (Mauney et al, 1999), vegetation typical of standing water or ephemeral wetlands have been found in several small depressions.

At Ukumehame, the dominant soil type is Kealia silt loam, which the Soil Conservation Service classifies as a hydric soil type, promoting the accumulation of standing water (USDA, 1972). This soil type poorly drains and is susceptible to wind erosion. In addition, Ukumehame contains the Pulehu-Ewa-Jaucas soil association typical of alluvial fans and in basins. Unlike the Kealia silt loam, these soils are well- to excessively-drained, and

medium- textured, moderately fine-textured and coarse-textured. They develop in alluvium weathered from basic igneous rock, coral and seashells.

The Kaena-Waiialua soil association underlies Guard facilities at Waiawa. These soils form in alluvium and vary widely in texture and drainage.

4.4.3 Climate

In comparison to continental areas, the Hawaiian climate is very constant, with mean monthly temperatures varying by only 9° F throughout the year (Giambelluca and Schroeder, 1998). Thus the islands experience only two recognizable seasons: a warmer period during the summer months (May through September), and a cooler, rainy season in the winter and spring (October through April). Hawaii's location in the tradewind belt and the islands' topography results in substantial spatial variation in rainfall and temperature.

The climate of Keaukaha Military Reservation is affected by the shield volcanic series that formed north east Hawaii. The large mountain mass gathers moist, cool air of the trade winds, resulting in consistent precipitation in the Hilo area. As a result, KMR receives more rainfall than any other HIARNG facility—between 86 and 183 inches (218-465 cm) annually. Precipitation is distributed throughout the year with an average annual high in February/March and an average annual low in May/June (Mauney et al, 1999).

In marked contrast, the climates of the leeward, coastal ranges (Ukumehame and Kekaha) lie in the "rain shadow" of interior mountains where rainfall diminishes sharply with downwind distance from the interior. Kekaha is also a coastal, arid site with a rainfall median of 53.5 cm, and a range of 18 – 89 cm annually. Distinct wet and dry periods characterize both sites, which are dependant on low-pressure Kona (leeward) storms for rain. Waiawa, also located on the leeward side, is a relatively dry area, receiving 36 – 80 cm of precipitation annually.

4.5 Biological Resources

4.5.1 Vegetation Communities

With the exception of Waiawa Gulch Armory, which contains no natural communities, several vegetation communities are recognized from the other sites covered in the INRMP. They include the following general categories, as defined by elevation:

Coastal wet community (Keaukaha Military Reservation) Native wetlands, shrublands and rain forests that once occurred along coastlines, have been likewise displaced by human influence and non-native species. The remnant coastal 'ohi'a/lama (*Meterosideros/Diospyros*) dominated forest at Keaukaha Military Reservation is a rare representative of coastal wet forests that once inhabited low lying areas prior to Polynesian arrival, and now have been largely extirpated throughout the islands.

Coastal dry shrublands (Kekaha and Ukumehame Firing Ranges). The vegetation of these sites can be classified as a coastal dry ecosystem, consisting of mixed herblands, grasslands

and shrublands. These communities are salt and drought tolerant and vary according to substrate. In addition, Kekaha supports two other community types, including a small, native coastal dune community and ephemeral wetland depressions.

4.5.2 Flora and Fauna

Most of the Guard lands considered in the INRMP are dominated by non-native species that are naturalized, landscaped, or cultivated. In addition to alien dominated forests and shrubland, these four sites host improved areas (urban facilities or landscaped properties). Despite this, some sites like KMR and Ukumehame support valuable biological resources.

Keaukaha Military Reservation : This does contain a sizeable forest habitats. These areas—containing a mix of native, non-native and invasive species include: *Melochia umbellata*, *Andropogon virginicus*, *Pluchea indica*, *Macaranga mappia*, *Casurina equisetifolia*, *Psidium guajava* and five members of the Melastome family, including the invasive *Miconia calvescens*.

In certain sections, however this coastal wet forest contains a surprisingly intact native tree assemblage, such as: 'ohia (*Meterosideros polymorpha*), kolea (*Myrsine lessertiana*), kopiko (*Psychotria hawaiiensis* var. *hawaiiensis* and var. *hillabrandium*), and neleau (*Rhus sandwicensis*). Surveys have also documented lama (*Diospyros sandwicensis*), ala he'e (*Psydrax oderata*), ie'ie (*Freycinetia arborea*), and hapu`u tree fern (*Cibotium chamassoi* and *C. glauca*).

Resident fauna at KMR include feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*), rodents (*Ratus* sp.) and a variety of non-native forest birds. In addition, endangered Hawaiian hoary bats and endangered Hawaiian Hawks (next section) are likely residents or foragers at KMR. Surveys have detected a large number of long-legged ants (*Anoplolepis longipes*), a species known to be especially damaging to Hawaiian arthropod faunas. More recently, HIARNG natural resource managers have detected the invasive Puerto Rican tree frog (*Eleutherodactylus coqui*).

Kekaha Firing Range: Non-native species dominate this site and include: *Prosopis pallida* (kiawe), *Leucaena leucocephala* (haole koa), *Pluchea indica*, and introduced grasses such as *Cenchrus ciliaris* (bufflegrass). Some native species do persist at both the north end of the range (*Bacopa monnieri*), but are especially common on the lower, seaward edge of the dune: 'ae'ae (*Bacopa monnieri*), alena (*Boerhavia repens*), 'a'ali'i (*Dodonaea viscosa*), pohuehue (*Ipomoea pes-capre*), hunakai (*Ipomoea imperati*), naupaka (*Scaevola sericea*), ilima (*Sida fallax*), and kolokolo (*Vitex rotundifolia*).

No native animals have been observed at this site, and it is likely that the only resident fauna of this site include rodents (*Ratus* sp.) and non-native arthropods. *Pluvialis dominica* (Lesser-golden Plover or Kolea) and *Tyto alba* (Common Barn Owl) could be infrequent foragers or visitors to this site.

Ukumehame Firing Range: In terms of native communities, Ukumehame is fairly degraded and the scattered vegetation is dominated by either alien dryland or wetland plants. These include invasive kiawe, koa haole, klu (*Acacia farnesiana*) and bufflegrass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*). *Pluchea indica* and pickleweed (*Batis maritima*) are the dominant wetland aliens.

Some native 'ilima (*Sida fallax*) occurs throughout the area along with two other natives, Hawaiian cotton (*Gossypium tomentosum*) and 'uhaloa (*Waltheria indica*). Native wetland plants include the coastal succulents 'akulikuli (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*) and kipukai (*Heliotropium curassavicum*) and two sedges, *Mariscus javanicus* and kaluha or makai (*Bolboschoenus maritimus*).

In addition to endangered water birds (next section), other native birds use the firing range, including the Pacific Golden Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*), Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), and Black-crowned Night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*). Other non-native animals that are likely visitors include feral mammals (cats, dogs), rodents and mongoose.

Waiawa Gulch Armory: As noted, the complex is largely occupied by man-made structures and storage areas. Several native species are noted from the facility, although most qualify as cultivated Polynesian introductions. The endemic poppy *Argemone glauca* and the indigenous adder tongue fern (*Ophioglossum petiolatum*), are present though rare on the facility grounds.

4.5.3 Endangered Species

The US Fish and Wildlife Service surveyed HIARNG facilities for rare, threatened and endangered species from 1996 – 1999 (Table 1.2). Four federally listed endangered species—one mammal and three birds—occur or are reported from on HIARNG lands. In most locations the endangered birds and the hoary bat are transient or migratory, visiting HIARNG lands occasionally. These species forage for food on HIARNG and adjacent land. Endangered birds and the hoary bat may also intermittently roost or nest on training lands during specific times of year, before moving to other suitable areas.

At KMR, USFWS and HIARNG personnel have observed two endangered species: the Hawaiian Hawk (*Buteo solitarius*) and the Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) reside at KMR. Because of past survey results, and the fact that KMR has suitable habitat, HIARNG Environmental assumes that bats use the site for roosting and breeding. (Bats breed during the summer months and this may explain the inability to detect them in February.) No endangered plant species have been observed at KMR but the locally rare indigenous sedge, *Scleria testacea* grows along forest margins and in road ditches.

Ukumehame is also host to two confirmed endangered waterbirds during winter months. USFWS surveys documented the presence of Hawaiian Stilts (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*) and Hawaiian Coots (*Fulica alai*). Their use of the area is limited by the presence of the wetland, which forms in November and can persist until June in very wet years. Both of these waterbird species have been observed breeding in the wetland area, (although it is unclear whether observed young hatched locally or came from other wetlands in Maui).

Kekaha Firing Range contains no endangered species, although staff have observed signs of the Hawaiian Short-eared Owl (a Species of Concern) and the documented presence of a

rare coastal succulent (*Nama sandwicensis*).

Table 2. Rare, threatened and endangered species on HIARNG lands.

E- endangered, C- candidate for listing as endangered, SOC- Species of Concern, T- threatened, R- rare.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Distribution
Plants			
<i>Nama sandwicensis</i> (Hydrophyllaceae)	nama	R	Kekaha Firing Range- seasonal presence
<i>Scleria testacea</i> (Cyperaceae)	--	R	Keaukaha Military Reservation- present throughout roads
Birds			
<i>Buteo solitarius</i> (Accipitridae)	Hawaiian hawk	E	Keaukaha Military Reservation- possible resident
<i>Fulica alai</i> (Rallidae)	Hawaiian coot	E	Ukumehame Firing Range- seasonal presence in wetland
<i>Himantopus mexicanus knudseni</i> (Recurvirostridae)	Hawaiian stilt	E	Ukumehame Firing Range- seasonal presence in wetland
<i>Asio flammeus sandwichensis</i> (Strigidae)	pueo	SOC†	Ukumehame Firing Range- 1 sited roosting
Mammals			
<i>Lasiurus cinereus semotus</i> (Vespertilionidae)	Hawaiian hoary bat	E	Keaukaha Military Reservation- possible resident

4.6 Water Resources

4.6.1 Streams and Wetlands

Streams, wetlands and watersheds provide critical habitat for a variety of organisms. At the same time, their human use value has resulted in loss or degradation. Thus streams and wetlands have been greatly altered throughout the state, both purposely (via agriculture, development and re-channelization) and inadvertently (via pollution and run-off).

Two of the sites addressed in the INRMP support streams or formally-designated wetlands. As noted earlier, the seasonal, coastal wetlands of Ukumehame Firing Range, Maui form during heavy winter rains, and as such provide habitat for endangered species. Secondly, Waiawa Gulch Armory is located to adjacent to Waiawa Stream. The stream bank bordering the facility is heavily eroded, with an approximate 20 ft. drop-off at the edge of the property. There is no access to the stream from HIARNG property, which is fenced off at this boundary.

4.7 Cultural Resources

The Cultural Resources Program Manager and various consultants are currently preparing a comprehensive inventory of cultural resources on HIARNG properties. The INRMP refers to the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) that is in preparation for these existing cultural resources. The ICRMP will also provide detailed management strategies for cultural resources management statewide.

4.8 Socio-economics

4.8.1 Population

Hawaii's population surpasses all other states in ethnic and national diversity, with no single race comprising a majority of the populous. Hawaii's major ethnic groups include Caucasians (24.1 %), Japanese (20.4%), part-Hawaiians (18.0%), mixed ethnic background (17.5%), Filipinos (11.4%), and Chinese (4.7%) (Schmitt, 1998). Hawaii's population has doubled from 622,000 at statehood in 1959 to approximately 1.25 million (including visitors), with the majority residing on the island of Oahu. Schmitt further estimates that population densities in 1990 varied from 1,500 persons per square miles in urban Honolulu, to only 58 persons per square mile on neighbor islands. It is thought that the state's rate of urbanization has slowed over the past ten years, while rural regions experience fastest population growth (North Kona on Hawaii Island, Lahaina on Maui).

4.8.2 Economy

Tourism, the military, and agriculture are major components of Hawaii's economy. On a statewide basis, tourism now provides the greatest share of the state gross product, the military next and agriculture the smallest of the three. Except for the military, these industries are proportionately more important on neighbor islands than on Oahu. Broad-scale agriculture (such as sugar cane), once the main-stay of the island's economics for a century and a half, has declined in favor of more diversified crops like tropical fruits, nuts, and coffee. Tourism continues to dominate markets in Hawaii and fuels, in part, the high living standards enjoyed by residents. Government, which collectively accounts for 8.5 percent of the Gross State Product and nearly 12 percent of the workforce, also supports local living standards (Brewbaker, 1998).

4.8.3 Protection of Children

On April 21, 1997, the President issued Executive Order (EO) 13045, "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks," which recognizes that a growing body of scientific knowledge demonstrates that children may suffer disproportionately from environmental health and safety risks. This EO requires federal agencies, to the extent permitted by law and mission, to identify and assess such environmental health and safety risks.

4.8.4 Environmental Justice

On February 11, 1994, President Clinton issued EO 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations." The purpose of this EO is to avoid disproportionate placement of any adverse environmental, economic, social, or health impacts from federal actions and policies on minority and low-income populations. The President directed the EPA to ensure that agencies analyze the environmental effects on minority and low-income communities, including human health, social, and economic effects.

As a result of a number of factors including high real estate costs and import fees, Hawaii continues to sustain a large gap between the cost of living and family incomes. About 14.5 % of Hawaii's population is living below the poverty line, according to U.S. Census data. In 1990, low-income populations (household incomes less than \$12,674) comprised between seven to ten percent of Kauai, Oahu, and Maui, with a slightly higher rate on the island of Hawaii (15%) (Schmitt, 1998).

4.9 Infrastructure

4.9.1 Energy

The state of Hawaii "depends on imported petroleum for more than 90 percent of its energy needs. No other state is so dependent upon a single energy source for its residential and commercial electricity, industrial power, and transportation fuels" (DBEDT, 1995). In comparison, the rest of the nation derives only 38 percent of its energy from petroleum (Beck, 1998). Efforts to reduce this dependency on fossil imports and to expand the State's renewable sources of energy such as solar, geothermal, wind, hydroelectricity are currently underway.

4.9.2 Transportation, Traffic and Access

Hawaii's island geography makes the state reliant entirely on air and sea transport for its goods, both between Hawaii and outside sources as well as within the state. Honolulu International Airport is the major aviation port for Hawaii. It is the primary hub for domestic, overseas and inter-island flights, and serves as a joint military-civilian airport as well. The state itself (with the exception of Honolulu) lacks a major public transit system. As a result, passenger vehicles are the major form of transportation for island residents. According to Bess and Marcus (1998), motor vehicle density has increased from 280 vehicles per mile of road in 1985 to 314 vehicles per mile in 1994.

4.9.3 Drinking Water

Potable water for the state is mostly derived from basal aquifer lenses located beneath the islands. These aquifers are subject to re-charge only by rainfall precipitation, and as such represent a finite resource for industry and human consumption. Potable water for HIARNG sites is mostly provided by a series of City and County groundwater wells located on the different islands. 1995 and 1998 drinking water quality surveys indicate that potable water supporting Hawaii Army National Guard facilities and ranges meet the quality

requirements of federal, state and local agencies (with the exception of three sites) (INALAB, 1998).

4.9.4 Wastewater

Primarily City and County Wastewater Treatment Plants treat HIARNG's wastewater throughout the state in accordance with applicable daily discharge standards. Other treatments include septic tanks, cesspools, and leach-fields. All wastewater treatment is in accordance with Department of Health administrative rules governing permissible discharge standards.

4.9.5 Installation Restoration Program (IRP)

The Department of Defense's Installation Restoration was initiated to remediate environmental contamination from past waste handling practices. Currently, the Installation Restoration Program manager is compiling all data to identify potential contamination sites throughout the installation. Additional investigation and remediation work is ongoing.

4.9.6 Solid Waste

Non-regulated (*i.e.*, non-hazardous) solid wastes streams generated at HIARNG facilities and disposed of by commercial contractors are primarily administrative and industrial in nature. Commercial waste from administrative, warehouse storage and materials transfer activities may include food waste, paper, aluminum cans, cardboard, newspaper, wooden pallets and other miscellaneous office items. Vehicle maintenance, equipment maintenance and non-storage activities that consist of scrap wood, ferrous and non-ferrous metals generate most industrial waste. Currently, all facilities throughout the state generate a widely variable amount of solid waste, depending on facility capacity: from 5 to 188 tons of solid waste annually (HIARNG Solid Waste Management Plan, 1999). To date, there is no comprehensive recycling program for the statewide installation. Many HIARNG personnel actively participate in volunteer recycling programs for a variety of recyclable materials.

4.9.7 Hazardous Materials/Wastes

HIARNG's facilities and training areas located at Keaukaha, Kekaha, Ukumehame and Waiawa support engineering operations, maintenance/repair of vehicles and equipment, weapons, artillery, and explosive storage, as well as academic and practical training (such as laboratory, field and tactical exercises). Currently, the HIARNG has 15 structures or buildings throughout the state that generate hazardous waste products such as used oil, solvents, and batteries. Every HIARNG facility that potentially generates hazardous waste (*i.e.*, handles, stores or uses hazardous materials), does so in accordance to the Hazardous Material and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (2000).

Chapter 5. Environmental Consequences

5.1 Mission, Location and Land Use

5.1.1 Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP programs would have little impact on mission or land use by the HIARNG during the planning period. The goals of the ITAM and Ecosystem Management programs, which aim to preserve access to non-degraded natural areas, are already coordinated with trainers and planners of HIARNG, and are heavily integrated into the overall mission to sustain the environment and consequently training opportunities. In addition, implementation of the INRMP would result in only minor increases in native ecosystem biodiversity during FY02 through FY06. As such, the INRMP is not expected to significantly change the coverage of training lands or developed areas.

5.1.2 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, mission and land use by HIARNG would not change significantly during FY02 through FY06 if the INRMP is not implemented. However, the acquisition of necessary funds for implementing environmental programs that prevent training-related impacts to the natural environment, and for filling needed staff positions may be affected if the INRMP is not implemented.

5.2 Air Quality

5.2.1 Proposed Action

The implementation of the INRMP statewide would have little if no impact on the regional and statewide air quality. Possible construction activities such as fence building or the hand/herbicide-removal of weeds might expose soil, facilitating erosion and fugitive dust emissions. However, this exposure would be short-term and extremely small-scale and is not likely contribute to major erosion problems to the region or the state. In addition, natural resource staff can manage any short-term fugitive dust with standard control measures, i.e., applying geotextiles (fiber mats) to exposed surfaces.

5.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, air quality would remain at its present condition.

5.3 Noise

5.3.1 Proposed Action

Certain forestry and ecosystem management projects require the use of vehicles, small power tools and equipment that create short-term increases in noise levels. Noise levels caused by these practices are generally below permitted noise levels on military bases and in adjacent areas and, therefore, are not considered to be significant.

5.3.2 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, noise levels from military activities would similarly remain unchanged.

5.4 Geology, Soils and Climate

5.4.1 Geology – Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP would have no effect on geology because none of the proposed INRMP projects involve work extending down to subsurface geological formations.

5.4.2 Geology – No Action Alternative

Geology would likewise not be impacted under the no action alternative, and would remain at present condition.

5.4.3 Soils – Proposed Action

Certain natural management activities such as weeding and site preparation can cause minor disturbance to soils. If carried out properly, however, these activities should have negligible erosion effects. LRAM projects will be scheduled and performed during optimum seeding periods and areas will be cleared and re-planted incrementally to reduce area exposure to forces of erosion.

In addition, many Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance projects themselves are intended to prevent the further erosion and siltation of problem areas and watersheds, as mitigation for previous damage to these areas. Several HIARNG sites suffer from severe erosion and soil loss, and as such may impact neighboring water bodies (e.g., streams, ocean) or may cause fugitive dust problems on training areas. Projects such as re-vegetating and using erosion-control materials or structures will minimally impact the environment, while maximizing soil conservation in the long term.

5.4.4 Soils – No Action Alternative

Natural resource management projects may either cause minor, short-term soil disturbance (as part of the overall restoration effort) or serve to mitigate soil erosion problems themselves. Such actions under the no action alternative would not be implemented. As a result, one of two scenarios is possible: 1) actions like clearing fence lines or weeding would not take place, and as a result soil resources would remain unchanged, or 2) erosion-control

mitigation measures would not be implemented, and the existing problems would worsen and possibly cause major environmental consequences in the future.

5.4.5 Climate – Proposed Action

Proposed INMRP activities involving weed removal, erosion control, protection of endangered species, wetlands and streams will be implemented at such a small scale, that these actions will have negligible effects on local climates, and no verifiable, measurable impact on state's weather.

5.4.6 Climate – No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, these same INMRP activities that enhance ecosystems at extremely specific sites would have no impact on the climate if not implemented.

5.5 Biological Resources

5.5.1 Biological Diversity – Proposed Action

INRMP projects that aim to protect native ecosystems will have minor, extremely localized, and yet appreciable impacts on maintaining the unique biodiversity that exists in these islands. The LCTA program will be used in order to assess the success of endangered species protection and ecological restoration efforts, aimed at measuring both short-term and long-term trends. Significant changes to biodiversity regionally, or statewide take decades to accomplish, and must be conducted at a much larger scale than proposed in the INRMP.

5.5.2 Biological Diversity – No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, INRMP projects that protect native ecosystems would not be implemented. As a result, threats to biodiversity would remain, and cumulative, irreversible damage to native ecosystems would be likely in the future.

5.5.3 Native Ecosystems – Proposed Action

HIARNG projects, as discussed above, will restore native vegetation to weed-infested areas that receive chemical or mechanical treatment. Such landscaping and restoration projects undertaken by in-house staff would have only minor impacts to the natural environment during the planning period. Planting native, fire retardant shrubs and trees should impede the re-invasion by alien species by creating a competitive barrier. A rehabilitated native ecosystem may prove more resistant to weed invasion and thus would require less management in the long-term than an ecosystem left in a disturbed state following weed removal. However, restoration of this kind would take many years of sustained effort, and is not anticipated to be achieved during this sole planning period.

5.5.4 Native Ecosystems – No Action Alternative

INRMP projects that aim to rehabilitate native ecosystems and enhance resiliency to weed invasion would not take place. Under the no action alternative, the current conditions and threats to native ecosystems would remain and perhaps worsen.

5.5.5 Vegetation – Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP would have minor, yet overall positive effects on vegetation communities. Most HIARNG lands are dominated by alien species that displace native species and form monotypic stands. HIARNG efforts are small scale and targeted to extremely localized regions where effort and benefit can be maximized. Controlling or eradicating alien species will require specific chemicals for each of the target species. HIARNG will take special precautions to avoid mechanical damage to non-target plants, such as shielding them, spraying in low wind conditions, or manually removing pest plants. The overall use of herbicides should decrease over time as pest populations decrease.

5.5.6 Vegetation – No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, INRMP measures that remove alien species and restore native communities would not be implemented. Consequently, ecosystems would remain in their current condition, invaded by non-native species.

5.5.7 Endangered Species – Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP would have minor, yet positive appreciable impacts on protected, endangered species during the five year project period. The program, which consists of monitoring populations, controlling threats, and restoring individuals and populations will follow established protocols outlined by the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration group and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Field personnel will control threats to species and ecosystems manually (weed pulling, trapping or shooting pest animals) or chemically (herbicide). In addition, recovering endangered species populations will require careful consideration to avoid introducing pests or diseases to the original population, as well as appropriate planning to ensure that secondary populations are not destroyed by catastrophic events. Rehabilitation projects are not anticipated to have an immediate, beneficial impact on species themselves, but will lay the ground work for future conservation of protected species if consistent action continues over time.

5.5.8 Endangered Species – No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, natural resource programs to protect species and habitats would not be implemented. As a result, the status of these protected species would remain very much the same—imperiled and endangered in the habitats on which they occur.

5.6 Water Resources

5.6.1 Streams and Wetlands – Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP during the planning period FY 02 – FY 06 would have minor, yet overall positive effects on wetlands and watersheds located on HIARNG lands. INRMP programs to reduce siltation by installing erosion materials and structures, and re-vegetating these areas with native species will incrementally improve protected surface waters and preserve wildlife habitats over time. In addition, protocols that prohibit mechanized operations and minimize the release of toxic substances will likewise curb any potential impacts to wetlands and watercourses.

5.6.2 Streams and Wetlands – No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, INRMP activities that protect surface waters would not be implemented. As a result, the present condition of the resource would prevail, and cumulative impacts such as siltation of watersheds and streams would pose a major impact to the resource in the future.

5.7 Cultural Resources

5.7.1 Proposed Action

On-the-ground natural resources activities such as biological surveys, ecological monitoring, fencing or removing invasive weeds may inadvertently disturb surface-level archaeological sites and underground caves. Consequently, staff must coordinate their field activities with the designated Cultural Resources Manager, who can adequately assess any potential impacts in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. For example, construction required in fencing will be reviewed so that the appropriate archaeological inventories will be conducted and that no potential sites will be harmed.

Ecosystem restoration—i.e., removing invasive weeds and protecting ecosystems from the ravages of animals—is generally beneficial to historic properties, as well. Removing invasive weeds in and around these areas makes historic sites more accessible to archaeologists for protection and study. In addition, fencing protects not only endangered plants, but cultural resources also. Feral ungulates are known to erode archaeological sites by the constant traversal over sites on these trails, by the creation of game trails, and by grazing on and around sites. In accordance with DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, access shall not be restricted to native Hawaiian groups for indigenous gathering.

5.7.2 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, INRMP actions would not take place. With the exception of ecosystem restoration, which would have minor, indirect benefits to cultural resources, non-implementation of the INRMP would have no impact on cultural resources.

5.8 Socio-economics

5.8.1 Population - Proposed Action

The proposed project, as such, will not have any impacts on Hawaii's population. Under the proposed action, only four environmental personnel would be required for implementation of the INRMP and no personnel are expected to relocate to fill these positions. Furthermore, the indirect impacts to employment and income resulting from expenditures associated with the proposed INRMP programs are not expected to be sufficiently large to affect the population by inducing persons to move to the state.

5.8.2 Population - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, the INRMP would not be implemented and similarly, there would be no effects on local populations.

5.8.3 Economy - Proposed Action

The economic effects of a proposed military action are caused by a change in the demand for goods and services in the local economy. Primary (or direct) effects are caused by initial changes in expenditures, employment, salaries and population directly related to the proposed action. The process of spending and re-spending induces secondary effects, and the relationship between what is needed to produce goods and services and the commodities that are produced.

The total estimated cost of the proposed project over five years is unknown, due to the annual determination of Environmental budgets by Congress and the Department of Army. This funding should produce a small, but positive effect on the economy of the various counties where the activities will take place, and should increase tax revenues to the State overall. However, no significant impacts to the regional employment and economic activity are expected, because the number of personnel and level of expenditures are small relative to the state economy.

5.8.4 Economy - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, the INRMP would not be implemented; therefore, there would be no effects on the total labor force, employment, or income in the region.

5.8.5 Protection of Children - Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP for the planning period FY02 through FY06 would not result in significant impacts to air quality, surface water, or groundwater, and would not cause the release or mismanagement of hazardous/toxic materials or wastes. As discussed previously, the Ecosystem Management program of the INRMP provides guidelines for the safe use of pesticides and herbicides. Implementation of the INRMP would, therefore, minimize the potential risk that pest management operations pose to children. Because the proposed action would not result in significant impacts to resources that may affect the health of children, it would not disproportionately impact children.

5.8.6 Protection of Children - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, no activities that would impact resources that have potential links to the health of children would occur; therefore, children would not be disproportionately impacted.

5.8.7 Environmental Justice - Proposed Action

As previously stated, implementation of the INRMP would not result in significant impacts to air quality, surface water, or groundwater, and would not cause the release or mismanagement of hazardous/toxic materials or wastes. The proposed action would also not have any socio-economic impacts that would impact certain demographic groups.

Therefore, the proposed action would not disproportionately impact minority or low-income groups.

5.8.9 Environmental Justice - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, no activities that would impact resources that have potential links to the health or economic well being of minority or low-income groups would occur; therefore, such groups would not be disproportionately impacted.

5.9 Infrastructure

5.9.1 Energy - Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP projects would have no significant impacts on energy usage, as many of the proposed activities do not require power. Those that involve construction (such as building fences, and assembling green houses) would require the use of small power tools in the short-term, and would have negligible impacts on power consumption.

5.9.2 Energy - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, slightly less energy would be used because the proposed INRMP activities would not be conducted; the savings in power consumption, however, is considered insignificant relative to overall training site and civilian usage.

5.9.3 Transportation, Traffic and Access - Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP for the planning period of FY02 through FY06 would have no significant impact on regional or local transportation. Vehicle usage by environmental staff is insignificant. A very small increase in traffic would result from contractor assistance on some of the proposed projects. This increase is negligible, however, relative to the traffic resulting from civilian activities and military training.

5.9.4 Transportation, Traffic and Access - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, slightly less traffic would occur because the proposed INRMP projects would not be implemented; this amount of traffic is negligible, however, relative to the current traffic levels in and around HIARNG properties.

5.9.5 Drinking Water - Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP projects such as irrigating green houses, and installing drip irrigation systems at out-planting sites involves the usage of about 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) annually. City and County water systems would be used as needed through the planning period by environmental staff themselves but usage would not overburden the system and it would be well below the permitted limits. As such, the project would have no significant impacts on the potable water systems statewide. In addition, re-vegetating denuded areas reduces storm water run-off, increases rainfall infiltration, and consequently benefits and contributes to ground water recharge.

5.9.6 Drinking Water - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, less potable water would be used because the proposed INRMP activities would not be conducted. However, the savings in water consumption is considered insignificant relative to overall permitted allotment.

5.9.7 Wastewater - Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP projects would not result in a significant increase in wastewater generation statewide. The only increase in wastewater generation would result from contracted labor and certain INRMP activities. This amount of burden is insignificant relative to that resulting from civilian and troop usage of HIARNG areas.

5.9.8 Wastewater - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, slightly less wastewater would be generated. This amount of burden, however, is insignificant relative to that resulting from current amounts generated.

5.9.10 Installation Restoration Program (IRP) - Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP for the planning period would not impact or be impacted by IRP sites or activities. None of the proposed INRMP activities are located on or immediately adjacent to IRP sites. INRMP activities would not use, store, or handle significant quantities of hazardous/toxic materials or wastes, minimizing the probability of contamination.

5.9.11 Installation Restoration Program (IRP) - No Action Alternative

The no action alternative would not affect IRP sites or activities because not implementing the INRMP would not change ongoing IRP investigations or remediation.

5.9.12 Solid Waste - Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP projects would not result in a significant increase in solid waste generation at HIARNG sites. The only increase in solid waste generation would result from contracted labor and certain INRMP activities (fence building, green house construction). This amount of burden is insignificant relative to that resulting current wastes generated from industrial, civilian, and military usage. All solid waste generated during INRMP activities would be disposed at specified locations on-post for pick up by licensed solid waste contractors.

5.9.13 Solid Waste - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, slightly less solid waste would be generated; this amount of burden, however, is insignificant relative to that resulting from troop usage of the training sites.

5.9.14 Hazardous Materials/Wastes - Proposed Action

Implementation of the INRMP would require the use of some regulated hazardous materials such as herbicides, pesticides, and materials associated with vehicle/equipment operation and maintenance. All hazardous/toxic materials used for INRMP activities would be handled, stored, and used in accordance with regulations provided in the Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

INRMP activities would not impact current hazardous/toxic material storage and handling areas, or be impacted by hazardous/toxic material waste disposal protocols. None of the proposed INRMP activities are located adjacent to waste disposal sites. All wastes generated by INRMP activities would be removed from the training area and disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Wastes would be temporarily stored at designated 90-day storage areas and picked up by outside licensed contractors for disposal at offsite licensed disposal facilities.

5.9.15 Hazardous Materials/Wastes - No Action Alternative

The no action alternative would generate slightly less hazardous wastes, but this amount would be negligible compared to the amounts generated statewide by HIARNG. Likewise, not implementing INRMP activities would have no effect on hazardous/toxic material storage, handling areas, and disposal.

5.10 Mitigation Measures

The proposed action would have no significant environmental or socio-economic impacts. Minor impacts to air quality resulting from small increases in fugitive dust, and exhaust emissions from vehicles traveling on dirt roads would be insignificant. The impacts that forest management activities such as clearing fence lines, weeding and ground preparation have on soils, vegetation, and wildlife are considered to be insignificant. To the extent practicable, HIARNG will employ soil protection methods while eradicating noxious weeds and clearing fence lines, by conducting these activities incrementally, so as not to produce fugitive dust or run-off from exposed surfaces. The only major construction activity—fencing—will be conducted so as not to impact the endangered species the fences aim to protect (i.e., felling trees during breeding seasons, disturbing habitat, etc). In summary, these actions are short-term, temporary, and are off-set by the benefits such actions bring to conserving ecosystems. These proposed actions are in effect, mitigation measures themselves for previous damage done to natural areas. Because the goals and objectives of the INRMP aim to protect, restore, and enhance environmental conditions, no significant impacts are expected for the proposed action.

5.11 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative impacts are considered "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time." (40 CFR 1508.7).

The proposed action will meet the Sikes Act requirement and allow the Guard to manage natural resources with no net loss to military mission. In the best case, the INRMP would be implemented in full capacity (funding, personnel) over many generations (20 – 30 years), and ultimately produce positive cumulative effects, such as increases in training area capacity to accommodate mission-needs, reduction of soil loss, and increases to biological diversity. Positive, minor short-term affects of the INRMP implemented during the planning period would be to curb soil erosion on a small scale, reduce further proliferation of weeds among the four sites, and to perhaps stabilize existing endangered species populations (or at a minimum, not contribute to their further decline).

However, the scope of the INRMP at present will require years to detect significant environmental/ecosystem changes. In terms of man-power, the scale at which active management will take place (four sites, 630 acres) is minor in comparison to the operations (both environmental and otherwise) for the entire installation, which is just less than 10,000 acres. In addition, measures to reduce soil erosion, weed invasion, and loss of native species are affected by many environmental variables (i.e., climate, fire, drought, precipitation) outside of human intervention proposed in the INRMP. As a result, projects implemented during the five-year planning period are not anticipated to contribute to major changes to the environment. Cumulative impacts of these activities continued into the future are less certain, however. While the goal of the natural resource program is to protect and enhance resident resources on military lands, the success of this program is directly linked to continued funding and consistent implementation of these activities year after year. Since funding of these environmental programs is dictated annually by Congressional appropriation, there is no way to predict the viability of these programs into the future. Consequently, HIARNG can anticipate no significant, cumulative impacts to the environment during foreseeable future planning periods.

Chapter 6. Comparison of Alternatives and Conclusions

6.1 Comparison of the Environmental Consequences of the Alternatives

No significant environmental or socio-economic effects have been identified for the proposed action. The expected environmental and socio-economic effects of the proposed action are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Comparative Impact Summary

Resource Area	Preferred Alternative	No Action Alternative
Land Use, Location, Mission	Minor impact – INRMP programs not expected to significantly change the coverage of training lands, developed areas, or mission.	Minor impact – mission and land use by HIARNG would not change, however funding provided by INRMP would not be available for needed staff positions.
Air Quality	Minor impact – Small increases in fugitive dust, and exhaust emissions from vehicles traveling on dirt roads.	No impact – Air quality would remain at present condition.
Noise	No impact – Noise generated from INRMP activities (weeding, planting plants, conducting surveys) is insignificant relative to present levels.	No impact – Noise levels would remain same.
Topography, Geology, and Soils	Minor impact (soils only) – Soils may be temporarily disturbed during site preparation, but ultimately conserved. Best management practices would minimize disturbance.	Minor to major impact – Mitigative measures to prevent soil erosion and plant native species would not take place. Present condition would remain the same, and may be exacerbated in the future.
Biological Diversity	Minor impact—Actions may result in localized increase in native plant diversity and protection of species.	Minor to major impact—Threats to biodiversity remain and cumulative damage to ecosystems likely later on.
Native Ecosystems	Minor impact—Minor, protective actions will prevent incremental damage to ecosystems, which would benefit over long-term implementation.	Minor to major impact—Current damage to resources remain, and threaten ecosystem resiliency in the future.

Resource Area	Preferred Alternative	No Action Alternative
Vegetation	Minor impact—Removal of weeds and disturbance not expected to change existing vegetation composition over large scale; however reduced proliferation will have minor, positive effects on training environment & biodiversity.	Minor to major impact—Current weed threats remain, and threaten resource in the future.
Endangered Species	Minor impact—Habitat enhancement and population protection in the planning period not expected to have drastic results on the species as a whole. Minor, positive impacts include stabilizing populations.	Minor to major impact – No protective measures will be implemented, and wildlife and protected species will remain in critical state on HIARNG lands.
Streams and Wetlands	Minor impact – INRMP programs include water quality monitoring and restoration floodplains protection (reducing erosion, preventing vehicle access). Positive impacts include improving water quality on localized level.	Minor to major – Protective measures would not take place, and present, unstable condition would remain the same.
Cultural Resources	Minor effects – General field activities (surveying, planting, weed removal) if conducted according to outlined SOPs to prevent damage to cultural sites, will pose no significant impacts to these resources. Positive effects would be exclusion of non-native animals from these sites, thereby ensuring CR protection.	No impact – Cultural resources will remain in current condition.
Population	No impact – No personnel relocations would be required and expenditures not large enough to induce population increase.	No impact – Non-implementation would have no effect on population.
Economy	No impact – Number of personnel and level of expenditures are small relative to the local economy. Minor, positive effects expected for localized economy.	No impact – Non-implementation would not require personnel relocations or increased expenditures that would affect economy.
Protection of Children	No impact – Implementation would not significantly impact air quality, surface water, or groundwater, and would not cause the release or mismanagement of hazardous/toxic materials or wastes.	No impact – Non-implementation would not affect resources that potentially have links to health and well being of children or minority/low-income groups.
Environmental Justice	No impact –The proposed action would also not have any socio-economic impacts that would impact certain demographic groups.	No impact – Non-implementation would not affect low-income populations.
Energy	No impact – INRMP implementation would not overburden any utility.	No impact – INRMP non-implementation would not overburden any utility.

Resource Area	Preferred Alternative	No Action Alternative
Transportation, Traffic and Access	No impact – INRMP implementation would not increase traffic or impact road system.	No impact – INRMP non-implementation would not increase traffic or impact road system.
Drinking Water	Minor impact—INRMP irrigation projects would require minor increased usage of potable water.	No impact –INRMP non-implementation would not increase water usage.
Wastewater	No impact – INRMP implementation would not increase production of waste water.	No impact – INRMP non-implementation would not increase waste water production.
Installation Restoration Program (IRP)	No impact – INRMP implementation would not have any impact on IRP sites or program.	No impact – INRMP non-implementation would not have any impact on IRP sites or program.
Solid Waste	No impact – INRMP implementation would not produce any major contribution to solid waste streams.	No impact – INRMP non-implementation would not have any impact on production of solid waste.
Hazardous and Toxic Materials and Wastes	Minor impact – Only small amounts would be used and no activities would occur near handling, storage, disposal, or remediation sites.	No impact – INRMP non-implementation would not alter usage, storage, or disposal practices or affect remediation sites.

6.2 Conclusions

The proposed action to implement the INRMP for the planning period of FY02 through FY06 is required under the Sikes Act and AR 200-3 (February 28, 1995). The INMRP for which this EA has been prepared represents the first functional INRMP that is proposed to be implemented throughout HIARNG facilities and training areas.

Based on the findings of this EA, implementation of the INRMP for this planning period would have no significant direct or cumulative environmental or socio-economic impacts. Although the aim of the proposed project is to protect and enhance resident resources, affecting significant environmental changes is a lengthy process and inherently dependent on many unforeseen variables (i.e., environmental conditions, budgeting, personnel), by which this EA cannot predict nor assess.

Based upon the analysis contained in this DEA, it has been determined that the known and potential impacts of the proposed action (during the five year period) on the physical, cultural and natural environment would be of a positive, insignificant nature. Implementation of the HIARNG's INRMP would result in the efficient management of natural resources at the training sites. The INRMP establishes explicit responsibilities, standard operating procedures, and long-range goals for managing ARNG lands in compliance with all applicable federal laws, regulations, and NGB guidelines. The goals included in the INRMP require close interaction between the ARNG program manager. As a result, all natural and human resources under the HIARNG control will receive consideration and protection than previously afforded. Implementation will not result in significant environmental effects and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Chapter 7. Hawaii Environmental Policy Act Analysis: findings and reasons for supporting determination

Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes requires additional analysis to support the "Finding of No Significant Impact" determination. According to Department of Health Rules, the following criteria are used to determine whether a project has significant impacts that would require further analysis in an Environmental Impact Statement.

(1) The project involves an irrevocable commitment to loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources.

The proposed project will not result in an irrevocable commitment to loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources. The INRMP is an improvement to natural resources and prevents any potential, unintended impacts to cultural resources through proper consultation with qualified archaeologists and the State Historic Preservation Office.

(2) The project curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment.

The proposed project will not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment. On the contrary, the INRMP improves the beneficial uses of the environment (improvement to landscapes, biodiversity, training opportunities, etc.)

(3) The project conflicts with the State's long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, Hawaii Revised Statutes; and any revisions thereof and amendments thereto, court decisions, or executive orders.

The proposed project does not conflict with these stated policies or goals. The INRMP is consistent with long-term goals to preserve and protect Hawaii's environment.

(4) The project substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or state.

The proposed project will not substantially affect the economic or social welfare of the community or state. As stated earlier, no significant impacts to the regional employment and economic activity are expected, because the number of personnel and level of expenditures are small relative to the state economy.

(5) The project substantially affects public health.

The proposed project will not substantially affect public health. The INRMP has either negligible or no known impacts to air, water, existing noise levels and infrastructure (energy, solid waste, utilities).

(6) The project involves substantial secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities.

The proposed project will not result in any population changes or significantly affect public facilities. As mentioned above, the INRMP involves existing personnel and utilities.

(7) The project involves substantial degradation of environmental quality.

The proposed project will not result in substantial environmental degradation because the INRMP itself is a document to improve environmental quality.

(8) The project is individually limited but cumulatively has considerable effect on the environment, or involves a commitment for larger actions.

The proposed project does not have significant, cumulative effects. As noted previously, the INRMP's project period (2002 – 2006) only proposes minimal, beneficial impacts to resident resources. Since funding of these environmental programs is dictated annually by Congressional appropriation, there is no way to predict the viability of these programs into the future. Consequently, HIARNG can anticipate no significant, cumulative impacts to the environment during foreseeable future planning periods.

(9) The project substantially affects a rare, threatened or endangered species or its habitat.

The proposed project does not substantially affect a rare, threatened or endangered species or its habitat. Beneficial results to species (such as population stabilization and growth) take many years to measure and realize. The five-year proposed project period will have only minor, yet positive effects on endangered species.

(10) The project detrimentally affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels.

The proposed project will not result in detrimental air or water quality or ambient noise levels. Noise levels, air and water quality degradation caused by certain forestry and ecosystem management projects require the use of vehicles, small power tools and equipment are generally below permitted noise levels on military bases and in adjacent areas and, therefore, are not considered to be significant.

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

The proposed project will not result in damage to environmentally sensitive areas because the INRMP itself is a document to improve these areas.

(12) The project substantially affects scenic vistas and view planes identified in county or state plans or studies.

The proposed project will not substantially affect scenic vistas and view planes identified in county or state plans or studies because the INRMP's only construction projects are fences in remote or forested areas that are hidden from view planes.

(13) The project requires substantial energy consumption.

The proposed project will not require substantial energy consumption because the INRMP's actions are mostly achieved through human effort.

References

- Beck, Andrea Gill, 1998. Energy [of Hawaii]. *In Atlas of Hawaii, Third Edition* (Sonia P. Juvik and James O. Juvik, ed.) University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Bess, David and Henry Marcus, 1998. Transportation [of Hawaii]. *In Atlas of Hawaii, Third Edition* (Sonia P. Juvik and James O. Juvik, ed.) University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Brewbaker, Paul H., 1998. Economy [of Hawaii]. *In Atlas of Hawaii, Third Edition* (Sonia P. Juvik and James O. Juvik, ed.) University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Hazardous Material and Waste Management Plan (Draft), Hawaii Army National Guard Facilities, 2000. Hawaii Army National Guard Environmental Office, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Hawaii Army National Guard, 1999. HIARNG Solid Waste Management Plan. Hawaii Army National Guard Environmental Office, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT), 1995. *State of Hawaii Facts and Figures*. DBEDT, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Gavenda, Robert, Christopher Smith, and Nicole Vollrath, 1998. Soils [of Hawaii]. *In Atlas of Hawaii, Third Edition* (Sonia P. Juvik and James O. Juvik, ed.) University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Giambelluca, Thomas W. and Thomas A. Schroeder, 1998. Climate [of Hawaii]. *In Atlas of Hawaii, Third Edition* (Sonia P. Juvik and James O. Juvik, ed.) University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- INALAB, Inc, 1999. Storm and Wastewater Management of HIARNG Operations Statewide. INALAB, Inc, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Lamoureux, 1998. Native Plants of Hawaii. *In Atlas of Hawaii, Third Edition* (Sonia P. Juvik and James O. Juvik, ed.). University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Macdonald, Gordon A., Agatin T. Abbott, Frank L. Peterson, 1983. *Volcanoes in the Sea: the Geology of Hawaii*, Second Edition. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Mauney, Morris, Dennis Gravatt, Daniel Martel, Michael Bishop, Amy Bishop, Sarah McAnally, and Steve Sutton, 1999. Delineation of Wetlands and Other Regulated Waters: Keaukaha Military Reservation, Isle of Hawaii, HI. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center Waterways Experiment Station, Arlington, Virginia.

Mauney, Morris, Dennis Gravatt, Daniel Martel, Michael Bishop, Amy Bishop, Sarah McAnally, and Steve Sutton, 1999. Delineation of Wetlands and Other Regulated Waters: Kekaha Training Area, Isle of Kauai, HI. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center Waterways Experiment Station, Arlington, Virginia.

Mauney, Morris, Dennis Gravatt, Daniel Martel, Michael Bishop, Amy Bishop, Sarah McAnally, and Steve Sutton, 1999. Delineation of Wetlands and Other Regulated Waters: Ukumehame Training Area, Isle of Maui, HI. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center Waterways Experiment Station, Arlington, Virginia.

Mauney, Morris, Dennis Gravatt, Daniel Martel, Michael Bishop, Amy Bishop, Sarah McAnally, and Steve Sutton, 1999. Delineation of Wetlands and Other Regulated Waters: Waiawa Military Reservation, Isle of Oahu, HI. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center Waterways Experiment Station, Arlington, Virginia.

Schmitt, Robert C., 1998. Population [of Hawaii]. In *Atlas of Hawaii, Third Edition* (Sonia P. Juvik and James O. Juvik, ed.) University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Uehara, Goro, 1983. Soils [of Hawaii]. In *A Natural History of the Hawaiian Islands, Selected Readings II* (E. Alison Kay, ed.) University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1997. Endangered and Rare Species Surveys and Management Recommendations for Hawaii Army National Guard Lands on the Island of Hawaii. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Island Office, Honolulu, Hawaii.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998. Endangered and Rare Species Surveys and Management Recommendations for Hawaii Army National Guard Lands on the Island of Oahu. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Island Office, Honolulu, Hawaii.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998. Endangered and Rare Species Surveys and Management Recommendations for Hawaii Army National Guard Lands on the Island of Kauai. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Island Office, Honolulu, Hawaii.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1999. Endangered and Rare Species Surveys and Management Recommendations for Hawaii Army National Guard Lands on the Islands of Maui and Molokai. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Island Office, Honolulu, Hawaii.

U.S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Hawaii, 1972. Soil Survey of Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai; State of Hawaii. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Hawaii, 1972. Soil Survey of Island of Hawaii; State of Hawaii. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Appendix A: List of Acronyms

List of Acronyms

AR	Army Regulation
C	Candidate
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COL	Colonel
CoS	Chief of Staff
DoD	Department of Defense
E	Endangered
EA	Environmental Awareness
EO	Executive Order
EMP	Ecosystem Management Program
EPS	Environmental Protection Specialist
EN	Engineer
FMO	Facility Management Officer
FR	Firing Range
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GS	General Staff
HIARNG	Hawaii Army National Guard
HQ	Headquarters
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
ICUZ	Installation Compatible Use Zones
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
LCTA	Land Condition Trend Analysis
LRAM	Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance
LTA	Local Training Area
LTC	Lieutenant Colonel
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
R	Rare

SOC Species of Concern
SOP Standard Operating Procedure
STARC State Area Command
TRI Training Requirements Integration
USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
UTES Unit Training Equipment Site

Appendix B: Coordination

Required Permits and Approvals

Kekaha Firing Range

Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (this document)

Keaukaha Military Reservation

Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (this document)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Consultation under Endangered Species Act Section 7

Ukumehame Firing Range

Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

Conservation District Use Permit

State Well Permit

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Consultation under Endangered Species Act Section 7

Waiawa Gulch Armory Complex

Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (this document)

State Stream Channelization Permit (to stabilize erosion-prone banks)

List of Agencies Consulted

Board of Water Supply
Environmental Protection Agency
Hawaii County Department of Parks & Recreation
Hawaii County Department of Public Works
Hawaii County Department of Research & Development
Hawaii County Department of Water Supply
Hawaii County Planning Department
Hawaii Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services
Hawaii Department of Agriculture
Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources
Hawaii Department of Planning & Permitting
Hawaii Department of Transportation
Hilo Public Library
Honolulu County Department of Community Services
Honolulu County Department of Health Environmental Planning Office
Honolulu County Department of Land Utilization
Honolulu County Department of Parks & Recreation
Housing Finance & Development Corporation
Kahului Public Library
Kailua-Kona Public Library
Kauai Community College Library
Kauai County Department of Planning
Kauai County Department of Public Works
Kauai Department of Water
Lahaina Public Library
Legislative Reference Bureau
Lihue Public Library
Maui Community College Library
Maui County Department of Parks & Recreation
Maui County Department of Planning
Maui County Department of Public Works
Maui County Department of Water Supply
Maui Economic Development Agency
Municipal Reference & Records Center
Naval Base Pearl Harbor
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Office of Planning
State Conservationist Resources Conservation Service
State Historic Preservation Officer, Dept. of Land & Natural Resources

The Nature Conservancy
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Army Support Command Hawaii
U.S. Coast Guard 14th Coast Guard District
U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
University of Hawaii - Hamilton Library
University of Hawaii Manoa - Environmental Center
University of Hawaii Manoa - Marine Research Center
University of Hawaii Manoa - Water Research Center
University of Hawaii-Hilo Library

Correspondence

BENJAMIN J. GAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (R)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Brian Minaai, Director
Department of Transportation
869 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Minaai:

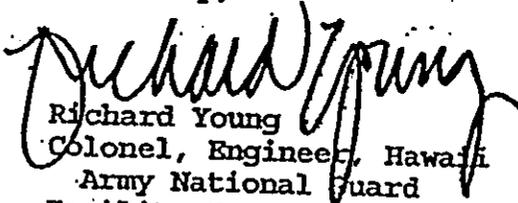
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
869 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

OCT 17 2001

BRIAN K. MINAII
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTORS
GLENN M. OKIMOTO
JADINE Y. URASAKI

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HWY-PS
2.4454

TO: MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
ADJUTANT GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ATTN: RICHARD YOUNG, COLONEL

FROM: BRIAN K. MINAII *Brian K. Minaii*
DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD DRAFT INTEGRATED NATURAL
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (INRMP) AND DRAFT INRMP
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

Thank you for the opportunity to review these environmental documents. The Draft INRMP will not significantly affect State highway facilities.

If you any questions, please contact Ronald Tsuzuki, Head Planning Engineer, Highways Division, at 587-1830.

OCT 18 2001

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Patricia Engelhard, Director
Hawaii County Department of
Parks & Recreation
25 Aupuni Street, Room 210
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Ms. Engelhard:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard Young".

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

Harry Kim
Mayor



Patricia G. Engelhard
Director

Pamela N. Mizuno
Deputy Director

County of Hawai'i

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
25 Aupuni Street, Room 210 • Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-4252
(808) 961-8311 • Fax (808) 961-8411

October 4, 2001

Richard Young, Colonel
Hawaii Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer
Department of Defense
Office of the Adjutant General
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816-4495

Re: Hawaii Army National Guard-Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management
Plan (INRMP) and Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment

Dear Colonel Young:

We have reviewed both draft documents and have no adverse comments to offer.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject documents.

Sincerely,


Patricia G. Engelhard
Director

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HT)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Christopher Yuen
Planning Director
Hawaii County Planning Department
25 Aupuni Street, Room 109
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mr. Yuen:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Young".
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

Harry Kim
Mayor



Christopher J. Yuen
Director

Roy R. Takemoto
Deputy Director

County of Hawaii

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

25 Aupuni Street, Room 109 • Hilo, Hawaii 96720-4252
(808) 961-8288 • Fax (808) 961-8742

October 15, 2001

Colonel Richard Young, Engineer
Facility Management Officer - Hawaii Army National Guard
State of Hawaii - Department of Defense
Office of the Adjutant General
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816-4495

Dear Colonel Young:

Re: Hawaii Army National Guard
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) &
Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA):
INRMP (September 2001)
Keaukaha Military Reservation - Hawaii Nat'l Guard Site, Waiakea, Hilo, Hawaii
Island
TMK: 2-1-012:003 (442.486 acs.) & TMK: 2-1-013:010 (61.174 acs.)

Thank you for requesting our participation to comment on the above DEA and the draft INRMP. Our comments to these proposals are limited to the Keaukaha Military Reservation because it is the sole site within Hawaii County; in addition, these comments pertain only to land use matters within the Planning Department's jurisdiction.

Tax Map Key Numbers. Please note in the above subject heading that KMR consists of two parcels, State-owned land identified by its respective tax map key numbers. The TMK numbers may be useful information to include in both documents to define KMR's site location.

Future Right-of-Way. For your information a future right-of-way is shown on parcel 03's south property line (3653.78), according to a department reference tax map.

OCT 17 2001

Colonel Richard Young, Engineer
Facility Management Officer - Hawaii Army National Guard
Page 2
October 15, 2001

Land Use Designations. The County and State zoning is agricultural for both parcels. KMR's location is also in an area designated by the County General Plan for industrial land use. Departmental tax maps also show that Executive Order No. 1562 governs both parcels for a military reserve. Neither parcel is in the County's Special Management Area or on the ocean shoreline.

Consistent with the County General Plan (GP). The County's General Plan (November 1989) is a policy document that states the land development goals, policies, and standards for the use and development of land within Hawaii County.

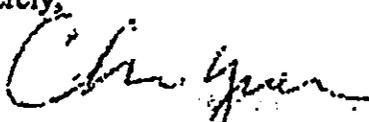
Public Facilities: Protective Services Element of the GP. The GP identifies the National Guard armories as public facilities for protective services. GP Support Document at 54. The GP public facility policy requires the County to coordinate with the appropriate State agencies to provide public facilities to serve the needs of the community. GP at 7 - 8. There are no other specific directions or guidance recited in the GP's public facilities courses of action on protective services or the GP's protective services' standards. GP at 8 & 25.

GP Elements: Natural Beauty; Land Use for Open Space & Public Lands; & Natural Resources: Although the KMR site is not listed in the GP Support Document as a site example of *natural beauty* for the South Hilo district the reserve does have an existing open nature that imparts a sense of open space consistent with the open space land use element of the GP. GP Support Document at 33 & 97. The proposed plan is consistent with the *open space* goal to provide and protect open space for the social, environmental, and economic well being of the County and its residents. GP at 20. These proposals are also consistent with the GP's *public lands*' goal to use publicly owned lands in the best public interest, for example to protect the natural resources under the control of the federal Department of Defense. GP at 20. Additionally, these proposals are consistent with the public lands' policy that encourages the use of public lands to satisfy specific public needs, e.g., open space and the protection of natural resources. GP at 20. Finally, the proposals are consistent on several points with the GP's *natural resources* goals, policies, and standards for resource protection, management, conservation, data collection, coordination, etc. GP at 5 - 6.

Colonel Richard Young, Engineer
Facility Management Officer - Hawaii Army National Guard
Page 2
October 15, 2001

Thank you for providing an opportunity to comment on these proposals. For any follow up on this matter, please contact Earl Lucero of my staff at (808) 961-8288.

Sincerely,



CHRISTOPHER J. YUEN
Planning Director

RML:cps
p:\wpw\60\CH34\2001\DEA01-12\HIArmyNatlGuard

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. John Min, Director
Maui County Department of Planning
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Mr. Min:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard Young".
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

JAMES "KIMO" APANA
Mayor

JOHN E. MIN
Director

CLAYTON L. YOSHIDA
Deputy Director



COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

October 12, 2001

Colonel Richard Young, Engineer
Hawaii Army National Guard Facility Management Officer
State of Hawaii, Department of Defense
Office of the Adjutant General
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

Dear Colonel Young:

RE: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated Natural Resources
Management Plan (INRMP) and Draft INRMP Environmental
Assessment (EA), Tax Map Key: 4-8-002:047, Ukumehame, Island
of Maui, Hawaii

The Maui Planning Department (Department) received your letter of September 21, 2001, requesting the Department's comments on the above subject documents. The Department has no comments to offer at this time.

If you have any questions, please call Julie Higa, Staff Planner, of this office at 270-7814.

Very truly yours,

JOHN E. MIN
Planning Director

JEM:JH:cmb

c: Clayton Yoshida, AICP, Deputy Planning Director
Julie Higa, Staff Planner
Project File
General File
S:\ALL\ULIE\ENVIRON\Ukumehame.EA.wpd

250 SOUTH HIGH STREET, WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793
PLANNING DIVISION (808) 270-7735; ZONING DIVISION (808) 270-7253; FACSIMILE (808) 270-7634

Quality Seamless Service - Now and for the Future

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. Floyd Miyazono, Director
Maui Department of Parks and
Recreation
1580-C Kaahumanu Avenue
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Mr. Miyazono:

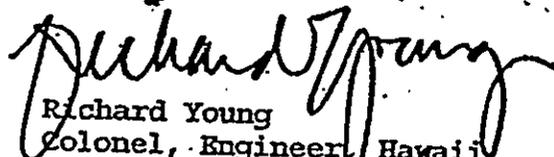
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

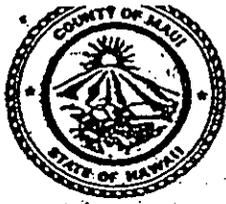
Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS AND RECREATION
COUNTY OF MAUI

1580-C KAAHUMANU AVENUE
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793

JAMES "KIMO" APANA
Mayor

FLOYD S. MIYAZONO
Director

ELIZABETH D. MENOR
Deputy Director

Office 808-270-7230
Fax 808-270-7934

October 2, 2001

Colonel Richard Young
Facility Management Officer
Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

**RE: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)**

Dear Colonel Young:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Keaukaha Military Reservation, Kekaha Firing Range, Ukumehame Firing Range, and the Waiawa Gulch Armory.

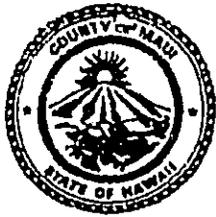
We have no objections to the INRMP and the Draft EA with respect to their impact on the County of Maui at the Ukumehame Firing Range.

Should you have any questions or need of additional comment, please call me or Patrick Matsui, Chief of Parks Planning and Development, at 808-270-7931.

Sincerely,

for Floyd S. Miyazono
Director

c: Patrick Matsui, Chief of Parks Planning & Development



DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS AND RECREATION
COUNTY OF MAUI

1580-C KAAHUMANU AVENUE WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793

JAMES "KIMO" APANA
Mayor

FLOYD S. MIYAZONO
Director

ELIZABETH D. MENOR
Deputy Director

(808) 270-7230
FAX (808) 270-7934

October 31, 2001

Richard Young, Colonel
Engineer, Hawaii Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

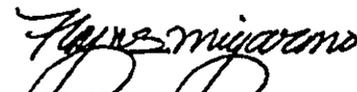
Dear Mr. Young:

SUBJECT: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated Natural Resources
Management Plan (INRMP) and Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment

We have reviewed the draft Plan and Environmental Assessment for the subject project and
have no comments at this time.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. If there are any questions, please
contact me or Mr. Patrick Matsui, Chief of Parks Planning and Development, at (808) 270-7387.

Sincerely,


FLOYD S. MIYAZONO
Director

c: Patrick Matsui, Chief of Planning and Development

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Don Hibbard
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Land and Natural
Resources
601 Kamokila Boulevard, Room 555
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Dear Mr. Hibbard:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford
Richard Young

Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



GREGORY S. COLOMA-AGARAK, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DEPUTIES
JANET E. KAWELO
LAWEL WESHOKA

STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
Kekuhihewa Building, Room 655
601 Kawokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

AQUATIC RESOURCES --
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES
ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
LAND
STATE PARKS

October 2, 2001

Colonel Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer/Office of the Adjutant General
Department of Defense/State of Hawaii
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

LOG NO: 28291 ✓
DOC NO: 0110RC01

Dear Colonel Young:

SUBJECT: Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan – Hawaii Army National Guard, Statewide

This plan focuses on natural resources. The plan refers to a Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) that is being prepared and will provide detailed management strategies for historic properties under the jurisdiction of the Hawaii Army National Guard. We have reviewed an initial draft of the CRMP, and once the CRMP is finalized, then undertakings can be guided by that plan.

Until the CRMP is in place, undertakings will require either National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review or State of Hawaii Chapter 6E review. This involves a bit more than simply having staff coordinating their field activities with the designated Cultural Resource Manager (p. 28). If the project will potentially affect historic properties, then compliance with Section 106 and quite possibly Chapter 6E (as the National Guard is a State agency) will be needed, which would involve consultation with our office under Section 106 and regulatory concurrence by our office under Chapter 6E. We do agree that removing invasive weeds and fencing out feral ungulates is beneficial, and we would anticipate relatively easy compliance actions to avoid impacting significant historic properties. With this clarification, we have no concerns with this plan.

Aloha,

Den Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

RC:amk

BENJAMIN J. GAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HQ)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001.

Mr. William Balfour, Jr., Director
Department of Parks and Recreation
650 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Balfour:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford
Richard Young

Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET, 10TH FLOOR • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
PHONE: (808) 523-4182 • FAX: 527-5725 • INTERNET: www.co.honolulu.hi.us

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR



WILLIAM D. BALFOUR, JR.
DIRECTOR

EDWARD T. "SKIPPA" DIAZ
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

September 28, 2001

Colonel Richard Young, Engineer
Department of Defense
Office of the Adjutant General
State of Hawaii
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

Dear Colonel Young:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated Natural
Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and Draft INRMP
Environmental Assessment (EA)

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and Draft INRMP
Environmental Assessment relating to the Army's Keaukaha Military
Reservation, Kekaha Firing Range, Ukumehame Firing Range and
Waiawa Gulch Armory.

The Department of Parks and Recreation has no comments on either
the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan or Draft INRMP
Environmental Assessment.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. John Reid,
Planner, at 547-7396.

Sincerely,

W.D. Balfour, Jr.
WILLIAM D. BALFOUR, JR.
Director

WDB:cu (4243)

cc: Mr. Don Griffin, Department of Design and Construction

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (R)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. Wayne H. Kimura, Director
Department of Accounting and
General Services
P.O. Box 119
Honolulu, Hawaii 96810

Dear Mr. Kimura:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures



BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810

WAYNE H. KIMURA
COMPTROLLER
MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

LETTER NO. (P)1646.1

OCT - 8 2001

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel Richard Young, Engineer, Facility Management Officer
Hawaii Army National Guard
Department of Defense

FROM: Wayne H. Kimura
State Comptroller

SUBJECT: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management
Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to review the subject documents. We have no comments at this time.

Should you have any questions, please have your staff contact Mr. Lance Maja of the Public Works Division at 586-0483.

OCT 10 2001

EXCISE
DEPARTMENT

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HQ)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. Randall Fujiki, Director
Department of Planning and
Permitting
650 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Fujiki:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND PERMITTING
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 523-4414 • FAX: (808) 527-6743 • INTERNET: www.co.honolulu.hi.us

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR



RANDALL K. FUJIKI, AIA
DIRECTOR
LORETTA K.C. CHEE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

2001/CLOG-3955(ry)

October 18, 2001

Colonel Richard Young, Engineer
Hawaii Army National Guard Facility Management
Department of Defense
State of Hawaii
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

Dear Colonel Young:

Subject: Hawaii National Guard Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management
Plan (INRMP) and Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment

We have reviewed the above documents and find that the Waiawa Armory site, Tax Map Keys 9-6-4: 15 and 20, are designated Military on the Primary Urban Center Development Plan Land Use Map and zoned F-1 Military & Federal Preservation District. The use qualifies as a permitted use under the definition of "public use and structure."

Please note that our records indicate that Tax Map Key 9-6-4: 20, is owned by the State of Hawaii.

Thank for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions, please contact Raymond Young of our staff at 527-5839.

Sincerely yours,


RANDALL K. FUJIKI, AIA
Director of Planning and Permitting

RKF:lh
Doc 118165

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (TD)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001.

Rear Admiral Robert Conway
Commander
Navy Region Hawaii
517 Russell Avenue, Suite 110
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860-4884

Dear Admiral Conway:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford
Richard Young

Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDER
NAVY REGION HAWAII
517 RUSSELL AVENUE, SUITE 110
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII 96860-4884

5090
Ser N465/ 13033
18 OCT 2001

Colonel Richard Young
State of Hawaii
Department of Defense
Office of the Adjutant General
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

Dear Colonel Young;

SUBJECT: HAWAII ARMY NATIONAL GUARD DRAFT INTEGRATED NATURAL
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (INRMP) AND DRAFT INRMP
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

Thank you for the opportunity to review your Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and the accompanying environmental assessment. As a natural resource steward for Navy properties, and adjacent landowner at our Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF), we are very interested in your management policies and activities.

We have reviewed the documents as requested and have no substantive comments to offer at the present time on your natural resource program and plan implementation. The goals and implementation plans provided for your Kekaha Firing Range are very similar to our proposals at PMRF. There may be opportunities to initiate potential partnerships to coordinate projects with mutual benefits to both our activities in the future.

My point of contact on this issue is Mr. Randy Miyashiro, who may be reached at (808) 471-1171 extension 233.

Sincerely

J. T. SOMMER
Commander, CEC, U. S. Navy
Director
Regional Environmental Department
By direction of
Commander, Navy Region Hawaii

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. Clifford Jamile, Director
Board of Water Supply
650 Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Jamile:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Young".
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
630 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
HONOLULU, HI 96843



October 5, 2001

JEREMY HARRIS, Mayor

EDDIE FLORES, JR., Chairman
CHARLES A. STED, Vice-Chairman
JAN M.L.Y. AMR
HERBERT S.K. KAOPUA, SR.
BARBARA KIM STANTON

BRIAN K. MINAAL, Ex-Officio
ROSS S. SASAMURA, Ex-Officio

CLIFFORD S. JAMILE
Manager and Chief Engineer

Colonel Richard Young
Department of Defense
State of Hawaii
Office of the Adjutant General
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

Dear Colonel Young:

Subject: Your Transmittal of September 21, 2001 Regarding the Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan Environmental Assessment

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Keaukaha Military Reservation (Hawaii), Kekaha Firing Range (Kauai), Ukumehame Firing Range (Maui) and Waiawa Gulch Armory (Oahu).

We have the following comments to offer:

1. We have no objections to the goals and proposed actions to manage the aforementioned, federally-controlled sites over the next five years.
2. Section 4.9.3, Drinking Water, of the Draft EA states "1995 and 1998 drinking water quality surveys indicate that potable water supporting Hawaii Army National Guard facilities and ranges meet the quality requirements of Federal, State and local agencies (with the exception of three sites)". We are interested in knowing which three sites are in non-compliance.
3. Section 5.9.5, Drinking Water-Proposed Action, states "implementation of the INRMP projects such as irrigating green houses and installing drip irrigation systems at out-planting sites involves the usage of about 25,000 gallons per day annually". Water conservation measures including the use of nonpotable water for irrigation purposes should be investigated. Drought-tolerant, native xeriscape plants should also be considered for ecosystem restoration.

If you have any questions, please contact Scot Muraoka at 527-5221.

Very truly yours,


FOR CLIFFORD S. JAMILE
Manager and Chief Engineer

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (PH)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

October 24, 2001

Environmental Office

Mr. Clifford S. Jamile, Manager
and Chief Engineer
Honolulu County Board of Water Supply
630 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96843

Dear Mr. Jamile:

Subject: Comments on Hawaii Army National Guard Draft
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

Thank you for your comments dated October 5, 2001. We provide the following information in regards to your concerns.

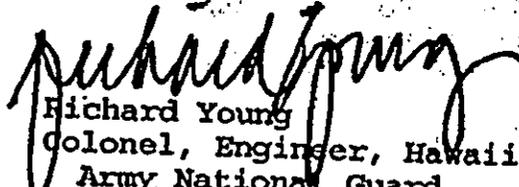
The Section 4.9.3 references three sites that were in non-compliance with drinking water standards. These areas included the Hanapepe and Kapaa Armories on Kauai and the Wailuku Armory, Maui. Lab reports indicated the presence of coliform, due to infrequent system flushing. Since this time, regular systems maintenance has eliminated the problem. All sites in use by the Guard are in compliance with applicable regulations governing potable water quality.

Your concern for water conservation in our landscaping and ecosystem restoration projects is of equal importance to our staff. All Hawaii Army National Guard natural resource projects involve only native Hawaiian species that are specific to the site and adapted to the local climate. We strive to incorporate rare and common native plants of regional importance in order to restore threatened ecosystems. As such, coastal ranges will be planted with drought-tolerant species and drip irrigated on a regular basis to ensure establishment and survival past the first year.

Subsequently, the watering regime at these sites shall be scaled back to infrequent irrigation to promote drought tolerance in the long-term. At wetter sites like Keaukaha Military Reservation, native species adapted to rainy, coastal conditions shall be planted. We expect no irrigation needs at this site due to the constant precipitation in the Hilo area.

If there are any questions, please have your staff contact Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resource Manager at 733-4267 or 733-4268.

Sincerely,



Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HT)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. Milton Pavao, Manager
Hawaii County Department of
Water Supply
345 Kekuanaoa Street, Suite 20
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mr. Pavao:

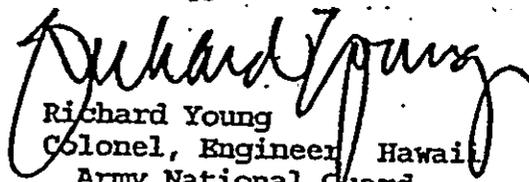
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY • COUNTY OF HAWAII

345 KEKUANAOA STREET, SUITE 20 • HILLO, HAWAII 96720

TELEPHONE (808) 961-8050 • FAX (808) 961-8657

September 27, 2001

Colonel Richard Young
Hawaii Army National Guard
State of Hawaii
Department of Defense
Office of the Adjutant General
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816-4495

**HAWAII ARMY NATIONAL GUARD DRAFT INTEGRATED
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (INRMP) AND
DRAFT INRMP ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)
KEAUKAHA MILITARY RESERVATION, HAWAII
TAX MAP KEY: 2-1-012 AND 013**

We have reviewed the subject documents and have the following comments:

Should potable water be required from our existing water system facility, please submit the following:

1. The anticipated maximum daily water usage as recommended by a professional engineer registered in the State of Hawaii.
2. The appropriate tax map key(s) for the subject area involved.

Upon receipt of Items 1 and 2, we will submit our comments and requirements.

Should water not be required, please disregard Item 1 in the above request and inform this Department that water is not required.

Should there be any questions, please call our Water Resources and Planning Branch at 961-8070.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Pavao", is written over a horizontal line.

Milton D. Pavao, P.E.
Manager

WA:jh

... Water brings progress...

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (R)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

October 24, 2001

Environmental Office

Mr. Milton D. Pavao, Manager
Hawaii County Board of Water Supply
345 Kekuanaoa Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mr. Pavao:

Subject: Comments on Hawaii Army National Guard Draft
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

Thank you for your comments dated September 27, 2001. We provide the following information in regards to your concerns.

Per your suggestion, the Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG) staff shall include appropriate tax map keys for Keaukaha Military Reservation. In reference to the maximum daily water usage for the site, HIARNG anticipates no increased usage beyond the permitted amount. Water conservation in our landscaping and ecosystem restoration projects is of great concern to our staff. All natural resource projects involve only native Hawaiian species that are specific to the site and adapted to the local climate. As such, species adapted to rainy, coastal conditions shall be out-planted at Keaukaha. We expect no irrigation needs at this site due to the constant precipitation in the Hilo area.

If there are any questions, please have your staff contact Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resource Manager at 733-4267 or 733-4268.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Young".

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. David Craddick, Director
Maui Department of Water Supply
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Mr. Craddick:

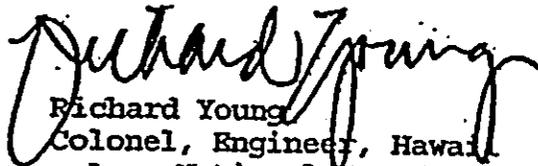
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

Should you have any questions, please contact our Water Resources and Planning Division at 270-7199.

Sincerely,



David Craddick
Director

cm

c: engineering division

applicant, with attachments:

Mass County Planting Plan-Plant Zones 3 and 5 "Saving Water in the Yard-What and How to Plant in your Acre"
Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control - Residential and Commercial Source Control Programs. WERF 1998

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (RET)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495
October 24, 2001

Environmental Office

Mr. David Craddick, Director
Maui County Board of Water Supply
P. O. Box 1109
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793-7109

Dear Mr. Craddick:

Subject: Comments on Hawaii Army National Guard Draft
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

Thank you for your comments dated October 2, 2001. We provide the following information in regards to your concerns.

Per your suggestion, the Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG) will consider use of steel shots or green ammunition (new military technology with tungsten) for future weapons qualification exercises at Ukumehame Firing Range in order to reduce the potential of water quality contamination.

Your concern for preventing erosion, conserving water and using native plants in our landscaping and ecosystem restoration projects is of equal importance to our staff. To date, HIARNG staff has installed 12 tons of geotextile materials to stabilize eroding land surfaces at Ukumehame. These materials successfully prevent soil run-off by reducing water and wind velocity on exposed surfaces. In addition, all future clearing projects involving the removal of non-native vegetation shall implement Department of Water Supply best management practices. Grading and grubbing shall occur incrementally, to prevent large-scale wind and rainfall erosion of soil resources.

All HIARNG natural resource projects involve only native Hawaiian species that are specific to the site and adapted to the local climate. We strive to incorporate rare and common native plants of regional importance in order to restore threatened ecosystems. As such, many of these proposed plants for Ukumehame

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF WATER
County of Kauai

"Water has no Substitute - Conserve It"

October 2, 2001

Mr. Richard Young Colonel, Engineer
Hawaii Army National Guard
State of Hawaii, Dept of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816-4495

Dear Mr. Young:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA) for Kekaha Firing Range, TMK: 1-2-02:010, Kekaha, Kauai.

This is regarding you letter dated September 21, 2001. The Department of Water does not have a domestic water system serving this area. This area is presently being serviced by the Pacific Missile Range Facility's (PMRF) private eight-inch transmission main.

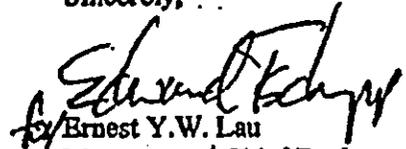
For your information, there is an existing "FOUR PARTY WATER SERVICE AGREEMENT" between the Kauai Racing Association (KRA), the Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG), the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Department of Water (DOW). Under terms of this agreement PMRF will allow the HIARNG and KRA to connect to it's eight inch transmission main and the DOW will supply PMRF domestic water service through an existing three inch water meter located at Akialoa Road. The Agreement, among other details, indicates the allowable meter size and the maximum volume of water that both HIARNG and KRA can use together, in a specified duration of time.

Any increase in water usage beyond that allotted for in the agreement or increase in water meter size must first be approved by PMRF and the DOW. The proposed change, if any, will be subject to revision of the existing "FOUR PARTY WATER SERVICE AGREEMENT".

Prior to the Department of Water recommending building permit approvals the applicant will be required to sign and execute a "Waiver and Release Agreement" with the Department of Water acknowledging and agreeing that water service to this area is presently not available from the Department of Water, County of Kauai.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Edward Doi of my staff at 245-5417.

Sincerely,


Ernest Y.W. Lau
Manager and Chief Engineer

Ernest Y.W. Lau
3949 Diamond Head Road, Honolulu, HI 96816-4495

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HQ)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. David Goode, Director
Maui Department of Public Works
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Mr. Goode:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

Richard Young
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HR)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

October 24, 2001

Environmental Office

Mr. Ernest Y. W. Lau, Manager
and Chief Engineer
Kauai County Board of Water Supply
4398 Pua Loke Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766-5706

Dear Mr. Lau:

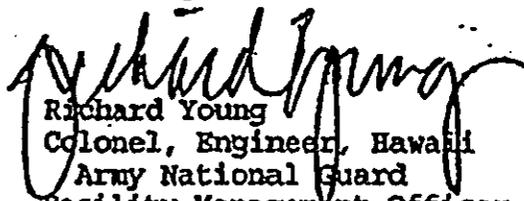
Subject: Comments on Hawaii Army National Guard Draft
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

Thank you for your comments dated October 2, 2001. We provide the following information in regards to your concerns.

In reference to the water agreement concerning the Kekaha Firing Range, the Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG) anticipates no increased usage beyond the permitted amount. Water conservation in our landscaping and ecosystem restoration projects is of great concern to our staff. All HIARNG natural resource projects involve only native Hawaiian species that are specific to the site and adapted to the local climate. As such, Kekaha will be planted with drought-tolerant xeriscape species, and drip irrigated in the first year on a regular basis to ensure establishment and survival past the first year. Subsequently, the watering regime shall be scaled back to infrequent irrigation to promote drought tolerance in the long-term.

If there are any questions, please have your staff contact Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resource Manager at 733-4267 or 733-4268.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. David Blane, Director
Office of Planning
Post Office Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Dear Mr. Blane:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard Young".
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORRÉA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HI)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. Paul Henson, Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Henson:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Dennis K. W. Lee, Director
Hawaii County Department of
Public Works
25 Aupuni Street, Room 202
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mr. Lee:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Young".
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures



EARTHJUSTICE

Because the earth needs a good lawyer

BOZEMAN, MT DENVER, CO HONOLULU, HI
 JUNEAU, AK NEW ORLEANS, LA
 SAN FRANCISCO, CA SEATTLE, WA
 TALLAHASSEE, FL WASHINGTON, D.C.

10 Oct 01
 CF -> PPD
 -> JAG
 -> HQ

October 9, 2001

Via Facsimile Transmittal: 733-4271

Melissa Dumaran
 Natural Resources Program Manager
 Hawai'i Army National Guard
 3949 Diamond Head Road
 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96816-4495

Re: Comments on Draft Hawai'i Army National Guard Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Four Sites, 2002-2006

Dear Ms. Dumaran:

Aloha. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Hawai'i Army National Guard's Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Four Sites (Keaukaha Military Reservation, Hawai'i, Kekaha Firing Range, Kaula'i, Ukumehame Firing Range, Maui, and Waiawa Gulch Armory, O'ahu), 2002-2006 (Draft Plan).

Insufficient Public Involvement and Notice

As you are aware, there is great interest by community members, organizations, and government agencies regarding the impact of military actions on our land and resources in Hawai'i. The Guard, as well as other branches of the military, use public lands to train and for other actions. Some of these actions threaten cultural and natural resources in the process. Under the Sikes Act, the Guard is required to prepare a cooperative plan -- mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Interior, and appropriate state agency -- to include specific habitat improvement projects, related activities, and adequate protection for threatened and endangered fish, wildlife, and plants. Yet, as far as we can tell, there was no agency or public involvement in the preparation of the Draft Plan. Please provide a list of federal, state, and county agencies and non-government organizations consulted during preparation of the Draft Plan.

Furthermore, there was insufficient public notice on the availability of the Draft Plan for public review and comment. Although the Guard published in local newspapers, a more effective way to solicit agency and public comment is through *The Environmental Notice*, a free and widely distributed publication by the state Office of Environmental Quality Control.

223 S. KING STREET, SUITE 400, HONOLULU, HI 96813-4501
 T: 808.599.2436 F: 808.521.6841 E: eajushj@earthjustice.org
 Website: www.earthjustice.org

ENV
 FILE

Melissa Dumarán
October 9, 2001
Page 2

Whereas publication in *The Environmental Notice* is not mandatory, with regard to the Draft Plan, other federal agencies have done so to notify the interested public about their Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans. For example, in the August, September, and October 2001 issues of *The Environmental Notice*, the Department of the Navy and the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and United States Army published notices of their Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans for Hawai'i installations. These agencies took the extra step in notifying the public in this way because they know that *The Environmental Notice* is sent to many agencies, organizations, and individuals statewide. Unfortunately, the Guard was unable or unwilling to do the same.

Lack of coordination by the Guard in soliciting public review and comment on the Draft Plan and accompanying Draft Environmental Assessment (Draft EA) also has resulted in unnecessary confusion. Notice of the Draft Plan appeared in local newspapers, and public comments on the Draft Plan are due today, October 9, 2001. But notice of the Draft EA, which turns out to be a joint federal-state document, appeared in *The Environmental Notice* on October 8, 2001, and public comments on the Draft EA are due on November 7, 2001. Wouldn't it make more sense and be more efficient to notify the public and take public comment on both documents at the same time? Notice of both documents could have appeared at the same time in local newspapers and *The Environmental Notice*, and the public could have been allowed 30 days to comment on both documents at the same time. In the future, we hope the Guard will be more successful at involving and notifying the interested public regarding land use and resource management in Hawai'i.

Kanaio Training Area and Others Excluded

The Draft Plan does not include the Guard's Kanaio Training Area on Maui and several other military installations used by the Guard in Hawai'i, including headquarters at Fort Ruger, O'ahu. Kanaio Training Area is located on approximately 4000 acres public land, all of which are probably ceded and currently leased or permitted to the Guard by the State of Hawai'i. Field training and maneuvers are conducted in the area, threatening native species, rare ecosystems, and cultural sites in and around the training area. Endangered species, including the 'ohai plant (*Sesbania tomentosa*) and Blackburn's sphinx moth (*Manduca blackburni*), are found in Kanaio Training Area. Proposed critical habitat for the endangered moth will probably include the training area. Kanaio Training Area is also adjacent to the State's Kanaio Natural Area Reserve, which was set aside by Governor John Waihe'e in 1990 to protect, in perpetuity, an ancient wiliwili grove, lama forest, and several rare native species and their habitat, including endangered species. Native Hawaiian cultural sites undoubtedly occur within and near Kanaio Training Area as well.

Melissa Dumarán
October 9, 2001
Page 3

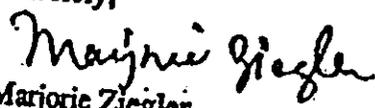
Training and associated actions at Kanaio Training Area threaten the land and public resources. Trampling, introduction of alien species (such as fountain grass) from other training areas, and even neglecting disturbed areas put native resources and the training area itself at significant risk. So why was Kanaio Training Area excluded from the Draft Plan?

Finally, we are concerned about the Guard's continued actions in Hawai'i without formal consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under the federal Endangered Species Act. Actions by the Guard threaten listed species and their habitat. What is the status of the Guard's compliance with the Act? Have biological assessments or biological opinions been issued for any of the Guard's actions in any of its areas in Hawai'i? If so, please provide that information.

In conclusion, we are disappointed in the Guard's failure to involve and notify agencies and the public with regard to the Draft Plan. We urge the Guard to include Kanaio Training Area and all of the other excluded areas in a revised statewide Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for public review and comment. Notice of any revised plan should be made in local newspapers and in the free *Environmental Notice*, and adequate time should be allowed for public review and comment. In the alternative, please provide a list of all of the areas used or affected by the Guard's actions in Hawai'i that were not included in the Draft Plan and the statutory authority for their exclusion.

Mahalo for the opportunity to comment. We look forward to your response. We will submit comments on the Draft EA by November 7, 2001.

Sincerely,


Marjorie Ziegler

cc: Hawai'i Congressional Delegation
Paul Henson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Gil Coloma-Agaran, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Network.

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HI)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

Ms. Marjorie Ziegler
Resource Analyst
Earth Justice
223 South King Street, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4501

Dear Ms. Ziegler:

Subject: Comments on Draft Hawaii Army National
Guard (HIARNG) Integrated Natural
Resources Management Plan (INRMP)

Thank you for your comments of October 9, 2001. We appreciate your candor and your suggestions to improve the HIARNG's draft INRMP. Based on the concerns and questions outlined in your letter, several modifications will be made to the draft INRMP as noted below.

The HIARNG's INRMP sets forth the management of natural resources at four separate training areas in Hawaii: Keaukaha Military Reservation, Hawaii; Kekaha Firing Range, Kauai; Ukumehame Firing Range, Maui; and Waiawa Gulch, Oahu. Although combined into one document, each site has its own management plan. Only the plan for the Waiawa Gulch, a federally licensed facility, is required to be prepared pursuant to the Sikes Act (16 USC § 670a et seq.). The plan for Waiawa Gulch includes all the INRMP elements set forth at 16 USC § 670a(b)(1). We await a cooperative agreement from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) which will be included as an attachment to the final INRMP document.

The HIARNG prepared the management plans for the other three sites in the draft INRMP in accordance with U.S. Army and National Guard Bureau (NGB) policy. Pursuant to NGB policy, INRMPs for state-owned ARNG training areas must be consistent with the intent of the Sikes Act, detailing the forecasted management of natural resources in a manner that supports the use of each site for training of military personnel. We have added text to the draft INRMP to clarify these points.

The draft INRMP reflects extensive technical advice and management guidance provided to the HIARNG by numerous organizations, including the USFWS, the Hawaii DLNR, the Nature Conservancy, and the University of Hawaii. Since 1996, these organizations conducted supporting natural resources surveys and provided management recommendations to the HIARNG. This information is embodied in the draft INRMP that you reviewed. Please also note that the HIARNG provided the draft INRMP and draft Environmental Assessment (EA) to 57 local, State, and Federal organizations soliciting their input. The final INRMP will include a list of all organizations contacted during the development of the plan. Additionally, the final INRMP will include copies of all comment letters received by the HIARNG (seven to date) with the letters of response from the HIARNG.

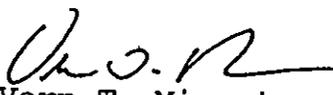
We note your concern that the Federal public review period for the draft INRMP and the accompanying draft EA and the State review of the draft EA were not synchronized. To clarify, the Federal public review occurred from September 25, 2001, to October 9, 2001, with comments solicited on both the draft INRMP and the draft EA pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. The State public review of the draft EA is being conducted from October 8, 2001, to November 8, 2001. The announcement of this State public review period appeared in the October 8, 2001, edition of *The Environmental Notice*. We apologize for any misunderstanding or inconvenience. It was not our intention to cause any confusion but instead to afford the public an advance review of both the draft INRMP and the draft EA prior to the 30-day State EA review process.

You expressed concern in your letter that the scope of the INRMP excluded certain areas used by the HIARNG, particularly the Kanaio Training Area on Maui. It is true that the HIARNG utilizes facilities and training areas that have not been included in this INRMP. Based on the determinations of the NGB, the scope of the INRMP was limited to Keaukaha Military Reservation, Kekaha Firing Range, Ukumehame Firing Range, and Waiawa Gulch, four sites for which the HIARNG has full-time responsibility. Nevertheless, the HIARNG strives to ensure that its activities at Kanaio Training Area and other locations comply with all applicable environmental requirements. In particular, training activities at Kanaio Training Area adhere to strict protocols developed in consultation with the USFWS.

Lastly, we wish to summarize our consultations with the USFWS pursuant to §7a of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 USC §§ 1531-1544). Since 1997, the HIARNG has consulted with the USFWS on several occasions, both informally and formally. Consultations have focused on the potential impact of military training activities and natural resources management on all pertinent HIARNG facilities, to include Kanaio Training Area and Ukumehame Firing Range. All consultations have concluded thus far with findings of "no effect," "not likely to adversely affect," or "no jeopardy." The HIARNG is committed to working closely with the USFWS to ensure that consultation requirements of the ESA are adequately fulfilled.

We appreciate your review of the draft INRMP. Your comments will enable us to improve the quality of both the INRMP and EA. We hope this information clarifies all of your concerns and issues. If there are any additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214.

Sincerely,


Vern T. Miyagi
Colonel, General Staff, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Chief of Staff

Copies Furnished:

Senator Daniel Inouye, Congressional Delegation
Mr. Paul Henson, USFWS
Mr. Gil Coloma-Agaran, DLNR
Mr. Clyde Namuo, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Colonel Richard Murphy, NGB

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Irene Horvath, Branch Manager
Kailua-Kona Public Library
75-138 Hualalai Road
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Dear Ms. Horvath:

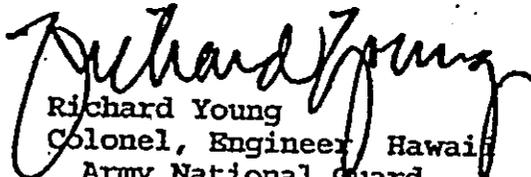
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. John Clark, Branch Manager
Lahaina Public Library
680 Wharf Street
Lahaina, Hawaii 96761

Dear Mr. Clark:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Young".
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Michael T. Amii, Director
Department of Community Services
715 South King Street, #311
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Amii:

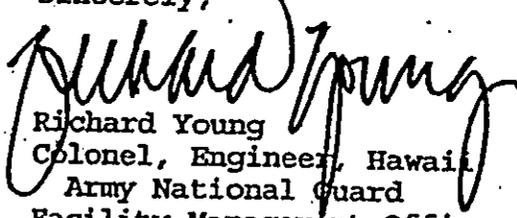
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. James Nakatani, Director
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
1428 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Nakatani:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HT)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Karen Peacock, Curator
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hamilton Library, Hawaiian Collection
2550 The Mall
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Ms. Peacock:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Cesar Portugal
County Engineer
Department of Public Works
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Dear Mr. Portugal:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Young".
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYetano
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Ms. Junko Nowaki
Head of Public Services
University of Hawaii at Hilo Library
200 West Kawili Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720-4091

Dear Ms. Nowaki:

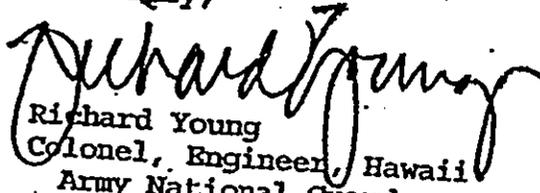
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYetano
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Ernest Lau, Manager
Kauai Department of Water
3498 Pua Loke Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Dear Mr. Lau:

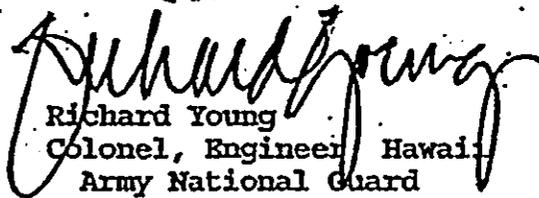
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Gary Nitta
Director of Administrative Services
Kauai Community College Library
3-1901 Kaunualii Highway
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Dear Mr. Nitta:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HI)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Dee Crowell, Planning Director
Kauai County Department of Planning
4444 Rice Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Dear Mr. Crowell:

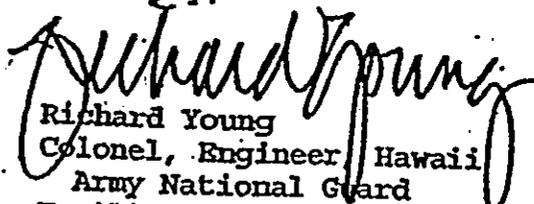
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Dorothy Tolliver
Head Librarian
Maui Community College Library
310 Kaahumanu Avenue
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Dear Ms. Tolliver:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (P)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Ms. Carol White, Branch Manager
Lihue Public Library
4344 Hardy Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Dear Ms. White:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Young".

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Laura Yoshii
Acting Regional Administrator
U.S. EPA Region IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Dear Ms. Yoshii:

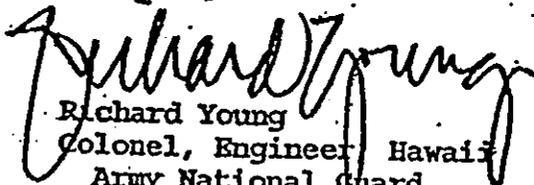
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (R)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Kenneth M. Kaneshiro
State Conservationist
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Resources Conservation Service
Post Office Box 50004
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Mr. Kaneshiro:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Jeanne Skog, President and CEO
Maui Economic Development Board, Inc.
590 Lipoa Parkway, Suite 103
Kihei, Hawaii 96753

Dear Ms. Skog:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard Young". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Irene Horvath, Branch Manager
Kailua-Kona Public Library
75-138 Hualalai Road
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Dear Ms. Horvath:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Young".
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Dr. Bruce Anderson, Director
Department of Health
Environmental Planning Office
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 312
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4912

Dear Dr. Anderson:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard Young".

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Seiji Naya, Director
Department of Business, Economic
Development and Tourism
Energy, Resources & Technology Division
250 South Hotel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Naya:

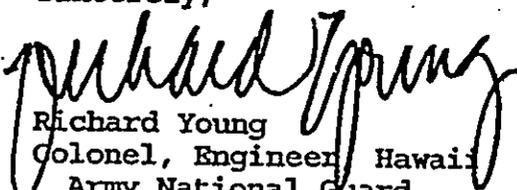
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Grady Timmons, Director
The Nature Conservancy
923 Nuuanu Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Dear Mr. Timmons:

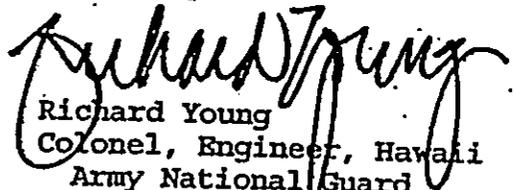
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HI)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Brian Harry, Superintendent
The National Park Service
Pacific Islands Support Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Box 50165
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-0053

Dear Mr. Harry:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Young".

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Sherwood Maynard, Director
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Marine Programs
2525 Correa Road, HIG-214
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Mr. Maynard:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard Young". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HI)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. James Moncur, Director
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Water Resources Research Center
2540 Dole Street
Holmes Hall, Room 283
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Mr. Moncur:

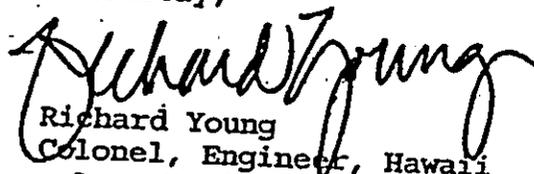
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Lani Scott, Branch Manager
Kahului Public Library
90 School Street
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Dear Ms. Scott:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft, Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Young".
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Ms. Jane Testa, Director
Hawaii County Department of
Research & Development
25 Aupuni Street, Room 219
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Ms. Testa:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Young". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HT)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Admiral Ralph Utley, Commander
U.S. Coast Guard
14th Coast Guard Division
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Admiral Utley:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms, Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Sharon Miyashiro
Executive Director
Housing and Community Development
Corporation of Hawaii
677 Queen Street, Suite 30
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Miyashiro:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for 
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Raynard Soon, Chairman
Department of Hawaiian Homelands
P.O. Box 1879
Honolulu, Hawaii 96805

Dear Mr. Soon:

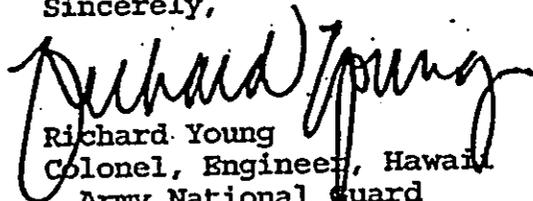
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Mr. Leo Segundo, Director
Office of Environmental
Quality Control
235 South Beretania, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2437

Dear Mr. Segundo:

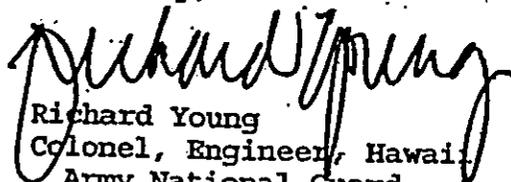
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



GENEVIEVE SALMONSON
DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL
236 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
SUITE 702
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE (808) 586-4185
FACSIMILE (808) 586-4188

October 23, 2001

Colonel Richard Young
Engineer, Hawaii Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer
Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

Dear Colonel Young:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject project. We have the following comments.

1. Please provide a list of permits and approvals (federal, state & local) required for this project.
2. Please state and justify the anticipated finding of no significant impact determination based on an evaluation of section 11-200-12 of the EIS rules. Please see the attached example.

Should you have any questions, please call Jeyan Thirugnanam at 586-4185.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Genevieve Salmonson".

Genevieve Salmonson
Director

DETERMINATION, FINDINGS AND REASONS FOR SUPPORTING DETERMINATION

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: According to the Department of Health Rules (I 1-200-12), an applicant or agency must determine whether an action may have a significant impact on the environment, including 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 used as a basis for identifying whether significant environmental impact 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:

(1) Involves an irrevocable commitment to loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources;

The proposed project will not impact scenic views of the ocean or any ridge lines in the area. The visual character of the area will change from the current agricultural land to an improved 4-lane highway which is compatible with the surrounding land use plans and programs being implemented for the region. The highway corridor is comprised of "Prime" agricultural land which is an important resource. Development of drainage systems will follow established design standards to ensure the safe conveyance and discharge of storm runoff. In addition, the subject property is located outside of the County's Special Management Area (SMA).

As previously noted, no significant archaeological or historical sites are known to exist within the corridor. Should any archaeologically significant artifacts, bones, or other indicators of previous onsite activity be uncovered during the construction phases of development, their treatment will be conducted in strict compliance with the requirements of the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

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

Although the subject property is suitable for agricultural uses, the land area adjoining the Mokulele Highway is naturally suited for transportation purposes due to its location proximate to an existing highway system. To return the site to a natural environmental condition is not practical from both an environmental and economic perspective.

(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 development is consistent with the Environmental Policies established in Chapter 344, HRS, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

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

The proposed project will provide a significant contribution to Maui's future population by providing residents with the opportunity to "live and work in harmony" in a high quality living environment. The proposed project is designed to support surrounding land use patterns, will not negatively or significantly alter existing residential areas, nor will unplanned population growth or its distribution be stimulated. The project's development is responding to projected population growth rather than contributing to new population growth by stimulating in-migration.

(5) Substantially affects public health

Impacts to public health may be affected by air, noise, and water quality impacts, however, these will be insignificant or not detectable, especially when weighed against the positive economic, social, and quality of life implications associated with the project. Overall, air, noise, and traffic impacts will be significantly positive in terms of public health as compared to the "no action" alternative.

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

Existing and planned large-scale housing development projects within Wailuku-Kahului and Kihei will contribute to a future population growth rate that will require expansion of public and private facilities and services. These

improvements will become necessary as the overall population of Maui grows and settlement patterns shift. However, the proposed project will not in itself generate new population growth, but provide needed infrastructure the area's present and future population.

In addition, new employment opportunities will generate new sources of direct and indirect revenue for individuals and the County of Maui by providing both temporary and long-term employment opportunities during the construction period. Indirect employment in a wide range of service related industries will also be created from construction during project development.

(7) Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality;

The proposed development will utilize existing vacant agricultural land. With development of the proposed project, the addition of urban landscaping will significantly mitigate the visual impact of the development as viewed from outside the site while the overall design will complement background vistas.

Makai views from the subject property are available, however, they are not significant nor generally, available to the public in the property's present restricted condition.

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

By planning now to address the future needs of the community and the State, improvement of the transportation system is consistent with the long term plans for Maui. No views will be obstructed or be visually incompatible with the surrounding area.

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

No endangered plant or animal species are located within the highway corridor.

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

Any possible impact to near-shore ecosystems resulting from surface runoff, will be mitigated by the establishment of on-site retention basins during the construction phases of development. After development, retention areas within the highway right-of-way will serve the same function to encourage recharge of the groundwater.

(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.

Development of the property is compatible with the above criteria since there are not environmentally sensitive areas associated with the project and the physical character of the corridor has been previously disturbed by agricultural uses. As such, the property no longer reflects a "natural environment". Shoreline, valleys, or ridges will not be impacted by the development.

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

Due to topographical characteristics of the property, views of the area to be developed are generally not significant although they are visible. The majority of the proposed project will not be visible, except from higher elevations by the general public or from persons traveling along the highway.

(13) Requires substantial energy consumption.

The location of the proposed project is between Maui's major growth areas. This relationship will reduce travel times and energy consumption after project build out through efficiencies gained by the increased capacity of the highway. Construction of the proposed project will not require substantial energy consumption relative to other similar projects.

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (HI)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495
November 7, 2001

Environmental Office

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

Dear Ms. Salmonson:

Subject: Final Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG)
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
(INRMP) and Environmental Assessment (EA)

Thank you for your comments of October 23, 2001. Please find enclosed four copies of both documents above and the federal Finding of No Significant Impact. We appreciate your suggestions to improve the HIARNG's draft INRMP. Based on the concerns outlined in your letter, we have made the following changes.

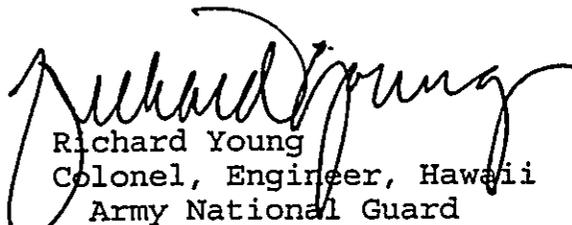
The EA now contains Chapter 7 entitled "Hawaii Environmental Policy Act Analysis: findings and reasons for supporting determination." This section supports and analyzes the finding of no significant impact. In addition, we have added appropriate tax map key numbers, maps and copies of correspondence documenting our public coordination.

The final INRMP now includes a five-year prioritized, programmed budget; a discussion of natural resource stewardship of contaminated sites; and a "Coordination" appendix listing all agency correspondence, and relevant agreements and requests.

We appreciate your review of the draft INRMP and EA that enabled us to improve the quality of both final documents. If

there are any additional questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Wilma Matsumura
Branch Manager
Hilo Public Library
300 Waiianuenu Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Ms. Matsumura:

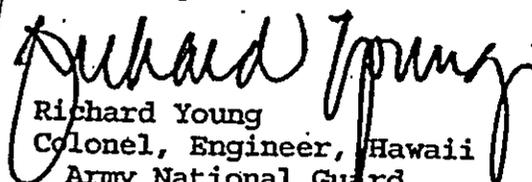
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. Wendell Kimura, Director
Legislative Reference Bureau
415 South Beretania Street
State Capitol, Room 446
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Kimura:

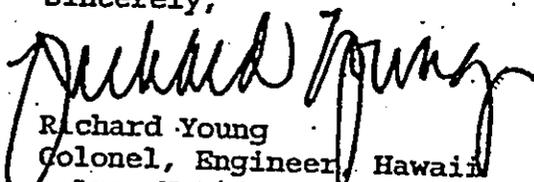
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (R)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Vicki Tshako, Manager
Pacific Islands Contact Office
Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 50003
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Ms. Tshako:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (10)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Ms. Caroline Spencer, Director
Hawaii State Library
478 King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Spencer:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3040 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4465

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (S)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Ms. Haumani Apoliona, Chair
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 500
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Apoliona:

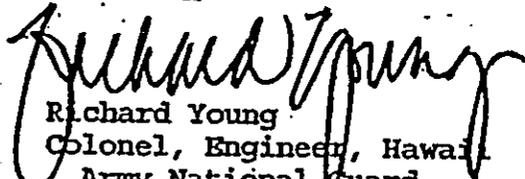
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (R)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. John Harrison, Director
Environmental Center
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2500 Dole Street, Krauss Annex 19
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford

Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (H)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 21, 2001

Mr. Gordon Tribble, District Chief
Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 415
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5412

Dear Mr. Tribble:

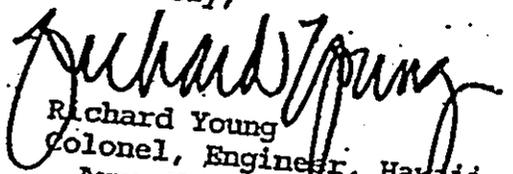
Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumarán, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,


Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



EDWARD L. CORREA, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLARENCE M. AGENA
BRIGADIER GENERAL (RH)
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 21, 2001

Lieutenant Colonel Ronald Light
Commander
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Colonel Light:

Subject: Hawaii Army National Guard Draft Integrated
Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and
Draft INRMP Environmental Assessment (EA)

We are enclosing copies of the above documents for your review. The INRMP is a five-year management plan required by the Sikes Act for certain Department of Army installations. The plan is developed to address natural resource management and military training requirements. The accompanying EA analyzes potential impacts to the environment by the implementation of the management plan.

Congress requires that all INRMPs nationwide be signed and approved by November 17, 2001. As such, a shortened public review period of 15 days is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We request your written comments by October 9, 2001. Due to the shortened deadline, we will assume that a non-response is concurrence on both documents.

If there are any questions, please contact Lieutenant Colonel Ron Swafford, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 733-4214, or Ms. Melissa Dumaran, Natural Resources Manager, at 733-4267.

Sincerely,

for Ron Swafford
Richard Young
Colonel, Engineer, Hawaii
Army National Guard
Facility Management Officer

Enclosures

NOV-05-01 MON 11:03

EARTHJUSTICE HAWAII

FAX NO. 808 5216841

P. 01/01

**EARTHJUSTICE***Because the earth needs a good lawyer*

BOZEMAN, MT DENVER, CO HONOLULU,
 HI JUNEAU, AK NEW ORLEANS, LA
 SAN FRANCISCO, CA SEATTLE, WA
 TALLAHASSEE, FL WASHINGTON, D.C

November 5, 2001

Via Facsimile Transmittal: 733-4271

Melissa Dumaran
 Natural Resources Program Manager
 Hawai'i Army National Guard
 3949 Diamond Head Road
 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96816-4495

Re: Comments on Draft Environmental Assessment Hawai'i Army National Guard
 Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Four Sites, 2002-2006

Dear Ms. Dumaran:

Aloha. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment Hawai'i Army National Guard Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Four Sites (Keaukaha Military Reservation, Hawai'i, Kekaha Firing Range, Kaua'i, Ukumehame Firing Range, Maui, and Waiawa Gulch Armory, O'ahu), 2002-2006 (Draft EA).

The scope of the Draft EA is implementation of the Guard's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan at four sites in Hawai'i. Why have other sites used by the Guard in Hawai'i been excluded from the Draft INRMP and Draft EA? Have separate environmental assessments or environmental impact statements been prepared for any actions at any of the Guard's sites in Hawai'i, including training and associated actions at the Kanaio Training Area on Maui? If so, we would appreciate a list of all such documents prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act and/or Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343. If no other documents have been prepared for Guard's actions in Hawai'i, please provide the statutory authority that exempts the Guard from complying with NEPA and HRS Chapter 343.

As stated in our October 9, 2001 letter commenting on the Guard's Draft INRMP, we are also concerned about ongoing military training and associated actions by the Guard in Hawai'i in the absence of formal consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act. Actions by the Guard clearly threaten listed species and their habitat. What is the status of the Guard's compliance with the Act? Have any biological assessments or biological opinions been issued for any of the Guard's actions in any of its areas in Hawai'i? If so, please provide that information.

Mahalo for the opportunity to comment. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Marjorie Ziegler
 Marjorie Ziegler

223 S. KING STREET, SUITE 400, HONOLULU, HI 96813-4501
 T: 808.599.2436 F: 808.521.6841 E: eajushi@earthjustice.org
 Website: www.earthjustice.org