DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII

DOUGLAS S. CHIN
LT. GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII

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JOBIE M. K. MASAGATANI
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOME'S COMMISSION

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

P. O. BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96805

October 16, 2018

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OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

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

Dear Director Glenn:

With this letter, the State of Hawai'i, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, on behalf of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, hereby transmits the final environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact (FEA-FONSI) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center project, situated at TMK (2) 5-2-015:053 (por.) in the Kona District on the island of Moloka'i, for publication in the next available edition of the Environmental Notice.

Enclosed is a completed OEQC Publication Form, an electronic copy of the same in MS Word, a hard copy of the Final EA, and a searchable PDF file of the same.

If there are any questions, please contact Nancy McPherson, Planner at (808) 620-9519.

Aloha,

Jobie M.K. Masagatani
Chairman, Hawaiian Homes Commission

Enclosures

19-135

AGENCY
PUBLICATION FORM

Project Name:	Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Project Short Name:	Ho'olehua Veterans Center
HRS §343-5 Trigger(s):	Use of State lands and State funds
Island(s):	Moloka'i
Judicial District(s):	Moloka'i District
TMK(s):	(2) 5-2-015:053 (por.)
Permit(s)/Approval(s):	Chapter 343, HRS Compliance; Chapter 6E, HRS Compliance; National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit; Noise Permit; Construction Plan Review/Approval; ADA Compliance; Grubbing, Grading, and Stockpiling Permits; Plan Approval, Building Permits (including electrical, plumbing, and civil); IWS approval
Proposing/Determining Agency:	State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address	Nancy McPherson, Planner; nancy.m.mcpherson@hawaii.gov; (808) 620-9519; Hale Kalaniana'ole, 91-5420 Kapolei Parkway, Kapolei, Hawaii 96707
Accepting Authority:	(for EIS submittals only)
Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address	
Consultant:	G70
Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address	Kawika McKeague, AICP; kawikam@g70.design; (808) 523-5866; 111 South King Street, Suite 170, Honolulu, HI 96813

Status (select one)	**Submittal Requirements**
____ DEA-AFNSI	Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the DEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the DEA; a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.
_X__ FEA-FONSI	Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the FEA; no comment period follows from publication in the Notice.
____ FEA-EISPN	Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the FEA; a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.
____ Act 172-12 EISPN ("Direct to EIS")	Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination letter on agency letterhead and 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file; no EA is required and a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.
____ DEIS	Submit 1) a transmittal letter to the OEQC and to the accepting authority, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the DEIS, 4) a searchable PDF of the DEIS, and 5) a searchable PDF of the distribution list; a 45-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.
____ FEIS	Submit 1) a transmittal letter to the OEQC and to the accepting authority, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEIS, 4) a searchable PDF of the FEIS, and 5) a searchable PDF of the distribution list; no comment period follows from publication in the Notice.
____ FEIS Acceptance Determination	The accepting authority simultaneously transmits to both the OEQC and the proposing agency a letter of its determination of acceptance or nonacceptance (pursuant to Section 11-200-23, HAR) of the FEIS; no comment period ensues upon publication in the Notice.
_____FEIS Statutory Acceptance	Timely statutory acceptance of the FEIS under Section 343-5(c), HRS, is not applicable to agency actions.

19-135

____ Supplemental EIS Determination	The accepting authority simultaneously transmits its notice to both the proposing agency and the OEQC that it has reviewed (pursuant to Section 11-200-27, HAR) the previously accepted FEIS and determines that a supplemental EIS is or is not required; no EA is required and no comment period ensues upon publication in the Notice.
____ Withdrawal	Identify the specific document(s) to withdraw and explain in the project summary section.
____ Other	Contact the OEQC if your action is not one of the above items.

Project Summary

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) proposes to plan, design and construct the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center project on a 1.07 acre portion within a 5.64-acre parcel fronting Farrington Avenue. Surrounding facilities include Lanikeha Community Center, Ho'olehua Fire Station, Kanakaloloa Cemetery, Moloka'i Middle and High School, several churches and other educational and social service uses. The proposed 7,000 square foot, single story customized modular structure will utilize existing roadway access and utilities, and is intended to replicate services provided to Moloka'i veterans by the current Moloka'i Veterans Caring for Veterans facility located in Kaunakakai, in a location that is closer to the Ho'olehua homestead area. Programs will include service provision by Veterans Affairs counselors and a local doctor; federal, state and independent counselors; vision care, everyday support groups and use of a kitchen. The State Department of Defense (DoD) had monies to build the new center on Moloka'i, but did not have available lands to construct, so DHHL agreed to accept the funds from DoD. Because DHHL-designated Community Use lands are being used, DHHL must ensure that the facility is also able to serve beneficiaries, therefore the new facility is proposed to be a dual-use center.

HO‘OLEHUA VETERANS AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS’ COMMUNITY CENTER

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



APPLICANT:

STATE OF HAWAI‘I
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

PREPARED BY:

G70
111 S. KING STREET, SUITE 170
HONOLULU, HI 96813

NOVEMBER 2018

HOʻOLEHUA VETERANS AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS' COMMUNITY CENTER

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 (POR.)
HOʻOLEHUA AHUPUAʻA, KONA DISTRICT, ISLAND OF MOLOKAʻI

APPLICANT:

STATE OF HAWAIʻI
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

APPROVING AGENCY:

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION
PO BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HI 96805

PREPARED BY:

G70
111 S. KING STREET, SUITE 170
HONOLULU, HI 96813

NOVEMBER 2018

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C. State Historic Preservation Review Process Agency Communication
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E. Cultural Impact Assessment, Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting, LLC. September 2017
F. Preliminary Engineering Report, G70. October 2018
G. Traffic Memo, The Traffic Management Consultant. February 2018

Chapter 1.0

Introduction

Chapter 1

Introduction

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR), Title 11, Chapter 200, Department of Health, which set requirements for the preparation of environmental assessments.

1.1 Project Information Summary

Type of Document:	Environmental Assessment
Project Name:	Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Applicant:	State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Land Development Division PO Box 1879 Honolulu, HI 96805 Contact: James Richardson, Project Manager Telephone: (808) 620-9450
Agent:	G70 111 S. King St., Suite 170 Honolulu, HI 96813 Contact: Kawika McKeague, AICP Telephone: (808) 523-5866
Approving Agency:	Hawaiian Homes Commission Department of Hawaiian Home Lands PO Box 1879 Honolulu, HI 96805 Contact: Jobie Masagatani, Chairman Telephone: (808) 620-9501
Record Fee Owner	State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands PO Box 1879 Honolulu, HI 96805
Ch. 343, HRS Triggers:	Use of State Lands and State Funds
Project Location:	2200 Farrington Avenue *(Figure 1.1)* Ho'olehua, HI 96748

Tax Map Keys (TMK) and Landowners:	TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 (por.) *(Figure 1.1)*
Project Area:	Total Area: 5.638 acres. Project Area: 1.07 acres
State Land Use District:	Agricultural *(Figure 1.2)*
DHHL Land Use Designation:	Community Use
Flood Zone:	Zone X (Outside 0.2% Annual Chance Floodplain) *(Figure 3.2)*
Anticipated Determination:	Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

1.2 Purpose of the Environmental Assessment

This EA will comply with Hawai‘i’s Environmental Review process, HRS Chapter 343. The EA is being prepared due to the proposed Project utilizing State land and funds. The Hawaiian Homes Commission (HHC) is the approving agency. The EA examines the potential environmental impacts of the Project and seeks agency and public comment on subject areas that should be addressed. Construction of the new Ho‘olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents’ Community Center (HVHRCC) facility will serve the communities of both the Moloka‘i military veterans and the DHHL homestead residents. Many of the veterans are also homestead residents or are on the waiting list for Moloka‘i Hawaiian Homes land.

1.3 Agencies, Organizations and Individuals Contacted in Pre-Consultation

The HVHRCC Project was discussed in several meetings with the Moloka‘i Veterans Caring for Veterans group (MVCV) in June, September and December 2017. A Beneficiary Informational Meeting was held September 5, 2017 in Kaunakakai (see *Appendix A* for meeting notes). Issues discussed included concerns with the location and potential uses of the facility (youth programs, emergency relief), and availability of water. A Participant Letter and Early Consultation Handout were sent on November 30, 2017 to initiate the environmental review process. A list of agencies, organizations and individuals, and other parties that were presented notice of the proposed Project, or contacted during the early consultation period of this EA, is provided in *Section 7.0* of this document. Additionally, a listing of those agencies that were provided an opportunity to review the Draft EA is also provided in *Section 7.0.*

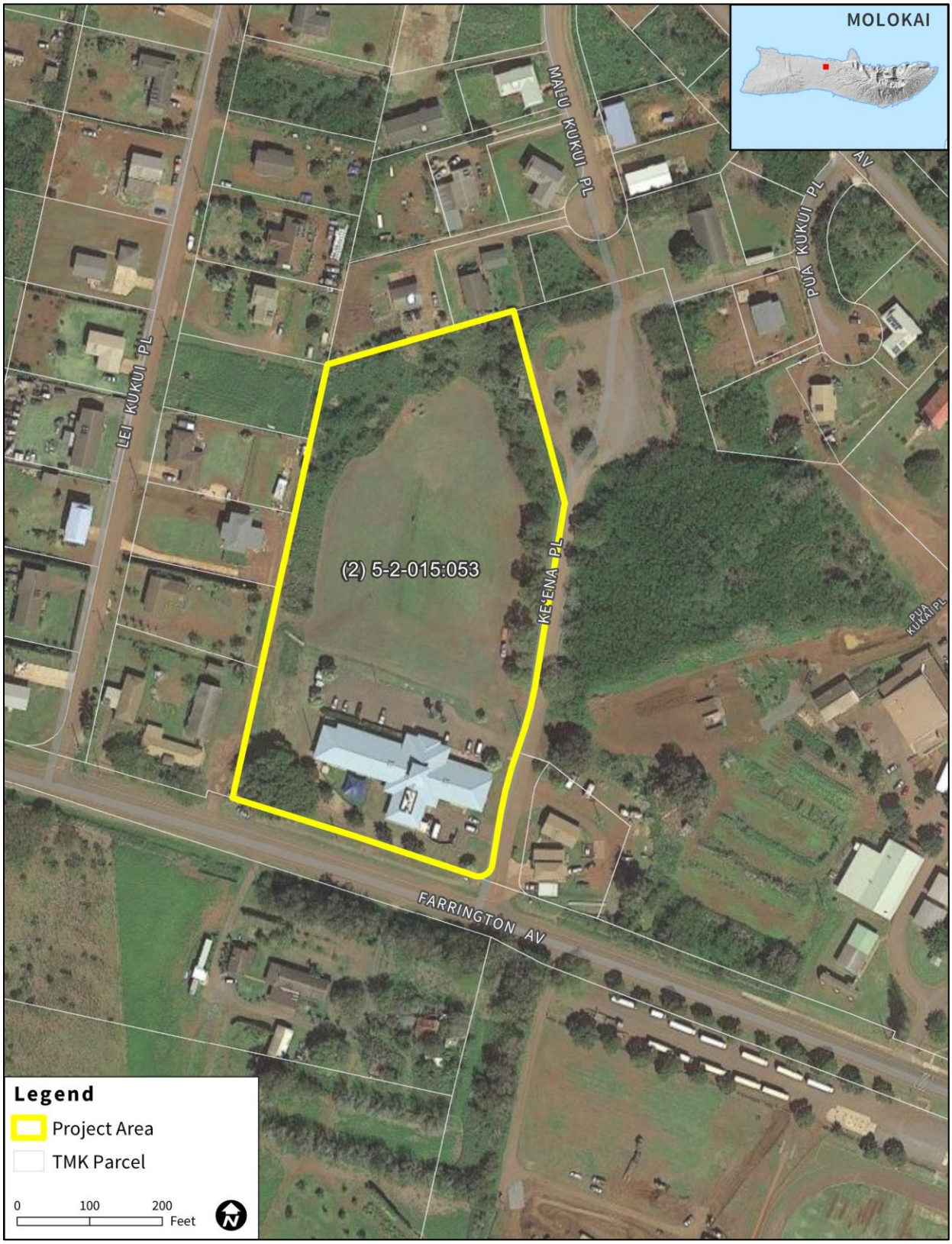

Figure 1.1 **Project Location and Tax Map Key**

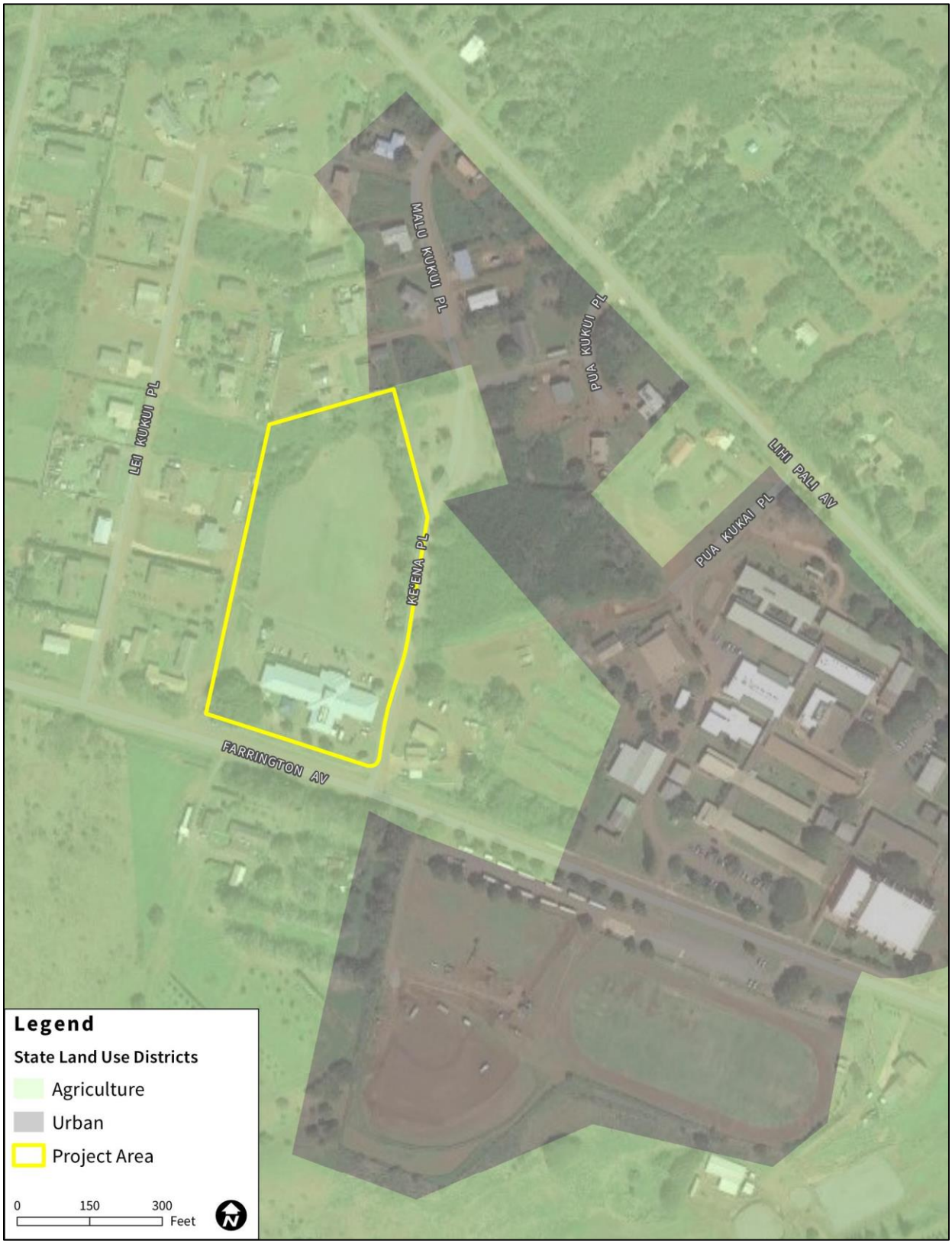

Figure 1.2 **State Land Use District Classification**

Chapter 2.0

General Description of the Proposed Action

Chapter 2

General Description of the Proposed Action

2.1 Location and Land Use

Molokaʻi is the fifth largest island in the state of Hawaiʻi and the second largest in Maui County. The island is approximately 38 miles long (oriented in an east-west direction), 10 miles wide and 259 square miles in area. Two volcanic domes interconnected by a central plateau formed the island. The larger eastern dome (Wailau) rises to an elevation of 4,961 feet; the western dome (Mauna Loa) rises to 1,381 feet.

The proposed Hoʻolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center (HVHRCC) is in the ahupuaʻa of Hoʻolehua *(Figure 2.1).* This ahupuaʻa was named for Chief Hoʻolehua. Translated into English, Hoʻolehua means "acting the expert" or "to be swift or strong". In addition, after King Kamehameha's forces from Hawaiʻi Island defeated the Maui warriors, Kamehameha stopped in Molokaʻi on his way to fight on Oʻahu. He used the Hoʻolehua Plain as a training area for his warriors (Keala Pono, 2017). The Project area is also located in the Hoʻolehua/Pālāʻau homestead district. This district runs from the southern coast through the central plain, to the rugged cliffs on the northern coast of the island, situated between West Molokaʻi and East Molokaʻi. Sited at 800 feet in elevation, it is where most of the island's agricultural activities take place.

Hoʻolehua's most notable anecdote is that it was one of the first areas to receive Hawaiian homesteads following the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920. There were three waves of early settlement for Hoʻolehua: the first 75 people that arrived between 1924 and 1926; another eight that came in 1928; and an additional 48 that moved there in 1929 (Keala Pono, 2017 from Keesing, 1936).

The Project area is approximately 1.07 acres within a parcel fronting Farrington Avenue and accessed via Keʻena Place *(Figure 2.2).* The parcel is owned by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), TMK: (2) 5-2-15:53. Surrounding facilities include the Lanikeha Community Center, Hoʻolehua Fire Station, Kanakaloloa Cemetery, Molokaʻi Middle and High School, several churches and other educational and social service organizations. The parcel is approximately one mile west of the small town of Kualapuʻu and approximately seven miles to the northwest of Kaunakakai, the island's center of government and business. The Molokaʻi Airport, which serves the needs of the entire island, is located approximately four miles southwest of the Project site.

The area can generally be characterized as a rural agricultural community with predominant land uses being a mixture of agricultural and residential. The state land use district classification is Agricultural. The DHHL Molokaʻi Island Plan designates this area as Community Use, to complement the existing rural residential community. There are no special use designations.

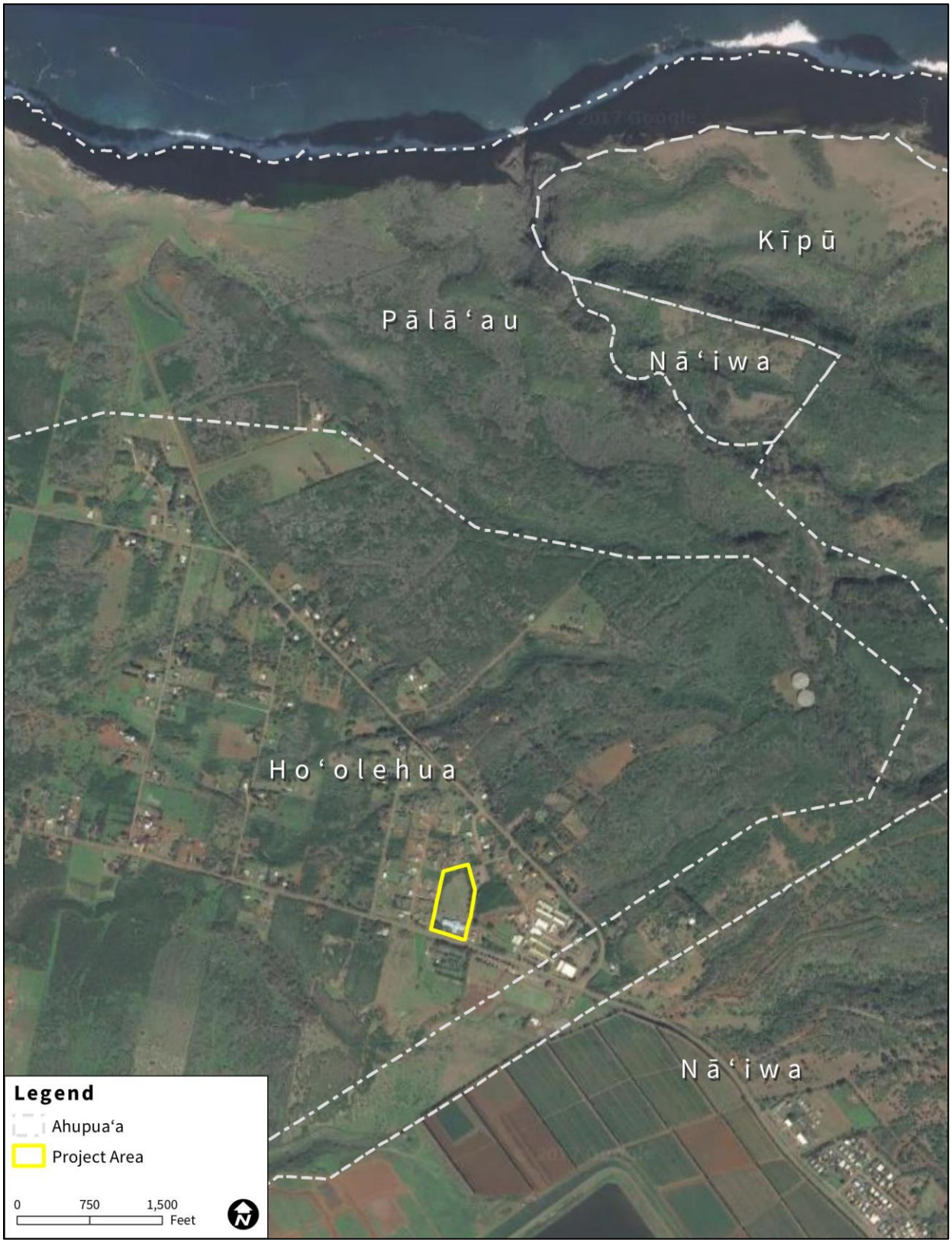

Figure 2.1 **Ho‘olehua Ahupua‘a**

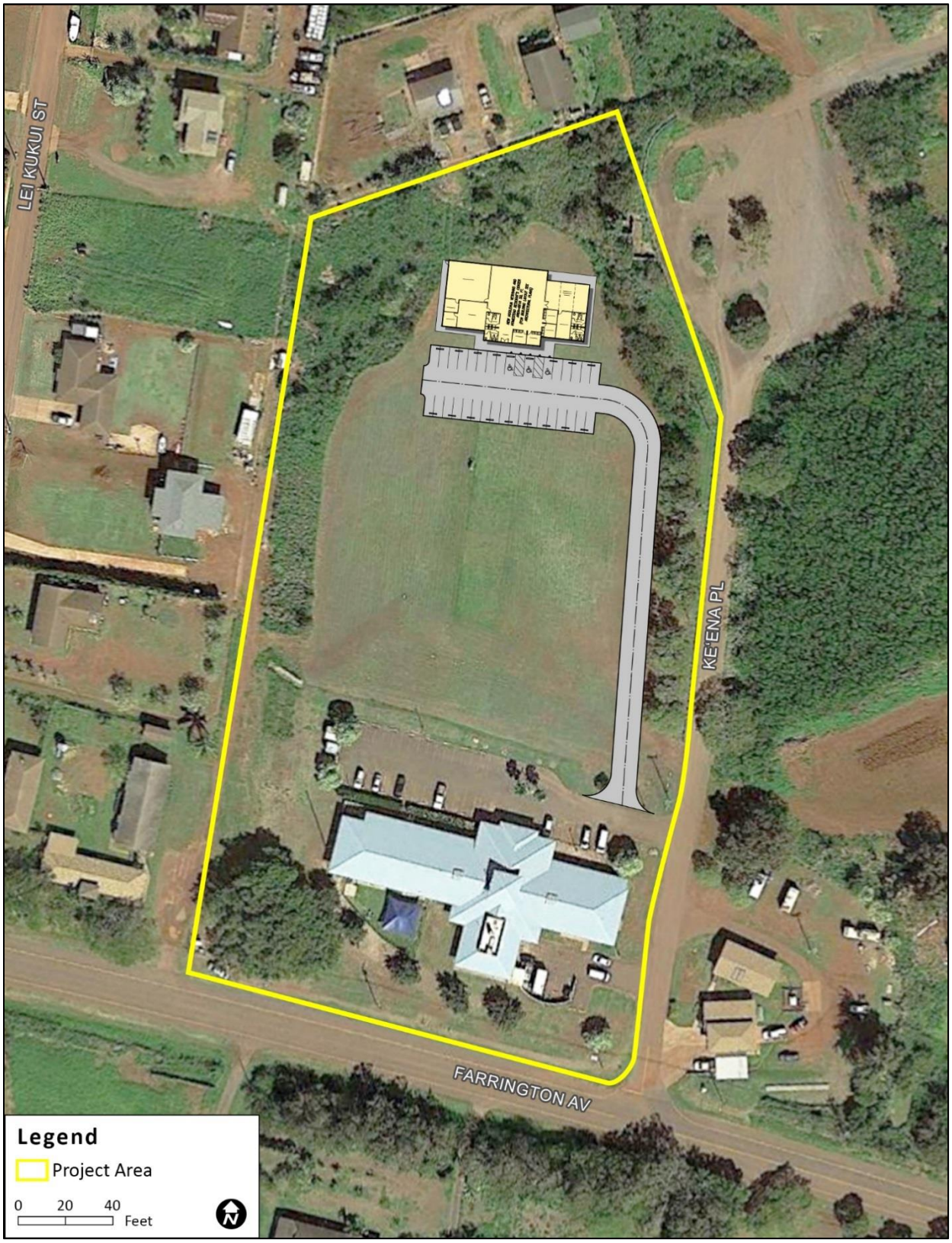

Figure 2.2 **Site Plan**

2.2 Purpose of the Project

The Project will construct a new Veterans and Homestead Residents’ Community Center on DHHL property in Ho‘olehua, Moloka‘i. The new center will be located near (and on the same property as) the existing Lanikeha Community Center, which is a DHHL facility under license to the Moloka‘i Homestead Farmers Alliance. These will be physically separate facilities. The new center will generally occupy the same area as the former Moloka‘i Recreation Center that was located on property but demolished in the early 2000s. The Lanikeha Community Center replaced that facility and is located at the front of the property.

The proposed center is intended to replicate services provided to Moloka‘i veterans by the current Moloka‘i Veterans Caring for Veterans (MVCV) facility located in Kaunakakai. These services include those of Veterans Affairs (VA) counselors; federal, state and independent counselors; VA local doctor; and vision care. Programs include everyday support groups and use of the kitchen throughout the month.

The State Department of Defense (DoD) had funding available to build the new center on Moloka‘i, but did not have available lands to construct. DHHL agreed to accept the funds from DoD. Accordingly, DHHL must ensure the Project is able to also serve beneficiaries. As such, the new facility is proposed to be a dual-use center.

2.3 Project Scope

The scope of the proposed Project is to design and construct the new HVHRCC to satisfy the needs of the veterans and residents in the surrounding area. The funding secured through legislation will expire and must be encumbered into a construction contract by June 2020.

2.3.1 Project Description

Preliminary plans involve the siting of a new facility north of the Lanikeha Community Center property near the original Moloka‘i Recreation Center site. The new building is designed to serve both the veterans and residents’ needs by providing health, medical and social services, as well as serve as a relief shelter during natural disasters. The major components of the building consist of a meeting/display room, classroom space, four offices (two each for veteran/resident use), kitchen, restrooms, and covered outdoor gathering space *(Figure 2.3).*

The layout of the building allows for ease in facilitating both small or large functions by providing partitions between the meeting space, classroom and storage. Outdoor functions or spillover from large indoor functions can be accommodated in the covered outdoor gathering space which offers both storage and outdoor restrooms. The kitchen is adjacent to the parking lot for the ease of bringing in food, supplies etc. Storage is available next to the kitchen. An outdoor playset has also been proposed.

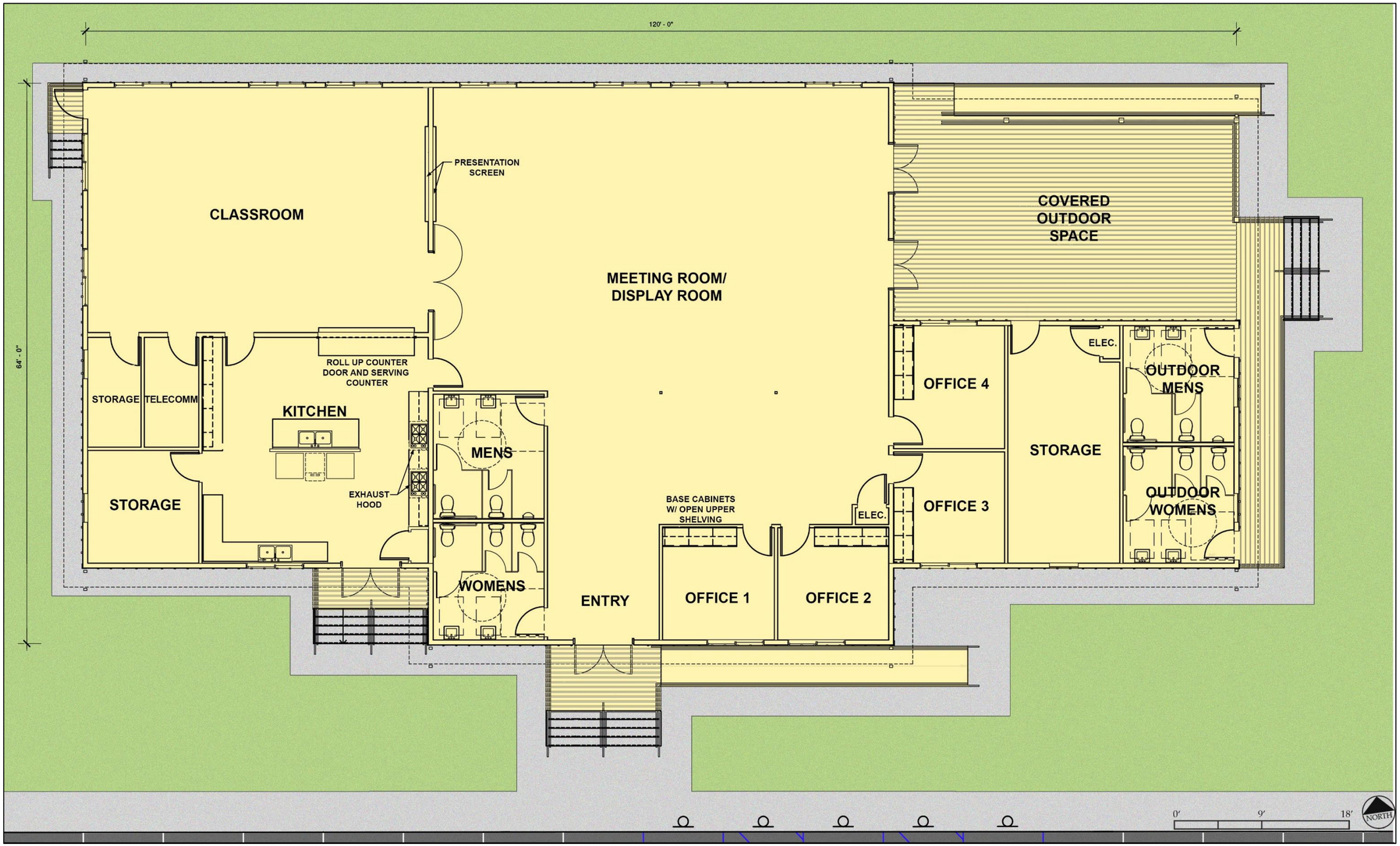

Figure 2.3 **Conceptual Design Layout**

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The building is approximately 7,000 square feet and will consist of a single story customized modular structure. The modular structure will have minimal customization but will be designed to maintain the architectural character of Moloka‘i and the community in general. The County of Maui’s *Moloka‘i Community Plan* (2001) encourages traditional Hawaiian design with distinctive pitched roof construction, or low-rise earth-tone contextual architecture for new construction. If possible, the use of traditional materials will be explored. Materials and colors which blend with the landscape, are similar to neighboring buildings, and avoid highly reflective materials will be chosen.

The new facility will connect to the existing driveway of the Lanikeha Community Center, accessing the property from Ke‘ena Place *(Figure 2.2).* A 22-foot access driveway will lead from the existing driveway located south of the property to a parking lot which will be located at the northern end of the property and be sized to support a daily use of 20 to 50 users. Overflow parking may be available at the parking area that served the previous Moloka‘i Recreation Center, located uphill above the property and owned by the Department of Education *(Figure 2.2).* This would require a use agreement. The building and support facilities are situated on the site such as to preserve as much of the existing open space as possible.

It is anticipated that the new facility will require a new fire hydrant. To reduce the impact to the existing site, it is DHHL’s preference to utilize the existing Lanikeha Community Center infrastructure for its wastewater, water, and electrical demand. Alternatively, if the State Department of Health (DOH) Wastewater Branch (WWB) were to deny DHHL’s application to connect to the existing Individual Wastewater System (IWS), a new dedicated IWS would be constructed under and adjacent to the new HVHRCC parking lot. The new facility will not alter the existing drainage pattern and no new drainage facilities will be constructed. The adequacy of all infrastructure requirements will be verified during the design process.

With this new proposed facility, the existing services provided at the Lanikeha Community Center will continue for the community, and in some cases, will be enhanced. For example, the additional classroom space, the kitchen, and the meeting and office spaces at the HVHRCC may expand the level of services provided to the community. For those veterans located in Ho‘olehua that are unable to travel to Kaunakakai, their needs can be met closer to home. The facility can also be used for recreation or afterschool activities by students from nearby schools. It is not expected that the functions at Lanikeha will be impacted, as the HVHRCC will be self-sufficient and separated by a large field and parking.

2.3.2 Program Description

The new facility will serve the distinct communities of both the Moloka‘i military veterans and the DHHL homestead residents. However, many DHHL beneficiaries are also veterans. The MVCV has a membership of approximately 450 veterans, of which 200 are on island. About 75% of the island members are DHHL beneficiaries with Hawaiian Homestead lands. Discussions held with the MVCV as well as various homestead residents helped create the concept for the new facility. Previous planning of this area resulting from the DHHL *Moloka‘i Island Plan* (2005) proposed an expansion of recreation facilities at the Lanikeha Community Center. The purpose of these lands is to complement the existing rural residential community.

More community plans for the area are detailed in the *Island of Moloka‘i Regional Plan* (2010), which designates a recreation area in Ho‘olehua with a gym and playground equipment.

The needs and desires of the community as expressed in meetings with the MVCV and at the Beneficiary Informational Meeting in September 2017 have resulted in the establishment of the following building program:

- The ability to serve 20 to 50 people daily, and special events with up to 200 people
- Meeting room that includes a veteran’s display wall/display case
- Classroom
- Computer Lab
- Fitness equipment
- Playground
- Kitchen with large icemaker, cold and dry storage to support multiple users
- Imu
- Two offices to provide for veterans, and two offices to provide for residents
- Indoor and outdoor restrooms and storage
- Fencing around the building
- Solar power and other utilities
- Health, social and medical services for veterans
- Youth programs such as ROTC to provide an alternative to after-school activities
- The ability to serve as a relief shelter during natural disasters

The facility will be managed by an entity other than DHHL, which will be determined after construction. DHHL will consult with beneficiaries for final disposition.

The MVCV currently have a facility located on private land in Kaunakakai that was completed in 2015. The veterans approached State Representative DeCoite asking for funds to update the current veterans center with solar panels and a parking lot. State Department of Defense (DoD) funding was appropriated as a Capital Improvement Project instead of a Grant-In-Aid project. Therefore, funds for this legislation could only be used for projects on State lands. One option was to relinquish the private land to DoD. The MVCV did not pursue this option. As an alternative, DHHL was approached regarding their availability of land. Various locations were reviewed based on maintenance considerations as well as their land use as designated in the Moloka‘i Island Plan. The location in Ho‘olehua is DHHL-designated Community Use, on elevated lands, and is a safer location when planning for climate change (with such effects as sea level rise, coastal inundation and tsunami threat) compared to the existing center in Kaunakakai.

2.4 Project Phasing and Cost

Legislative funds have allocated $4 million for plans, design, construction and equipment funds to DHHL to provide services to veterans and homestead residents in Ho‘olehua. The funds must be encumbered into a construction contract by June 2020. The completion of construction is expected by summer 2021 and occupancy by the tenants is anticipated to occur in fall 2021.

Chapter 3.0

Environmental Setting, Potential Impacts, and Mitigation Measures

Chapter 3

Environmental Setting, Potential Impacts, and Mitigation Measures

The environmental setting, potential impacts and mitigation measures for the Hoʻolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center (HVHRCC) are addressed in the sections below.

3.1 Climate

Existing Conditions

The climate of Molokaʻi is moderate with consistent year-round temperatures, moderate humidity, and steady trade winds. Variations in Molokaʻi's weather are attributable to regional topographic and climatic conditions. As recorded at the Molokaʻi Airport three miles from the Project site, average monthly temperatures range from 63 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit (WRCC, 2005). One saying calls to mind the hot weather that the Hoʻolehua Plain is known for: Moʻa nopu ka lā I ke kula o Hoʻolehua (The sun scorches the plain of Hoʻolehua).

Rainfall averages approximately 26 inches annually, with the highest precipitation occurring between November and April. Hehikaʻuala, or uahehikaʻuala, is a Hawaiian rain name of Hoʻolehua. Literally it translates to "the rain that tramples sweet potato." Lanikeha, literally "lofted heaven," is another rain name of Hoʻolehua. It is a rain that shares its name with a native sweet potato variety of Molokaʻi. Both rain names are associated with the ʻuala, showing the importance of that crop to the area (Keala Pono, 2017).

The prevailing northeasterly trade winds are present approximately 70% of the time, and generally blow 10 to 24 miles per hour (Fletcher et. al., 2002). During Kona weather conditions, the winds blow from a southerly direction. Names for the winds in Hoʻolehua are lʻaiki (little fish), Ikiʻaeʻa, and Kaikiʻoe (Alameida, 1997). Another Hoʻolehua wind name is Puluea, which translates to "a damp breath." (Keala Pono, 2017).

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The proposed action is not expected to impact climatic conditions; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

3.2 Topography and Soils

Existing Conditions

The topography of the Project site is generally flat, with contours sloping east to west at approximately 2%. The parcel was altered many years ago by extensive grading to create a flat area for recreational purposes. There are two steep embankments located along the east and west boundary of the property. The east embankment has heights ranging from 5 feet to 16 feet, and slopes of approximately 2(H):1(V). The west embankment has heights ranging from 10 feet to 14 feet, and slopes of approximately 3(H):1(V).

The Project site has an elevation of approximately 800 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The soils of the Ho'olehua plain region are arable and deep. They are primarily of three series: Ho'olehua silty clay, Kalae silty clay and Lahaina silty clay. At the Project site the soil is characterized as well-drained and moderately fine-textured with a slow to medium run-off rate. Soils consist primarily of the Ho'olehua Silty Clay (Hza) (0% to 3% slopes) and the Lahaina Silty Clay (LaB) (3% to 7% slopes) *(Figure 3.1).*

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The proposed improvements will not have any significant impacts to the overall topography of the Project area. The site is level and site work will include limited grading and excavation for building the foundation, utilities and parking lot. Grading activity will be required to provide proper drainage and will slightly alter the existing topography.

Paving in the Project area will minimally reduce permeability and increase runoff velocity in selected areas. At a minimum, proposed drainage improvements will be designed in compliance with the County's Storm Drainage Standard. Pre-development flow patterns and flow rates will generally remain in post-development conditions with runoff remediated on-site.

All grading operations will be conducted in compliance with Chapter 20.08, Erosion and Sediment Control, of the Maui County Code. Best management practices (BMPs) such as filter socks and fences, diversion swales, and bio-filtration swales may also be used to minimize the amount of erosion and transport of sediment. The impact of construction activities will be mitigated by practicing strict erosion control and dust control measures, particularly those specified in the County of Maui Grading Ordinance.

BMPs for erosion and drainage control during and after construction will be prepared for review and approval by the County Department of Public Works. Permanent erosion controls which will be utilized within the site will include impervious surfaces, landscaping ground cover and existing drainage facilities. Construction BMPs and permanent improvements will ensure that the potential for erosion is minimized to the maximum extent practical.

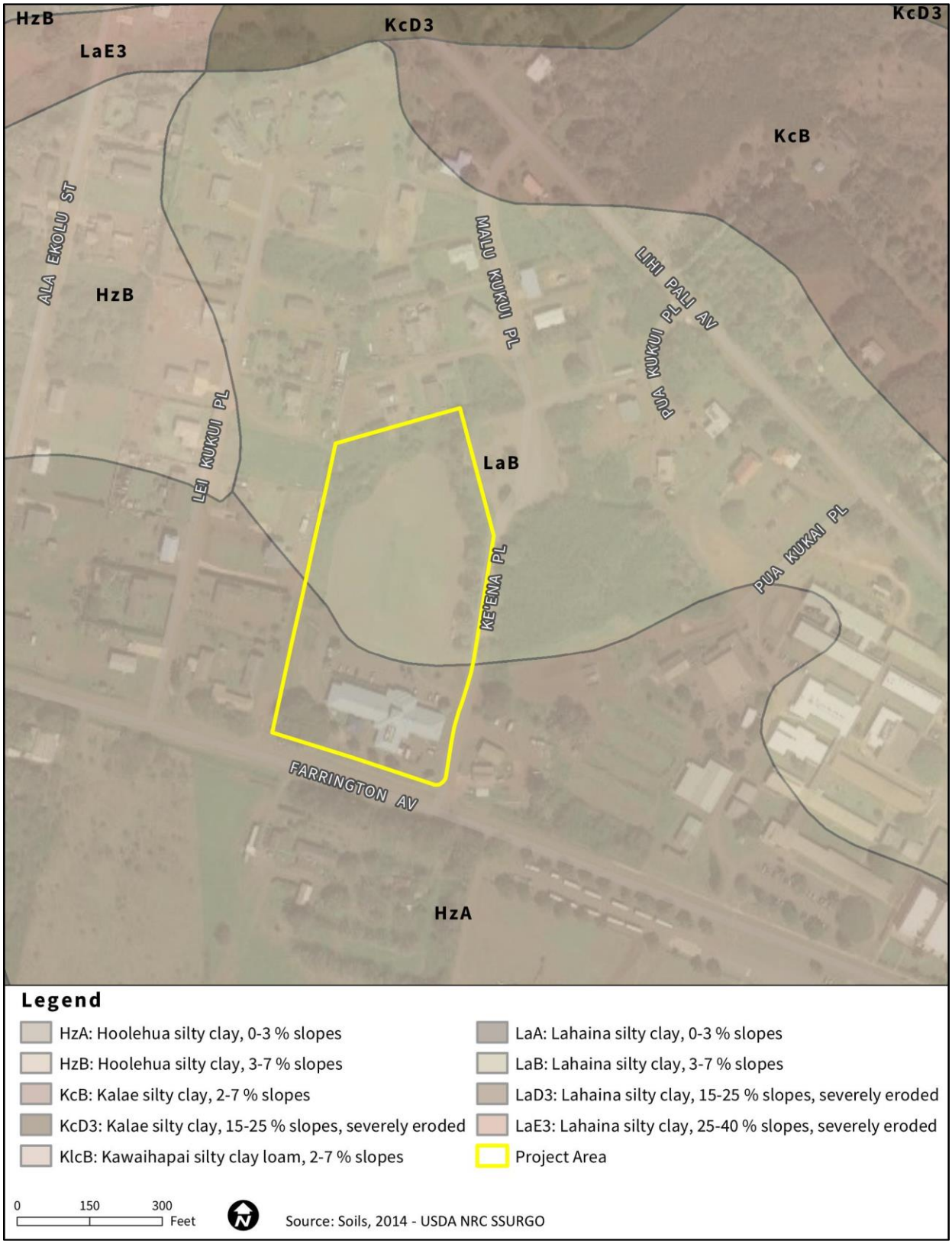

Figure 3.1 U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Land Capability Groupings

3.3 Drainage and Water Quality

Existing Conditions

According to the drainage requirements set forth by Maui County, the existing Lanikeha Community Center was required to retain all storm water runoff on-site. However, Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) exempted themselves from those requirements at the time of construction. Therefore, there are no existing connections to any county drainage systems. The on-site storm water generated from the property flows overland into an existing drainage ditch located off-site, north and west of the property limits, adjacent to residential homestead lots. Based on a 10-year, 1-hour storm, the peak runoff generated within the existing site was calculated at 25.67 cubic feet per second.

A portion of the drainage ditch has deteriorated and failed. In addition, debris and foliage have been known to create clogging around the drainage inlets. The drainage features are technically on the lessees’ lots, which means they are responsible for maintaining them. DHHL will be providing one-time assistance with repairs and maintenance.

A separate grassed drainage swale is located on the parcel north of the Lanikeha Community Center, parallel to the existing parking lot. This drains into the drainage channel bordering the homestead residential lots, and is the responsibility of DHHL.

With the exception of the drainage channels, the nearest inland surface water feature is the Kualapu‘u Reservoir located approximately 0.65 miles southeast of the Project site. The 1.4 billion-gallon Kualapu‘u Reservoir holds water for the Moloka‘i Irrigation System and other users on the West End. The State Department of Health's Water Quality Standards, Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) §11-54-3 classifies Kualapu‘u Reservoir as a Class 2 inland standing water. The objective of Class 2 waters is to protect their use for recreational purposes, the support and propagation of aquatic life, agricultural and industrial water supplies, shipping, and navigation. The Pacific Ocean is approximately 1.4 miles north of the Project site.

Two gulches near the Project site include Mane‘opapa Gulch 0.19 miles to the north, and Kāluape‘elua Gulch 0.25 miles to the south *(Figure 3.2).* These gulches are intermittent and only carry water during heavy rains.

Groundwater underlying the Project site is part of the Ho‘olehua Aquifer System of the Central Aquifer Sector, and drains to the north. The aquifer is an unconfined, low saline basal aquifer with a quality good for most agriculture, but cost of development is high. The aquifer is considered irreplaceable with high vulnerability to contamination (Mink and Lau, 1992).

The Project area lies within the Kualapu‘u Wellfield Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA), with the intent of preventing increased risk from potential contaminating activities (PCAs) and to reduce risk of contamination in drinking water wells. A WHPA is defined by the 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act as “the surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or well field, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such water well or wellfield,” or in other words, the area from which pollutants are likely to contaminate well water. In 1994, The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated Moloka‘i as an island-wide sole source aquifer (an aquifer that supplies at least 50% of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer). The Kualapu‘u WHPA is a result of County of Maui Department of Water Supply wells drawing water from the adjacent Kualapu‘u aquifer.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

This Project will follow the drainage requirements set forth by Maui County and retain all storm water on-site. There will be no new drainage structures within the property, and storm water generated from the property will continue to flow overland into the existing drainage ditch located off-site. Based on a 10-year, 1-hour storm, the peak runoff generated within the existing site was calculated at 28.87 cfs

A future drainage study will need to be assessed to assure proper performance of the existing drainage ditch. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit associated with construction activities will be required as grading of the Project site will disturb more than one acre.

3.4 Flora and Fauna

Existing Conditions

A natural resources assessment was performed for the Project by AECOS, Inc. (September 2017). The findings of the assessment are included as *Appendix B.* Overall, the habitat at the survey area was fairly typical of dry, disturbed uplands found in Hawai‘i. Of the native species that occur naturally at the site, most were considered “weedy”, and did not form dominant vegetation communities. No plants or animals currently protected or proposed for protection under either the federal or State of Hawai‘i endangered species programs (DLNR, 1997, 2015; USFWS, 2015) were detected during the course of the survey at the Project site.

Flora

The lawn behind the Lanikeha Community Center is well maintained, and is bordered by a scrub-shrub vegetation assemblage to the west and a line of planted trees to the east along Ke‘ena Place road. The vegetation comprises various grasses and other herbs adapted to the regular maintenance of the Lanikeha Community Center facility grounds, as well as a few ornamental and/or agricultural species. For the 85 plant species recorded from the survey area, five are indigenous (6%) and eight are early Polynesian species (9%). The indigenous species include pala‘ā or lace fern (*Sphenomeris chinensis),* ‘uhaloa *(Waltheria indica),* golden beardgrass (*Chrysopogon aciculatus),* beach dropseed (*Sporobolus virginicus), and Cyperus polystachyos.* The early Polynesian species include ‘uala *(Ipomoea batatas),* kukui *(Aleurites moluccana),* ‘ihi‘ai or common wood sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*), noni *(Morinda citrifolia*), ki *(Cordyline fruticosa),* kalo *(Colocasia esculenta),* niu *(Cocos nucifera),* and mai‘a (*Musa* X *paradisiaca).*

No endemic species were identified during the survey. The remaining species (85%) are either naturalized species or ornamental species; that is, not native to the Hawaiian Islands.

Fauna

The avian survey utilized stationary point-counts, where all birds observed and heard during an eight-minute period were identified to species and noted. A total of 15 bird species were observed during the avian survey. Aside from the migratory Pacific Golden Plover or *kolea* (*Pluvialis fulva*), all species recorded were introduced, naturalized species in the Hawaiian Islands. The most abundant species observed during the point-counts were Zebra Dove (*Geopeila striata*), followed by the Common Mynah (*Acridotheres tristis*), Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), and Chicken (*Gallus* sp.). Five additional species were recorded outside of the stationary point-counts: a flock of Common Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*); a lone Nutmeg Mannikin (*Lonchura punctulata*); a pair of Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis*

cardinalis); numerous Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicus*); and a single Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*) that was flushed during the botanical survey.

Of the 15 bird species observed, four species are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA): the Pacific Golden Plover; House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*); Northern Cardinal; and Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*; USFWS 2013). It is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, or sell birds species protected under the MBTA without permit. The statute also protects bird parts, including feathers, eggs, and nests.

A list of mammal species observed in the Project area was noted as biologists conducted botanical and avian surveys. Visual observation for tracks, scat, and other signs of mammalian use of the Project area were noted during the survey. A pickup truck passing through the survey area held two domestic (pet) dogs (*Canis familiaris*). One feral cat (*Felis catus*) was observed stalking along a row of Formosan koa (*Acacia confusa*) bordering the lawn behind the Lanikeha Community Center. Several animal trails bisect the *koa haole* scrub bordering the west side of the lawn, and hoof imprints and scat of axis deer (*Axis axis*) were noted, although no axis deer were observed. The deer have been known to enter and graze the student gardens at Moloka‘i High School adjacent to the survey area (Gene Ross Davis, former Hawaiian Homes Commissioner, now Acting Moloka‘i District Supervisor, pers. comment). Other mammals likely to frequent the area include the small Asian mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*) and various introduced rodent species.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The planned recreational uses of the Project area will not cause long term effects to endangered or threatened plant or animal species. While there may be temporary disturbance of wildlife during construction, mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize impacts. In addition, new landscaping will restore and enhance the environment for the common species living in the area. The County of Maui’s *Moloka‘i Community Plan* (2001) recommends the utilization of native plant species found on the island of Moloka‘i for landscaping all new developments. The use of xeriscaping is required.

Although not identified during the avian and terrestrial mammal surveys, the potential presence of the following species may require additional consideration and mitigation measures:

- *Seabirds* – Seabirds may occasionally overfly the Project area. No seabird nesting occurs on the property and therefore the only likely impact to seabirds would be the installation of outdoor lights. Night lights can disorient seabirds, resulting in their potential downing and harm from collision with objects and/or predation by feral dogs and cats if downed. All construction activity will take place during daylight hours. In addition, exterior facility lighting will be shielded to reduce the potential for interactions of nocturnally flying seabirds with external lights or other structures.
- *Hawaiian Hoary Bat* – It is possible that the Hawaiian hoary bat, or ‘ōpe‘ape‘a (*Lasiuris cinereus semotus*), overfly the area on occasion. Some trees on the property have potential value as roosting habitat for this listed species. The Hawaiian hoary bat has been documented to use coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera*), kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*), avocado (*Persea americana*), shower trees (*Cassia javanica*), and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.); USFWS 1998). To avoid any potential negative impacts to roosting bats, woody vegetation taller than 15 ft will not be removed during pupping season (between June 1 and September 15).

3.5 Natural and Anthropogenic Hazards

Moloka'i is susceptible to potential natural hazards, such as flooding, tsunami inundation, hurricanes, earthquakes, and wildfires. The State of Hawai'i Department of Defense, Office of Civil Defense in cooperation with the Maui Civil Defense Agency administer various civil defense programs and warning systems that alert the public of emergencies and natural hazards, particularly tsunamis and hurricanes and provide post disaster recovery.

Existing Conditions

Hurricanes, Tropical Storms and High Winds

Hurricanes are considered to be relatively rare events in the Hawaiian Islands. Records show that strong wind storms have struck all major Hawaiian Islands. The first officially recognized hurricane in Hawaiian waters was Hurricane Hiki in August 1950. Since that time, five hurricanes have caused serious damage in Hawai'i: Nina (1957), Dot (1959), 'Iwa (1982), Estelle (1986), and 'Iniki (1992). However, with rising global temperatures, Hawai'i is expected to experience a higher incidence of tropical storm events.

Strong winds on Moloka'i derive from passing tropical storms and hurricanes, strong trade wind events, and winter Kona storms. While hurricanes have dealt winds greater than 150 mph to Kauai, Moloka'i has been spared a direct hit by a hurricane. Tropical storms and depressions have passed in close proximity and have caused damage to isolated locations. Hurricanes and tropical storms are largely summer and fall events, and because they usually approach from the east and swing around the island to the northwest, the east-, north-, and west-facing shores are most vulnerable.

Moloka'i's elongated orientation east to west makes its north shore more variable to high winds out of the east. Trade winds, which dominate on average 70% of the year blow from the east and northeast and usually range from 10 to 20 mph. Periodically, they intensify and strengthen to 25 to 40 mph for several days on end. Kona storms originate out of the south and southwest generally in the winter and can reach significant velocities, impacting south and southwest shores.

Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

Rapid anthropogenic climate change is a well-established fact within the scientific community. Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have increased 25% since 1958 and are up 40% since the industrial revolution, correlating with higher global temperatures. As a result of climate change, oceans are warming and acidifying, ice sheets and glaciers are melting, and sea levels are rising (NASA, 2017). A recent study by a University of Hawai'i (UH) team of researchers predicts that tropical regions will experience drastically warmer climates by the year 2047 (Mora et al., 2013).

In addition to rising temperatures, sea level rise is a notable concern for coastal communities such as Hawai'i, as it has historically driven shoreline changes throughout the islands. According to the UH School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology (SOEST), while predicting future sea level rise is challenging because of unknown parameters, research shows that global mean sea level may reach approximately one foot by mid-century and 2.5 to 6.2 feet by the end of the century.

An appropriate planning target would include a sea level benchmark of one foot by mid-century and into the lower end (about three feet) of 2.5 to 6.2 ft by the end of the century. Planners can consider the impact of a worst-case scenario of 6.2 ft by end of the century and use this in the design of

appropriate projects. However, due to Ho‘olehua’s elevation, sea level rise is not a concern for the Project area.

Flooding and Tsunami Inundation

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), the Project area is located in Zone X, an area determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain *(Figure 3.2)*. The property is not vulnerable to flooding or subject to any flood regulations. Ho‘olehua is not within a tsunami evacuation area. The evacuation areas are located along the south shore and low lying coastal of the island, and do not extend as far mauka as the project vicinity.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands are associated with volcanic eruption or tectonic movement. Moloka‘i is periodically subject to episodes of seismic activity of varying intensity due to its location in the Moloka‘i Seismic Zone and proximity to the active volcanoes on Hawai‘i island. Each year, thousands of earthquakes occur within the State, however the majority are detectable only with highly sensitive instruments. Moderate earthquakes occasionally occur in the islands; however, most cause little or no damage.

Based on the 2012 United States Geological Survey (USGS) International Building Code (IBC) Seismic Design Map, the Project site could experience seismic activity between .70 and .80 of the earth’s gravitational acceleration (g-force). This represents the upper limits of probable force experienced by the region during a probable seismic event. This location is at risk from earthquake damage, especially for poorly designed and/or built structures.

Wildfires

The Hawaiian Islands are also vulnerable to wildland fires (especially during the summer months, from prolonged drought and/or high winds). The greatest danger of fire is where wildland (trees and brush) border urbanized areas, also known as the wildland-urban interface (WUI). Overgrown vegetation close to homes, pockets of open space within subdivisions, and an increase of non-native high fire-intensity plants around developed areas pose increasing threats to commercial, community, environmental, and residential resources. A great majority of wildfires are human-caused (intentionally caused or by negligence) and often start along roadsides. Wildfires can and do also occur naturally.

Overall, Ho‘olehua is highly susceptible to wildfires, based on a Community Hazard Assessment by the Hawai‘i Wildfire Management Organization (HWMO). The HWMO hazard assessment process is a qualitative ranking system that arbitrarily ranks different factors perceived to contribute to the threat of wildfires at the WUI. The ranking assessment for Ho‘olehua is as follows: extreme hazard for fire environment, extreme hazard for buildings, high hazard for the subdivision, high hazard in vegetation, and moderate fire protection.

The extreme hazard fire environment rating is based on moderate precipitation; wind that frequently (50% or more of time) exceeds 15 mph or frequent exposure to predominant winds or transitional/converging wind directions; the area is occasionally (e.g., once per decade) exposed to fire prone conditions, such as drought, lightning storms, desiccated vegetation and/or strong dry winds; there is some history of wildfire; and the area has minor topographic features, such as low or occasional hills. The extreme hazard building rating is based on the following factors: less than 50% of homes have fire resistant siding, soffits, and the equivalent of fine noncombustible mesh screening; and gas and electric utilities are located above ground.

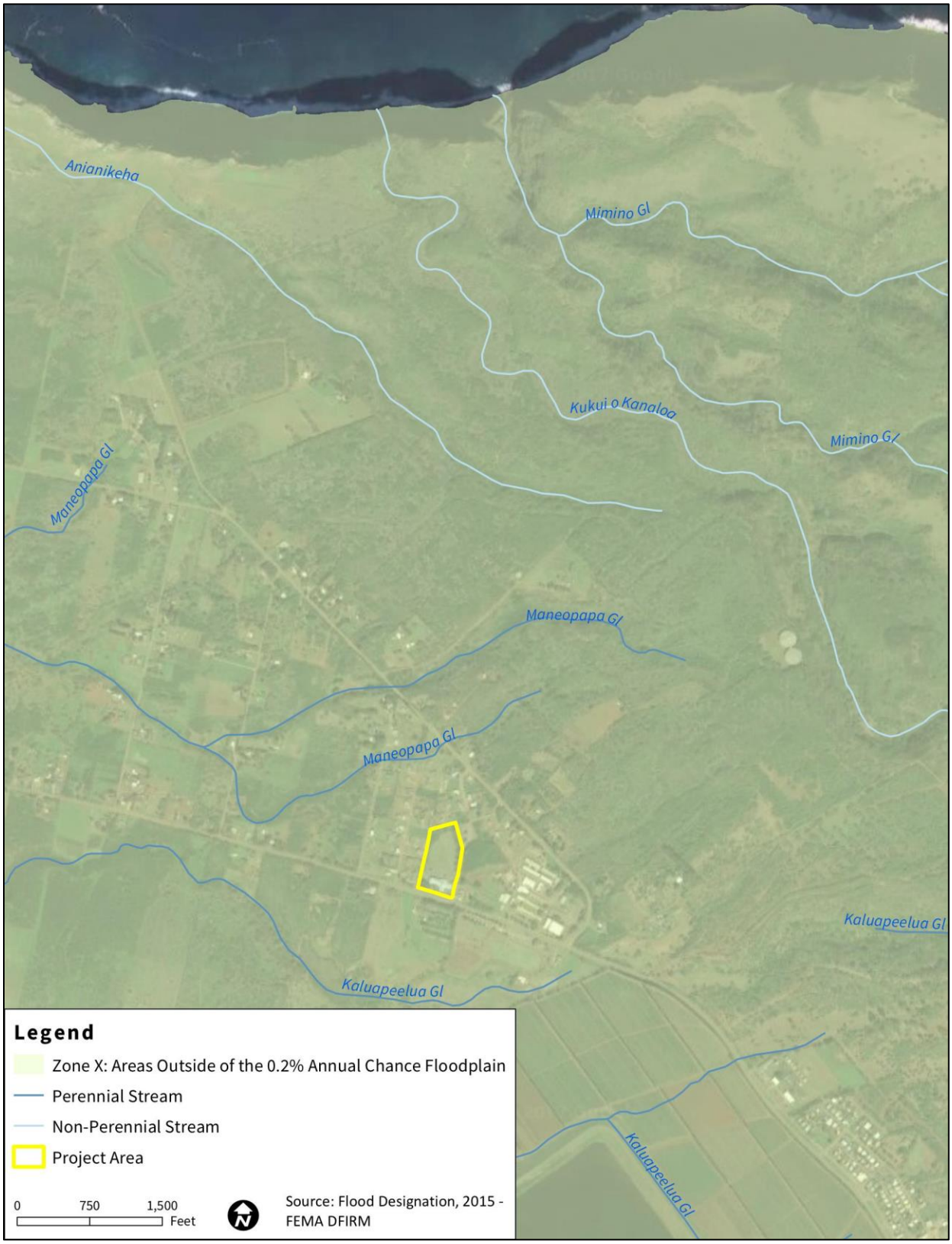

Figure 3.2 **FIRM Flood Zone**

The high hazard subdivision rating is based on a number of factors, including roads that are narrow and/or single lane, minimally maintained, and no shoulders; abundance of unmanaged, vegetated corridors and vacant lots throughout the community; agricultural lands irregularly maintained, leaving dry weedy species causing increased ignition risk; numerous ladder fuels and high risk fuels; greater than 75% of lots have not been developed; and separation of adjacent structures that can contribute to fire spread. The high hazard vegetation rating is due to a proximity of less than 40 feet of flammable fuels around the subdivision; grasses 6 to 12 inches in height, light brush, and small trees within 300 feet of homes; 31-70% vegetated cover; some areas of contiguous vegetation; and defensible space of between 31 to 100 feet of vegetation treatment from structures.

The moderate hazard fire protection rating is due to a mixed fire department with some paid and some volunteer personnel with limited experience, training, and equipment to fight fire; fire safe practices stemming from community planning practices and voluntary ordinances rather than county zoning ordinances; a citizen or local emergency operations group that is not organized and active or prepared for evacuation processes; and limited provision of or interest in community fire safe educational efforts or programs.

The wildfire incidents in Ho‘olehua between the years 2000 to 2011 were primarily located around the Moloka‘i Airport and along Lihi Pali Avenue *(Figure 3.3).* Recent fires include a small brush fire in June 2017 on a residential lot near Farrington Avenue and Pu‘upe‘elua Avenue. Approximately a half-acre of brush was burned and came to within 300 feet of a home, but caused no damages. Three brush fires occurred in 2016 near the Moloka‘i Airport.

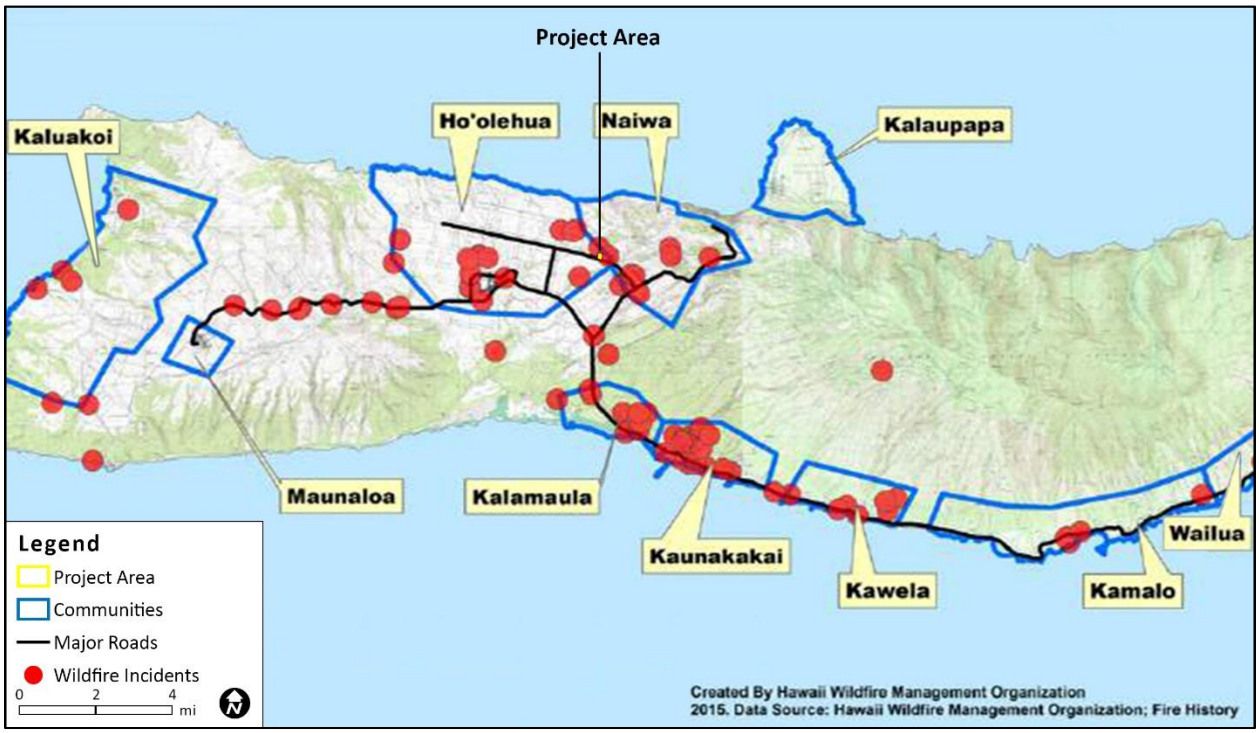

Figure 3.3 **Moloka‘i Fire Incidents From 2000-2011**

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The Project will not increase the risk of human health or property damage due to natural hazards.

The Project site is located inland, away from potential coastal hazards. All proposed improvements will conform to applicable seismic standards for construction. A fire hydrant will be located on site and can be used in the event of a wildfire. Although the facility cannot be outfitted in order to serve as an emergency shelter, it could serve as a relief shelter during natural disasters.

Hurricanes, Tropical Storms and High Winds

The effects of past storm events have caused minimal to no damage in the Project area. The future threat of hurricanes in Ho‘olehua cannot be calculated, although the frequency of hurricane threats may increase with climate change and warming ocean waters. This reinforces the potential use of HVHRCC as an emergency relief center as an important function to improve community resilience.

When a hurricane is approaching, the Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC) provides guidance. When necessary during an event, CPHC issues a hurricane watch when a storm is expected to make landfall within 36 hours. A hurricane warning is issued when landfall is likely within 12 to 24 hours. Neighboring Moloka‘i High School is designated as one of the island’s four hurricane evacuation shelters by Hawai‘i State Civil Defense.

Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

Orographic clouds, like those in the East Moloka‘i Volcano, produce rain and fog drip that is critical to groundwater recharge. Increasing temperatures, changes in the trade wind regime, the height of the inversion layer, the lifting condensation level, or other effects, may impact this critical source of groundwater recharge (CIACP, 2012). Higher temperatures could also lead to increased water demand by users. These factors in turn can cause a downward trend in base flow (i.e., the flow of groundwater into streams) and changes in vegetation growth. This trend has alarming implications for Hawai‘i’s water resources; declining rainfall means less stream flow and lower groundwater recharge rates. Drier conditions can also increase the vulnerability for wildfires.

According to a 2014 UH Sea Grant College Program report titled, *Climate Change Impacts in Hawai‘i - A Summary of Climate Change and its Impacts to Hawai‘i’s Ecosystem and Communities*, Hawai‘i is experiencing climate change impacts in unique ways. It will be increasingly important to focus on the localized impacts of climate change and sea level rise to adequately understand and prepare for the changes to come. The question driving coastal planning is “How can we reduce the vulnerability of human communities and natural ecosystems to the negative impacts of sea level rise?”

Concerns with flooding and sea level rise are driving several projects in the County of Maui’s *Moloka‘i Community Plan Update*, currently under review. Councilmember Stacy Crivello, who holds the Moloka‘i residency seat, said that facilities in low-lying Kaunakakai need to be moved, *“soon,”* but because most lands mauka are privately owned, the timing will depend on when businesses and landowners are ready.

The current veteran’s center is located in Kaunakakai, near Kaunakakai Harbor. Using the potential for chronic flooding with 3.2 feet of sea level rise exposure area (SLR-XA) as the vulnerability zone for planning purposes (PacIOOS, 2018), this location could be submerged by the year 2100, approximately 80 years from now *(Figure 3.4).* This location may no longer be suitable, and operations may need to move to the Ho‘olehua location.

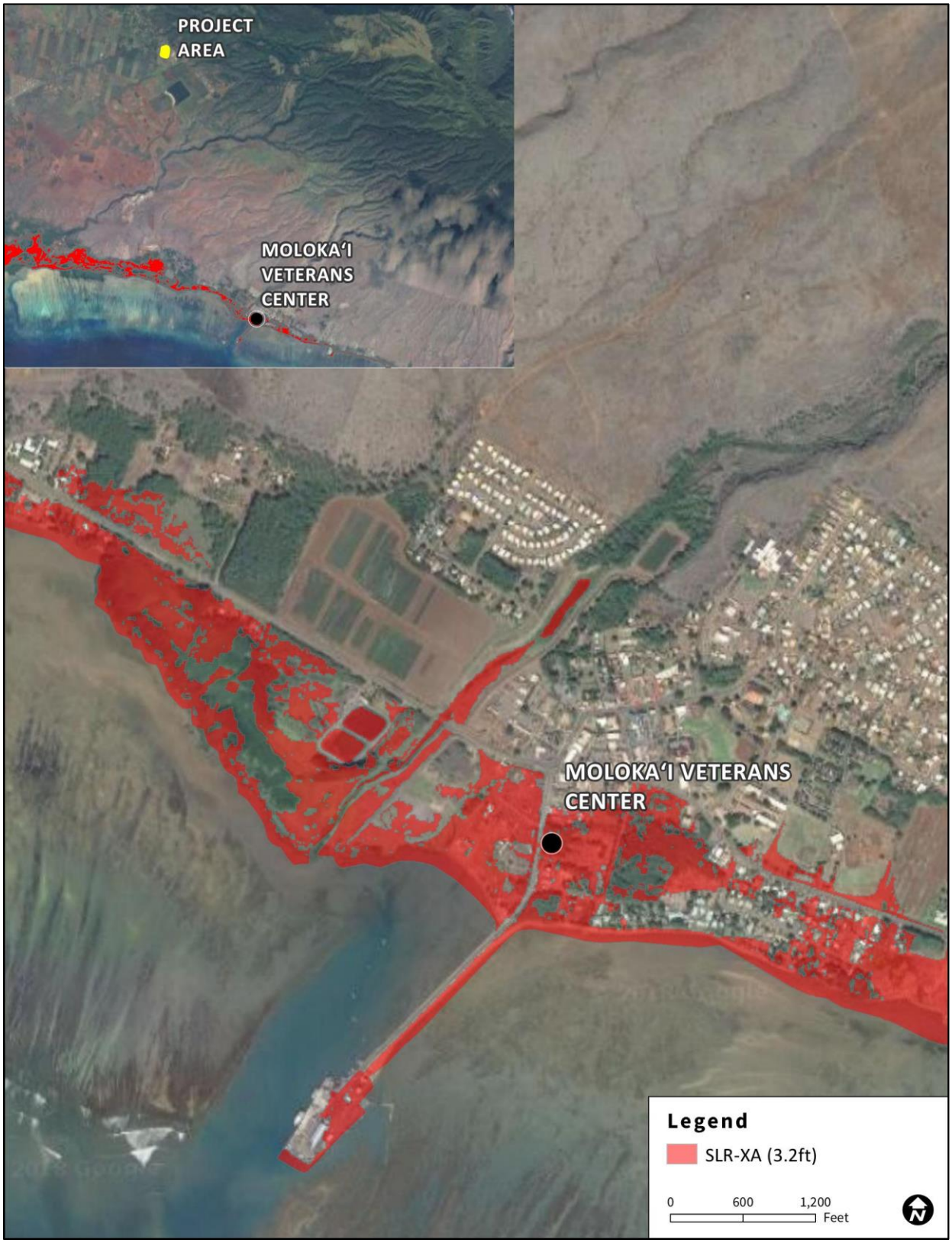

Figure 3.4 **Potential for Chronic Flooding with 3.2 Feet of Sea Level Rise (SLR-XA)**

Flooding and Tsunami Inundation

Flood and tsunami conditions do not pose any constraints on the Project. No mitigation measures are required in response to potential flooding or tsunami hazards.

Earthquakes

All buildings for the Project will be constructed in compliance with regulatory controls to meet County of Maui Building Code requirements as appropriate to IBC seismic probabilities.

Wildfires

Design of the HVHRCC can reduce the chances of burning from wildfires. The building will have a metal roof, which is inherently non-combustible and fire resistant. A fire break will be maintained as a defensible space or barrier around the facility, designed to prevent fires from spreading to buildings (Cal Fire, 2017). Defensible space is considered the area 100 feet around the building, divided into two zones. Zone 1 extends to 30 feet from the building. It should be clear of dead plants, grass and weeds, dry leaves and brush. Tree branches should be 10 feet apart. Zone 2 is 30 to 100 feet from the building. Grass should be kept to a maximum of four inches high. The lowest branches of trees should be trimmed to provide at least six feet of clearance from the ground to avoid a "fire ladder" that allows flames to spread up trees. In addition, a fire hydrant will be located on site and can be used in the event of a wildfire.

3.6 Archaeological and Historical Resources

Existing Conditions

The Project site was previously bulldozed and graded and has been in constant use over a period of many decades. Based on a preliminary review of available documents, there is no record of any prior Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) of the Project site. See *Figure 3.5* for a map of previous archaeological work conducted around and near proximity to the area. It is not known whether any subsurface historic properties are present as any surface historical features would have been altered or removed with past historical land tenure onsite. Based on historical maps, the proposed area was used for agriculture and included a designation for urban and military use. It was also the site for the DHHL Moloka'i District Office. Historic sites identified in near proximity to the Project site include the buildings of Moloka'i High School (MHS, dated 1939), and a historic refuse/trash pit with a cheese grater dating back to 1910.

Under Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) §6E-8 and HAR §13-275-5 (Identification and Inventory of Historic Properties), DHHL engaged in the state historic preservation review process and necessary consultation with the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). The consultation was undertaken to make a decision on whether the proposed HVHRCC Project would need to undergo an inventory survey to determine if historic properties are present. This project is not subject to review under the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review, as the funds received for the project were appropriated through the Hawai'i State Department of Defense. The project also does not require any federal permit, license, or approval. Agency communication between DHHL and SHPD regarding this review process is located in Appendix C.

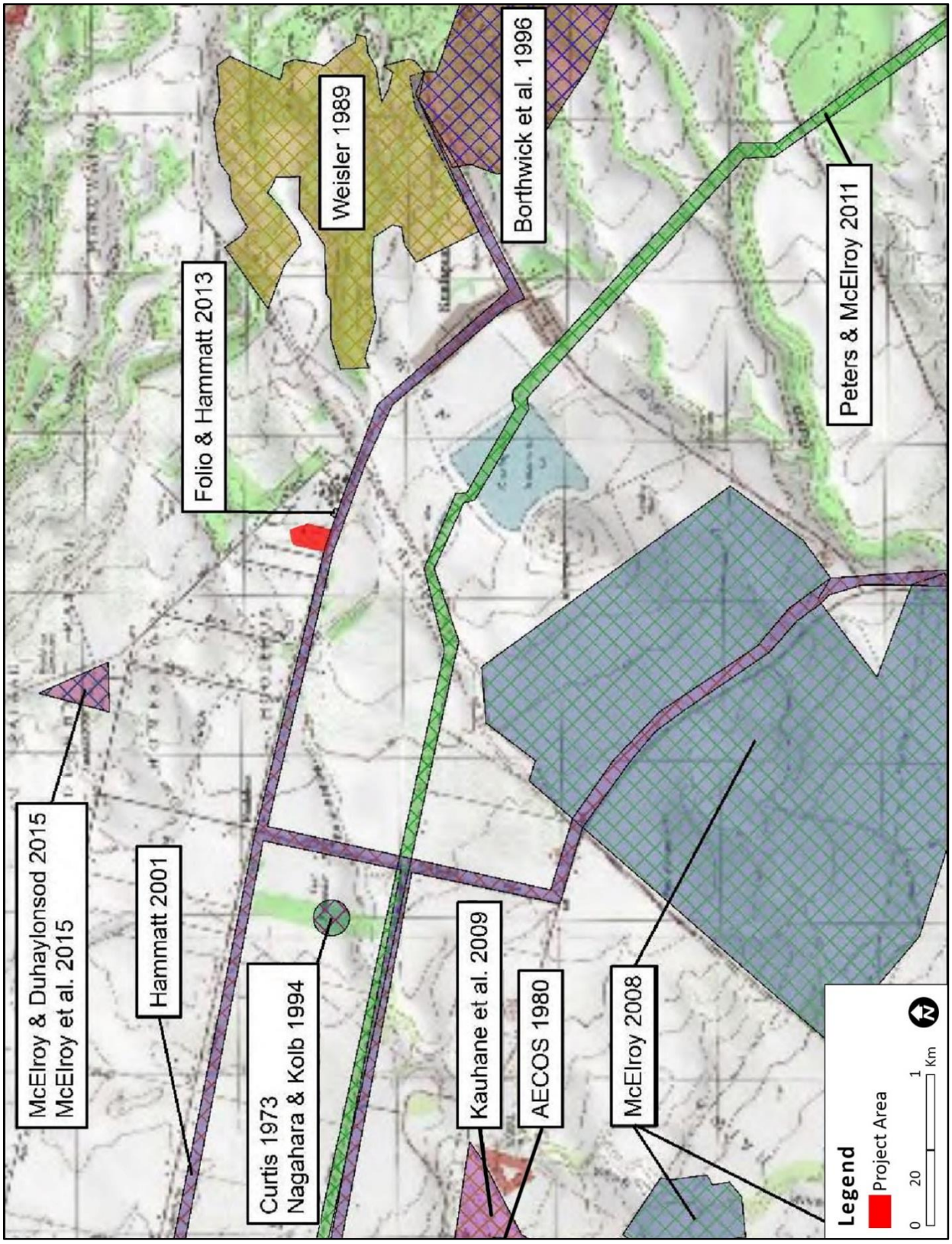

Figure 3.5 **Previous Archaeological Work in the Project Area**

During a consultation teleconference on October 26, 2017, SHPD requested information from DHHL regarding demolition of the old community center. It was reported in the November 22, 2017 letter to SHPD from DHHL that demolition documentation for the former Ho‘olehua Community Center is not available, and fulfillment of any previous mitigation requirements is unknown. A letter dated February 16, 1999 (Log No. 23022, Doc No. 9902SC05) from SHPD to DHHL acknowledges the plan to demolish the former Ho‘olehua Community Center, and at that time SHPD concurred with a “no historic properties affected” determination.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

After further consideration, archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities has been requested by SHPD, due to the project requiring grubbing, grading, and minor excavations for utilities, an access road, and a parking lot (letter dated January 30, 2018, Log No. 2017.02697, Doc. No. 1801MBF01). An Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) that meets the requirements of HAR §13-279-4 has been submitted to SHPD (Appendix D). SHPD review/approval of an AMP is required prior to the monitoring of the project, unless otherwise agreed to by SHPD. After review by SHPD, the AMP was accepted (July 30, 2018; Log No. 2018.01067; Doc No, 1807MBF17).

As DHHL lands are defined as “tribal lands” under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), the regulations of NAGPRA do apply to the identification, evaluation, and final disposition of human skeletal remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. If such resources are discovered on DHHL lands, the implementing regulations of NAGPRA under Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 10 would apply inclusive of the proper notification of any known lineal descendants or Native Hawaiian organizations likely to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items. If there is an inadvertent discovery of cultural items or human skeletal remains which are protected under NAGPRA during construction, work in the immediate area must stop and may resume thirty (30) days after certification of the receipt of notification by the Native Hawaiian organization. For all other archaeologically significant artifacts inadvertently discovered, their treatment will be conducted in compliance with state historic preservation laws and administrative rules with the appropriate notification to SHPD and other parties of interest.

3.7 Cultural Resources and Practices

A Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA), which includes archival research and ethnographic surveys of area residents, was performed for the Project by Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting, LLC (October 2017). Per the requirements of Act 50 (2000), CIAs have become a common component in Environmental Assessment (EA) documents prepared in pursuant to Chapter 343, HRS. CIAs include information pertaining to traditional cultural practices and beliefs of a particular cultural or ethnic group (or groups). This information can be obtained through scoping, community meetings, ethnographic interviews and oral histories. Information obtained is applied to the analysis of cultural impacts of the Project. The findings of this assessment are included as *Appendix E.*

Existing Conditions

The Ho‘olehua Plain, set on the island of Moloka‘i, has its origin at the dawn of time when Hina and Wākea dwelled together, and Moloka‘i was born. This same Moloka‘i-a-Hina was to become the ancestor of the people of Moloka‘i (Kamakau 1991). According to Summers (1971), the estimated population of Moloka‘i at the time of contact was around 10,500. Most of this population was established along the southern shore of the island and in some of the windward valleys. However, evidence suggests that the Ho‘olehua

Plain must have seen some kind of substantial pre-contact population, whether transient or permanent, due to the many heiau and ko‘a and a kahua maika in the area.

Ho‘olehua Plain was noted for the cultivation of ‘uala. This is affirmed by the written and oral histories of Moloka‘i which stress the importance of sweet potato (Ipomea batatas) on leeward Moloka‘i and in Ho‘olehua in particular. This might be expected since sweet potato cultivation was dominant in similar dry environments on other islands throughout the archipelago that were not conducive to wet taro farming.

Although Moloka‘i remained a sovereign chiefdom for most of its pre-contact history, during the end of the 18th century, the island fell to neighboring O‘ahu and Maui and eventually to Hawai‘i Island under Kamehameha I. It appears that much of central to west Moloka‘i stayed closely connected to the Kamehameha family during the historic era. By the mid-1800s, Kamehameha V had a ranch in that portion of the island, and after his death in 1872, much of his lands passed into the hands of Princess Ruth Ke‘elikōlani and after her, to Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

While ranching was widespread in the historic era, the central plains also saw ventures into sugarcane cultivation, pineapple cultivation, and honey production. However, with the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1921, the Ho‘olehua Plain became a designated location for Hawaiian homesteads, and by 1924, the first homesteaders moved there. The area has developed as Hawaiian homestead lands until today.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The planned site for the HVHRCC does not include known cultural sites. The area has undergone extensive disturbances from previous agricultural and recreational activities.

Interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the Project lands produced information on its rich cultural history. However, they did not know of any traditional cultural practices that occur on the Project lands. The interviewees were all generally supportive of the proposed HVHRCC, and many recommendations were offered for the Project:

- Locate the rec center somewhere else, as there is already a rec center in Ho‘olehua
- Spend the money on something more beneficial to the community
- Reach out to more people that are knowledgeable about the area
- Include the community in the discussions early in the process, even before the construction phase
- Try to understand the ‘āina better and be sure to not mistreat it
- Construct the building strong enough to double as a hurricane or bomb shelter
- Keep open areas for outdoor activities
- Be considerate of the neighboring residents’ privacy
- Possibly include a commercial kitchen for the community’s use
- Employ a building manager to coordinate access
- Make sure that the facility is maintained
- Instill a sense of mālama so that people want to take care of the facility

3.8 Socio-Economic Characteristics

Existing Conditions

According to the 2010 U.S. Census Data, the population in Moloka'i decreased over the years from 7,404 in 2000 to 7,345 in 2010, with much of the decline occurring in the Kalaupapa settlement. *Table 3.1* below presents demographic information from the 2010 U.S. Census for the Kualapu'u Census Designated Place (CDP), the Island of Moloka'i, and Maui County. Compared to Maui County as a whole, the Island of Moloka'i has a greater percentage of Native Hawaiians, those of two or more races, and has a lower median household income. The profile of the Kualapu'u CDP, which includes Ho'olehua-Pālā'au and Mo'omomi, indicates that 33% of the population is Native Hawaiian, even higher than Moloka'i as a whole (26.2%). More than 44% of Kualapu'u CDP residents identify as being of two or more races. Average household size in this CDP was 3.44 persons, larger than both the island-wide and the Maui County average household size. There were also a much higher percentage of household members under 18 years of age; almost 44% in the Kualapu'u CDP compared to about 35% in Maui County. Median income in the Kualapu'u CDP is lower than both the Moloka'i median ($44,442) and the Maui County median ($64,583).

Table 3.1 Demographic Information for Kualapu'u Census Designated Place (CDP) and Moloka'i Island, 2010

Kualapu'u CDP			**Moloka'i Island**		**Maui County**	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Population	2,027		7,345		154,834	
Average Visitor Census			682		46,023	
Race						
White	171	8.4	1,192	16.2	53,336	34.4
Black/African American	6	0.3	28	0.4	870	0.6
Amer Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.0	20	0.3	603	0.4
Asian	280	13.8	1,138	15.5	44,595	28.8
Nat Hawn/Other Pac Islander	669	33.0	1,923	26.2	16,051	10.4
Other race	7	0.3	17	0.2	3,051	2.0
Two or more Races	893	44.1	3,020	41.1	36,328	23.5
Total Households						
Avg household size	3.44		2.71		2.82	
Median household income	$37,083		$44,442		$64,583	
Households with One or more People Under 18 Years of Age	255	43.7%	879	30.9%	18,585	34.5%
Unemployment Rate			940	12.8%	12,541	8.1%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

More than half of total employment on Moloka‘i is in the government, healthcare, and education sectors. Moloka`i had the highest percentage of workers employed in the agricultural, forestry, and fishing industries at 7% compared to Maui at 2.4% and the state average at 1.5%. Unemployment rates on Moloka‘i have been consistently and significantly higher than Maui County over the years 2000 to 2017. The sustained high rate of unemployment on Moloka‘i between 2009 and 2012 reflected the closure of Moloka‘i Ranch and the lack of alternative employment opportunities on a similar scale. Since 2012, Moloka‘i unemployment rates have fallen significantly, but remain higher (6.7% in September 2017) than Maui island (2.4%).

Standard economic indicators such as unemployment rate, workforce composition, and personal income levels may signify a community in distress; however, Moloka`i has a significant subsistence economy which provides a vital and viable substitution for many imported goods. This key sector in Moloka‘i’s hidden economy is important to food sustainability and self-sufficiency. In addition, the people of Moloka‘i are personally taking care of the elderly and young in contrast to care provided by institutions. It is this “neighbors helping neighbors” way of thinking which creates a tight-knit community.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The proposed Project is not a population generator. Consequently, there are no anticipated negative long-term impacts on the socio-economic characteristics of the general population. It is anticipated that an additional recreation center will a beneficial impact on the quality of life for the existing population. Community facilities are extremely important to the well-being of the communities on Moloka‘i. Moloka‘i families need places to gather and share special occasions with long-time friends and relatives. The public service tenants of the facility will provide much needed services to the immediate Ho‘olehua community as well as the community at large.

3.9 Visual Resources

Existing Conditions

The visual environment of Ho‘olehua is rural, with low density agricultural lots in all directions. The parcel is comprised of Lanikeha Community Center fronting Farrington Avenue. The rear of the parcel, where the HVHRCC will be located, is framed by a bluff on the northeast side, with views of the ocean to the west.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The proposed facility will be a one-story structure, situated against the background of the bluff. The Project will have integrated colors and be painted similar to neighboring buildings. The building will also use accent siding material and colors that allude to a Ho‘olehua plantation-style architecture. The building will be located behind Lanikeha Community Center, obscured from view along Farrington Avenue. The facility grounds and parking lot will be landscaped. There is no fence separating this property from the neighbors. A fence or landscaping will help to maintain privacy as well as provide noise reduction.

3.10 Utilities

A Preliminary Engineering Report (December 2017) was conducted by G70 and is included as *Appendix F*. Water, wastewater, electrical and communications improvements necessary for the Project will connect to the existing infrastructure of the Lanikeha Community Center. No significant off-site infrastructure improvements will be required.

Water

Existing Conditions

Ho‘olehua receives potable water from the DHHL-owned and operated Ho‘olehua Water System (HWS), which is serviced by the Kualapu‘u Aquifer. The existing HWS source has a safe source capacity of .58 mgd and cannot meet the existing maximum daily demand of .63 mgd required by all existing user groups. The HWS draws its potable source from the Kualapu‘u Central Aquifer (KCA). According to the Commission on Water Resources Management (CWRM), the KCA has a developable yield of 5 mgd. Estimates of present draws from the aquifer range from approximately 2 mgd to 2.6 mgd. Further, DHHL is guaranteed a 2.9 mgd reservation of water from the Kualapu‘u aquifer, which has been upheld in two court cases.

The system provides storage and transmission of adequate volumes of potable water to the Ho‘olehua district that has an average consumption of 250,000 gallons per day. The system includes two existing 3.5 million-gallon reservoirs. Based on existing as-built drawings for the Lanikeha Community Center, the primary source of water comes from an 8-inch water main within Farrington Avenue that is owned and maintained by DHHL. Domestic water to the existing Lanikeha Community Center is fed by a private 2 ½ -inch water lateral and meter (#5547793) from the 8-inch water main in Farrington Avenue. An on-site fire hydrant served by a 6-inch water lateral is also connected to the existing 8-inch water main in Farrington Avenue. After the fire hydrant lateral, the 6-inch lateral terminates at a 6-inch tee. One branch of the tee is capped while the other loops back to interconnect with the 2 ½-inch lateral.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The design of the proposed water infrastructure is based off the demands of the existing Lanikeha Community Center. A new 6-inch water lateral will connect to the existing 6-inch system at the capped off tee. The new 6-inch lateral will feed a new fire hydrant located east of the new asphalt concrete parking lot. The new HVHRCC will have a fire sprinkler system that is served by a 4-inch lateral connected to the new 6-inch lateral. The building will also be served by a 1-inch domestic service lateral that is connected to the 4-inch lateral.

Anticipated daily water demand is estimated at approximately 1,200 gallons per day. This will be confirmed by a mechanical engineer based on the total number of fixture unit counts. The existing meter (#5547793) will continue to service the existing Lanikeha Community Center, and a new private submeter will be installed off the new 1-inch lateral to quantify the water usage of the new HVHRCC. There will also be a new submeter that services the new fire sprinkler system.

Wastewater

Existing Conditions

There is no County municipal sewer system in the general area of the Project site. The majority of the rural and agriculturally developed areas are served by individual cesspools and septic tanks. The nearest sewage treatment facility is located in Kualapu‘u that is owned by Moloka‘i Ranch Ltd. and maintained by the County of Maui. It would be cost prohibitive to connect the HVHRCC to the existing system.

All wastewater generated from the existing Lanikeha Community Center is directed to an Individual Wastewater System (IWS) comprised of a 7,500- gallon septic tank that discharges into a 100-foot x 120-foot leach field located under portions of the parking lot and the existing grass field. The maximum capacity of the septic system is a single 350-person event once per month.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

To reduce the impact to the existing site, it would be DHHL’s preference, with approval from the State Department of Health (DOH) Wastewater Branch (WWB), that all wastewater generated from the HVHRCC would be directed to the existing Lanikeha Community Center’s IWS. The effluent would be conveyed to the existing IWS via gravity flow through a new 6-inch sewer line.

The impact of the system is expected to be minimal and would comply with the applicable sections of Chapter 11-62, Hawaii Administrative Rules.

Alternatively, if DOH-WWB were to deny DHHL’s application to connect to the existing IWS, a new dedicated IWS would be constructed under and adjacent to the new HVHRCC parking lot. The new IWS would be comprised of a 4,000-gallon septic tank and a 1,500 square-foot leach field. The new IWS would be able to support a once-per-month, 200-person maximum event.

Under either alternative, a new grease interceptor will be installed in accordance to the Uniform Plumbing Code to capture fats, oils, and grease from the proposed kitchen before entering into the sanitary sewer system.

Electrical Power

Existing Conditions

The Maui Electric Company, Inc. (MECO) supplies electricity for the County of Maui and the Island of Moloka‘i. On Moloka‘i, the power plant is located in Pālā‘au, with a substation at Pu‘unānā. Electrical service is provided to the site by the overhead distribution systems within the Ho‘olehua community.

Telephone service is provided to DHHL’s lands by Sandwich Isles Communications, and to non-DHHL lands by Hawaiian Telcom. Cable television service is provided by Oceanic Time Warner Cable.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Being proactive on the energy front, DHHL recently adopted an Energy Policy. The goal of this policy is to enable native Hawaiians and the broader community to work together and lead Hawai‘i’s effort in achieving energy self-sufficiency and sustainability. An objective of this policy is to facilitate the use of diverse renewable energy sources on both large and small scale. The objective of this initiative is to not only generate renewable energy, but also to reduce energy cost for beneficiaries and to develop other communities’ benefits like employment opportunities and reinvestments in the local economy. One of the renewable energy opportunities that can meet this objective is to provide energy efficiency, self-sufficiency, and sustainability opportunities to existing homesteaders and their communities. This can be fulfilled with the installation of a photovoltaic system. The proposed Project will not significantly impact the existing utility services provided to the Ho‘olehua community.

3.11 Roadways, Access and Traffic Conditions

A Traffic Memorandum was prepared by The Traffic Management Consultant (February, 2018) and is located in *Appendix G.*

Existing Conditions

The Project site is located off Hawai‘i State Route 480, also known as Farrington Avenue, adjacent to the Ho‘olehua Fire Station. Moloka‘i High School is located nearby. The two-way, two-lane Farrington Avenue runs from the central north coast of Moloka‘i, through Ho‘olehua and Kualapu‘u, terminating at its intersection of Kalae Highway. It is classified as a rural collector street with a 50-foot right of way and a 24-foot wide pavement width. There are no curbs, gutters or sidewalks except for the sections of highway fronting nearby Moloka‘i High and Middle School. Traffic volumes in the Project vicinity are low throughout the day, with peak traffic periods corresponding to the start and end of school hours, with an additional afternoon commuter peak hour.

The Project site is situated fronting Farrington Avenue with vehicular access to the proposed parking lot through the existing Ke‘ena Place access road *(Figure 2.2).* Ke‘ena Place is a two-way, two-lane local roadway that intersects Farrington Avenue at a stop-controlled Tee-intersection. While Ke‘ena Place provides a clear line of sight to the west (right) at Farrington Avenue, the sight distance to the east (left) is obstructed by roadside vegetation and graded slope.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The new parking area is planned to accommodate the use of the facility on a daily basis. The parking lot will be located fronting the HVHRCC building and access for the handicapped will be provided from the various entrances to the building. In high-use periods, overflow parking may be available at the previous Moloka‘i Recreation Center parking lot located atop the adjacent bluff accessed via Ke‘ena Place, pending an agreement with Department of Education. The use of the existing grassy, park area of the site will remain and continue to be used for soccer and other recreational park activities.

Farrington Avenue is adequate for existing traffic and will continue to be adequate for the expected four to eight percent increase in future traffic. Potential delays may occur when large gatherings are held at the community center. The available sight distances at the intersection of Farrington Avenue and Ke‘ena Place should be verified by a qualified land surveyor.

3.12 Air Quality and Noise

Existing Conditions

Air Quality

Although the State of Hawai'i operates a network of air quality monitoring stations around the state, systematic data is not available for Moloka'i. The closest DOH air quality monitoring station is located 44 miles southeast in Kahului, on the island of Maui. The second closest monitoring station is located in Kīhei, approximately 49 miles southeast of the Project location on the island of Maui. In the State of Hawai'i, both federal and state environmental health standards pertaining to outdoor air quality are generally met due to prevalent trade winds and the absence of major stationary sources of pollutant emissions. However, the Hawai'i carbon monoxide criteria, which are more stringent than the Federal standards, may be exceeded on occasion near high-volume intersections during periods when traffic congestion and poor dispersion conditions coincide.

Moloka'i has relatively clear air, low in pollution, due in part to prevailing trade winds as well as lack of industrial uses and low level of residential and commercial development. A residential character and the relative absence of stationary pollutant sources in the area presumably keep air quality in the Project area at levels considered good (i.e., well within the air quality standards). Fugitive dust from human activities, occasional smoke from agricultural activities, and emissions from vehicular traffic represent the only sources potentially impacting the air quality at the Project site.

Noise

Noise levels in the general vicinity of the Project site are low, and typical of an area with low density farm lots and residences. Noise at the Project site is primarily due to the natural sounds of wind, foliage and birds, activities at Lanikeha Community Center, traffic on Farrington Avenue, intermittent aircraft, and neighboring school and agricultural activities.

HAR §11-46 defines maximum permissible sound levels which are intended to protect, control, and abate noise pollution from stationary sources and construction, industrial, and agricultural equipment. As detailed below, maximum permissible sound levels in various zoning districts are set for excessive noise sources during the day (7 am to 10 pm) and night (10 pm to 7 am) at the property line where the activity occurs.

- Class A – Residential, conservation, preservation, public space, open space, or similar type zones – 55 decibel (dBA) (day) and 45 dBA (night)
- Class B – Multi-family dwellings, apartment, business, commercial, hotel, resort, or similar type zones – 60 dBa (day) and 50 dBa (night)
- Class C – Agriculture, country, industrial, or similar type zones – 70 dBa (day) and 70 dBA (night)

Based on the public space zoning of the area, the Project is considered to be located in the Class A zoning district for noise control purposes. The maximum permissible daytime sound level in the district is 55 dBA all day.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Air Quality

The proposed Project will have no long-term impact on air quality. There will be short-term impacts during the construction period in the form of exhaust from increased traffic and fugitive dust from construction activity.

A dust control management plan will be developed which identifies and addresses activities that have a potential to generate fugitive dust. The short-term effects on air quality during construction will be mitigated by compliance with provisions of HAR §11-60.1-33 on Fugitive Dust. Potential control measures to reduce fugitive dust include:

- Using water to control fugitive dust in construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of land;
- Applying asphalt, water, or suitable chemicals on roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which may result in fugitive dust;
- Installing and using hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Reasonable containment methods shall be employed during sandblasting or other similar operations;
- Covering all moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials which may result in fugitive dust;
- Maintaining roadways in a clean manner;
- Promptly removing earth or other materials from paved streets which have been transported there by trucking, earth-moving equipment, erosion, or other means.

Noise

Potential noise impacts will be generated from short-term construction activity and long-term operation of the Project. The proposed Project is anticipated to produce increased noise levels during construction, and may affect the neighboring Lanikeha Community Center. However, construction noise is not expected to be significant, as there will be limited grading and facilities development. State regulations and County Building Permit conditions limit construction noise generation and construction activities to allowable limits.

In general, construction activities cannot exceed the permissible noise levels for more than 10% of the time within any 20-minute period except by permit or variance. Any noise source that emits noise levels in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels cannot be operated without first obtaining a noise permit from DOH. Although the permit does not attenuate noise per se, it regulates the hours during which excessive noise is allowed.

The general contractor will be responsible for obtaining the permit and complying with conditions attached to the permit. Under current procedures, noisy construction activities are restricted to hours between 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM, Monday through Friday, excluding certain holidays, and 9:00 AM and 6:00 PM on Saturdays. Construction is not permitted on Sundays. Construction will be performed during the day to ensure minimal nighttime noise impacts on surrounding land uses. The contractor will also ensure that construction equipment with motors are properly equipped with mufflers in good operating condition.

Noise associated with activities held at the site will be mitigated through landscaping, building siting and design in accordance with the County of Maui and DOH requirements.

3.13 Public Services

Existing Conditions and Anticipated Impacts

Refuse

Solid waste and recycling from Lanikeha Community Center is collected by Island Refuse, a private contractor to DHHL, and disposed at the County’s Moloka‘i-Nā‘iwa Landfill & Recycling Center, located in Nā‘iwa. It is expected that HVHRCC will use the same service.

In the short-term solid waste generated during the construction phase will increase over current conditions. Efforts will be made to reduce the waste generated during the construction phase and when possible materials/structures will be re-used and/or recycled, to minimize the amount of materials that end up in the landfill. Construction activity is not expected to generate any hazardous materials.

In the long-term after the construction phase, the Project will not result in an adverse increase of solid waste generation, and is thus not anticipated to adversely impact existing solid waste services on Moloka‘i. However, the island’s projected solid waste production will exhaust existing landfill space by the year 2019. A 10-acre parcel adjacent to the Nā‘iwa site has been identified by the County for future landfill expansion. The expansion will provide an additional 25 to 30 years of waste disposal service.

Educational Facilities

Pūnana Leo o Moloka‘i, a Hawaiian language immersion preschool, is located on the parcel at the Lanikeha Community Center. Moloka‘i Middle and High School is located less than a quarter mile away on Farrington Avenue. Kualapu‘u Elementary Public Conversion Charter School is in Kualapu‘u, less than a mile from the site.

The proposed Project is anticipated to produce increased noise levels during construction. The schools noted above may be affected by noise generated during Project construction. Measures to mitigate noise impacts during construction are detailed in *Section 3.13 Air Quality and Noise.* Upon completion of construction activities, it is anticipated that noise levels will be reduced back to pre-construction levels.

In the long term, the Project is anticipated to have a beneficial impact on the nearby Moloka‘i Middle and High schools, as it will provide youth programs and a location for youth to meet after school. The Project will have no negative effect on existing educational facilities.

Recreational Facilities

County parks in central and western Moloka‘i include Papohaku Beach Park, Maunaloa Park, Kualapu‘u Park and Recreational Center, as well as five parks in Kaunakakai: Kakahai‘a Park, One Ali‘i Park, Pu‘u Hauole Park, Kaunakakai Lighthouse/Mālama Park, Cooke Memorial Pool, Kaunakakai Ball Park, and the Duke Maliu Regional Park. The County currently operates and maintains three Community Centers on Moloka‘i: Mitchell Pauole Community Center, Kilohana Community Center, and Maunaloa Community Center. These centers are available to the public for meetings, gatherings, or other events. Many of them host the County recreation-program activities. In addition, Pālā‘au State Park is located northeast of Kualapu‘u. Parks on Hawaiian Home Lands include Kiowea Park in Kalama‘ula and the state-owned portion of Malama Cultural Park in Kaunakakai.

Nearby recreational facilities include the Kualapu‘u Recreational Center (0.7 miles away) and Pālā‘au State Park (approximately 5 miles away). The Project is not anticipated to adversely impact the existing recreational facilities in the area.

Lanikeha Community Center is located on the same property as the proposed HVHRCC. The Lanikeha Community Center recently completed renovations in May 2018. Lanikeha has a history of hosting a variety of community events, including Ho‘omau (Aha Pūnana Leo fundraiser), Moloka‘i Agricultural County Fair, Ahupua‘a o Moloka‘i annual Christmas party, Ho‘olehua Homesteaders Christmas Bazaar, High School/Middle School use of the field, and others. Use of the existing grassy, open park area of the site will remain and continue to be used for soccer and other recreational park activities.

Police and Fire Services

Moloka‘i has one main police station and three fire stations.

Moloka‘i is protected by Maui Police Department’s Moloka‘i Patrol District V. The police station is located in Kaunakakai at the Mitchell Pauole Community Center, seven miles from the Project site. There are 23 officers at Moloka‘i Station. Moloka‘i is unique in that it has its own separate dispatch center from Maui County, with five dispatchers on island. There are no State correctional facilities located on Moloka‘i. Police services are available 24-hours daily.

A new police station is under construction. Currently, the Kaunakakai District station is located in the inundation area and is prone to flooding. The station is too small for the current staff and has insufficient facilities. Besides the busy patrol duties, the Moloka‘i Patrol District also includes the following programs: School Resource Officer, Community Oriented Policing, and D.A.R.E. Officer. The district also has a Criminal Investigation detective.

Fire protection services are provided by the Maui County Department of Fire and Public Safety. The Fire Department has stations in Kaunakakai, Ho‘olehua and Pūko‘o. There is one Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Unit on the island.

The Ho‘olehua Fire Station is located directly across the access road from the proposed Project site. The Ho‘olehua station services the area from Maunawainui Gulch to the remainder of the west side of the island. The station houses a full five-man engine company. Backup protection is provided from the main fire station located in Kaunakakai, eight miles away from the Project site. There is one fire hydrant currently existing on the proposed Project site, fronting Farrington Avenue. The Project’s facilities will meet fire code requirements.

The current use of the site will continue as existing; therefore, the proposed Project should not create further demand for both fire and police protection associated with the Project.

Medical Facilities

Moloka‘i General Hospital (MGH), which is part of The Queen’s Health Systems, is located 7.5 miles from the Project site in Kaunakakai. MGH is a critical access hospital, furnishing 24-hour emergency services seven days a week. MGH has 15 critical-access beds and a staff of 80 (60 of whom are full-time). The hospital provides acute, long-term care, low-risk obstetrical care, and various other medical services.

Moloka‘i Community Health Center is the only federally qualified health center on the island. The Health Center is also located in Kaunakakai, seven miles from the Project site. The Center provide comprehensive health care services to medically underserved communities and vulnerable populations.

3.14 Potential Cumulative and Secondary Impacts

Cumulative impacts are the result of incremental effects of an activity when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Minor but collectively significant actions over a period of time can result in cumulative impacts to a place. The Project site has been previously disturbed through community and recreational uses. The HVHRCC will take place in an existing development footprint that is zoned for community use, and as a result, is not anticipated to generate significant cumulative impacts.

Secondary effects are impacts that are associated with an activity but do not result directly from the activity. Overall, the Project will have beneficial secondary impacts on the Ho‘olehua and Moloka‘i communities by adding recreational and social services to the area. Potential community benefits from recreational activities include overall increased longevity, reduced stress, improved family relationships, decreased juvenile crime rates, increased property values, reduced employee sick days, cultural diversity, increased student performance, and increased public safety, among others. Potential community benefits from social services such as education, health care, and job training include empowering vulnerable people by expanding their capacity for self-sufficiency, self-determination, independence, healthy choices, quality of life, and personal dignity.

Chapter 4.0

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

Chapter 4

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

Four alternatives to the proposed action are considered, including: (1) the No Action Alternative, (2) Renovate and Repair Current Facility in Kaunakakai, (3) Renovate and Repair Current Lanikeha Community Center, and (4) Alternative Locations.

4.1 No Action

Under this option, the funds available to build the Hoʻolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center (HVHRCC) would lapse. This would set a precedent that the island of Molokaʻi does not need this funding, and the budget allocated for future years would be reduced. The veterans would continue to use the current facility in Kaunakakai. The Hoʻolehua community would continue to use the Lanikeha Community Center. However, the proposed HVHRCC is intended to replicate services provided to Molokaʻi veterans by the current Molokaʻi Veterans Caring for Veterans (MVCV) facility located in Kaunakakai.

With this new proposed facility, the existing services provided at the Lanikeha Community Center will continue for the community, and in some cases, will be enhanced. For example, the additional classroom space, the kitchen, and the meeting and office spaces at the HVHRCC may expand the level of services provided to the community. For those veterans located in Hoʻolehua that are unable to travel to Kaunakakai, their needs can be met closer to home. The facility can also be used for recreation or afterschool activities by students from nearby schools. Without the HVHRCC, these additional amenities for the community will not be available.

4.2 Renovate and Repair Current Veterans Facility in Kaunakakai

The MVCV would not have a new facility in Hoʻolehua but would continue to use their facility in Kaunakakai. Although legislative funding was originally sought for repair of the Kaunakakai facility, it was allocated as a Capital Improvement Project (CIP) instead of a Grant-In-Aid project. Therefore, the funds are not eligible for projects on private lands. These legislative funds would need to be rejected and returned. Other funding sources would be needed to upgrade and maintain this facility.

The current MVCV center is located in Kaunakakai, near Kaunakakai Harbor. With a sea level rise of four feet above Mean Higher High Water (MHHW) tidal surface, this location could be underwater by the year 2100, approximately 80 years from now (SOEST, 2008). More recent projections are showing this magnitude of sea level rise occurring as early as year 2060 *(Hawaiʻi Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation Report*, 2017). Over the next 30 to 70 years, approximately 6,500 structures and 19,800 people statewide will be exposed to chronic flooding. An estimated $19 billion in economic loss would result from chronic flooding of land and structures located in the sea level rise exposure area. While renovations and repairs of the current MVCV center will serve current needs, eventually the facility will need to either be elevated or relocated.

4.3 Renovate and Repair Current Lanikeha Community Center

The Lanikeha Community Center is currently undergoing repairs, renovations and upgrades. Repairs are being made to the roof, windows, and floors. New paint is being applied and the electrical system upgraded. Equipment in the certified kitchen is being repaired or replaced. Alternative energy technology will also be installed. Instead of creating a new center, these and other upgrades would reduce duplication of centers and utilities. In addition, the windows and doors could be retrofitted to protect against hurricanes, in order to make Lanikeha a certified emergency shelter.

According to current legislative funding criteria, the facility would still need to be a portable structure, with a photovoltaic system and parking lot. In addition, the facility is to be dedicated primarily to the needs of Moloka‘i veterans, therefore renovations to the Lanikeha Community Center are most likely not eligible for use of the CIP funds, making this alternative infeasible.

4.4 Alternative Locations for the Proposed Project

Alternative locations were proposed for siting the HVHRCC, although the terms of the CIP grant specified that the facility be located in Ho‘olehua. One of the community concerns voiced was allowing veterans that need mental health services to be in the same vicinity as the children that attend the preschool at Lanikeha Community Center, and those at the Moloka‘i Middle and High Schools.

One suggestion by a community member was the land currently licensed to Alu Like in Mahana, located on Maunaloa Highway next to Mahana Nursery, on the border with Kaluako‘i. It was eliminated because of distance, incompatible land use designation and disposition status, all of which would make this alternative infeasible.

Another proposed location is the abandoned Federal Aviation Administration / U.S. Air Force (USAF) facility located on Department of Hawaiian Home Land (DHHL)-owned property in Mo‘omomi, at the end of Pu‘ukapele Avenue. One of the buildings could also serve as an emergency use shelter, as it is large, is made of concrete, and does not have windows. Although structurally sound, renovations are necessary. The land use designation is currently Special District, requiring an Island Plan amendment, and is still under license with the USAF. This location is also relatively remote and not convenient for residents.

The National Guard facility near Moloka‘i Airport was another suggestion. This has a helicopter landing pad that is currently overgrown but could be cleared for use. The status of infrastructure in the area is unknown. The site is also not currently in the DHHL inventory.

4.5 Use Funding to Provide Travel to Kaunakakai Facility

During the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) comment period, a letter asked for an alternative to be explored: “Why not use the funding to transport veterans to the old facility in Kaunakakai or have direct services to them personally versus construct a whole new facility?”. During the decision-making process for grant funding, the State Department of Defense performed an assessment of risk at the Kaunakakai site as part of a performance assessment that measures progress toward achieving the goal. Due to private landownership and risk to sea level rise, alternative locations for the veteran’s center were desired. As a state entity, DHHL was able to provide available property with appropriate zoning within a region where veterans are concentrated. Rather than bringing the veterans to the facility, the facility will be brought to them.

Chapter 5.0

Conformance with Plans, Required Permits, and Approvals

Chapter 5

Conformance with Plans, Required Permits and Approvals

The Project's consistency with applicable State of Hawai'i and County of Maui planning and land use objectives, policies, principles and guidelines are discussed below.

5.1 Americans with Disabilities Act of 1991

In 1991, the Federal government enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) to provide equal accessibility for persons with disabilities. Part of this statute requires building designs to consider and incorporate the needs of persons with disabilities. Chapter 103-50 of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) states,"...all plans and specifications for the construction of public buildings, facilities, and sites shall be prepared so that the buildings, facilities, and sites are accessible to and usable to persons with disabilities." The Disability and Communication Access Board (DCAB) shall adopt rules for the design of buildings, facilities, and site, by or on behalf of the State and Counties.

Discussion: The facilities at the new Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Center (building, walkways, parking lot, etc.) will be designed to comply with ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) and will be submitted to DCAB for review and acceptance

5.2 Hawai'i State Plan

The Hawai'i State Plan establishes a statewide planning system that sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions to provide for the wise use of Hawai'i's resources and guide the future long-range development of the State. Discussed below is the Project's relationship to the goals and applicable objectives, policies, and priority directions.

The goals of the State, as stated under the Hawai'i State Planning Act (Chapter 226, HRS), is to achieve the following:

- A strong, viable economy, characterized by stability, diversity, and growth, that enables the fulfillment of the needs and expectations of Hawai'i's present and future generations.

- A desired physical environment, characterized by beauty, cleanliness, quiet, stable natural systems, and uniqueness, that enhances the mental and physical well-being of the people.

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

The objectives and policies of the Hawai'i State Plan are presented below and discussed based on their relevance to the proposed Project:

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable	S	N/S	N/A
Section 226-1: Findings and Purpose			
Section 226-2: Definitions			
Section 226-3: Overall Theme			
Section 226-4: State Goals. In order to guarantee, for the present and future generations, those elements of choice and mobility that insure that individuals and groups may approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination, it shall be the goal of the State to achieve:			
(1) A strong, viable economy, characterized by stability, diversity, and growth, that enables the fulfillment of the needs and expectations of Hawai'i's present and future generations			X
(2) A desired physical environment, characterized by beauty, cleanliness, quiet, stable natural systems, and uniqueness, that enhances the mental and physical well-being of the people.	X		
(3) Physical, social and economic well-being, for individuals and families in Hawai'i, that nourishes a sense of community responsibility, of caring, and of participation in community life.	X		
Discussion: Construction of the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center (HVHRCC) will ensure that the veterans and residents may approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination, with a facility that enhances the mental and physical well-being of the individuals and families in Ho'olehua, nourishing a sense of community responsibility, of caring, and of participation in community life.			
Section 226-5: Objective and policies for population. (a) It shall be the objective in planning for the State's population to guide population growth to be consistent with the achievement of physical, economic, and social objectives contained in this chapter; (b) To achieve the population objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1) Manage population growth statewide in a manner that provides increased opportunities for Hawai'i's people to pursue their physical, social and economic aspirations while recognizing the unique needs of each county.			X
(2) Encourage an increase in economic activities and employment opportunities on the neighbor islands consistent with community needs-and desires.			X
(3) Promote increased opportunities for Hawai'i's people to pursue their socioeconomic aspirations throughout the islands.	X		
(4) Encourage research activities and public awareness programs to foster and understanding of Hawai'i's limited capacity to accommodate population needs and to address concerns resulting from an increase in Hawai'i's population.			X
(5) Encourage federal actions and coordination among major governmental agencies to promote a more balanced distribution of immigrants among states, provided that such actions do not prevent the reunion of immediate family members.			X
(6) Pursue an increase in federal assistance for states with a greater proportion of foreign immigrants relative to their state's population			X
(7) Plan the development and availability of land and water resources in a coordinated manner so as to provide for the desired levels of growth in each geographic area	X		

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable	S	N/S	N/A
Discussion: The purpose of the of the new Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center facility is to serve the communities of both the Moloka'i military veterans and the State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) Homestead residents, many of whom are both DHHL beneficiaries and veterans. The Project will provide increased opportunity for Moloka'i's people to pursue their social aspirations, however the operations of the Project will not increase the State's overall population.			
Section 226-6: Objectives and policies for the economy in general.			
(a) Planning for the State's economy in general shall be directed toward achievement of the following objectives:			
(1) Increased and diversified employment opportunities to achieve full employment, increased income and job choice, and improved living standards for Hawai'i's people.	X		
(2) A steadily growing and diversified economic base that is not overly dependent on a few industries, and includes the development and expansion of industries on the neighbor islands.			X
(a) To achieve the general economic objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1) Expand Hawai'i's national and international marketing, communication, and organizational ties, to increase the State's capacity to adjust to and capitalize upon economic changes and opportunities occurring outside the State.			X
(2) Promote Hawai'i as an attractive market for environmentally and socially sound investment activities that benefit Hawai'i's people.			X
(3) Seek broader outlets for new or expanded Hawai'i business investments.			X
(4) Expand existing markets and penetrate new markets for Hawai'i's products and services.			X
(5) Assure that the basic economic needs of Hawai'i's people are maintained in the event of disruptions in overseas transportation.			X
(6) Strive to achieve a level of construction activity responsive to, and consistent with, state growth objectives.			X
(7) Encourage the formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing arrangements at the local or regional level to assist Hawai'i's small scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors.			X
(8) Encourage labor-intensive activities that are economically satisfying and which offer opportunities for upward mobility.			X
(9) Foster greater cooperation and coordination between the government and private sectors in developing Hawai'i's employment and economic growth opportunities.	X		
(10) Stimulate the development and expansion of economic activities which will benefit areas with substantial or expected employment problems.			X
(11) Maintain acceptable working conditions and standards for Hawai'i's workers.			X
(12) Provide equal employment opportunities for all segments of Hawai'i's population through affirmative action and nondiscrimination measures.			X
(13) Encourage businesses that have favorable financial multiplier effects within Hawai'i's economy.			X
(14) Promote and protect intangible resources in Hawai'i, such as scenic beauty and the aloha spirit, which are vital to a healthy economy.			X

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable	S	N/S	N/A
(15) Increase effective communication between the educational community and the private sector to develop relevant curricula and training programs to meet future employment needs in general, and requirements of new, potential growth industries in particular.			X
(16) Foster a business climate in Hawai'i--including attitudes, tax and regulatory policies, and financial and technical assistance programs--that is conducive to the expansion of existing enterprises and the creation and attraction of new business and industry.			X
Discussion: While construction of the new facility will contribute to short-term employment, this Project is not associated with the expansion of economic activities capitalizing on defense, dual-use, or science and technology assets.			
Section 226-7 Objectives and policies for the economy - agriculture. (a) Planning for the State's economy with regard to agriculture shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:			
(1) Viability of Hawai'i's sugar and pineapple industries.			X
(2) Growth and development of diversified agriculture throughout the State.			X
(3) An agriculture industry that continues to constitute a dynamic and essential component of Hawai'i's strategic, economic, and social well-being.			X
(a) To achieve the agriculture objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1) Establish a clear direction for Hawai'i's agriculture through stakeholder commitment and advocacy.			X
(2) Encourage agriculture by making best use of natural resources.			X
(3) Provide the governor and the legislature with information and options needed for prudent decision making for the development of agriculture.			X
(4) Establish strong relationships between the agricultural and visitor industries for mutual marketing benefits.			X
(5) Foster increased public awareness and understanding of the contributions and benefits of agriculture as a major sector of Hawai'i's economy.			X
(6) Seek the enactment and retention of federal and state legislation that benefits Hawai'i's agricultural industries.			X
(7) Strengthen diversified agriculture by developing an effective promotion, marketing, and distribution system between Hawai'i's producers and consumer markets locally, on the continental United States, and internationally.			X
(8) Support research and development activities that provide greater efficiency and economic productivity in agriculture.			X
(9) Enhance agricultural growth by providing public incentives and encouraging private initiatives.			X
(10) Assure the availability of agriculturally suitable lands with adequate water to accommodate present and future needs.			X
(11) Increase the attractiveness and opportunities for an agricultural education and livelihood.			X

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable	S	N/S	N/A
(12) Expand Hawai'i's agricultural base by promoting growth and development of flowers, tropical fruits and plants, livestock, feed grains, forestry, food crops, aquaculture, and other potential enterprises.			X
(13) Promote economically competitive activities that increase Hawai'i's agricultural self-sufficiency.			X
(14) Promote and assist in the establishment of sound financial programs for diversified agriculture.			X
(15) Institute and support programs and activities to assist the entry of displaced agricultural workers into alternative agricultural or other employment.			X
(16) Facilitate the transition of agricultural lands in economically non-feasible agricultural production to economically viable agricultural uses.			X
Discussion: Although the new facility is located in a region of agriculture and will serve those that live in this rural area, it is not directly related to the growth and development of agriculture throughout the State.			
Section 226-8 Objective and policies for the economy--visitor industry. (a) Planning for the State's economy with regard to the visitor industry shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of a visitor industry that constitutes a major component of steady growth for Hawai'i's economy. (b) To achieve the visitor industry objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1) Support and assist in the promotion of Hawai'i's visitor attractions and facilities.			X
(2) Ensure that visitor industry activities are in keeping with the social, economic, and physical needs and aspirations of Hawai'i's people.			X
(3) Improve the quality of existing visitor destination areas.			X
(4) Encourage cooperation and coordination between the government and private sectors in developing and maintaining well-designed, adequately serviced visitor industry and related developments which are sensitive to neighboring communities and activities.			X
(5) Develop the industry in a manner that will continue to provide new job opportunities and steady employment for Hawai'i's people.			X
(6) Provide opportunities for Hawai'i's people to obtain job training and education that will allow for upward mobility within the visitor industry.			X
(7) Foster a recognition of the contribution of the visitor industry to Hawai'i's economy and the need to perpetuate the aloha spirit.			X
(8) Foster an understanding by visitors of the aloha spirit and of the unique and sensitive character of Hawai'i's cultures and values.			X
Discussion: The Moloka'i Veterans Caring for Veterans (MVCV) Group has nearly 450 members, of which 200 are veterans on island. The remaining 250 veterans will occasionally visit Moloka'i and use the veteran's facilities. However, the objective of the new Community Center is not to achieve a visitor industry that constitutes a major component of steady growth for Hawai'i's economy. Its primary function is to serve the social and physical needs of the local community.			

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable		S	N/S	N/A
Section 226-9 Objective and policies for the economy--federal expenditures.				
(a)	Planning for the State's economy with regard to federal expenditures shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of a stable federal investment base as an integral component of Hawai'i's economy.			
(b)	To achieve the federal expenditures objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1)	Encourage the sustained flow of federal expenditures in Hawai'i that generates long-term government civilian employment.			X
(2)	Promote Hawai'i's supportive role in national defense.			X
(3)	Promote the development of federally supported activities in Hawai'i that respect state-wide economic concerns, are sensitive to community needs, and minimize adverse impacts on Hawai'i's environment.			X
(4)	Increase opportunities for entry and advancement of Hawai'i's people into federal government service.			X
(5)	Promote federal use of local commodities, services, and facilities available in Hawai'i.			X
(6)	Strengthen federal-state-county communication and coordination in all federal activities that affect Hawai'i.			X
(7)	Pursue the return of federally controlled lands in Hawai'i that are not required for either the defense of the nation or for other purposes of national importance, and promote the mutually beneficial exchanges of land between federal agencies, the State, and the counties.			X
Discussion: The purpose of the Project is to construct a new facility to serve military veterans and homestead residents. The Project is not federally funded. This objective is not applicable to the proposed Project.				
Section 226-10 Objective and policies for the economy--potential growth activities.				
(a)	Planning for the State's economy with regard to potential growth activities shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of development and expansion of potential growth activities that serve to increase and diversify Hawai'i's economic base.			
(b)	To achieve the potential growth activity objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1)	Facilitate investment and employment in economic activities that have the potential for growth such as diversified agriculture, aquaculture, apparel and textile manufacturing, film and television production, and energy and marine-related industries.			X
(2)	Expand Hawai'i's capacity to attract and service international programs and activities that generate employment for Hawai'i's people.			X
(3)	Enhance and promote Hawai'i's role as a center for international relations, trade, finance, services, technology, education, culture, and the arts.			X
(4)	Accelerate research and development of new energy- related industries based on wind, solar, ocean, and underground resources and solid waste.			X
(5)	Promote Hawai'i's geographic, environmental, social, and technological advantages to attract new economic activities into the State.			X
(6)	Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to attract new industries that best support Hawai'i's social, economic, physical, and environmental objectives.			X
(7)	Increase research and the development of ocean-related economic activities such as mining, food production, and scientific research.			X

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable	S	N/S	N/A
(8) Develop, promote, and support research and educational and training programs that will enhance Hawai'i's ability to attract and develop economic activities of benefit to Hawai'i.			X
(9) Foster a broader public recognition and understanding of the potential benefits of new, growth-oriented industry in Hawai'i.			X
(10) Encourage the development and implementation of joint federal and state initiatives to attract federal programs and projects that will support Hawai'i's social, economic, physical, and environmental objectives.			X
(11) Increase research and development of businesses and services in the telecommunications and information industries.			X
Discussion: The purpose of the Project is to construct a new facility to serve military veterans and homestead residents. The objective of development and expansion of potential growth and innovative activities that serve to increase and diversify Hawai'i's economic base is not applicable to the proposed Project.			
Section 226-10.5 Objectives and policies for the economy--information industry. (a) Planning for the State's economy with regard to the information industry shall be directed toward the achievement of the objective of positioning Hawai'i as the leading dealer in information businesses and services in the Pacific Rim. (b) To achieve the information industry objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1) Encourage the continued development and expansion of the telecommunications infrastructure serving Hawai'i to accommodate future growth in the information industry;			X
(2) Facilitate the development of new business and service ventures in the information industry which will provide employment opportunities for the people of Hawai'i;			X
(3) Encourage greater cooperation between the public and private sectors in developing and maintaining a well- designed information industry;			X
(4) Ensure that the development of new businesses and services in the industry are in keeping with the social, economic, and physical needs and aspirations of Hawai'i's people;			X
(5) Provide opportunities for Hawai'i's people to obtain job training and education that will allow for upward mobility within the information industry;			X
(6) Foster a recognition of the contribution of the information industry to Hawai'i's economy; and			X
(7) Assist in the promotion of Hawai'i as a broker, creator, and processor of information in the Pacific.			X
Discussion: Construction of the new HVHRCC will not help to position Hawai'i as a leader in broadband and wireless communications and applications in the Pacific Region.			
Section 226-11 Objectives and policies for the physical environment--land-based, shoreline, and marine resources. (a) Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land-based, shoreline and marine resources shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:			
(1) Prudent use of Hawai'i's land-based, shoreline, and marine resources.	X		
(2) Effective protection of Hawai'i's unique and fragile environmental resources.			X
(b) To achieve the land-based, shoreline, and marine resources objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1) Exercise an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawai'i's natural resources.	X		

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable		S	N/S	N/A
(2)	Ensure compatibility between land-based and water-based activities and natural resources and ecological systems.	X		
(3)	Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities.	X		
(4)	Manage natural resources and environs to encourage their beneficial and multiple use without generating costly or irreparable environmental damage.	X		
(5)	Consider multiple uses in watershed areas, provided such uses do not detrimentally affect water quality and recharge functions.			X
(6)	Encourage the protection of rare or endangered plant and animal species and habitats native to Hawai'i.	X		
(7)	Provide public incentives that encourage private actions to protect significant natural resources from degradation or unnecessary depletion.			X
(8)	Pursue compatible relationships among activities, facilities and natural resources.	X		
(9)	Promote increased accessibility and prudent use of inland and shoreline areas for public recreational, educational and scientific purposes.	X		
<u>Discussion:</u> The Project supports the protection of land-based, shoreline, and marine resources and has been designed to ensure that these resources will not be affected by the Center's construction and use. The installation and use of photovoltaic panels will facilitate energy conservation. The facility will be built to ensure compatibility between the new HVHRCC and the current Lanikeha Center. The location at the back of the property considers the large open field that is used by the neighboring Middle School and also during special events hosted by the Lanikeha Center. The Project improvements and activities will allow for recreational use by the veterans and homestead residents that is compatible with other activities, facilities and natural resources in the area.				
Section 226-12 Objective and policies for the physical environment--scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources. (a) Planning for the State's physical environment shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of enhancement of Hawai'i's scenic assets, natural beauty, and multi-cultural/historical resources. (b) To achieve the scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:				
(1)	Promote the preservation and restoration of significant natural and historic resources.			X
(2)	Provide incentives to maintain and enhance historic, cultural, and scenic amenities.			X
(3)	Promote the preservation of views and vistas to enhance the visual and aesthetic enjoyment of mountains, ocean, scenic landscapes, and other natural features.	X		
(4)	Protect those special areas, structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawai'i's ethnic and cultural heritage.			X
(5)	Encourage the design of developments and activities that complement the natural beauty of the islands.			X
<u>Discussion:</u> While construction of the new facility will preserve views, it will not enhance Hawai'i's scenic assets, natural beauty, or multi-cultural/historical resources.				
Section 226-13 Objectives and policies for the physical environment--land, air, and water quality. (a) Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land, air, and water quality shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:				

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable		S	N/S	N/A
(1)	Maintenance and pursuit of improved quality in Hawai'i's land, air, and water resources.	X		
(2)	Greater public awareness and appreciation of Hawai'i's environmental resources.			X
(b)	To achieve the land, air, and water quality objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1)	Foster educational activities that promote a better understanding of Hawai'i's limited environmental resources.			X
(2)	Promote the proper management of Hawai'i's land and water resources.	X		
(3)	Promote effective measures to achieve desired quality in Hawai'i's surface, ground and coastal waters.	X		
(4)	Encourage actions to maintain or improve aural and air quality levels to enhance the health and well-being of Hawai'i's people.	X		
(5)	Reduce the threat to life and property from erosion, flooding, tsunamis, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and other natural or man-induced hazards and disasters.	X		
(6)	Encourage design and construction practices that enhance the physical qualities of Hawai'i's communities.	X		
(7)	Encourage urban developments in close proximity to existing services and facilities.	X		
(8)	Foster recognition of the importance and value of the land, air, and water resources to Hawai'i's people, their cultures and visitors.	X		
<u>Discussion:</u> The Project is not anticipated to pose significant detrimental effects to the surrounding area. Although the building will not be able to serve in the capacity of an emergency shelter, it will have the ability to be used as a relief center to base operations during a natural disaster. The finishes of the modular building will be similar in style to other buildings in the area.				
Section 226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general.				
(a)	Planning for the State's facility systems in general shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of water, transportation, waste disposal, and energy and telecommunication systems that support statewide social, economic, and physical objectives.			
(b)	To achieve the general facility systems objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1)	Accommodate the needs of Hawai'i's people through coordination of facility systems and capital improvement priorities in consonance with state and county plans.	X		
(2)	Encourage flexibility in the design and development of facility systems to promote prudent use of resources and accommodate changing public demands and priorities.	X		
(3)	Ensure that required facility systems can be supported within resource capacities and at reasonable cost to the user.	X		
(4)	Pursue alternative methods of financing programs and projects and cost-saving techniques in the planning, construction, and maintenance of facility systems.	X		
<u>Discussion:</u> Construction of the new HVHRCC supports the State's objectives and policies for facility systems by using the existing utilities previously used by the Moloka'i Recreation Center. Specific utilities will be upgraded as needed to accommodate the needs of the new facility. The use of a modular facility presents a reasonable cost to the user, as well as the cost-savings associated with the construction and maintenance of such a facility.				

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable		S	N/S	N/A
§226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.				
(a)	Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to solid and liquid wastes shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:			
(1)	Maintenance of basic public health and sanitation standards relating to treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes.	X		
(2)	Provision of adequate sewerage facilities for physical and economic activities that alleviate problems in housing, employment, mobility, and other areas.	X		
(b)	To achieve solid and liquid waste objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1)	Encourage the adequate development of sewerage facilities that complement planned growth.	X		
(2)	Promote re-use and recycling to reduce solid and liquid wastes and employ a conservation ethic.	X		
(3)	Promote research to develop more efficient and economical treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes.			X
Discussion: The Project improvements for the new HVHRCC support the objectives and policies for facility systems with regard to solid and liquid wastes. As discussed in *Section 3.11* of this EA, the wastewater improvements will be processed through an onsite Individual Wastewater System (IWS). Existing solid waste disposal and recycling programs at the parcel location will continue and will not be altered by the Project.				
§226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water.				
(a)	Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to water shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of water to adequately accommodate domestic, agricultural, commercial, industrial, recreational, and other needs within resource capacities.			
(b)	To achieve the facility systems water objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1)	Coordinate development of land use activities with existing and potential water supply.	X		
(2)	Support research and development of alternative methods to meet future water requirements well in advance of anticipated needs.			X
(3)	Reclaim and encourage the productive use of runoff water and wastewater discharges.	X		
(4)	Assist in improving the quality, efficiency, service, and storage capabilities of water systems for domestic and agricultural use.	X		
(5)	Support water supply services to areas experiencing critical water problems.			X
(6)	Promote water conservation programs and practices in government, private industry, and the general public to help ensure adequate water to meet long-term needs.	X		
Discussion: The proposed facility supports the objectives and policies for the State's water facilities. Water for the new facility, as discussed in *Section 3.11* of this Environmental Assessment (EA) will be provided by DHHL.				
§226-17 Objectives and policies for facility systems--transportation.				
(a)	Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to transportation shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:			
(1)	An integrated multi-modal transportation system that services statewide needs and promotes the efficient, economical, safe, and convenient movement of people and goods.			X

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(2)	A statewide transportation system that is consistent with and will accommodate planned growth objectives throughout the State.					X
(b)	To achieve the transportation objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:					
(1)	Design, program, and develop a multi-modal system in conformance with desired growth and physical development as stated in this chapter;					X
(2)	Coordinate state, county, federal, and private transportation activities and programs toward the achievement of statewide objectives;					X
(3)	Encourage a reasonable distribution of financial responsibilities for transportation among participating governmental and private parties;					X
(4)	Provide for improved accessibility to shipping, docking, and storage facilities;					X
(5)	Promote a reasonable level and variety of mass transportation services that adequately meet statewide and community needs;					X
(6)	Encourage transportation systems that serve to accommodate present and future development needs of communities;					X
(7)	Encourage a variety of carriers to offer increased opportunities and advantages to inter-island movement of people and goods;					X
(8)	Increase the capacities of airport and harbor systems and support facilities to effectively accommodate transshipment and storage needs;					X
(9)	Encourage the development of transportation systems and programs which would assist statewide economic growth and diversification;					X
(10)	Encourage the design and development of transportation systems sensitive to the needs of affected communities and the quality of Hawai'i's natural environment;					X
(11)	Encourage safe and convenient use of low-cost, energy- efficient, non-polluting means of transportation;					X
(12)	Coordinate intergovernmental land use and transportation planning activities to ensure the timely delivery of supporting transportation infrastructure in order to accommodate planned growth objectives; and					X
(13)	Encourage diversification of transportation modes and infrastructure to promote alternate fuels and energy efficiency.					X
Discussion: The purpose of the Project is to construct a new facility to serve military veterans and homestead residents. Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to transportation is not applicable to the proposed Project.						
§226-18 Objectives and policies for facility systems--energy.						
(a)	Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to energy shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives, giving due consideration to all:					
(1)	Dependable, efficient, and economical statewide energy systems capable of supporting the needs of the people;					X
(2)	Increased energy self-sufficiency where the ratio of indigenous to imported energy use is increased;			X		
(3)	Greater energy security in the face of threats to Hawai'i's energy supplies and systems; and			X		

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(4)	Reduction, avoidance, or sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions from energy supply and use.	X		
(b)	To achieve the energy objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to ensure the provision of adequate, reasonably priced, and dependable energy services to accommodate demand.			
(c)	To further achieve the energy objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1)	Support research and development as well as promote the use of renewable energy sources;			X
(2)	Ensure that the combination of energy supplies and energy-saving systems is sufficient to support the demands of growth;			X
(3)	Base decisions of least-cost supply-side and demand-side energy resource options on a comparison of their total costs and benefits when a least-cost is determined by a reasonably comprehensive, quantitative, and qualitative accounting of their long-term, direct and indirect economic, environmental, social, cultural, and public health costs and benefits;	X		
(4)	Promote all cost-effective conservation of power and fuel supplies through measures including: (A) Development of cost-effective demand-side management programs; (B) Education; and (C) Adoption of energy-efficient practices and technologies;	X		
(5)	Ensure to the extent that new supply-side resources are needed, the development or expansion of energy systems utilizes the least-cost energy supply option and maximizes efficient technologies;	X		
(6)	Support research, development, and demonstration of energy efficiency, load management, and other demand-side management programs, practices, and technologies;	X		
(7)	Promote alternate fuels and energy efficiency by encouraging diversification of transportation modes and infrastructure;	X		
(8)	Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gases in utility, transportation, and industrial sector applications; and	X		
(9)	Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester Hawai'i's greenhouse gas emissions through agriculture and forestry initiatives.			X
Discussion: The new Community Center will have a photovoltaic system installed. This system will support the objectives and policies listed above with regard to energy facility systems.				
§226-18.5 Objectives and policies for facility systems--telecommunications.				
(a)	Planning for the State's telecommunications facility systems shall be directed towards the achievement of dependable, efficient, and economical statewide telecommunications systems capable of supporting the needs of the people.			
(b)	To achieve the telecommunications objective, it shall be the policy of this State to ensure the provision of adequate, reasonably priced, and dependable telecommunications services to accommodate demand.			
(c)	To further achieve the telecommunications objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1)	Facilitate research and development of telecommunications systems and resources;			X
(2)	Encourage public and private sector efforts to develop means for adequate, ongoing telecommunications planning;			X
(3)	Promote efficient management and use of existing telecommunications systems and services; and			X
(4)	Facilitate the development of education and training of telecommunications personnel.			X

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Discussion: The purpose of the Project is to construct a new facility to serve military veterans and homestead residents. Planning for the State's telecommunication facility systems capable of supporting the needs of the people is not applicable to the proposed Project.				
§226-19 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--housing.				
(a)	Planning for the State's socio- cultural advancement with regard to housing shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives:			
(1)	Greater opportunities for Hawai'i's people to secure reasonably priced, safe, sanitary, and livable homes, located in suitable environments that satisfactorily accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals, through collaboration and cooperation between government and nonprofit and for-profit developers to ensure that more affordable housing is made available to very low-, low- and moderate-income segments of Hawai'i's population.			X
(2)	The orderly development of residential areas sensitive to community needs and other land uses.			X
(3)	The development and provision of affordable rental housing by the State to meet the housing needs of Hawai'i's people.			X
(b)	To achieve the housing objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1)	Effectively accommodate the housing needs of Hawai'i's people.			X
(2)	Stimulate and promote feasible approaches that increase housing choices for low-income, moderate-income, and gap-group households.			X
(3)	Increase homeownership and rental opportunities and choices in terms of quality, location, cost, densities, style, and size of housing.			X
(4)	Promote appropriate improvement, rehabilitation, and maintenance of existing housing units and residential areas.			X
(5)	Promote design and location of housing developments taking into account the physical setting, accessibility to public facilities and services, and other concerns of existing communities and surrounding areas.			X
(6)	Facilitate the use of available vacant, developable, and underutilized urban lands for housing.			X
(7)	Foster a variety of lifestyles traditional to Hawai'i through the design and maintenance of neighborhoods that reflect the culture and values of the community.			X
(8)	Promote research and development of methods to reduce the cost of housing construction in Hawai'i.			X
Discussion: The purpose of the Project is to construct a new community facility to serve military veterans and homestead residents. Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to housing is not applicable to the proposed Project.				
§226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health.				
(a)	Planning for the State's socio- cultural advancement with regard to health shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:			
(1)	Fulfillment of basic individual health needs of the general public.			X
(2)	Maintenance of sanitary and environmentally healthful conditions in Hawai'i's communities.			X
	(b) To achieve the health objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:			

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(1)	Provide adequate and accessible services and facilities for prevention and treatment of physical and mental health problems, including substance abuse.	X		
(2)	Encourage improved cooperation among public and private sectors in the provision of health care to accommodate the total health needs of individuals throughout the State.			X
(3)	Encourage public and private efforts to develop and promote statewide and local strategies to reduce health care and related insurance costs.			X
(4)	Foster an awareness of the need for personal health maintenance and preventive health care through education and other measures.	X		
(5)	Provide programs, services, and activities that ensure environmentally healthful and sanitary conditions.	X		
(6)	Improve the State's capabilities in preventing contamination by pesticides and other potentially hazardous substances through increased coordination, education, monitoring, and enforcement.			X
Discussion: The HVHRCC will offer mental and physical health services to its members through social programs and fitness equipment.				
§226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education. (a) Planning for the State's socio- cultural advancement with regard to education shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of a variety of educational opportunities to enable individuals to fulfill their needs, responsibilities, and aspirations. (b) To achieve the education objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:				
(1)	Support educational programs and activities that enhance personal development, physical fitness, recreation, and cultural pursuits of all groups.	X		
(2)	Ensure the provision of adequate and accessible educational services and facilities that are designed to meet individual and community needs.	X		
(3)	Provide appropriate educational opportunities for groups with special needs.	X		
(4)	Promote educational programs which enhance understanding of Hawai'i's cultural heritage.	X		
(5)	Provide higher educational opportunities that enable Hawai'i's people to adapt to changing employment demands.	X		
(6)	Assist individuals, especially those experiencing critical employment problems or barriers, or undergoing employment transitions, by providing appropriate employment training programs and other related educational opportunities.	X		
(7)	Promote programs and activities that facilitate the acquisition of basic skills, such as reading, writing, computing, listening, speaking, and reasoning.			X
(8)	Emphasize quality educational programs in Hawai'i's institutions to promote academic excellence.			X
(9)	Support research programs and activities that enhance the education programs of the State.	X		
Discussion: The HVHRCC will provide a facility that can be used to support educational programs and activities that enhance personal development, physical fitness, recreation, and cultural pursuits of all groups. The facility will be designed to meet individual and community needs, whether it is job services or the setting for a community Ho'olaule'a. The facility will also support activities to enhance after-school care for Moloka'i Middle and High Schools.				

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§226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services.				
(a)	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to social services shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of improved public and private social services and activities that enable individuals, families, and groups to become more self-reliant and confident to improve their well-being.			
(b)	To achieve the social service objective, it shall be the policy of the State to:			
(1)	Assist individuals, especially those in need of attaining a minimally adequate standard of living and those confronted by social and economic hardship conditions, through social services and activities within the State's fiscal capacities.			X
(2)	Promote coordination and integrative approaches among public and private agencies and programs to jointly address social problems that will enable individuals, families, and groups to deal effectively with social problems and to enhance their participation in society.	X		
(3)	Facilitate the adjustment of new residents, especially recently arrived immigrants, into Hawai'i's communities.			X
(4)	Promote alternatives to institutional care in the provision of long-term care for elder and disabled populations.			X
(5)	Support public and private efforts to prevent domestic abuse and child molestation, and assist victims of abuse and neglect.	X		
(6)	Promote programs which assist people in need of family planning services to enable them to meet their needs.			X
Discussion: The HVHRCC will offer programs specifically for veterans that need social services to help them readjust to civilian life.				
§226-23 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--leisure.				
(a)	Planning for the State's socio- cultural advancement with regard to leisure shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of the adequate provision of resources to accommodate diverse cultural, artistic, and recreational needs for present and future generations.			
(b)	To achieve the leisure objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1)	Foster and preserve Hawai'i's multi-cultural heritage through supportive cultural, artistic, recreational, and humanities-oriented programs and activities.	X		
(2)	Provide a wide range of activities and facilities to fulfill the cultural, artistic, and recreational needs of all diverse and special groups effectively and efficiently.	X		
(3)	Enhance the enjoyment of recreational experiences through safety and security measures, educational opportunities, and improved facility design and maintenance.	X		
(4)	Promote the recreational and educational potential of natural resources having scenic, open space, cultural, historical, geological, or biological values while ensuring that their inherent values are preserved.			X
(5)	Ensure opportunities for everyone to use and enjoy Hawai'i's recreational resources.	X		
(6)	Assure the availability of sufficient resources to provide for future cultural, artistic, and recreational needs.	X		
(7)	Provide adequate and accessible physical fitness programs to promote the physical and mental well-being of Hawai'i's people.	X		

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(8)	Increase opportunities for appreciation and participation in the creative arts, including the literary, theatrical, visual, musical, folk, and traditional art forms.	X		
(9)	Encourage the development of creative expression in the artistic disciplines to enable all segments of Hawai'i's population to participate in the creative arts.	X		
(10)	Assure adequate access to significant natural and cultural resources in public ownership.			X
Discussion: The new HVHRCC supports the objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement with regard to leisure by providing adequate provision of resources to accommodate diverse cultural, artistic, and recreational needs for present and future generations. The Community Center will provide a facility to provide opportunities for appreciation and participation of the cultural, artistic, and recreational needs of all diverse and special groups effectively and efficiently.				
§226-24 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--individual rights and personal well-being. (a) Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to individual rights and personal well-being shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of increased opportunities and protection of individual rights to enable individuals to fulfill their socio-economic needs and aspirations. (b) To achieve the individual rights and personal well- being objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:				
(1)	Provide effective services and activities that protect individuals from criminal acts and unfair practices and that alleviate the consequences of criminal acts in order to foster a safe and secure environment.			X
(2)	Uphold and protect the national and state constitutional rights of every individual.			X
(3)	Assure access to, and availability of, legal assistance, consumer protection, and other public services which strive to attain social justice.			X
(4)	Ensure equal opportunities for individual participation in society.	X		
Discussion: The HVHRCC will offer programs specifically for veterans that need social services to help them to assimilate into the mainstream civil society, and have opportunities for individual participation to fulfill their socio-economic needs and aspirations.				
§226-25 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--culture. (a) Planning for the State's socio- cultural advancement with regard to culture shall be directed toward the achievement of the objective of enhancement of cultural identities, traditions, values, customs, and arts of Hawai'i's people. (b) To achieve the culture objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:				
(1)	Foster increased knowledge and understanding of Hawai'i's ethnic and cultural heritages and the history of Hawai'i.	X		
(2)	Support activities and conditions that promote cultural values, customs, and arts that enrich the lifestyles of Hawai'i's people and which are sensitive and responsive to family and community needs.	X		
(3)	Encourage increased awareness of the effects of proposed public and private actions on the integrity and quality of cultural and community lifestyles in Hawai'i.			X
(4)	Encourage the essence of the aloha spirit in people's daily activities to promote harmonious relationships among Hawai'i's people and visitors.			X
Discussion: The new HVHRCC supports the objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement with regard to culture by providing facilities that support activities and conditions that promote cultural values, customs, and the arts.				

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§226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.			
(a) Planning for the State's socio- cultural advancement with regard to public safety shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:			
(1) Assurance of public safety and adequate protection of life and property for all people.			X
(2) Optimum organizational readiness and capability in all phases of emergency management to maintain the strength, resources, and social and economic well-being of the community in the event of civil disruptions, wars, natural disasters, and other major disturbances.	X		
(3) Promotion of a sense of community responsibility for the welfare and safety of Hawai'i's people.	X		
(b) To achieve the public safety objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1) Ensure that public safety programs are effective and responsive to community needs.			X
(2) Encourage increased community awareness and participation in public safety programs.			X
(c) To further achieve public safety objectives related to criminal justice, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1) Support criminal justice programs aimed at preventing and curtailing criminal activities.			X
(2) Develop a coordinated, systematic approach to criminal justice administration among all criminal justice agencies.			X
(3) Provide a range of correctional resources which may include facilities and alternatives to traditional incarceration in order to address the varied security needs of the community and successfully reintegrate offenders into the community.			X
(d) To further achieve public safety objectives related to emergency management, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1) Ensure that responsible organizations are in a proper state of readiness to respond to major war-related, natural, or technological disasters and civil disturbances at all times.	X		
(2) Enhance the coordination between emergency management programs throughout the State.	X		
Discussion: Although the HVHRCC may not have the ability to maintain economic well-being of the community in the event of civil disruptions, wars, natural disasters, and other major disturbances, it can serve as a relief center to base operations in the time of need. The veterans are already familiar with what actions need to be taken in time of war or natural disaster, and will coordinate efforts with the local fire and police departments.			
§226-27 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--government.			
(a) Planning the State's socio- cultural advancement with regard to government shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:			
(1) Efficient, effective, and responsive government services at all levels in the State.	X		
(2) Fiscal integrity, responsibility, and efficiency in the state government and county governments.	X		
(b) To achieve the government objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:			
(1) Provide for necessary public goods and services not assumed by the private sector.	X		
(2) Pursue an openness and responsiveness in government that permits the flow of public information, interaction, and response.	X		
(3) Minimize the size of government to that necessary to be effective.	X		

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(4)	Stimulate the responsibility in citizens to productively participate in government for a better Hawai'i.		X		
(5)	Assure that government attitudes, actions, and services are sensitive to community needs and concerns.		X		
(6)	Provide for a balanced fiscal budget.		X		
(7)	Improve the fiscal budgeting and management system of the State.				X
(8)	Promote the consolidation of state and county governmental functions to increase the effective and efficient delivery of government programs and services and to eliminate duplicative services wherever feasible.		X		
Discussion: Department of Hawaiian Home Lands will be as efficient and effective as possible to keep the Project completed on time and within budget. A Beneficiary Informational Meeting was held September 5, 2017 to discuss the Project and its acceptance by the community. The MVCV group is being kept in close contact to assure the facility meets their needs.					
§226-101 Purpose. The purpose of this part is to establish overall priority guidelines to address areas of statewide concern.					
§226-102 Overall direction. The State shall strive to improve the quality of life for Hawai'i's present and future population through the pursuit of desirable courses of action in five major areas of statewide concern which merit priority attention: economic development, population growth and land resource management, affordable housing, crime and criminal justice, quality education, principles of sustainability, and climate change adaptation.					
Discussion: The HVHRCC supports the overall direction of the State of Hawai'i in the areas of exemplary economic development, quality education, sustainability, and climate change adaptation. The Community Center will offer a variety of programs, including retraining veterans for suitable jobs in the civilian field and facilitating after-school activities for the nearby middle and high schools. These programs will be facilitated with the availability of computers to further the community's overall education and progress in the work force. In addition, the new facility will be available for rent by the public for events, promoting a diversified and dynamic economy while supporting community social gatherings and recreational aspects. While the funding of the Project does not allow for the building to be constructed as an evacuation shelter, the building can be used at minimum as a relief center during times of need. The installation of a photovoltaic system will support the sustainability guideline, living within the natural resources of the State. This EA has integrated and identified the threats of climate change to the resilience of areas such as water, roads, airports, and public health in Chapter 3. The new HVHRCC will support the overall direction of HRS Chapter 226 by meeting the needs of local veterans and the community while also being dedicated to economic development, quality education, sustainability, and climate change adaptation.					
§226-103 Economic priority guidelines.					
(a)	Priority guidelines to stimulate economic growth and encourage business expansion and development to provide needed jobs for Hawai'i's people and achieve a stable and diversified economy:				
(1)	Seek a variety of means to increase the availability of investment capital for new and expanding enterprises.				
(A)	Encourage investments which:				
(i)	Reflect long term commitments to the State;		X		
(ii)	Rely on economic linkages within the local economy;				X
(iii)	Diversify the economy;		X		

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	(iv)	Reinvest in the local economy;	X		
	(v)	Are sensitive to community needs and priorities; and	X		
	(vi)	Demonstrate a commitment to provide management opportunities to Hawai'i residents.			X
(2)		Encourage the expansion of technological research to assist industry development and support the development and commercialization of technological advancements.			X
(3)		Improve the quality, accessibility, and range of services provided by government to business, including data and reference services and assistance in complying with governmental regulations.			X
(4)		Seek to ensure that state business tax and labor laws and administrative policies are equitable, rational, and predictable.			X
(5)		Streamline the building and development permit and review process, and eliminate or consolidate other burdensome or duplicative governmental requirements imposed on business, where public health, safety and welfare would not be adversely affected.			X
(6)		Encourage the formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing or distribution arrangements at the regional or local level to assist Hawai'i's small-scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors.			X
(7)		Continue to seek legislation to protect Hawai'i from transportation interruptions between Hawai'i and the continental United States.			X
(8)		Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to develop and attract industries which promise long-term growth potentials and which have the following characteristics:			X
	(A)	An industry that can take advantage of Hawai'i's unique location and available physical and human resources.			X
	(B)	A clean industry that would have minimal adverse effects on Hawai'i's environment.	X		
	(C)	An industry that is willing to hire and train Hawai'i's people to meet the industry's labor needs at all levels of employment.			X
	(D)	An industry that would provide reasonable income and steady employment.			X
(9)		Support and encourage, through educational and technical assistance programs and other means, expanded opportunities for employee ownership and participation in Hawai'i business.	X		
(10)		Enhance the quality of Hawai'i's labor force and develop and maintain career opportunities for Hawai'i's people through the following actions:	X		
	(A)	Expand vocational training in diversified agriculture, aquaculture, information industry, and other areas where growth is desired and feasible.	X		
	(B)	Encourage more effective career counseling and guidance in high schools and post-secondary institutions to inform students of present and future career opportunities.			X
	(C)	Allocate educational resources to career areas where high employment is expected and where growth of new industries is desired.	X		
	(D)	Promote career opportunities in all industries for Hawai'i's people by encouraging firms doing business in the State to hire residents.			X
	(E)	Promote greater public and private sector cooperation in determining industrial training needs and in developing relevant curricula and on- the-job training opportunities.	X		

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	(F)	Provide retraining programs and other support services to assist entry of displaced workers into alternative employment.	X		
(b)	Priority guidelines to promote the economic health and quality of the visitor industry:				
(1)		Promote visitor satisfaction by fostering an environment which enhances the Aloha Spirit and minimizes inconveniences to Hawai'i's residents and visitors.			X
(2)		Encourage the development and maintenance of well- designed, adequately serviced hotels and resort destination areas which are sensitive to neighboring communities and activities and which provide for adequate shoreline setbacks and beach access.			X
(3)		Support appropriate capital improvements to enhance the quality of existing resort destination areas and provide incentives to encourage investment in upgrading, repair, and maintenance of visitor facilities.			X
(4)		Encourage visitor industry practices and activities which respect, preserve, and enhance Hawai'i's significant natural, scenic, historic, and cultural resources.			X
(5)		Develop and maintain career opportunities in the visitor industry for Hawai'i's people, with emphasis on managerial positions.			X
(6)		Support and coordinate tourism promotion abroad to enhance Hawai'i's share of existing and potential visitor markets.			X
(7)		Maintain and encourage a more favorable resort investment climate consistent with the objectives of this chapter.			X
(8)		Support law enforcement activities that provide a safer environment for both visitors and residents alike.			X
(9)		Coordinate visitor industry activities and promotions to business visitors through the state network of advanced data communication techniques.			X
(c)	Priority guidelines to promote the continued viability of the sugar and pineapple industries:				
(1)		Provide adequate agricultural lands to support the economic viability of the sugar and pineapple industries.			X
(2)		Continue efforts to maintain federal support to provide stable sugar prices high enough to allow profitable operations in Hawai'i.			X
(3)		Support research and development, as appropriate, to improve the quality and production of sugar and pineapple crops.			X
(d)	Priority guidelines to promote the growth and development of diversified agriculture and aquaculture:				
(1)		Identify, conserve, and protect agricultural and aquacultural lands of importance and initiate affirmative and comprehensive programs to promote economically productive agricultural and aquacultural uses of such lands.			X
(2)		Assist in providing adequate, reasonably priced water for agricultural activities.			X
(3)		Encourage public and private investment to increase water supply and to improve transmission, storage, and irrigation facilities in support of diversified agriculture and aquaculture.			X
(4)		Assist in the formation and operation of production and marketing associations and cooperatives to reduce production and marketing costs.			X

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(5)	Encourage and assist with the development of a waterborne and airborne freight and cargo system capable of meeting the needs of Hawai'i's agricultural community.			X
(6)	Seek favorable freight rates for Hawai'i's agricultural products from interisland and overseas transportation operators.			X
(7)	Encourage the development and expansion of agricultural and aquacultural activities which offer long-term economic growth potential and employment opportunities.			X
(8)	Continue the development of agricultural parks and other programs to assist small independent farmers in securing agricultural lands and loans.			X
(9)	Require agricultural uses in agricultural subdivisions and closely monitor the uses in these subdivisions.			X
(10)	Support the continuation of land currently in use for diversified agriculture.			X
(e)	Priority guidelines for water use and development:			
(1)	Maintain and improve water conservation programs to reduce the overall water consumption rate.	X		
(2)	Encourage the improvement of irrigation technology and promote the use of nonpotable water for agricultural and landscaping purposes.			X
(3)	Increase the support for research and development of economically feasible alternative water sources.			X
(4)	Explore alternative funding sources and approaches to support future water development programs and water system improvements.			X
(f)	Priority guidelines for energy use and development:			
(1)	Encourage the development, demonstration, and commercialization of renewable energy sources.			X
(2)	Initiate, maintain, and improve energy conservation programs aimed at reducing energy waste and increasing public awareness of the need to conserve energy.			X
(3)	Provide incentives to encourage the use of energy conserving technology in residential, industrial, and other buildings.			X
(4)	Encourage the development and use of energy conserving and cost-efficient transportation systems.			X
(g)	Priority guidelines to promote the development of the information industry:			
(1)	Establish an information network that will serve as the catalyst for establishing a viable information industry in Hawai'i.			X
(2)	Encourage the development of services such as financial data processing, a products and services exchange, foreign language translations, telemarketing, teleconferencing, a twenty-four-hour international stock exchange, international banking, and a Pacific Rim management center.			X
(3)	Encourage the development of small businesses in the information field such as software development, the development of new information systems and peripherals, data conversion and data entry services, and home or cottage services such as computer programming, secretarial, and accounting services.			X
(4)	Encourage the development or expansion of educational and training opportunities for residents in the information and telecommunications fields.	X		
(5)	Encourage research activities, including legal research in the information and telecommunications fields.			X

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(6)	Support promotional activities to market Hawai'i's information industry services.			X
Discussion: The Community Center will offer a variety of programs. One will be for retraining veterans for suitable jobs in the civilian field. On November 7, 2002, the Jobs for Veterans Act (JVA) was signed into law. One provision of the JVA establishes a priority of service requirements for covered persons (i.e., veterans and eligible spouses, including widows and widowers) in qualified job training programs.				
§226-104 Population growth and land resources priority guidelines.				
(a)	Priority guidelines to effect desired statewide growth and distribution:			
(1)	Encourage planning and resource management to insure that population growth rates throughout the State are consistent with available and planned resource capacities and reflect the needs and desires of Hawai'i's people.			X
(2)	Manage a growth rate for Hawai'i's economy that will parallel future employment needs for Hawai'i's people.			X
(3)	Ensure that adequate support services and facilities are provided to accommodate the desired distribution of future growth throughout the State.	X		
(4)	Encourage major state and federal investments and services to promote economic development and private investment to the neighbor islands, as appropriate.	X		
(5)	Explore the possibility of making available urban land, low-interest loans, and housing subsidies to encourage the provision of housing to support selective economic and population growth on the neighbor islands.			X
(6)	Seek federal funds and other funding sources outside the State for research, program development, and training to provide future employment opportunities on the neighbor islands.			X
(7)	Support the development of high technology parks on the neighbor islands.			X
(b)	Priority guidelines for regional growth distribution and land resource utilization:			
(1)	Encourage urban growth primarily to existing urban areas where adequate public facilities are already available or can be provided with reasonable public expenditures, and away from areas where other important benefits are present, such as protection of important agricultural land or preservation of lifestyles.			X
(2)	Make available marginal or nonessential agricultural lands for appropriate urban uses while maintaining agricultural lands of importance in the agricultural district.			X
(3)	Restrict development when drafting of water would result in exceeding the sustainable yield or in significantly diminishing the recharge capacity of any groundwater area.			X
(4)	Encourage restriction of new urban development in areas where water is insufficient from any source for both agricultural and domestic use.			X
(5)	In order to preserve green belts, give priority to state capital-improvement funds which encourage location of urban development within existing urban areas except where compelling public interest dictates development of a noncontiguous new urban core.			X
(6)	Seek participation from the private sector for the cost of building infrastructure and utilities, and maintaining open spaces.			X
(7)	Pursue rehabilitation of appropriate urban areas.			X

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable	S	N/S	N/A
(8) Support the redevelopment of Kaka'ako into a viable residential, industrial, and commercial community.			X
(9) Direct future urban development away from critical environmental areas or impose mitigating measures so that negative impacts on the environment would be minimized.			X
(10) Identify critical environmental areas in Hawai'i to include but not be limited to the following: watershed and recharge areas; wildlife habitats (on land and in the ocean); areas with endangered species of plants and wildlife; natural streams and water bodies; scenic and recreational shoreline resources; open space and natural areas; historic and cultural sites; areas particularly sensitive to reduction in water and air quality; and scenic resources.			X
(11) Identify all areas where priority should be given to preserving rural character and lifestyle.			X
(12) Utilize Hawai'i's limited land resources wisely, providing adequate land to accommodate projected population and economic growth needs while ensuring the protection of the environment and the availability of the shoreline, conservation lands, and other limited resources for future generations.			X
(13) Protect and enhance Hawai'i's shoreline, open spaces, and scenic resources.			X
Discussion: The purpose of the Project is to construct a new community facility to serve military veterans and homestead residents. The population growth and land resources priority guidelines are not applicable to the proposed Project.			
§226-105 Crime and criminal justice. Priority guidelines in the area of crime and criminal justice:			
(1) Support law enforcement activities and other criminal justice efforts that are directed to provide a safer environment.			X
(2) Target state and local resources on efforts to reduce the incidence of violent crime and on programs relating to the apprehension and prosecution of repeat offenders.			X
(3) Support community and neighborhood program initiatives that enable residents to assist law enforcement agencies in preventing criminal activities.			X
(4) Reduce overcrowding or substandard conditions in correctional facilities through a comprehensive approach among all criminal justice agencies which may include sentencing law revisions and use of alternative sanctions other than incarceration for persons who pose no danger to their community.			X
(5) Provide a range of appropriate sanctions for juvenile offenders, including community-based programs and other alternative sanctions.			X
(6) Increase public and private efforts to assist witnesses and victims of crimes and to minimize the costs of victimization.			X
Discussion: The purpose of the Project is to construct a new community facility to serve military veterans and homestead residents. The priority guidelines in the area of crime and criminal justice are not applicable to the proposed Project.			
§226-106 Affordable housing. Priority guidelines for the provision of affordable housing:			
(1) Seek to use marginal or nonessential agricultural land and public land to meet housing needs of low- and moderate-income and gap-group households.			X
(2) Encourage the use of alternative construction and development methods as a means of reducing production costs.			X

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable		S	N/S	N/A
(3)	Improve information and analysis relative to land availability and suitability for housing.			X
(4)	Create incentives for development which would increase home ownership and rental opportunities for Hawai'i's low- and moderate-income households, gap-group households, and residents with special needs.			X
(5)	Encourage continued support for government or private housing programs that provide low interest mortgages to Hawai'i's people for the purchase of initial owner- occupied housing.			X
(6)	Encourage public and private sector cooperation in the development of rental housing alternatives.			X
(7)	Encourage improved coordination between various agencies and levels of government to deal with housing policies and regulations.			X
(8)	Give higher priority to the provision of quality housing that is affordable for Hawai'i's residents and less priority to development of housing intended primarily for individuals outside of Hawai'i.			X
Discussion: The purpose of the Project is to construct a new community facility to serve military veterans and homestead residents. The affordable housing priority guidelines are not applicable to the proposed Project.				
§226-107 Quality education. Priority guidelines to promote quality education:				
(1)	Pursue effective programs which reflect the varied district, school, and student needs to strengthen basic skills achievement;	X		
(2)	Continue emphasis on general education "core" requirements to provide common background to students and essential support to other university programs;			X
(3)	Initiate efforts to improve the quality of education by improving the capabilities of the education work force;	X		
(4)	Promote increased opportunities for greater autonomy and flexibility of educational institutions in their decision-making responsibilities;			X
(5)	Increase and improve the use of information technology in education by the availability of telecommunications equipment for:			
	(A) The electronic exchange of information;	X		
	(B) Statewide electronic mail; and			X
	(C) Access to the Internet. Encourage programs that increase the public's awareness and understanding of the impact of information technologies on our lives;	X		
(6)	Pursue the establishment of Hawai'i's public and private universities and colleges as research and training centers of the Pacific;			X
(7)	Develop resources and programs for early childhood education;			X
(8)	Explore alternatives for funding and delivery of educational services to improve the overall quality of education; and	X		
(9)	Strengthen and expand educational programs and services for students with special needs.	X		

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable		S	N/S	N/A
Discussion: The new community facility will serve the needs of both military veterans and homestead residents. Two of these needs include training and educating veterans for re-entry into the workforce, and facilitating after-school activities for the nearby middle and high schools. By having these programs as well as computers available for use by veterans and students of all ages, access to information technology is made available to all of those in the community to further their overall education and progress in the work force.				
§226-108 Sustainability. Priority guidelines and principles to promote sustainability shall include:				
(1)	Encouraging balanced economic, social, community, and environmental priorities;	X		
(2)	Encouraging planning that respects and promotes living within the natural resources and limits of the State;	X		
(3)	Promoting a diversified and dynamic economy;	X		
(4)	Encouraging respect for the host culture;	X		
(5)	Promoting decisions based on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations;	X		
(6)	Considering the principles of the ahupuaa system; and			X
(7)	Emphasizing that everyone, including individuals, families, communities, businesses, and government, has the responsibility for achieving a sustainable Hawai'i.			X
Discussion: The HVHRCC supports the overall direction of the State in the area of sustainability. The new facility will be available for rent by the public for events, promoting a diversified and dynamic economy. The facility will provide a space to encourage social gatherings (that may or may not represent those of the host culture) and support the community in recreational aspects. The environmental priority is supported with the installation of a photovoltaic system, living within the natural resources of the State. The new facility will be located where a previous center was sited, within the DHHL Community Use zoning. It will be at the rear of the property, leaving the field open for use by Moloka'i Middle School.				
§226-109 Climate change adaptation priority guidelines. Priority guidelines to prepare the State to address the impacts of climate change, including impacts to the areas of agriculture; conservation lands; coastal and nearshore marine areas; natural and cultural resources; education; energy; higher education; health; historic preservation; water resources; the built environment, such as housing, recreation, transportation; and the economy shall:				
(1)	Ensure that Hawai'i's people are educated, informed, and aware of the impacts climate change may have on their communities;	X		
(2)	Encourage community stewardship groups and local stakeholders to participate in planning and implementation of climate change policies;	X		
(3)	Invest in continued monitoring and research of Hawai'i's climate and the impacts of climate change on the State;			X
(4)	Consider native Hawaiian traditional knowledge and practices in planning for the impacts of climate change;			X
(5)	Encourage the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as coral reefs, beaches and dunes, forests, streams, floodplains, and wetlands, that have the inherent capacity to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of climate change;			X

Table 5.1 Hawai'i State Plan – HRS Ch. 226 - Part I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable	S	N/S	N/A
(6) Explore adaptation strategies that moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities in response to actual or expected climate change impacts to the natural and built environments;	X		
(7) Promote sector resilience in areas such as water, roads, airports, and public health, by encouraging the identification of climate change threats, assessment of potential consequences, and evaluation of adaptation options;	X		
(8) Foster cross-jurisdictional collaboration between county, state, and federal agencies and partnerships between government and private entities and other nongovernmental entities, including nonprofit entities;	X		
(9) Use management and implementation approaches that encourage the continual collection, evaluation, and integration of new information and strategies into new and existing practices, policies, and plans; and			X
(10) Encourage planning and management of the natural and built environments that effectively integrate climate change policy.	X		
Discussion: If not specifically educated, informed and aware of the impacts climate change may have on their community, the people of Moloka'i know that they want to be protected and ready in the event of a natural disaster. This was evident from the Beneficiary Informational Meeting held on September 5, 2017, requesting that the HVHRCC be an evacuation shelter. While the funding of the Project does not allow for the building to be constructed to these standards, the building can be used at minimum as a relief center during times of need. This Project is a cross-jurisdictional collaboration between two state agencies who will in turn work with county agencies to process various permits. This EA has integrated and identified the threats of climate change to the resilience of areas such as water, roads, and airports in Chapter 3.			

5.3 Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan

The long-term strategy of the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan is supported by its main goals and objectives of respect for culture, character, beauty, and history of the State's island communities; balance among economic, community, and environmental priorities; and an effort to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The 2050 Plan delineates five goals toward a sustainable Hawai'i accompanied by strategic actions for implementation and indicators to measure success or failure. The goals and strategic actions that are pertinent to the HVHRCC Project are as follows:

Goal One: A Way of Life - Living sustainably is part of our daily practice in Hawai'i. Strategic Action: Develop a sustainability ethic.

Goal Two: The Economy - Our diversified and globally competitive economy enables us to meaningfully live, work, and play in Hawai'i. Strategic Actions: Develop a more diverse and resilient economy; and Increase the competitiveness of Hawai'i's workforce.

Goal Three: Environment and Natural Resources - Our natural resources are responsibly and respectfully used, replenished, and preserved for future generations. Strategic Actions: Reduce reliance on fossil (carbon-based) fuels; Conserve agricultural, open space and conservation lands and resources.

Goal Four: Community and Social Well-Being - Our community is strong, healthy, vibrant and nurturing, providing safety nets for those in need. Strategic Actions: Strengthen social safety nets; Provide access to diverse recreational facilities and opportunities.

Goal Five: Kanaka Maoli Culture and Island Values - Our Kanaka Maoli and island cultures and values are thriving and perpetuated. Strategic Actions: Honor Kanaka Maoli culture and heritage; and Celebrate our cultural diversity and island way of life.

Discussion: The HVHRCC will provide veterans hope, opportunity and the necessary tools for gaining self-sufficiency once again. Potential programs will address major problems that put our society at risk, such as drug abuse, mental illness, and violence. The facility will also support activities to enhance after-school care for Moloka'i Middle and High Schools. After-school programs and other extracurricular activities beyond the school day help keep kids out of trouble; provide expanded learning opportunities and interests; and enhance social skills that make for well-rounded citizens. The HVHRCC will enhance the local quality of life by providing facilities, services and programs that meet the emotional, social and physical needs of the community.

The Community Center will serve Homestead residents in the area, supporting Kanaka Maoli people and culture in perpetuity. This facility will be a place where cultural practices can flourish through language, dance, song and art that is crucial to sustaining who Hawaiians are as a people.

Workforce training in emerging industries such as high technology and knowledge-based industries will be provided to the veterans, increasing skilled labor, creating a strong workforce and, in turn, a strong and resilient economy.

The installation and use of photovoltaic panels will help to lessen the demand for imported energy. Building the HVHRCC within DHHL's Community boundary is an example of compact development which conserves agricultural lands, open space and conservation lands.

The new building will be outfitted with photovoltaic systems. Renewable energy is a leading indicator of a sustainability ethic, a strategic action in the goal towards living sustainably.

5.4 Hawai'i State Land Use District Guidelines

State Land Use Districts are established by the State Land Use Commission in accordance with the State of Hawai'i Land Use Law, Chapter 205 HRS. The intent of the law is to regulate the classification and uses of lands in the State in order to accommodate growth and development as needed, and to retain and protect important agricultural and natural resources areas. All state lands are classified as Urban, Rural, Agricultural, or Conservation, with consideration given to county general and development plans in determining the classification.

Discussion: The proposed Project site is located within the State designated Agricultural District (*Figure 1.3*). As the Project is within DHHL lands, it is not subject to statutes controlling land use Pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HHCA) §206, which stipulates, "The powers and duties of the governor and the board of land and natural resources, in respect to lands of the State, shall not extend to lands having the status of Hawaiian home lands, except as specifically provided in this title." Therefore, the Hawaiian Homes Commission is the authority that determines its land use designations and governs the allowable use and activities within the parcel.

5.5 Hawai‘i Coastal Zone Management Program

The Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP) is a comprehensive nationwide program that establishes and enforces standards and policies to guide the development of public and private lands within the coastal areas. In the State of Hawai‘i, the CZMP is articulated in the State Coastal Zone Management (CZM) law in Chapter 205A of the HRS. The State CZM objectives and policies address ten subject areas. These subject areas include recreational resources, historic resources, scenic and open space resources, coastal ecosystems, economic uses, coastal hazards, managing development, public participation, beach protection, and marine resources.

Virtually all relate to potential development impacts on the shoreline, near shore, and ocean area environments. The Hawai‘i CZM law charges each County with designating and administering Special Management Areas (SMA) within the State’s coastal areas. Any “development,” as defined by the CZM Law, located within the SMA requires a SMA Use Permit.

Discussion: HRS Chapter 205A requires all state and county agencies to enforce CZM objectives and policies as set forth in HRS §205A-2. The following table addresses the applicability of the objectives/policies to the HVHRCC in relation to the ten subject areas listed above.

Subject Area	Objective/Policy
Recreational resources	The proposed Project is limited to an upland area on the island, and will not affect existing fishing, surfing or other coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.
Historic resources	The construction of the new HVHRCC will have no adverse effect on natural or manmade historic or prehistoric resources.
Scenic and open space resources	The one-story building will not adversely impact scenic or open space resources. It will be located at the rear of the parcel to retain as much of the open field as possible.
Coastal ecosystems	The Project will not adversely impact coastal ecosystems or water quality. The Project is seven miles from the nearest coastal waters in Kaunakakai and is not near any perennial streams. Best management practices and erosion control measures will be employed during construction of the structure to minimize soil loss and control erosion and discharge from the site. There will be a slight increase in impermeable surfaces which will increase runoff, but this will be absorbed by drainage structures and landscaped areas on site. There will not be a net increase in runoff from the site.
Economic uses	The Project is providing a facility that is in a suitable location, and will not negatively impact the state's economy. The location is not coastal dependent.
Coastal hazards	The Project site is not within an area vulnerable to tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence or pollution.
Managing development	Project activities will be conducted in compliance with Hawai'i State and Maui County environmental rules and regulations. This EA identifies and, where necessary, proposes mitigation measures to address anticipated impacts from the construction and operation of the Project.
Public participation	The Project has no impact on this specific CZM objective. An early consultation notice was sent to several federal, state and county agencies and community organizations. The Draft EA was distributed to these same agencies and groups, and the 30-day public review period allowed for public participation and input regarding the proposed Project.
Beach protection	The Project will not impact public beaches on Moloka'i.
Marine resources	The Project will not impact the protection or use of marine and coastal resources. During construction, best management practices will mitigate erosion and runoff from the site.

5.6 DHHL General Plan

DHHL has developed a three-tiered planning system to guide planning of its land holdings and policies for resource management, and for the benefit of current and future beneficiaries. The planning system includes an over-arching General Plan, followed by Strategic Program Plans and Island Plans in the second tier, and Regional and Development Plans in the third tier.

The General Plan, approved by the Hawaiian Homes Commission (HHC) in February 2002, is a statewide plan with a long-term perspective that established seven categories of goals and objectives to meet DHHL's mission. The seven categories are: Land Use Planning, Residential Uses, Agricultural and Pastoral Uses, Water Resource, Land Resource Management; Economic Development; and Building Healthy Communities. The following goals and objectives relevant to the Project are as follows:

Land Use Planning

Goals:

- Utilize Hawaiian home lands for uses most appropriate to meet the needs and desires of the beneficiary population.
- Encourage a balanced pattern of contiguous growth into urban and rural growth centers.
- Develop livable, sustainable communities that provide space for or access to the amenities that serve the daily needs of its residents.

Objectives:

- *Provide space for and designate a mixture of appropriate land uses, economic opportunities and community services in a native Hawaiian-friendly environment.*
- *Direct urban growth to priority development areas based on infrastructure availability, feasible site conditions, beneficiary preferences and job opportunities.*

Water Resources

Goals:

- Provide access to quality water in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.
- Ensure the availability of sufficient water to carry out Hawaiian Home Lands' mission.

Objectives:

- *Implement State water use plans, rules and permits to ensure access to water resources for current and future uses on Hawaiian home lands.*

Land and Resource Management

Goals:

- Be responsible, long-term stewards of the Trust's lands and the natural, historic and community resources located on these lands.

Objectives:

- *Enforce governmental health and safety standards and protect life and property from the effects of natural hazards and disaster on Hawaiian home lands.*

Building Healthy Communities

Goals:

- Empower the homestead associations to manage and govern their communities.
- Establish self-sufficient and healthy communities on Trust lands.

Objectives:

- *Build partnerships with public and private agencies to ensure reliable and adequate delivery of services to homesteaders.*
- *Establish and implement a planning system that increases beneficiary participation in the development and use of Hawaiian home lands and improves communications between DHHL and the beneficiary community.*

Discussion: Development of the HVHRCC will be occurring within a DHHL Community Use-designated area to provide space for and serve the needs of the rural population. Water for the Project will be available and sufficient to meet the needs of the Community Center. Although DHHL is facilitating the development, a non-profit from the community will be managing and maintaining the building. The beneficiaries have been consulted on construction of the building, and will again be consulted on disposition of the building after it has been constructed.

5.7 DHHL Strategic Program Plans

The second planning tier at DHHL includes completed or developing Strategic Program Plans, focusing on five statewide programs and policies: Native Hawaiian Development, Cultural and Natural Resources, Energy, Water Policy and Agriculture. The Strategic Program Plans provide strategic direction, implementing actions, and budgets for major program areas for the near-term 3 to 5-year period based on the goals and objectives of the General Plan. Of the completed Program Plans, the Energy and Water Policies are applicable to the development of the proposed Project.

Ho‘omaluō Energy Policy

Objective 2 Ko‘o: Facilitate the use of diverse renewable energy resources.

- Activities: Encourage existing and future general lessees and licensees of DHHL’s properties to design and build their facilities so that they are energy and resource efficient.

Water Policy Plan

- Policy 6. Foster self-sufficiency of beneficiaries by promoting the adequate supply of water for homesteading when developing or managing water.
- Policy 12. Explicitly consider water availability and the costs to provide adequate water when developing new homestead areas, designating land uses, issuing land dispositions, or exchanging properties.

Discussion: The HVHRCC will be energy and resource efficient with the installation of a photovoltaic system. Ho‘olehua receives potable water from the DHHL-owned and operated Ho‘olehua Water System. The system provides storage and transmission of adequate volumes of potable water to the Ho‘olehua district that has an average consumption of 250,000 gallons per day. The system includes two existing 3.5 million-gallon reservoirs.

5.8 DHHL Moloka‘i Island Plan

The second tier of the DHHL Planning System includes the development of Island Plans, which are regional 20-year visioning documents that designate land use. DHHL landholdings are categorized into ten different land use designations. There are four homesteading designations: Residential, Subsistence Agriculture and Supplemental Agriculture and Pastoral. The remaining six are non-homesteading designations. The non-homesteading designations are General Agriculture, Special District, Community Use, Conservation, Commercial and Industrial. While the latter two designations are utilized primarily to generate revenue in support of DHHL, all non-homesteading designations can provide income generation.

DHHL is not subject to the County of Maui, nor the State Land Use Commission guidelines, zoning regulations, or other land use designations when developing lands for homesteading or other uses. Being exempt from these regulations provides DHHL with the opportunity as well as the responsibility to ensure that DHHL’s designated land uses are appropriate and meet the tenets of the HHCA.

The *Moloka‘i Island Plan* (2005) was developed to provide recommendations for the use of 25,899 acres of Hawaiian Home Lands on Moloka‘i, with homestead development identified as the top priority. It established land use goals and objectives based on the General Plan, and developed land use designations to meet the needs of DHHL that also ensure proper stewardship of the ‘āina. The general approach for the land use plan of Ho‘olehua is to maintain the integrity of large parcels of agricultural land for existing and future agricultural use while assessing where future homestead growth can be directed to minimize impacts to agriculture activities.

The *Moloka‘i Island Plan* designated the majority of Ho‘olehua Lots as General Agricultural, Subsistence Agricultural, and Supplemental Agricultural, with a small area of Residential under DHHL’s Land Use Categories. The parcel in which this Project will be developed is currently designated by the *Moloka‘i Island Plan* for Community Use. The intent of lands designated Community Use is to provide common areas for community uses and public facilities. This includes space for parks and recreation, cultural activities, community based economic development, utilities, and other public facilities and amenities.

Discussion: The majority of the 73 acres designated as Community Use in 2005 were located near the central core of Ho‘olehua. The land use designation applied to existing facilities including Lanikeha Community Center, Ho‘olehua Fire Station, Kanakaloloa Cemetery and Molokai Veterans' Cemetery, Moloka‘i High School, several churches and other educational and social service organizations that have revocable licenses to utilize DHHL lands, which comprised approximately 42 acres.

Future proposed community uses outlined in the *Moloka‘i Island Plan* include an expansion of recreation facilities at the Lanikeha Community Center. The HVHRCC will expand and complement the recreation facilities of the existing Lanikeha Community Center. In addition, locating the HVHRCC adjacent to the existing center will complement the existing rural residential community, and concentrate a common area for public facilities and community use. Since adoption of the Molokai Island Plan in 2005, 22 acres of land under the Molokai High and Middle School and adjacent to the Ho‘olehua Fire Station were exchanged for the former U.S. Coast Guard site in Mā‘ili, O‘ahu, leaving 20 acres of Community Use land in the Ho‘olehua area.

5.9 DHHL Island of Moloka‘i Regional Plan

DHHL Regional Plans are the third tier of DHHL’s planning system, which supports the Department’s General Plan, Strategic Program Plans, and Island Plans. The Regional Plans focus on applying the goals, policies, and land use designations to specific homestead areas, with a two- to four-year timeframe. The Regional Plans are developed through a series of meetings with beneficiaries and stakeholders to identify issues and opportunities that affect that region. By proactively engaging the community on regional issues and developing priorities through beneficiary consensus, DHHL is able to affect development rather than reacting to actions by other organizations. In the Moloka‘i Regional Plan, the homestead priorities were consolidated into five topics: Agriculture, Community, Economic Development, Resource Management, and Water. Within the Community priorities, those priority projects applicable to the Project include a recreation area in Ho‘olehua, developing a gym, and providing playground equipment.

These requests were made as a result of the addition of 85 residential homestead lots, creating the need for recreational facilities in Ho‘olehua. The type of facilities would be dependent on the needs of the community. Decisions on the type of recreation pursued should look at long term costs incurred by the community and future needs (i.e. development of ball field leaves no space for a gym or vice versa).

Discussion: The HVHRCC can fulfill any remaining wishes of the community that the Lanikeha Community Center cannot currently fulfill. Initial plans include installing fitness equipment and an outdoor playground, where feasible.

5.10 County of Maui 2030 General Plan

The General Plan for the County of Maui was last adopted in 1990 and has been subsequently updated. The *Maui County General Plan 2030* is comprised of the *Countywide Policy Plan,* the *Maui Island Plan,* and Community Plans that guide future growth and policy creation in the County.

5.10.1 Countywide Policy Plan

The *Countywide Policy Plan* was adopted as part of the *County of Maui General Plan* in 2010. It is a comprehensive document providing broad direction for the County’s goals, objectives, policies, and implementing actions for future decision-making. The vision of the *Countywide Policy Plan* stresses the importance of being innovative and sustainable in meeting the needs of each individual in a manner that values both people and the natural environment, and in providing opportunities for education, health, sound economic development, and self-sufficient communities.

The goals, objectives and policies are organized into the following 11 themes: protect the natural environment; preserve the local cultures and traditions; improve education; strengthen social and healthcare services; expand housing opportunities for residents; strengthen the local economy; improve parks and public facilities; diversify transportation options; improve physical infrastructure; promote sustainable land use and growth management; and strive for good governance. The HVHRCC is consistent with the applicable goals and objectives of the *Countywide Policy Plan* as described below:

Theme: Protect the Natural Environment
Goal: Maui County's natural environment and distinctive open spaces will be preserved, managed, and cared for in perpetuity.

Objectives:

2. *Improve the quality of environmentally sensitive, locally valued natural resources and native ecology of each island.*
   Policy e: Mitigate the negative effects of upland uses on coastal wetlands, marine life, and coral reefs.

3. *Improve the stewardship of the natural environment.*
   Policy c: Evaluate development to assess potential short-term and long-term impacts on land, air, aquatic, and marine environments.
   Policy d: Improve efforts to mitigate and plan for the impact of natural disasters, human-influenced emergencies, and global warming.

Discussion: The HVHRCC Project supports the objectives and policies of the *County of Maui 2030 General Plan* with regard to the environment. Runoff and drainage will be controlled with best management practices both during construction and integrated into the design to mitigate effects to downstream receivers. As evaluated in *Chapter 3.0* of this EA, development of the new HVHRCC was assessed for its short-term and long-term impacts on land, air, aquatic, and marine environments, and is not anticipated to pose significant threats to the environment.

Theme: Preserve Local Cultures and Traditions
Goal: Maui County will foster a spirit of pono and protect, perpetuate, and reinvigorate its residents' multi-cultural values and traditions to ensure that current and future generations will enjoy the benefits of their rich island heritage.

Objectives:

2. *Emphasize respect for our island lifestyle and our unique local cultures, family, and the natural environment.*
   Policy c: Encourage the perpetuation of each culture's unique cuisine, attire, dance, music, and folklore, and other unique island traditions and recreational activities.

3. *Preserve for present and future generations the opportunity to know and experience the arts, culture, and history of Maui County.*
   Policy d: Foster the Aloha Spirit by celebrating the Hawaiian host culture and other Maui County cultures through support of cultural-education programs, festivals, celebrations, and ceremonies.

Discussion: The HVHRCC Project supports the objectives and policies of the *County of Maui 2030 General Plan* with regard to local culture and traditions. The facility will support cultural activities that may include unique cuisine, attire, dance, music, and folklore, and other unique island traditions and recreational activities. It will also foster the Aloha Spirit by celebrating the Hawaiian host culture and other Maui County cultures with a building that can support cultural-education programs, festivals, celebrations, and ceremonies.

Theme: Improve Education
Goal: Residents will have access to lifelong formal and informal educational options enabling them to realize their ambitions.

Objectives:

4. *Maximize community-based educational opportunities.*
   - *Policy a: Encourage the State and others to expand pre-school, after-school, and homebased (parent-child) learning.*
   - *Policy c: Support the development of a wide range of informal educational and cultural programs for all residents.*
   - *Policy e: Support career-development and job-recruitment programs and centers.*
   - *Policy g: Expand education of important life skills for the general public.*

Discussion: The HVHRCC Project supports the objectives and policies of the *County of Maui 2030 General Plan* with regard to improving education. The Community Center will offer a variety of programs, including retraining veterans for suitable jobs in the civilian field and facilitating after-school activities for the nearby middle and high schools. These programs will be facilitated with the availability of computers to further the community's overall education and progress in the work force.

Theme: Strengthen Social and Healthcare Services
Goal: Health and social services in Maui County will fully and comprehensively serve all segments of the population.

Objectives:

2. *Encourage the Federal and State governments and the private sector to improve the quality and delivery of social and healthcare services.*
   - *Policy a: Strengthen partnerships with government, nonprofit, and private organizations to provide funding and to improve counseling and other assistance to address substance abuse, domestic violence, and other pressing social challenges.*
   - *Policy e: Support improved social, healthcare, and governmental services for special needs populations.*
   - *Policy h: Support programs that address needs of veterans.*

Discussion: The HVHRCC Project supports the objectives and policies of the *County of Maui 2030 General Plan* with regard to social and healthcare services, specifically with regard to veterans. The center will provide a location for counseling services and other assistance to address substance abuse, domestic violence, and other pressing social challenges associated with returning veterans.

Theme: Improve Parks and Public Facilities

Goal: A full range of island-appropriate public facilities and recreational opportunities will be provided to improve the quality of life for residents and visitors.

Objectives:

1. *Expand access to recreational opportunities and community facilities to meet the present* and future needs of residents of all ages and physical abilities.
   - *Policy c: Assist communities in developing recreational facilities that promote physical fitness.*
   - *Policy d: Expand venue options for recreation and performances that enrich the lifestyles of Maui County's people.*

Policy e: Expand affordable recreational and after-school programs for youth.
Policy f: Encourage and invest in recreational, social, and leisure activities that bring people together and build community pride.
Policy g: Promote the development and enhancement of community centers, civic spaces, and gathering places throughout our communities.
Policy h: Expand affordable access to recreational opportunities that support the local lifestyle.

2. *Improve the quality and adequacy of community facilities.*
Policy a: Provide an adequate supply of dedicated shelters and facilities for disaster relief.
Policy b: Provide and maintain community facilities that are appropriately designed to reflect the traditions and customs of local cultures.
Policy c: Ensure that parks and public facilities are safe and adequately equipped for the needs of all ages and physical abilities to the extent reasonable.
Policy d: Maintain, enhance, expand, and provide new active and passive recreational facilities in ways that preserve the natural beauty of their locations.

Discussion: The HVHRCC Project supports the objectives and policies of the *County of Maui 2030 General Plan* regarding public facilities. The center will expand community facilities to meet the present and future needs of residents of all ages and physical abilities by promoting physical fitness, providing a venue for performances, and hosting after-school programs. Although the building will not be able to serve in the capacity of an emergency shelter, it will have the ability to be used as a relief center to base operations during a natural disaster. As a multi-generational center, it will also be adequately equipped to support the needs of all ages and physical abilities to the extent reasonable. The location of the building at the rear of the field will continue to keep the majority of the open space available for recreational activities.

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

Objectives:

1. *Improve water systems to assure access to sustainable, clean, reliable, and affordable sources of water.*
Policy a: Ensure that adequate supplies of water are available prior to approval of subdivision or construction documents.
Policy d: Promote the reclamation of gray water, and enable the use of reclaimed, gray, and brackish water for activities that do not require potable water.

2. *Improve waste disposal practices and system to be efficient, safe, and as environmentally sound as possible.*
Policy b: Support innovative and alternative practices in recycling solid waste and wastewater and disposing of hazardous waste.
Policy e: Pursue improvements and upgrades to existing wastewater and solid-waste systems consistent with current and future plans and the County's Capital Improvements Program.

3. *Significantly increase the use of renewable and green technologies to promote energy efficiency and energy self-sufficiency.*
Policy d: Encourage small-scale energy generation that utilizes wind, sun, water, biowaste, and other renewable sources of energy.

Policy f: Develop public-private partnerships to ensure the use of renewable energy and increase energy efficiency.
Policy i: Promote the retrofitting of existing buildings and new development to incorporate energy-saving design concepts and devices.

4. *Direct growth in a way that makes efficient use of existing infrastructure and to areas where there is available infrastructure capacity.*
   Policy a: Capitalize on existing infrastructure capacity as a priority over infrastructure expansion.
   Policy c: Utilize appropriate infrastructure technologies in the appropriate locations.
   Policy d: Promote land use patterns that can be provided with infrastructure and public facilities in a cost-effective manner.
   Policy e: Support catchment systems and on-site wastewater treatment in rural areas and aggregated water and wastewater systems in urban areas if they are appropriately located.

5. *Improve the planning and management of infrastructure systems.*
   Policy g. Ensure that infrastructure is built concurrent with or prior to development.
   Policy j. Promote the undergrounding of utility and other distribution lines for health, safety, and aesthetic reasons.

Discussion: The HVHRCC Project supports the objectives and policies of the *County of Maui 2030 General Plan* regarding physical infrastructure. The availability of water will be confirmed prior to approval of construction documents. Is it DHHL's preference that the wastewater system for HVHRCC share the existing Lanikeha Community Center IWS, making this efficient, safe, and environmentally sound. Alternatively, if the State Department of Health (DOH) Wastewater Branch (WWB) were to deny DHHL's application to connect to the existing IWS, a new dedicated IWS would be constructed. The installation and use of photovoltaic panels will facilitate energy conservation. The previous community center site will be used, as well as existing utilities to the extent possible. The infrastructure will be complete prior to development.

Theme: Promote Sustainable Land Use and Growth Management
Goal: Community character, lifestyles, economies, and natural assets will be preserved by managing growth and using land in a sustainable manner.

Objectives:

3. *Design all developments to be in harmony with the environment and to protect each community's sense of place.*
   Policy c: Protect and enhance the unique architectural and landscape characteristics of each Community Plan Area, small town, and neighborhood.
   Policy d: Ensure that adequate recreational areas, open spaces, and public-gathering places are provided and maintained in all urban centers and neighborhoods.
   Policy j: Protect rural communities and traditional small towns by regulating the footprint, locations, site planning, and design of structures.

4. *Improve and increase efficiency in land use planning and management.*
   Policy a: Assess the cumulative impact of developments on natural ecosystems, natural resources, wildlife habitat, and surrounding uses.
   Policy c: Encourage public and private partnerships to preserve lands of importance, develop housing, and meet the needs of residents.

Policy e: Coordinate with Federal, State, and County officials in order to ensure that land use decisions are consistent with County plans and the vision local populations have for their communities.

Policy g: Improve land use decision making through the use of land- and geographic-information systems.

Discussion: The HVHRCC Project supports the objectives and policies of the *County of Maui 2030 General Plan* regarding sustainable land use and growth management. A single story customized modular structure will be used in the concept design. The modular structure will have minimal customization but will be designed to maintain the architectural character of Moloka'i and the community in general. The Community Center is being built primarily with the needs of the veterans and homestead residents in mind and aims to meet additional recreational plans for the area. This EA will undergo review by Federal, State and County officials in order to ensure that the Project is consistent with land use and local vision for the community.

Theme: Strive for Good Governance

Goal: Government services will be transparent, effective, efficient, and responsive to the needs of residents.

Objectives:

2. Promote civic engagement.

Policy a: Foster consensus building through in-depth, innovative, and accessible public participatory processes.

Policy b: Promote and ensure public participation and equal access to government among all citizens.

Policy e: Support community-based decision making.

Policy g: Expand opportunities for all members of the public to participate in public meetings and forums.

Discussion: The HVHRCC Project supports the objectives and policies of the *County of Maui 2030 General Plan* regarding good governance. DHHL continually reaches out to its beneficiaries when it comes to new projects to their lands, and the Environmental Assessment process will give the public an opportunity to review and comment on plans. Early adjustments have been made to the Project to reflect community-based decision making.

5.10.2 Maui County's Moloka'i Community Plan

The *Moloka'i Community Plan* (2001) is one of nine community plans for Maui County. It reflects current and anticipated conditions for the Moloka'i planning region and advances planning goals, objectives, policies, and implementation considerations as a decision-making guide in the region through the year 2010. The *Moloka'i Community Plan* provides specific recommendations addressing the goals, objectives, and policies contained in the *General Plan*, while still recognizing the values and unique attributes of Moloka'i, enhancing the region's overall living environment.

The *Moloka'i Community Plan Update* (2016) is currently under review. Until the completion and adoption of the 2016 update, the existing *2001 Moloka'i Community Plan* remains the guiding document. Specific goals, objectives, policies, and implementing actions of the *Moloka'i Community Plan* applicable to the proposed Project are discussed below.

Land Use
Goal: Enhance the unique qualities of the island of Moloka‘i to provide future generations the opportunity to experience rural and traditional lifestyles.

Objective 20. Require infrastructure concurrency for all new development including but not limited to: school and park facilities, fire and police protection, roadways, water, and wastewater systems.

Environment
Goal: Preserve, protect and manage Moloka'i's exceptional natural land and water resources to ensure that future generations may continue to enjoy and protect the island environment.

Objective 14. Preserve the island's scenic vistas and natural features, and maintain ocean view corridors along coastal roads.

Cultural Resources
Goal: Preservation, enhancement and appropriate use of cultural resources, cultural practices and historic sites that provide a sense of history and define a sense of place for the island of Moloka‘i.

Objective 1. Foster an awareness of the diversity and importance of cultural resources and of the history of Moloka‘i.

Design
Goal: Harmony between the natural and man-made environments to ensure that the natural beauty and character of Moloka‘i is preserved.

Objective 3. Encourage building, infrastructure and landscaping designs which respect the scale, beauty and scenic qualities of Moloka‘i.

Objective 6. Encourage the sensitive integration of power generation, waste water reclamation and solid waste facilities with the existing rural character of Moloka‘i.

Infrastructure
Goal: Culturally and environmentally sensitive infrastructure systems, developed and maintained in a timely fashion, which protect and preserve the safety and health of Moloka‘i's residents and visitors.

Energy and Public Utilities

Objective 5. Require the use of alternative energy, environmental design and energy saving devices in the development of new buildings, especially State and County buildings.

Social Infrastructure
Goal: An efficient and responsive system of people-oriented public services which enable residents to live a safe, healthy and enjoyable lifestyle.

Recreation

Objective 1. Provide and maintain recreational opportunities which address the needs of residents while respecting the rural character of Moloka‘i.

Objective 2. Provide additional recreation and educational programs for youths.

Objective 3. Consider the recommendations of recreational users in budgeting for improvements and new facilities.

Health and Public Safety

Objective 1. Improve public health and safety-related services which supports the well-being and health consciousness of the community.

Objective 3. Provide enhanced medical and mental health services for the community, with qualified professionals located on the island.

Education

Objective 1. Develop and maintain an educational system and facilities which will offer the youth and adults of the region opportunities and choices for self- and community improvement.

Discussion: The HVHRCC Project supports the County of Maui *Moloka'i Community Plan* with regard to land use, environment, infrastructure, and design. Adequate infrastructure concurrency will be confirmed before development of the center, and the wastewater, water, and electrical utilities will be installed so as to preserve the existing rural character. Photovoltaic systems will be used as an environmentally sensitive infrastructure. Building and landscape design will honor surrounding architectural character of Moloka'i and the community in general.

The HVHRCC will also support social infrastructure and cultural resources. The center will provide a location to enjoy a safe, healthy and enjoyable lifestyle while fostering an awareness of the diversity and importance of cultural resources and of the history of Moloka'i. Potential programs will address the recreational, educational, medical and mental health needs of the residents while respecting the rural character of the area.

5.11 Maui County Code of Ordinances – Zoning

The purpose of Maui County Code (MCC) Title 19, Zoning, is to regulate the appropriate use of land, conserve property values, prevent activities that may be detrimental to existing land uses, and to promote health, safety, and welfare within each County district, including the district of Moloka'i. The standards set forth in the Maui County Code define the districts and development standards for land use zoning, as it relates to the permitted uses, special uses, area, height, yard areas, and off street parking and loading for various purposes. However, pursuant to the HHCA §206, Hawaiian home lands are not subject to zoning or other land use controls by the County.

5.12 Required Permits and Approvals

During the implementation stages of the Project, DHHL will work with the State and County review agencies for examination and approval of the Project plans and specifications. The table below lists the anticipated permits and approvals required for the Project:

Permit/Approval	Responsible Agency
Chapter 343, HRS Compliance	State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Office of Environmental Quality Control
Chapter 6E, HRS Compliance	State Historic Preservation Division
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit	State Department of Health
Noise Permit	
Construction Plan Review/Approval	
ADA Compliance	
Grubbing, Grading, and Stockpiling Permits	County of Maui
Plan Approval, Building Permits (including electrical, plumbing, civil, and demolition)	

Chapter 6.0

Findings and Reasons
Supporting Anticipated Determination

Chapter 6

Findings and Reasons Supporting Anticipated Determination

6.1 Anticipated Determination

The improvements proposed for the Hoʻolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents Community Center are not anticipated to cause significant adverse environmental effects to the site and surrounding areas.

After reviewing the significance criteria in Chapter 343, Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS), and Section 11-200-12, Hawaiʻi Administrative Rules (HAR), *Significance criteria*, it is anticipated that the proposed action will be determined to not result in significant adverse effects on the natural or human environment. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is anticipated for the proposed action.

6.2 Reasons Supporting the Anticipated Determination

The potential impacts of the improvements and future use after construction have been fully examined and discussed in this Environmental Assessment. As stated earlier, there are no significant environmental impacts expected to result from the Project. This anticipated determination is based on the following assessments:

(1) Involve an irrevocable loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources.

The proposed Project is designed to be a one-story building that will be compatible with the surrounding homes adjacent to the proposed Project and the Community Center that is directly south of the Project site. The proposed Project does not incur loss or destruction of natural or cultural resources. A faunal survey took place in September 2017, and no federal or State of Hawaiʻi-listed threatened, endangered, or candidate plant or animal species were found or will be harmed.

The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) has determined that the Project should have "no effect" on historic resources, however archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities has been requested. An archaeological monitoring plan that meets the requirements of HAR 13-279-4 has been submitted to SHPD. Should any archaeologically significant artifacts, human skeletal remains, or other indicators of previous on-site activity be uncovered during the construction phases of development, their treatment will be conducted in strict compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and in consultation with SHPD.

(2) Curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment.

The proposed Project will not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment. Rather, the Project will create economic and social benefits to the community. The site will continue to be utilized

in a community capacity where veterans and homestead residents will benefit from health, social and medical services, including job training, educational and recreational programs. Furthermore, the new Ho‘olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents’ Community Center will provide services to those in Ho‘olehua that cannot or will not travel to Kaunakakai for similar services. The building will be situated at the rear of the property so that most of the large field currently used by Moloka‘i Middle School will remain.

(3) Conflict 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 Project does not conflict 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.

(4) Substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or State.

The new community facility will positively affect the social and economic welfare of Ho‘olehua residents. The facility will not only accommodate tenants that provide services to enhance the quality of life on the island, the meeting room and classroom will provide space for public meetings, educational functions and after-school activities. The facility and services that will be provided will contribute to the general welfare of the Moloka‘i community and ultimately to the people of Hawai‘i.

(5) Substantially affects public health.

The Project will not substantially affect public health. Although there may be some limited air and noise level impacts during construction, they will be mitigated through the implementation of best management practices. The positive long-term social, mental, economic, and quality of life benefits associated with the Project outweigh the temporary short-term impacts to air and noise levels.

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

The Project does not create any substantial secondary impacts on the existing population or on public facilities. However, it will substantially benefit the veteran and homestead communities through its social services and by providing additional public facilities to the island. Secondary impacts to infrastructure are minimized through the use of existing on-site utilities.

(7) Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality.

The proposed Project is not expected to degrade environmental quality on-site or in the surrounding neighborhood. Construction-period impacts related to noise and air quality will be temporary and short-term, and will be minimized and mitigated to avoid environmental degradation.

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

The development and implementation of the Project will have a limited and negligible impact on the natural and cultural environment while providing an overall general improvement to the social, recreational, and economic environments. This Project independently and collectively does not require or influence a commitment for larger actions.

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

Biological studies undertaken at the property indicate that no rare, threatened, or endangered species occur on the property.

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

Short-term effects on air, water quality or ambient noise levels during construction will be mitigated by compliance with County of Maui and State Department of Health rules, which regulate construction-related activities.

After construction, the impacts on air and water quality should be minimal. Noise levels will be increased moderately with the addition of the new facility. Noise levels may slightly increase when open air community events such as meetings or group activities are held. However, noise levels should not increase above appropriate levels, and should not extend into any surrounding residential areas of the region.

(11) 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, fresh water, or coastal waters.

The Project site is not located in environmentally sensitive areas such as flood plains, tsunami zones, beach, erosion-prone areas, geologically hazardous lands, estuaries, or fresh or coastal waters. While the facility would not be able to serve as an emergency shelter, it could provide relief services during natural disasters.

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

The one-story design of the building will not impede scenic vistas and view planes.

(13) Require substantial energy consumption.

Construction of the proposed Project will not require substantial energy consumption relative to other similar projects. The proposed upgrades may increase electrical demand at this location; however, installation of photovoltaic panels will offset the project's demands on the island's energy grid.

Chapter 7.0

Agencies, Organizations and Individuals Receiving Copies of the EA

Chapter 7

Agencies, Organizations and Individuals Receiving Copies of the EA

Early consultation on the project has been carried out with various agencies and stakeholder groups as part of the scoping process for this project. An Early Consultation participant letter and handout were mailed November 30, 2017. Parties contacted in preparation of the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) process, comments received, and those that were provided an opportunity to review the Draft EA are identified below. Comments received during these consultation processes are also provided following this list.

Table 7.1 Consulted Parties

Distribution and Respondents	Early Consultation	Received Early Consultation Comments	Received Draft EA Comments
Federal Agencies			
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	X		
U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment & Training Service	X		
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration	X		
State of Hawai'i Agencies			
Dept. of Accounting & General Services	X	X	X
Department of Agriculture	X		
Department of Defense (DoD)	X	X	
DoD, HI Army National Guard, Moloka'i			
Department of Health (DOH), Clean Water Branch	X		
DOH, Environmental Planning Office	X		
DOH, Maui District Health Office	X	X	X
DOH, Wastewater Branch	X	X	X
Department of Human Services	X		
Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations	X		

Table 7.1 Consulted Parties			
Distribution and Respondents	**Early Consultation**	**Received Early Consultation Comments**	**Received Draft EA Comments**
State of Hawai'i Agencies (continued)			
Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Commission on Water Resources Management	X		
DLNR, Engineering Division	X	X	X
DLNR, Land Division - Main Office	X	X	X
DLNR, Land Division - Maui District	X	X	X
DLNR, State Historic Preservation Division	X		
DLNR, SHPD, Maui Office			
Department of Transportation, Airports Division, Islands of Maui, Moloka'i and Lāna'i	X		
Office of Hawaiian Affairs	X		
Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Moloka'i Office	X		
Office of Planning	X	X	X
Office of Veterans' Services	X		
County of Maui Agencies			
Dept. of Environmental Management	X	X	X
Department of Fire and Public Safety	X		
Dept. of Housing and Human Concerns	X	X	
Department of Parks and Recreation	X	X	X
Department of Planning	X	X	
Department of Public Works	X	X	X
Department of Transportation	X	X	
Emergency Management Agency	X		
Maui Police Department	X	X	X
Moloka'i Planning Commission			
Elected Officials			
U.S. Senator Brian Schatz			
U.S. Senator Mazie Hirono			

Table 7.1 Consulted Parties			
Distribution and Respondents	**Early Consultation**	**Received Early Consultation Comments**	**Received Draft EA Comments**
Elected Officials (continued)			
U.S. Representative Tulsi Gabbard, Second Congressional District			
Senator Kalani English, District 7			
State Representative Lynn DeCoite, District 13	X		
Councilmember Stacy Crivello	X		
Associations, Community Groups and Individuals			
Ahupuaʻa o Molokaʻi	X		
Curtis N.K. Crabbe	X		
Episcopal Church	X		
Florence K. Shizuma	X		
Helene F.K.T. Juario	X		
Henry and Pat Tancayo, Sr.			
Hoʻolehua Hawaiian Civic Club	X		
Hoʻolehua Homestead Agriculture Association	X		
Hoʻolehua Homestead Association	X		
James L.K. Kaai	X		
Jerilyn L. Lani	X		
Kupuna Aunty Judy Caparida		X	
Lincoln K. Keanini	X		
Luana L. Alcon	X		
Matthew Fernandez			X
Mikiala Pescaia			
Molokaʻi Homestead Farmers Alliance	X	X	
Molokaʻi Middle and High School	X		
Molokaʻi Veterans Caring for Veterans	X		
Pilipo Solatorio			
Pūnana Leo o Molokaʻi	X		

Table 7.1 Consulted Parties			
Distribution and Respondents	**Early Consultation**	**Received Early Consultation Comments**	**Received Draft EA Comments**
Associations, Community Groups and Individuals (continued)			
Raymond A. Kelly	X		
Samuel L. Kealoha Jr.		X	
Solomon Bishaw	X		
Tutu and Me Traveling Preschool	X		
Wailana Purdy-Kaai		X	
William Gerald Kaholoa'a Jr.	X		
Libraries			
Hawai'i Legislative Reference Bureau			
Hawai'i State Library			
Moloka'i Public Library			
U. H. Mānoa Hamilton Library			
Other			
Honolulu Star Advertiser			
Moloka'i Dispatch			

Early Consultation
Comments and Response Letters

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

RODERICK K. BECKER
Comptroller

AUDREY HIDANO
Deputy Comptroller

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

DEC 28 2017

(P)1394.7

RECEIVED
JAN - 2 2018
G70

Ms. Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP LEED AP, Principal
Group 70 International
925 Bethel Street, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Ruotola:

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Hoolehua Ahupuaa, Kona District, Molokai
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the subject project. We have no comments to offer at this time as the proposed project does not impact any of the Department of Accounting and General Services' projects or existing facilities.

If you have any questions, your staff may call Ms. Dora Choy of the Public Works Division at 586-0488.

Sincerely,

RODERICK K. BECKER
Comptroller

c: Mr. Wade Shimabukuro, DAGS-MDO

G70

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Mr. Roderick K. Becker
Comptroller
State of Hawaii
Department of Accounting and General Services
P.O Box 119
Honolulu, HI 96810

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Becker:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 28, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We acknowledge that the Department of Accounting and General Services has no comments to offer regarding the proposed Project at this time.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

ARTHUR J. LOGAN
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

KENNETH S. HARA
BRIGADIER GENERAL
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

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

December 18, 2017

RECEIVED
DEC 21 2017
G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP LEED AP
G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4307

Dear Ms. Ruotola:

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Resident's Community Center Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above project. The State of Hawaii Department of Defense has no comments to offer relative to the proposed project.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please have your staff contact Ms. Shao Yu Lee, our Land Manager on Oahu, at (808) 733-4222.

Sincerely,

NEAL S. MITSUYOSHI, P.E.
Colonel, Hawaii National Guard
Chief Engineering Officer

c: Mr. James Richardson, State of Hawaii Dept. of Hawaiian Home Lands – Land Development Division
Ms. Havinne Okamura, HI-EMA
Mr. Albert Chong, HI-EMA
Mr. Karl Motoyama, Hawaii Army National Guard Environmental (HIARNG-ENV)
Maj Nhut Dao, 154th Civil Engineer Squadron (154th CES)

G70

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Colonel Neal S. Mitsuyoshi, P.E.
Hawai'i National Guard
Chief Engineering Officer
State of Hawai'i
Department of Defense, Office of the Adjutant General
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Colonel Mitsuyoshi:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 18, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We acknowledge that the Department of Defense has no comments to offer relative to the proposed Project.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

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

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

RECEIVED
DEC 13 2017
G70

December 11, 2017

Ms. Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal
G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4307

Dear Ms. Ruotola:

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Molokai
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

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

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

2. Please confirm whether the wastewater disposal method is currently hooked up to the County sewer or an onsite wastewater system. If you have any questions, please call Roland Tejano, Environmental Engineer, at 808 984-8232.

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

Sincerely,

Patti Kitkowski
District Environmental Health Program Chief

c EPO {Via Email}

G70

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Ms. Patti Kitkowski
State of Hawai'i
Department of Health, Maui District Health Office
54 South High Street, Room 301
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Ms. Kitkowski:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 11, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. We acknowledge that the noise created during the construction phase of the project may exceed the maximum allowable levels as set forth in Hawai'i Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-46, "Community Noise Control." The general contractor will be responsible for obtaining the permit and complying with the conditions attached to the permit.

2. There is no County sewer system in the general area of the Project site. All wastewater generated from the Project will be processed through an onsite wastewater system.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

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

In reply, please refer to:
File:

LUD – 2 5 2 015 001
Early Cons Hoolehua
Veterans Cntr-ID3797

December 8, 2017

Ms. Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal
Group 70 International
925 Bethel Street 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4307
Email: barbaran@g70.design

Dear Ms. Ruotola:

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
2200 Farrington Avenue, Hoolehua, Molokai 96729
Hoolehua Ahupuaa, Kona District, Molokai TMK (2) 5-2-015: 001

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to provide comments for the subject project in which we have the following comments to offer.

If a county sewer system is not available for connection for the subject project, a new wastewater system may be required to be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable requirements of Chapter 11-62, Hawaii Administrative Rules, "Wastewater Systems".

Please be informed that the proposed wastewater systems for the subdivision/development may have to include design considerations to address any effects associated with the construction of and/or discharges from the wastewater systems to any public trust, Native Hawaiian resources or the exercise of traditional cultural practices.

Should you have any questions, please call Mr. Mark Tomomitsu at 586-4294.

Sincerely,

SINA PRUDER, P.E., CHIEF
Wastewater Branch

LM/MST:lmj

c: Ms. Laura McIntyre, DOH-EPO, via email
Mr. Roland Tejano, DOH-WWB's Maui Staff, via email
Dept. of Hawaiian Home Lands, via mail

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Ms. Sina Pruder, P.E., Chief
State of Hawai'i
Department of Health, Wastewater Branch
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801

Subject: LUD – 2 5 2 015 001 Early Cons Hoolehua Veterans Cntr-ID3797
Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Ms. Pruder:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 8, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. The wastewater plans for the projects will be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable requirements for wastewater systems (HAR, Chapter 11-62).
2. If applicable, design considerations will address any effects associated with the construction of and/or discharges from the wastewater systems to any public trust, Native Hawaiian resources or the exercise of traditional cultural practices.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

January 4, 2018

G70 International, Inc.
Attention: Ms. Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP via email: christiner@g70.design
925 Bethel Street, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Mendes Ruotola:

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Environmental Assessment for the **Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center**

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. The Department of Land and Natural Resources' (DLNR) Land Division distributed or made available a copy of your report pertaining to the subject matter to DLNR Divisions for their review and comments.

At this time, enclosed are comments from the (a) Engineering Division and (b) Land Division – Maui District on the subject matter. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Lydia Morikawa at 587-0410. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator

Enclosure(s)
cc: Central Files

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Mr. Russell Y. Tsuji
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Land Division
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Tsuji:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 8, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We appreciate your distributing the Draft EA to the DLNR Divisions for their review and comments. We will directly respond to the comments received from the Engineering Division, Commission on Water Resource Management, Land Division – Maui District, and Historic Preservation.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
17 DEC 14 AM 11:09
DEPT. OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

'17 DEC 08 AM 10:56 ENGINEERING

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

December 8, 2017

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Environmental Assessment for the **Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center**
LOCATION: Ho'olehua, Kona District, Island of Molokai; TMK: (2) 5-2-015:Por. 053
APPLICANT: Group 70 International, Inc. on behalf of the State of Hawaii, DHHL

Transmitted for your review and comment is information on the above-referenced subject matter. We would appreciate your comments by **January 3, 2018.**

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Darlene Nakamura at 587-0417. Thank you.

Attachments

( ) We have no objections.
( ) We have no comments.
(✓) Comments are attached.

Signed: _____
Print Name: Carty S. Chang, Chief Engineer
Date: 12/12/17

cc: Central Files

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION

LD/Russell Y. Tsuji
Ref: Early Consultation for Environmental Assessment for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center, Ho'olehua, Kona District, Island of Molokai; TMK: (2) 5-2-015: Por. 053

COMMENTS

The rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), are in effect when development falls within a Special Flood Hazard Area (high risk areas). Be advised that 44CFR reflects the minimum standards as set forth by the NFIP. Local community flood ordinances may stipulate higher standards that can be more restrictive and would take precedence over the minimum NFIP standards.

The owner of the project property and/or their representative is responsible to research the Flood Hazard Zone designation for the project. Flood Hazard Zones are designated on FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), which can be viewed on our Flood Hazard Assessment Tool (FHAT) (http://gis.hawaiinfip.org/FHAT).

If there are questions regarding the local flood ordinances, please contact the applicable County NFIP coordinating agency below:

- Oahu: City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting (808) 768-8098.
- Hawaii Island: County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works (808) 961-8327.
- Maui/Molokai/Lanai County of Maui, Department of Planning (808) 270-7253.
- Kauai: County of Kauai, Department of Public Works (808) 241-4846.

The applicant should include water demands and infrastructure required to meet project needs. Please note that the projects within State lands requiring water service from their local Department/Board of Water Supply system will be required to pay a resource development charge, in addition to Water Facilities Charges for transmission and daily storage.

The applicant is required to provide water demands and calculations to the Engineering Division so it can be included in the State Water Projects Plan Update projections.

Signed: _____
CARTY S. CHANG, CHIEF ENGINEER
Date: 12/12/17

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Mr. Carty S. Chang
Chief Engineer
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Engineering Division
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Chang:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 8, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We acknowledge that the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program, Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations are in effect if a development falls within a designated flood hazard. The project site is located in Zone X, which is classified as an area where flood hazards are undetermined but possible.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2017 DEC 27 AM 10:56
DEPT. OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES STATE OF HAWAII

RECEIVED
MAUI DISTRICT
LAND DIVISION
2017 DEC 11 PM 3:33

December 8, 2017

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Environmental Assessment for the **Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center**
LOCATION: Ho'olehua, Kona District, Island of Molokai; TMK: (2) 5-2-015:Por. 053
APPLICANT: Group 70 International, Inc. on behalf of the State of Hawaii, DHHL

Transmitted for your review and comment is information on the above-referenced subject matter. We would appreciate your comments by **January 3, 2018.**

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Darlene Nakamura at 587-0417. Thank you.

Attachments

( ) We have no objections.
(X) We have no comments.
( ) Comments are attached.

Signed:
Print Name: Daniel Ornellas
Date: 12/19/17

cc: Central Files

SM 12-12-17

G70

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Mr. Daniel Ornellas
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Land Division – Maui District
54 High Street, Room 101
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Ornellas:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 8, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We acknowledge that the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division – Maui District has no comments to offer regarding the proposed Project at this time.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

OFFICE OF PLANNING
STATE OF HAWAII

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

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

LEO R. ASUNCION
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

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

DTS 201712221411RI

December 22, 2017

RECEIVED
DEC 28 2017
G70

Ms. Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP LEED AP
Principal
G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 968213-4307

Dear Ms. Mendes:

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment,
Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center,
Hoolehua Ahupuaa, Kona District, Molokai
TMK: (2) 5-2-015: 001 (por.)

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the pre-consultation request for the preparation of a Draft Environmental Assessment (Draft EA) on the proposed veterans and residents' community center project in Hoolehua, Molokai. The pre-consultation review material was transmitted to our office via letter dated November 28, 2017.

It is our understanding that the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) intends to construct a new veteran and homestead resident center. The center will be built near the Lanikeha Community Center in Hoolehua and will be used to serve both military veterans and DHHL homestead resident needs.

The building will be a single-story modular structure using pre-fabricated components and will designed to match the architectural character of Molokai. The veterans' center will connect to the existing driveway serving Lanikeha Community Center, and will rely on the existing wastewater, water, and electrical infrastructure of the Community Center.

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

1. Pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) § 11-200-10(4) – general description of the action's technical, economic, social, and environmental characteristics, this project must demonstrate that it is consistent with a number of state environmental, social, economic goals, and policies. Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 226, the Hawaii State Planning Act, provides goals, objectives, policies, planning

coordination and implementation, and priority guidelines for growth, development, and the allocation of resources throughout the state.

The Draft EA should include a discussion on the project's ability to meet all parts of HRS Chapter 226. The analysis should examine consistency with these statutes or clarify where it is in conflict with them. If any of these statutes are not applicable to the project, the analysis should affirmatively state such determination, followed by discussion paragraphs.

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

   The Draft EA should include an assessment as to how the proposed action conforms to each of the goals and objectives as listed in HRS § 205A-2. Compliance with HRS § 205A-2 is an important component for satisfying the requirements of HRS Chapter 343.

3. Pursuant to HAR § 11-200-10(6) – identification and summary of impacts and alternatives considered; in order to ensure that the surface water and nearshore marine resources of Molokai remain protected, the negative effects of stormwater inundation, potentially caused by the proposed development activities, should be evaluated in the Draft EA.

   Issues that may be examined include, but are not limited to, project site characteristics in relation to flood and erosion prone areas, open spaces, the potential vulnerability of surface water resources, drainage infrastructure currently in place, soil absorption characteristics of the area, and examining the amount of permeable versus impervious surfaces in the project area. These items should be considered when developing mitigation measures for the protection for surface water resources and the coastal ecosystem, pursuant to HAR § 11-200-10(7).

   OP has developed a number of resources and recommends consulting these guidance documents and stormwater evaluative tools when developing strategies to address polluted runoff. They offer useful techniques to keep land-based pollutants and sediment in place and prevent nearshore water contamination while considering the best management practices (BMP) suited for the project and the types of contaminants affecting the project area. The evaluative tools that should be used during the design process include:

- Hawaii Watershed Guidance provides direction on mitigation strategies for urban development activities that will safeguard watersheds and implement watershed plans http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/initiative/nonpoint/HI Watershed Guidance Final.pdf
- Stormwater Impact Assessments can be used to identify and analyze information on hydrology, sensitivity of coastal and riparian resources, and management measures to control runoff, as well as consider secondary and cumulative impacts to the area. http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/initiative/stomwater_imapct/final_storm water_impact_assessments_guidance.pdf
- Low Impact Development (LID), A Practitioners Guide covers a range of structural BMPs for stormwater control management, onsite infiltration techniques, water reuse methods, and building layout designs that minimize negative environmental impacts. http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/initiative/lid/lid_guide_2006.pdf

4. As confirmed by the enclosed review material, this project is within the State Land Use Agricultural District. Pursuant to HRS § 205A-2(d), the proposed community center facility may not be a permitted use within the State Agricultural District. The Draft EA should discuss this issue, and if a Land Use District Boundary Amendment or a Special Permit will be pursued.

   The Draft EA should also indicate any additional restrictions that may apply from county zoning, Land Study Bureau soil ratings, and related land-use regulatory constraints.

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

Sincerely,

Leo R. Asuncion
Director

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Mr. Leo R. Asuncion
State of Hawai'i, Office of Planning
235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i, TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Asuncion:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 22, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center. The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. The Draft EA will include an analysis that addresses whether the proposed Project conforms to or is in conflict with the goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines listed in the Hawai'i State Plan, and will address the Projects' consistency with HRS Chapter 226 in its entirety.

2. Although the Project location is not within the coastal zone management area, the Draft EA will include an assessment as to how the proposed project conforms to the CZM objectives and its supporting policies set forth in HRS §205A-2.

3. We appreciate the resources you have provided to integrate stormwater impact assessment – specifically low impact development concepts - into the Project and the Draft EA. We will assess stormwater impacts in the Draft EA.

4. The Draft EA will include a discussion that addresses the Projects' consistency with HRS §205A-2(d), county zoning, Land Study Bureau ratings, related land-use regulatory constraints, and how these relate to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands land use designations.

We will provide you a copy of the Draft EA for your review. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor

STEWART STANT
Director

MICHAEL M. MIYAMOTO
Deputy Director

MICHAEL RATTE
Solid Waste Division

ERIC NAKAGAWA, P.E.
Wastewater Reclamation Division

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
2050 MAIN STREET, SUITE 2B
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793

December 12, 2017

RECEIVED
DEC 26 2017
G70

G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4307

Attn: Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP LEED AP

SUBJECT: HO'OLEHUA VETERANS AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS' COMMUNITY CENTER EARLY CONSULTATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT TMK (2) 5-2-015:001 (POR.) HO'OLEHUA AHUPUA'A, KONA DISTRICT, MOLOKAI

We reviewed the subject application and have the following comments:

1. Solid Waste Division comments:

   a. The contractor shall apply to the Molokai Landfill to dispose of construction waste.

2. Wastewater Reclamation Division (WWRD) comments:

   a. The County does not have a wastewater system in the area of the subject project.

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

Sincerely,

MICHAEL M. MIYAMOTO
Deputy Director of Environmental Management

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Michael M. Miyamoto, Deputy Director
County of Maui
Department of Environmental Management
2050 Main Street, Suite 2B
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Miyamoto:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 12, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center. The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. We acknowledge that the contractor must apply to the Moloka'i Landfill to dispose of construction waste.

2. We acknowledge that there is no County wastewater system in the area of the Project.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS
HOUSING DIVISION
COUNTY OF MAUI

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor
CAROL K. REIMANN
Director
JAN SHISHIDO
Deputy Director

35 LUNALILO STREET, SUITE 102 • WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793 • PHONE (808) 270-7351 • FAX (808) 270-6284

December 6, 2017

RECEIVED
DEC - 8 2017
G70

Ms. Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal
G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4307

Dear Ms. Ruotola:

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Molokai, Hawaii; TMK (2) 5-2015:001 (por.)

The Department has reviewed the request for Early Consultation for the above subject project. Based on our review, we have determined that the subject project is not subject to Chapter 2.96, Maui County Code. At the present time, the Department has no additional comments to offer.

Please call Mr. Veranio Tongson Jr. of our Housing Division at (808) 270-1741 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

BUDDY ALMEIDA
Housing Administrator

cc: Director of Housing and Human Concerns

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Buddy Almeida
Housing Administrator
County of Maui
Housing and Human Concerns
35 Lunalilo Street, Suite 102
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Almeida:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 6, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We acknowledge that the Department of Housing and Human Concerns has no comments to offer at this time relative to the proposed Project.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor

KA'ALA BUENCONSEJO
Director

BRIANNE L. SAVAGE
Deputy Director

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

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION
700 Hali'a Nakoa Street, Unit 2, Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

December 28, 2017

RECEIVED
JAN - 4 2018
G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP LEED AP
G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4307

Dear Christine Mendes Ruotola:

SUBJECT: EARLY CONSULTATION REQUEST FOR CHAPTER 342 HRS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR HO'OLEHUA VETERANS AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS' COMMUNITY CENTER, HO'OLEHUA APUA'A, KONA DISTRICT, MOLOKA'I

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center project. The Department of Parks and Recreation has no comments to the proposed action at this time, but would like to review the project as it develops. In accordance with the requirements of Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes and Section 11-2-00-6, Hawaii Administrative Rules, please provide a copy of the Draft Environmental Assessment.

Feel free to contact me or Robert Halvorson, Chief of Planning and Development, at 270-7931, should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

KA'ALA BUENCONSEJO
Director of Parks & Recreation

c: Robert Halvorson, Chief of Planning & Development

KB:RH:as

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Mr. Ka'ala Buenconsejo
Director
County of Maui
Department of Parks & Recreation
700 Hali'a Street, Unit 2
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Buenconsejo:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 28, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We acknowledge that the Department of Parks & Recreation has no comments to make regarding the proposed Project at this time.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor

WILLIAM R. SPENCE
Director

MICHELE CHOUTEAU McLEAN
Deputy Director

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

January 12, 2018

RECEIVED
JAN 18 2018
G70

Ms. Christine Mendes Ruotola
Group 70 International
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mrs. Ruotola:

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR COMMENT ON AN EARLY CONSULTATION ON CHAPTER 343 HAWAII REVISED STATUTES (HRS) ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA) FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOOLEHUA VETERANS AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS' COMMUNITY CENTER, LOCATED AT 2200 FARRINGTON AVENUE, HOOLEHUA, MOLOKAI, HAWAII; TMK (2) 5-2-015:053 (POR.) (RFC 2017/0120)

The Department of Planning (Department) is in receipt of the above referenced request for consultation in which the project involves the new construction of the Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

The Applicant should be aware that the Molokai Community Plan is being reviewed and updated. The 2001 Molokai Community Plan objectives and policies relating to Department of Hawaiian Home Lands are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

GOAL

The timely implementation of programs and settlement of Native Hawaiians on Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

1. Encourage and support planning and implementation of Department of Hawaiian Home Lands projects that benefit native Hawaiians.

2. Ensure a water supply which will support the development of Department of Hawaiian Home Lands projects.

3. Recognize and support the "first call" allocation of water resources for Department of Hawaiian Home Lands projects.

4. Encourage cooperative planning programs with the native Hawaiian community in order to foster a desired lifestyle and perpetuate the culture.

5. Encourage the development of cooperative planning programs between the County and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to ensure that infrastructure and public service needs adequately address the needs of the entire Molokai community.

6. Encourage the development of cooperative agricultural development programs between the County and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to support diversified agricultural pursuits (i.e.; programs, for example, which may identify opportunities for creating efficiencies in scale which will benefit all Molokai farmers).

7. Support educational facilities and programs development by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

IMPLEMENTING ACTIONS

1. Create a Department of Hawaiian Home Lands-County Task Force to study and identify opportunities for developing cooperative programs and projects.

2. Support the development of alternate subdivision standards for infrastructure which insures the health, safety and welfare but also is consistent with the desired lifestyle of the Native Hawaiian community and the reduction of construction costs.

    1. Encourage comprehensive waste management for the island which includes recycling and reuse of solid waste and wastewater as major plan components.

    2. Expand wastewater treatment capacity in Kaunakakai, improve the current system, and provide service to the East End.

    3. Explore the use of alternative waste treatment technologies such as composting toilets.

    4. Designate an alternate site for the wastewater treatment plant, if needed.

    5. Encourage widespread participation in the County trash collection service.

    6. Encourage the re-use of yard debris/trimmings for composting of on-site landscaping or agricultural uses.

7. Investigate alternative means of disposal of grubbed material and rock other than disposal at County landfills.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Should you require further clarification, please contact Staff Planner Sybil Lopez by email at sybil.lopez@mauicounty.gov or by phone at (808) 270-5529.

Sincerely,



CLAYTON I. YOSHIDA, AICP
Planning Program Administrator

for WILLIAM SPENCE
Planning Director

xc: John S. Rapacz, Planning Program Administrator (PDF)
Jennifer Mayden, Staff Planner (PDF)
Sybil K. Lopez, Staff Planner (PDF)
Christine Mendes Ruotola, Group 70 International (PDF)
Project File
WRS:CIY:SKL:nlk
K:\WP_DOCS\PLANNING\RFC\2017\0120_HoolehuaVeteransCenter\CommentLetter.doc C

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Clayton I. Yoshida, AICP
Planning Program Administrator
County of Maui
Department of Planning
One Main Plaza Building
2200 Main Street, Suite 315
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 (por.)

Dear Mr. Yoshida:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 12, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We acknowledge that the Moloka'i Community Plan is being reviewed and updated, and will include this information in the EA.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor

DAVID C. GOODE
Director

ROWENA M. DAGDAG-ANDAYA
Deputy Director

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

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

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

CARY YAMASHITA, P.E.
Engineering Division

JOHN R. SMITH, P.E.
Highways Division

January 2, 2018

Ms. Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP LEED AP
G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4307

Dear Ms. Ruotola:

SUBJECT: EARLY CONSULTATION FOR CHAPTER 343, HRS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR HO'OLEHUA VETERANS AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS' COMMUNITY CENTER; TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (POR.)

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

If you have any questions regarding this memorandum, please call Rowena Dagdag-Andaya at (808) 270-7845.

Sincerely,

DAVID C. GOODE
Director of Public Works

DCG:RMDA:da
xc: Engineering Division
S:\DSA\Engr\CZM\Draft Comments\52015001_hoolehua_veterans_community_center.rtf

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

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

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Goode:

Thank you for your comment letter dated January 2, 2018 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We acknowledge that the Department of Public Works has no comments to offer at this time relative to the proposed Project.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor

DON MEDEIROS
Director

MARC I. TAKAMORI
Deputy Director

(808) 270-7511

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COUNTY OF MAUI
2145 Kaohu Street, Suite 102
Wailuku, Hawaii, USA 96793

December 11, 2017

RECEIVED
DEC 13 2017
G70

G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813-4307
Attn: Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP LEED AP

Subject: EA for Proposed Ho'olehua Veterans & Homestead Residents' Community Center

Dear Ms. Ruotola,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. We have no comments to make regarding this project at this time.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Don Medeiros
Director

S:\Letters\DOT Response - EA for Proposed Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents Comm Ctr.doc

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Mr. Don Medeiros
Director
County of Maui
Department of Transportation
2145 Kaohu Street, Suite 102
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Medeiros:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 11, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We acknowledge that the Department of Transportation has no comments to make regarding the proposed Project at this time.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
MAYOR

OUR REFERENCE

YOUR REFERENCE

POLICE DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF MAUI

55 MAHALANI STREET
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793
(808) 244-6400
FAX (808) 244-6411

TIVOLI S. FAAUMU
CHIEF OF POLICE

DEAN M. RICKARD
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

December 18, 2017

RECEIVED
DEC 26 2017
G70

Ms. Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP LEED AP
G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4307

SUBJECT: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Ms. Ruotola:

This is in response to your letter dated November 28, 2017, requesting comments on the above subject.

We have received the information submitted and have enclosed a copy of our comments and recommendations.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

AC Jakubczak

Assistant Chief John Jakubczak
for: TIVOLI S. FAAUMU
Chief of Police

Enclosure

TO: TIVOLI FAAUMU, POLICE CHIEF, MAUI COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

VIA: CHANNELS John Jakubczak Assistant Chief — NOTED. CONCUR W/ ASSESSMENT. RESPONSE LETTER TO BE DRAFTED AND SENT TO G70. 12/18/17

FROM: SEPULONA FALEALII, PO III, MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT, D-V

SUBJECT: VETERANS AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS' COMMUNITY CENTER IN HOOLEHUA, MOLOKAI, HI

SYNOPSIS:

On December 11, 2017, at about 0900 hours, I was assigned by Captain Jeraul PLADERA to assess the above mentioned construction project. The proposed project is to develop a new Veterans and Homestead Residents Center on State of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) property in Hoolehua.

Location: Tax Map Key (TMK): (2)5-2-015:053 (por.)
(Refer to TMK Figure attached)

Owner: State of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

TRAFFIC:

The construction locations appear to be a good distance from the roadways used by residents in the area so I do not foresee any major issues, however, proper precautions should be taken to address the ingress and egress of any construction materials or equipment onto public roadways.

POLLUTION:

Noise and dust pollution are usually the two main complaints made by the public in construction related situations. Therefore, it would be in the construction company's best interest to take the appropriate steps to minimize said issues.

CONTACT PERSON:

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP for Group 70 (G70) International, Inc., may be contacted for further information at (808) 523-5866.

DISPOSITION:

Should all issues regarding traffic control and noise/dust pollution be addressed, I do not foresee any reason why the construction cannot proceed as planned. ✓

Submitted by:

Sepulona FALEALII #12197
Police Officer III, D-V
12/13/2017 @ 0830 Hours

THIS PROJECT WILL BE A VALUABLE ASSET TO THE COMMUNITY.

CW #14577

CONCUR WITH ASSESSMENT.
NO MINOR IMPACTS TO COMMUNITY.

12/18/17 @ 0900 HRS

I AGREE GOOD PROJECT FOR THE VETERANS OF MOLOKAI. NOTIFY OF COMPLETION OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Tivoli Faaumu, Chief of Police
County of Maui
Police Department
55 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Chief Faaumu:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 18, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

All necessary permits or approvals related to on-site construction-related mitigation to traffic, noise, and fugitive dust will be secured prior to the start of construction activity.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA for your review. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

Aloha DHHL,

My name is Judy Caparida, a Homesteader and a member of the widows of Molokai Veteran's Caring for Veterans, and a member of Hawaiian Homelands Kupuna Advisory Group.

I attended the meeting yesterday at Kulana Oiwi in the DHHL/OHA Conference room, with a room full of Veteran's and you folks.

My comments and thoughts are focused on Nancy McPherson presentation of the EA process.

I told Nancy, "Why are you wasting our time, money and resources for the 3rd or 4th time at this chosen site of the new Veteran's Center". I stated, "There have been buildings there before" Nothing has never been found at this site from an EA process, its wasting money and time.

So I understand the process the Department has to take, I am saying " It should not be a long process since so many EA's have been completed in this same exact area".

I hope you understand my comment and concern over this EA process for the Veteran's Center, I support.

Mahalo nui loa,

Judy L. Caparida

Kupuna Aunty Judy.

2018 JAN 25 AM 9:31
DEPT. OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
MOLOKAI BRANCH

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Kupuna Aunty Judy Caparida
PO Box 222
Kaunakakai, HI 96748

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Aunty Caparida:

Thank you for your comment letter dated October 20, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center. The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. The specific instances that trigger the need for EA preparation is derived from HRS Section 343-5(a). One instance that triggers this need is the use of State or County lands or use of State or County funds. This EA for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center is being prepared due to the proposed Project utilizing both State land and funds.

2. We do not expect the EA process to adversely affect the construction timeline of the project.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

Molokai Homestead Farmers Alliance

December 29, 2017

Aloha Christine,
On Behalf of the Molokai Homestead Farmers Alliance, (MHFA), we are responding to the request by Group 70 on the CIP Molokai Veteran's Caring for Veteran's – Molokai Veteran's Project Information Summary.

All of the MHFA Board members reside in Ho'olehua with their families.

The MHFA is excited to partner with this project, in the Ho'olehua area.

As the 10 year licensee for the Lanikeha Community Center and Certified Kitchen we have worked with DHHL over the last three years in preparing and coordinating the renovation of the GIA approval $1.75 mil to renovate this DHHL site. We are in total support of DHHL providing and assisting the Veteran Homesteaders with another project for Molokai.

MFHA has had its challenges, and a great learning experience for this Homestead organization to expand their capacity and now in turn assist other homesteaders such as the Veteran's and the Hawaiian Homelands Kupuna Advisory Group, with their projects. In partnership with DHHL and their staff namely, Gigi Cariel with assisting us, setting up meetings and organizing a flow chart to coordinate a work plan to build capacity and Shelly Carriera for assisting us in understanding the process in areas we were not familiar with in construction phases, along with Jim Richardson. Presently, we can assist the Veteran's with their business plan, and partnership directly with the Veteran's to create a plan for sustainability once the project is completed, (turn-key).

We understand this development and process can be intimidating to others who do not have the capacity. The requirements and process of DHHL and yourselves as consultants to gather information from all of us, and beneficiary consultation is difficult for many homesteaders.

As mentioned in your summary a building was constructed there prior at this site, and must have been approved previously through the EA process in the past, so things hopefully will move along for the future site of the Veteran's facility. A partnership with these two sites, can only improve services for the Homesteaders. Parking, rentals, events and sustainability are part of the conversations we are considering as partners to be able to sustain and coordinate with these two sites.

We are grateful to the Medical Professionals who will service the Ho'olehua site, one of Board members husband is a Veteran and has spoken too many of his buddies and are excited about having services at this Ho'olehua site.

We understand the Department does not have the staff to oversee these sites. MHFA, does not spend too much time suggesting change, we find ourselves creating change and actively committing ourselves to improving our lives as homesteaders and assisting DHHL to Malama these lands.

We do want to bring to your attention the Title of this Project includes Homestead Residents Community Center? We understand beneficiary consultation would include, the Homestead Residents. It is misleading to add the Homestead Residents Community Center, we are not to assume they a part of the HB 1700 CIP?

MHFA, can only envision the positive outcome from this opportunity. We are grateful to the Molokai Veterans who took the initiative to follow through with this opportunity of the funding to this project and our partnership to assist in building capacity and improve these sites.

Mahalo to our Representative District 13, Lynn DeCoite and the Chair of DHHL for taking part in the mission of Prince Jonah Kuhio to rehabilitate our Hawaiian people.

Molokai Homestead Farmers Alliance

Molokai Homestead Farmers Alliance
P O BOX 290613
Hoolehua, HI 96729 (808) 646-9037

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Moloka'i Homestead Farmers Alliance
P.O. Box 290613
Ho'olehua, HI 96729

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Moloka'i Homestead Farmers Alliance:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 29, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center. The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. As the licensee for the Lanikeha Community Center and Certified Kitchen, we acknowledge your previous and continued working relationship with DHHL, the Moloka'i Veterans Caring for Veterans, and other groups within the Ho'olehua community.

2. Funding for this project as designated by 2017 HB100 CD1 is allocated under the title "Moloka'i Veterans Center, Moloka'i". As a facility being developed on Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) property, it must benefit the neighboring homestead residents. The title "Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center" is meant to be inclusive; it is not meant to exclude veterans that are not homesteaders, nor homesteaders that are not veterans. Finding the appropriate name for the Center is something DHHL will consider.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

12-26-2017

RECEIVED
DEC 28 2017
G70

TO: Christine Mendes Ruotola
Principal, Group 70 International Inc.
925 Bethel St. Fifth Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813-4307

FROM: Samuel L. Kealoha Jr., 3rd generation native Hawaiian Army veteran.
6501 Kamehameha V HWY
Ka'amola, Moloka'i, 96748-5016

Subject: Propose Project by DHHL, at the price tag of $4,253,852 to build another Veterans Center in Hoolehua

Dear Christine,

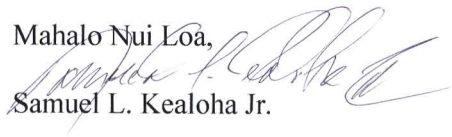
E kala mai, on behalf of the many "Moloka'i Veterans Caring for Veterans" whose home is Moloka'i, including many native Hawaiian veterans residing in Hoolehua and are unaware of this ill conceived DHHL proposed scam. Please be advised of our stupendous disappointment in your "Early Draft" of building this new facility, (11-28-17). "Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center".

Your feeble projections and hewa description already taken by all those involved, is compounded with your credulous justification "many of the homestead residents are also veterans, who can't or won't travel to Kaunakakai, and that their health and social service needs can be met closer to home". This shameful forecast insults the kaona of our founders, "Moloka'i Veterans Caring for Veterans" and is not worth discussion!

This early consultation, also ignores the most obvious and detrimental impact of building another facility, on an Island 35 miles long 15 miles wide, yet you project that this new Veterans Center "is not expected to impact the functions and the self-sufficiency of the Hoolehua Homestead, Lanikeha Community Center, but an enhancement, because the new veterans facility will be self-sufficient".

Please be prepared to answer at our next scheduled early consultation meeting, of the many questions, WHO - HOW - WHY- "Moloka'i Veterans Caring for Veterans" is involved with this DHHL proposed scam.

Mahalo Nui Loa,



Samuel L. Kealoha Jr.

cc: The Department of Veteran Affairs
Congressional Delegates
House Representative Collene Hanabusa
House Representative Tulsi Gabbard
Senator Maze Hirono
Senator Brian Schatze
Councilwomen Stacy Crivello
State Senator Kalani English
State House Representative Lynn Decoite

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Samuel L. Kealoha Jr.
6501 Kamehameha V Hwy
Kaunakakai, HI 96748

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Kealoha:

Thank you for your comment letter dated December 26, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center (HVHRCC). The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. We acknowledge that not all the Moloka'i Veterans Caring for Veterans (MVCV) members and native Hawaiian beneficiaries of Ho'olehua may be aware of this project. Efforts have been made to reach out to all of those involved, including several meetings with the MVCV board in June, September and December 2017; a Beneficiary Informational Meeting held September 5, 2017 in Kaunakakai; and the mailing of a Participant Letter and Early Consultation Handout on November 30, 2017 to initiate the environmental review process.

2. This project was initiated by MVCV. The veterans approached State Representative DeCoite asking for funds to update the current veterans center in Kaunakakai. State Department of Defense (DoD) funding was appropriated as a Capital Improvement Project instead of a Grant-In-Aid project. Therefore, funds for this legislation could only be used for projects on State lands. As an alternative to forfeiture of the funding, DHHL was approached regarding their availability of land, and the location in Ho'olehua was determined appropriate for this Project. The MVCV decided to pursue this option, and the legislature re-appropriated the DoD funds to DHHL for the development of the new HVHRCC in Ho'olehua.

3. Siting the HVHRCC at this location in Ho'olehua is appropriate for the Community Use land designation. The purpose of these lands is to complement the existing rural residential community. Potential programs will address the recreational, educational, medical and mental health needs of the residents while respecting the rural character of the area.

The building itself will be self-sufficient due to the installation of a photovoltaic system, connection to the existing septic system, and a DHHL water source. It is not expected that the activities at the Lanikeha Community Center will be impacted, as the HVHRCC will be separated by a large field and have its own parking.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

Barbara Natale

From: Buttons Blue <buttonsmistyblue@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 7:15 AM
To: Barbara Natale
Subject: veterans building on hoolehua homestead

I oppose the building of the Veteran's center.
These are the reasons in no particular order

1. There is an existing building in Kaunakakai.
   We have one hospital on this island and two veteran's centers?
   ...and the existing veteran's center is not completed, why not complete that center
2. It will take up the land space which is used for us people of Molokai to utilize for events
   and recreation a big deal. Why build more building that is not needed. Molokai is unique because we are not overcrowded.
3. It is a terrible design.

Mahalo,
Wailana PurdyKaai
Lot 6 Lihipali avenue
Hoolehua, HI 96729

G70

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

July 11, 2018

Wailana Purdy-Kaai
Lot 6 Lihipali Avenue
Hoolehua, HI 96729

Subject: Early Consultation for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Ms. Purdy-Kaai:

Thank you for your comment letter dated February 27, 2017 concerning the Early Consultation for the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center (HVHRCC). The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. We acknowledge that there is currently a Moloka'i Veterans Caring for Veterans (MVCV) building located in Kaunakakai. This project was initiated by MVCV. The veterans approached State Representative DeCoite asking for funds to update the current veterans center in Kaunakakai. State Department of Defense (DoD) funding was appropriated as a Capital Improvement Project instead of a Grant-In-Aid project. Therefore, funds for this legislation could only be used for projects on State lands. As an alternative to forfeiture of the funding, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) was approached regarding their availability of land, and the location in Ho'olehua was determined appropriate for this Project. The MVCV decided to pursue this option, and the legislature re-appropriated the DoD funds to DHHL for the development of the new HVHRCC in Ho'olehua.

2. Siting the HVHRCC at this location in Ho'olehua is appropriate for the DHHL Community Use land designation. The purpose of these lands is to complement the existing rural residential community. The location of the building at the back of the property considers the large open field that is used by the neighboring Middle School and also during special events hosted by the Lanikeha Center.

3. The new building is designed to serve both the veterans and residents' needs by providing a meeting/display room, classroom space, four offices (two each for veteran/resident use), kitchen, restrooms, and covered outdoor gathering space. The modular structure will have minimal customization but will be designed to maintain the architectural character of Moloka'i and the community in general.

We will provide you with a copy of the Draft EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Christine Mendes Ruotola, AICP, LEED AP
Principal

DRAFT EA
COMMENTS AND RESPONSE LETTERS

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1512.8

AUG 15 2018

RECEIVED
AUG 16 2018
G70

Mr. Kawika McKeague, AICP, Senior Planner
Group 70 International, Inc., dba G70
111 South King Street, Suite 170
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. McKeague:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment
Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Hoolehua Ahupua, Kona District, Molokai
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the subject project. We have no comment to offer at this time, as the proposed project does not impact any of the Department of Accounting and General Services' projects or existing facilities.

If you have any questions, your staff may call Ms. Dora Choy of the Planning Branch at 586-0488.

Sincerely,

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

DC:mo
c: Mr. Wade Shimabukuro, District Engineer, MDO

G70

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

Keith S. Kogachi, Acting Public Works Administrator
State of Hawai'i
Department of Accounting and General Services
P.O. Box 119
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96810-0119

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Kogachi:

Thank you for your comment letter dated August 15, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We understand that the State of Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services has no comments at this time.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

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

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

August 9, 2018

RECEIVED
AUG 13 2018
G70

Mr. Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner
G70
111 South King Street, Suite 170
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4307

Dear Mr. McKeague:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment for Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Molokai
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment for this project. We have the following comments to offer:

Future developments on this property shall not exceed fifty single family residential lots or exceed fifty dwelling units except for developments consisting of one dwelling per acre or greater. If you have any questions, please call Roland Tejano, Environmental Engineer, at 808 984-8232.

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

Sincerely,

Patti Kitkowski
District Environmental Health Program Chief

G70

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

Patti Kitkowski
District Environmental Health Program Chief
State of Hawai'i
Department of Health
Maui District Health Office
54 High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793-3378

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Ms. Kitkowski:

Thank you for your comment letter dated August 9, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center. The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. Our project does not involve the use of single family dwellings. The project will provide a community center for veterans and homestead residents in Ho'olehua.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

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

In reply, please refer to:
File:

LUD – 2 5 2 015 001 DEA
Hoolehua Vet & Hmstd CC-ID4234

August 22, 2018

RECEIVED
AUG 29 2018
G70

Mr. Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner
Group 70 International, Inc.
925 Bethel Street, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4307

Dear Mr. McKeague:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Hoolehua Ahupuaa, Kona District, Molokai
2180 Farrington Hwy, Kaunakakai, Molokai, Maui 96748
TMK (2) 5-2-015: 001

The Department of Health, Wastewater Branch (DOH-WWB) reviewed the subject DEA and has the following comments. The septic system plans for the existing Hoolehua Community Center, Permit ID No. 5578, was granted approval to construct on September 14, 2000. However, the septic system was not granted an approval to use because our office did not receive the final construction inspection report from the licensed engineering firm, Sato & Associates, Inc. Based on this information, the septic system is considered in violation of section 11-62-31.1(f), which states, "No person shall use an individual wastewater system until authorized in writing by the director." The DOH-WWB will not allow the connection of the proposed community center to tie into the existing non-compliant septic system.

Should you have any questions, please call Mr. Mark Tomomitsu of my staff at 586-4294.

Sincerely,

SINA PRUDER, P.E., CHIEF
Wastewater Branch

LM/MST:llm

c: Mr. Roland Tejano, DOH-WWB's Maui Staff, via email

G70

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

Sina Pruder, P.E., Chief
State of Hawai'i
Department of Health, Wastewater Branch
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96801-3378

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Ms. Pruder:

Thank you for your comment letter dated August 22, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We recognize that the proposed connection site of the septic system to the existing Ho'olehua Community Center (a.k.a. Lanikeha) is an ongoing issue. As an alternative, a new dedicated individual wastewater system will be planned for, and constructed under and adjacent to the new Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center parking lot.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

September 4, 2018

G70 International, Inc.
Attention: Mr. Kawika McKeague, AICP
111 S. King Street, Suite 170
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

via email: kawikam@g70.design

Dear Mr. McKeague:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Proposed **Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center** located at the Kona District, Island of Molokai; TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. The Land Division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) distributed or made available a copy of your request pertaining to the subject matter to DLNR's Divisions for their review and comments.

At this time, enclosed are comments from the (a) Engineering Division and (b) Land Division – Maui District on the subject matter. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Darlene Nakamura at (808) 587-0417. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator

Enclosures
cc: Central Files

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

Mr. Russell Y. Tsuji
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Land Division
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Tsuji:

Thank you for your comment letter dated September 4, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We appreciate your distributing the Draft EA to the DLNR Divisions for their review and comments. We will directly respond to the comments received from the Engineering Division and Land Division – Maui District.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

18 AUG 13 AM 11:51 ENGINEERING

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2018 AUG 30 AM 10:38
DEPT OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

August 10, 2018

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Proposed **Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center**
LOCATION: Kona District, Island of Molokai; TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)
APPLICANT: G70 on behalf of DHHL

The attached letter extends the deadline for comments to September 3, 2018.

Therefore, in order to meet this new deadline, we would appreciate your Division's comments by **August 30, 2018**.

If no response is received by this date (August 30, 2018), we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this extension or request, please contact Darlene Nakamura at 587-0417. Thank you.

( ) We have no objections.
(✓) We have no comments.
( ) Comments are attached.

Signed: _____

Print Name: Carty S. Chang, Chief Engineer

Date: 8/24/18

Attachment
cc: Central Files

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

18 JUL 26 AM 11:30 ENGINEERING

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2018 AUG 22 AM 10:37
DEPT OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

July 25, 2018

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Proposed **Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center**
LOCATION: Kona District, Island of Molokai; TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)
APPLICANT: G70 on behalf of DHHL

Transmitted for your review and comment is information on the above-referenced subject matter. We would appreciate your comments by **August 20, 2018.**

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Darlene Nakamura at 587-0417. Thank you.

Attachments

( ) We have no objections.
(✓) We have no comments.
( ) Comments are attached.

Signed: _____

Print Name: Carty S. Chang, Chief Engineer

Date: 8/24/18

cc: Central Files

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

Mr. Carty S. Chang
Chief Engineer
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Engineering Division
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Chang:

Thank you for your comment letters dated July 25, 2018 and August 10, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We understand that the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division has no additional comments.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

July 25, 2018

RECEIVED
2018 AUG 13 AM 11:05
DEPT. OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

RECEIVED
2018 JUL 30 PM 1:26
MAUI DISTRICT
LAND DIVISION

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Proposed **Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center**
LOCATION: Kona District, Island of Molokai; TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)
APPLICANT: G70 on behalf of DHHL

Transmitted for your review and comment is information on the above-referenced subject matter. We would appreciate your comments by **August 20, 2018.**

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Darlene Nakamura at 587-0417. Thank you.

Attachments

( ) We have no objections.
(X) We have no comments.
( ) Comments are attached.

Signed:
Print Name: Daniel Ornellas
Date: 8/8/18

cc: Central Files

7/31/18 CK

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

Mr. Daniel Ornellas
State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Land Division – Maui District
54 High Street, Room 101
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Ornellas:

Thank you for your comment letter dated July 25, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We acknowledge that the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division – Maui District has no comments at this time.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

OFFICE OF PLANNING
STATE OF HAWAII

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

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

LEO R. ASUNCION
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

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

DTS201808210903NA

August 22, 2018

Mr. Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner
G70
111 South King Street, Suite 170
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. McKeague:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center, Hoolehua Ahupuaa, Kona District, Molokai; TMK: (2) 5-2-015: 001 (por)

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment (Draft EA) for the Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center. We were notified that the Draft EA was available for review by letter dated July 23, 2018.

It is our understanding that Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) proposes to plan, design and construct the Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center project on a 1.07-acre portion within a 6.98-acre parcel fronting Farrington Avenue. The community center building being proposed is a 7,000-square foot, single story customized modular structure that will utilize existing roadway access and utilities, and is intended to replicate services provided to Molokai veterans by the current Molokai Veterans Caring for Veterans facility located in Kaunakakai, to a location that is closer to the Hoolehua homestead area.

Programs will include federal, state, and independent counselors; a local doctor; vision care; everyday support groups; and use of a kitchen. DHHL-designated Community Use lands are being used. Therefore, the new facility will be used by retired Department of Defense personnel (veterans) and residents of Molokai who are the beneficiaries of many DHHL programs and initiatives.

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

1. Our Pre-Consultation request response letter (DTS 201712221411RI), dated December 22, 2017, recommended that the Draft EA:

a. Evaluate the project's consistency with all parts of the Hawaii State Planning Act, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 226; and

b. Assess polluted stormwater inundation, flooding, erosion and sediment loss impacts to coastal and surface water resources arising from the project and propose mitigation.

OP acknowledges that the comments and concerns cited above in our pre-consultation request letter have been addressed in the Draft EA.

2. The following item will need further evaluation in the Final Environmental Assessment (Final EA).

a. State Land Use District Guidelines. Section 5.4, page 5-27, asserts that the Hawaiian Homes Commission is the authority that determines its land use designations and governs the allowable use and activities within the parcel. The Draft EA states "Notwithstanding, the Project is a permitted use within the state Rural, Agricultural and Conservation Districts as a quasi-public facility (HRS §205-5(c)(7))."

The most current version of HRS § 205-5 does not have a subsection (c)(7). The project site lies entirely within the State Land Use Agricultural District. It is our understanding that the proposed facility is not permitted within the Agricultural District pursuant to HRS § 205-2(d) and HRS § 205-4.5, unless permitted by Special Permit pursuant to HRS § 205-6. As the acreage of the parcel upon which the proposed facility will be located is below the 15-acre threshold, the County of Maui Planning Department should be consulted regarding Special Permit requirements.

b. Hawaii Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program. Section 5.5, page 5-28 to 5-29 includes a satisfactory response to the objectives and policies of the Hawaii CZM Program, as listed in HRS § 205A-2. However, on page 5-28, the Draft EA states that it is not within the coastal zone nor the Special Management Area.

As a matter of clarification, HRS § 205A-1 defines the coastal zone management area as: "…all lands of the State and the area extending seaward from the shoreline to the limit of the State's police power and management authority, including the United States territorial sea." Special Management Areas are defined in HRS § 205A-22 and HRS § 205A-23.

We have no further comments at this time. If you have any questions regarding this comment letter, please contact Joshua Hekekia of our office at (808) 587-2845.

Sincerely,

Leo R. Asuncion
Director

G70

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

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

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Asuncion:

Thank you for your comment letter dated August 22, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center. The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. Pre-Consultation Request Response Letter (DTS 201712221411RI). We acknowledge that the comments and concerns cited in your pre-consultation letter were addressed in the Draft EA.

2. State Land Use District Guidelines. We acknowledge that HRS §205-5(c)(7) was incorrectly cited. This sentence on page 5-27 of the DEA that includes this will be removed from the Final EA. Deferring to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HHCA) §206, the Hawaiian Homes Commission is the authority that determines its land use designations and governs the allowable use and activities within the parcel.

3. Hawaii Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program. We acknowledge that the coastal zone management area includes "…all lands of the State…" as defined in HRS §205A-22 and HRS §205A-23. The sentence on page 5-28 of the DEA that notes otherwise will be removed from the Final EA.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor
STEWART STANT
Director
MICHAEL M. MIYAMOTO
Deputy Director

MICHAEL RATTE
Solid Waste Division
ERIC NAKAGAWA, P.E.
Wastewater Reclamation Division
TAMARA FARNSWORTH
Environmental Protection & Sustainability Division

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
2050 MAIN STREET, SUITE 2B
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793

August 30, 2018

G70
111 South King Street, Suite 170
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Attn: Kawika McKeague, AICP, Senior Planner

Email: hoolehuacenter@g70.design

SUBJECT: **HO'OLEHUA VETERANS AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS' COMMUNITY CENTER DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (DEA) TMK (2) 5-2-015:001 (POR.) HO'OLEHUA, AHUPUA'A, KONA DISTRICT, MOLOKAI**

We reviewed the subject application and have the following comments:

1. Solid Waste Division comments:
   a. None.
2. Wastewater Reclamation Division (WWRD) comments:
   a. None.

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

Sincerely,

MICHAEL M. MIYAMOTO
Deputy Director of Environmental Management

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

Michael M. Miyamoto, Deputy Director
County of Maui
Department of Environmental Management
2050 Main Street, Suite 2B
Wailuku, HI 96793

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Miyamoto:

Thank you for your comment letter dated August 30, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We understand that the County of Maui, Department of Environmental Management has no comments at this time.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. We appreciate your input and participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor

KA'ALA BUENCONSEJO
Director

BRIANNE L. SAVAGE
Deputy Director

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION
700 Hali'a Nakoa Street, Unit 2, Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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

August 9, 2018

RECEIVED
AUG 16 2018
G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP, Senior Planner
G70
111 South King Street, Suite 170
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. McKeague:

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (DEA) FOR HO'OLEHUA VETERANS AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS' COMMUNITY CENTER, HO'OLEHUA APUA'A, KONA DISTRICT, MOLOKA'I, TMK (2)5-2-015:001 (POR)

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the draft environmental assessment for the State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center project. The Department of Parks and Recreation has no comments to the proposed action at this time and looks forward to reviewing the Environmental Assessment when it is available.

Feel free to contact me or Robert Halvorson, Chief of Planning and Development, at 270-7931, should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

KA'ALA BUENCONSEJO
Director of Parks & Recreation

c: Robert Halvorson, Chief of Planning & Development

KB:RH:as

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

Ka'ala Buenconsejo, Director
County of Maui
Department of Parks & Recreation
700 Hali'a Nakoa Street, Unit 2
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Buenconsejo:

Thank you for your comment letter dated August 9, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We understand that the County of Maui, Department of Parks & Recreation has no comments at this time.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
Mayor

DAVID C. GOODE
Director

ROWENA M. DAGDAG-ANDAYA
Deputy Director

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

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

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

CARY YAMASHITA, P.E.
Engineering Division

JOHN R. SMITH, P.E.
Highways Division

August 16, 2018

RECEIVED
AUG 28 2018
G70

Mr. Kawika McKeague AICP
Senior Planner
G70
111 South King Street, Suite 170
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. McKeague:

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR HO'OLEHUA VETERANS AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS' COMMUNITY CENTER; TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001(POR.)

We reviewed the subject application and have no comments at this time.

If you have any questions regarding this memorandum, please call Rowena Dagdag-Andaya at (808) 270-7845.

Sincerely,

for DAVID C. GOODE
Director of Public Works

DCG:RMDA:da
xc: Engineering Division
S:\DSA\Engr\CZM\Draft Comments\52015001_hoolehua_veterans_cc_dea.rtf

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 28, 2018

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

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Goode:

Thank you for your comment letter dated August 16, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center.

We understand that the County of Maui, Department of Public Works has no comments at this time.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

ALAN M. ARAKAWA
MAYOR

OUR REFERENCE

YOUR REFERENCE

POLICE DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF MAUI

55 MAHALANI STREET
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793
(808) 244-6400
FAX (808) 244-6411

TIVOLI S. FAAUMU
CHIEF OF POLICE

DEAN M. RICKARD
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

July 30, 2018

RECEIVED
AUG - 2 2018
G70

Mr. Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner
G70
111 South King Street, Suite 170
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. McKeague:

This is in response to your letter dated July 23, 2018, requesting comments on the above subject.

In review of the submitted documents, if proper precautions should be taken to address the ingress and egress of any construction materials or equipment onto public roadways, as well as the dust and noise produced from this construction, we have no objections to the upcoming project.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

Assistant Chief John Jakubczak
for: TIVOLI S. FAAUMU
Chief of Police

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

Tivoli S. Faaumu, Chief of Police
County of Maui
Police Department
55 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Chief Faaumu:

Thank you for your comment letter dated July 30, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center. The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. Proper precautions will be taken to address the ingress and egress of any construction materials or equipment onto public roadways, as well as the dust and noise produced from this construction. The impact of construction activities will be mitigated by practicing strict erosion control and dust control measures, particularly those specified in the County of Maui Grading Ordinance.

   State regulations and County Building Permit conditions limit construction noise generation and construction activities to allowable limits. The general contractor will be responsible for obtaining the noise permit and complying with conditions attached to the permit.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

August 09, 2018

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, State of Hawaii

Nancy McPherson, Planner

Hale Kalaniana'ole, 91-5420 Kapolei Parkway, Kapolei, HI 96707

Subject: Public review and comment for Chapter 343, HRS Environmental Assessment
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center - Draft EA
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK (2) 5-2-015: 053 (por.)

Dear Nancy McPherson,

Mahalo for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. My name is Matt Fernandez and I am writing to you as a graduate student from the Department of Urban and Regional Planning (DURP) at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, and as a resident of Hawai'i. I wanted to comment on this Draft EA because I want to be involved in the environmental review process within our beautiful State. Furthermore, as a future urban planner with a background in natural resource and environmental management, I am concerned with all proposed projects that may affect our local environment, and the way that our communities live and interact. I wanted to comment to give you my opinion of the Draft Environmental Assessment that you have generated, and I hope my comments will help to benefit you in writing EA's in the future.

I am writing to express my support for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center (HVHRCC) project approval. I agree with the finding that the proposed project is unlikely to generate negative long-term impacts on the socio-economic characteristics of the general population. On the contrary, I think that the facility and services proposed will produce a beneficial impact on the quality of life for the existing population. Community facilities are important places for families and communities to gather and share

experiences on Molokai. Additionally, I approve of the facility characteristics as a single story customized modular structure designed to maintain the architectural character of Molokai. On Molokai, it is very important for structures to conform to the local character.

I found the results and description of the Cultural Impact Assessment extremely interesting. I'm glad that ethnographic surveys and archival research were considered important to informing this project. The narrative of how the Ho'olehua Plain served as a training area for King Kamehameha and his warriors after defeating the Maui warriors, before fighting on O'ahu, allowed me to connect the relevance of this site to the proposed project. It is my opinion that the cultural and historical character of the area is suitable as a place of healing for veterans and Hawaiians. Even more so when considering that Ho'olehua was one of the first areas to receive Hawaiian homesteads following the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

I would also like to concur that to the best of my knowledge, it appears that the DEA has followed necessary HEPA steps, such as identifying agencies, citizen groups, and individuals consulted in the process of creating the EA; providing a general description of the proposed action; including an overview of relevant environmental, technical, economic, and social characteristics; providing a list and discussion of how the project meets all goals and objectives laid out in regional plans; and a discussion of potential alternatives to the proposed action. In my opinion, careful attention has been given to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the area and how the project will fit into the regional context, and sufficient community, stakeholder, and beneficiary outreach has been provided.

One concern I have is that a more crisp and in-depth explanation needs to be included on the *Need for the Project*. You have talked about creating this new facility for Moloka'i veterans with various health and social services, however, I could not explicitly identify if this facility and program is really needed by those veterans living in the area. You explained that about 200 veterans are on the island of Molokai, and about 75% of the island members are DHHL beneficiaries with Hawaiian Homestead lands. Do many of these veterans need counseling or vision or medical care? Do these veterans already have these existing services elsewhere and, if so, is the new facility even necessary? You have delved much into the purpose and scope of the project, but more explanation of the *Need* should be considered. Have you reached out to all of these veterans and heard if they supported or had a need for this facility for them?

A second concern is one alternative that can be explored for review. If the State DOD really wants to provide services to the veterans of Moloka'i, why not use the funding to transport veterans to the old facility in Kaunakakai or have direct services to them personally versus construct a whole new facility? Would this be a better option for those number of veterans that actually need these services? Please explore this option also.

Lastly, the third concern/comment I have is about the section regarding Climate Change and Sea Level Rise. I understand that new legislation of House Bill 2106 or Act 17, requiring sea level rise analysis in environmental imact statements before building projects, has been approved and taken affect this year. I acknowledge that you have utilized quantitative data about sea level rise projections, and used the certain benchmarks to inform your analyses. For instance, you talked about the current veteran's center in Kaunakakai with having the potential for chronic flooding with 3.2 feet of sea level rise exposure area (SLR-XA) and could be submerged by the year 2100, therefore, deeming the current facility unsuitable and "operations may need to move to the Ho'olehua location". I want to know what guidance have you used or gathered that informed your description of Climate Change and Sea Level Rise, and it's relationship to the proposed project. The Environmental Review Process is a disclosure process, so I am curious to know how you approached this section of the DEA.

Sincerely,

Matthew Fernandez
Master's Candidate
Department of Urban and Regional Planning
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Email: *mpfernan@hawaii.edu*

111 S. King Street
Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

October 26, 2018

Matthew Fernandez
Via email: mpfernan@hawaii.edu

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Dear Mr. Fernandez:

Thank you for your comment letter dated August 9, 2018 concerning the Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center. The following responses are offered to your comments:

1. Need for the project. We acknowledge your desire for a more crisp and in-depth explanation for the *Need of the Project*. Efforts were made to reach out to all of those involved, including several meetings with the Moloka'i Veterans Caring for Veterans (MVCV) board in June, September and December 2017; a Beneficiary Informational Meeting held September 5, 2017 in Kaunakakai; and the mailing of a Participant Letter and Early Consultation Handout on November 30, 2017 to initiate the environmental review process.

   The direction for constructing a new facility comes from the State House Bill 100, HD1 SD1 CD1 which specifies that the funding be used for "Moloka'i Veterans Center, Moloka'i: Plans, design, construction, and equipment for a parking lot, portable facility, and installation of septic tank and photovoltaic system; ground and site improvements; equipment and appurtenances in Ho'olehua to provide services to veterans and homestead residents." See *Section 4.5* in the Final Environmental Assessment (FEA) for more detail.

2. Transportation for Veterans. We acknowledge your suggestion for the State Department of Defense to provide services to the veterans of Moloka'i by transporting veterans to the facility in Kaunakakai or have direct services to them personally versus construct a whole new facility. This alternative was analyzed in *Section 4.5* of the FEA, however the funding is related specifically to construction of a facility in Ho'olehua.

3. Climate Change and Sea Level Rise. We acknowledge your concern with regards to what guidance was used or gathered that informed the Climate Change and Sea Level Rise description. HRS §226-109 provides climate change adaptation priority guidelines. These priority guidelines are meant to prepare the State to address the impacts of climate change, including impacts to the areas of agriculture; conservation lands; coastal and nearshore marine areas; natural and cultural resources; education; energy; higher education; health; historic preservation; water resources; the built environment, such as housing, recreation, transportation; and the economy.

   If not specifically educated, informed and aware of the impacts climate change may have on their community, the people of Moloka'i know that they want to be protected and ready in the event of a natural disaster. This was evident from the Beneficiary Informational Meeting held on September 5, 2017, requesting that the Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center also serve an evacuation shelter. While the funding of the Project does not allow for the building to be constructed to these standards, the building can be used at minimum as a relief center during times of need.

   This EA has integrated and identified the threats of climate change to the resilience of areas such as water, roads, and airports in Chapter 3. Widely accepted sources of global and local climate change were used to guide this section of the Draft EA, ranging from Federal, State (University of Hawai'i), scientists, and government officials.

We will provide you with a copy of the Final EA. Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL, INC., dba G70

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner

Chapter 8.0

References

Chapter 8

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Appendix A

Beneficiary Informational Meeting Notes
September 5, 2017

925 Bethel Street
5th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813
808.523.5866
www.g70.design

CONFERENCE REPORT

TO:	DHHL		
FROM:	Barbara Natale, G70		
DATE:	9/5/17		
PROJECT:	Molokaʻi Veterans and Homestead Residents' Center	**PROJECT NO:**	214041-12
SUBJECT:	Beneficiary Informational Meeting		
LOCATION:	Kūlana ʻŌiwi, Kalamaʻula, Molokaʻi	**NO. OF PAGES:**	4
THOSE PRESENT:	DHHL: Rep. L. DeCoite, J. Masagatani, G.R. Davis, J. Richardson, N. McPherson, S. Carreira, N.L. Kinilau-Cano, R. Speer; G70: R. Char, B. Natale; Beneficiaries and Veterans		

SUMMARY: The Molokaʻi Veterans and Homestead Residents' Center was presented to the beneficiaries for their feedback on the project.

J. Masagatani opened the meeting.

- DHHL staff introductions.
- Reviewed House Bill. The bill is very specific regarding a Veteran's center and uses that would be beneficial to the community. This is an extraordinary opportunity to bring this money to the veterans.
- This information is being brought to the residents to see if this is something they would be willing to support. What services can be co-located in this center? These are draft plans and not final, just meant to start the discussion.

Rep. DeCoite gave background on the house bill.

- The veterans came to DeCoite asking for funds to update current veterans center. This was brought up as a CIP project (instead of a GIA project). Funds for this and other legislation could only be used for projects on state lands. This means that the veterans would have to turn over the land to the DoD, and they said no. The monies were sitting there, use it or lose it due to lapsing funds. If don't use it, it will be difficult to receive future funding. DHHL was approached. Looked at other lands – land use as designated in the Molokai Island Plan, and maintenance. The location in Hoʻolehua is on higher lands, and is a better location compared to the existing center in Kaunakakai when planning for climate change. Can also be used as a disaster center.
- The scope of the project must remain veterans focus. Need help to know what to do with the money.

UNLESS WRITTEN OBJECTION IS RECEIVED WITHIN SEVEN DAYS, WE ASSUME STATEMENTS CONTAINED WITHIN ARE ACCEPTED

ARCHITECTURE // CIVIL ENGINEERING // INTERIOR DESIGN // PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT

N. McPherson explained the planning process.

- Molokai Island Plan
- Hoʻolehua Land Use Plan
- The parking area above the site was transferred to DOE ownership and management in a "land swap" as DOE was utilizing the area for parking and for agricultural projects in conjunction with Molokai High School.

R. Char introduced the concept plans.

- Current uses at Lanikeha and Kaunakakai Veterans Center
- Molokai Middle School uses the field
- Site Description – location, drainage, existing utilities, impacts to field
- Proposed Building Description – Modular building with meeting room, classroom, restrooms, outdoor space, playground, parking lot
- Potential uses - Available for meetings, classes, events, health, social and medical services, relief shelter

B. Natale gave background on the environmental documentation and public consultation process.

J. Matsunaga discussed the next steps – Phase I and II.

- Phase I is for design and construction of the facility.
- Phase II is management. DHHL will return to beneficiaries for consultation on disposition after the EA and construction have been completed.

Question and Answer

Location

Q: Were alternative sites reviewed?
A: We only looked at Hoʻolehua, primarily because it has consistent land use designation. Part of it is also related to the timing issue - any other site would require a change to the land use designation, which takes time. Alternative sites will be evaluated in the Environmental Assessment, but the focus is on this site as the most feasible.

Q: I want to see this project move forward, because there are a lot of veterans that live in Hoʻolehua that will not go to Kaunakakai. It is the veterans in the bush that don't want to come out.

Q: I'm not saying I'm not supporting the vets, I'm not supporting the location. When the vets come back, they have post-war syndrome. We have many schools in the area. We don't want to have to worry about our children. We talked about the old marine base. If you have vets that are in this condition, we won't have our children in harm's way.

Q: This bill is limited. It has to be built in Hoʻolehua. We only have one chance to spend the money, if we don't spend it we lose it. I'm here to support the facility. As written, it has to serve the veterans. If not, it is not following the law. We can say that it will also benefit the homesteaders. But veterans are priority. Not all veterans are beneficiaries. Will this facility and will the veterans welcome non-beneficiary veterans?

Use of Facility
Q: Looking at the presentation, this a done deal. We weren't consulted on the building. The current veteran's center is only two years old. The veterans struggled for that building. We already have facilities that are halfway done. The cemetery is full, we need another one. No one is going to use another center.

Q: The veterans would like to see this building built, would like to get together with the beneficiaries to make it the best for both. Let's get all together with the Hawaiian entities and make a plan. We can do it. Tired of fighting. We are only thinking of the future.

Q: How many veterans are on the island of Molokai?
A: 480 in their directory (with visitors to the island). 200 on island.

Q: I support this program. What about having the ROTC program there? I'm part of the Molokai Farmers Alliance, so when looking at the plan, I think about how would it affect Lanikeha? Would it cut into our business? It would be at the back of the property, so two events could be held at the same time. It will be closer to home, and people can get the services they need.

Youth Facilities
Q: Many years ago, we planned that area as a youth center, because there are many schools in the area. We were taken aback with this new project. We don't want the money to go away, but we need to make sure that is the best place for the vet center. I didn't realize there was zoning (especially in Hawaiian Home Lands), but there is the Alu Like center that is falling apart and not being used. They could probably use the money. We aren't opposed to the veterans, but we wanted a youth center there.

Q: I would really like to see this area as a place to go for the students. We are concerned about what the students are doing after school – going into the cube. How can I explain to the parents if the cube falls on them? If you understand the history of Ho'olehua (warriors). We have to take care of our veterans. I love the students and the school, and want to work with the veterans to make this a facility for the students as well.

Emergency Relief
Q: I'm looking at hurricanes on the island, and flooding. If 20% of the population could help the rest of the population, it would help my family. If you don't want the facility, then let the money go.

Q: As a Vice Principal of Molokai High School, when I think of a catastrophe and low coastal areas, I think about will this hit the classrooms? Is there a place for helicopters to land? Lanikeha is one of the fields that the school uses for fire drills. I see this as an opportunity.

Q: We were looking into making Lanikeha as a certified shelter. $320,000 just to retrofit the windows in the front. I do agree with the vice-principal that we need a place for shelter. The veterans don't want to come back and continue to fight. We need to look at this for the community. The land is there, the money is there, we need to really think about this and not just focus on the little things. I have a history of working with the veterans for over a year and a half. I honor and respect them. I totally support this project.

Moloka'i Veterans and Homestead Residents' Center
Beneficiary Informational Meeting
9/5/17

Q: The first thing I look at in buildings is safety. Is it in the flood zone? How many people can fit? Are there windows, which with the wind it could break and hurt the people? We should look at designing the building so that it will be safe. I would like to see the new building have the kind of windows that could close in a hurricane. To get that money to come to Molokai, we should take advantage of this moment. We know that politics is changing, and we should be concerned. I'm just looking at the whole package – our young adults and kupuna. For the future of our children.

Q: If we are really concerned about an emergency shelter for our people, we need to update Lanikeha. Get storm windows/doors that we can add.

Resources
Q: I'm just tired of when we have funding, how much of it goes to the project? We don't need the paved road, we can use dirt roads. I understand they don't have water in Ho'olehau - no more water to build homes for my children. How can you give water to this facility if you cannot give water to homesteaders by providing new meters, new homes? We need to get water up there. They have $4 million and are not spending on homesteaders.

A: Answer is complicated – school, airport, etc. is on DHHL water. DHHL has a reservation on the water. We are pumping more than our allocation. The issue of water is not only about water, it is also about other areas we want to develop and what the plan is for the future of the homesteaders on the island. It is a more complicated question because it has to do with how the water is allocated. There is enough water available, but it has to do with CWRM regulations. We have only been given permission to pump so much, and because we are pumping more than allocated, there is a moratorium on new meters. So when it came to giving out the actual meters, we had to decide where to give ones out. There were other projects where we wanted to develop – we were able to get some money for areas that we haven't been able to for over 20 years. Two issues – getting water to the project, and then getting the meter to pump the water. There are about $20-30 million in improvements that the water is being reserved for. There are regulatory issues we have to work out with DLNR.

Next Steps
I realize that the needs of the youth are an important part of the community. There is the upper parking lot area under DOE use that could perhaps be a partnership project to build a youth center. If anything, this meeting will begin the conversation for youth, opportunities for the parking lot above, down the road. It all doesn't have to happen here.

Appendix B

Natural Resource Assessment
(AECOS)

Biological surveys for the Hoʻolehua Veteran and Homestead Resident's Center (TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 (part) & 053) Hoʻolehua, Molokaʻi

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Chad Linebaugh and Bryson Luke
AECOS, Inc.
45-939 Kamehameha Hwy, Suite 104
Kāneʻohe , Hawaiʻi 96744
Phone: (808) 234-7770 Fax: (808) 234-7775 Email: aecos@aecos.com

Introduction

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) is planning to develop a center for Veterans and Homestead Residents ("Project"). The facilities will be located at the north end of the parcel currently occupied by the Lanikeha Community Center (TMK: [2] 5-2-015:053), as well as the northwest corner of the parcel occupied by Molokaʻi High and Middle schools (TMK: [2] 5-2-015:001 [part]). The northern segments of the two adjoining parcels formerly housed the Molokaʻi Recreation Center and adjoining parking lot, but these have been demolished and cleared for over a decade (Gene Ross Davis, DHHL Commission, pers. comment). A well-maintained grassy lawn occupies the site of the former Molokaʻi Recreation Center, while the parking lot area is partly overgrown. The survey area for the Project totals 7.1-ac (2.9-ha) and consists of the entire 5.9-ac (2.4-ha) Lanikeha Community Center parcel plus a 1.2-ac (0.5-ha) segment of the Molokaʻi High and Middle schools parcel (see Figure 1).

Methods

Biological surveys of the site were conducted on the morning of September 21, 2017 by the authors. A boundary map was loaded into a Garmin "GPSMAP 62st" unit to serve as a guide to the survey area limits. The unit recorded the progress tracks of the biologists, providing real time feedback on location and adequacy of coverage during the survey.



Figure 1. Location of the Project survey area in Hoʻolehua, north central Molokaʻi.

Botanical Survey

For the botanical survey, plant species were identified as they were encountered and notations were used to develop a qualitative sense of abundance of each. Any plant not immediately recognized during the survey was photographed and/or a representative feature (flower, fruit) collected for later identification at the laboratory. Plant names follow *Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawaiʻi* (Wagner, Herbst, & Sohmer, 1990; Wagner & Herbst, 1999) for native and naturalized flowering plants, *Hawaiʻi's Ferns and Fern Allies* (Palmer, 2003) for ferns and fern allies, and *A Tropical Garden Flora* (Staples & Herbst, 2005) for crop and ornamental plants. More recent name changes for naturalized plants follow Imada (2012). Separate plant and abundance lists were kept for two sections of the property as described further below and mapped in Figure 2.



Figure 2. The avian point count stations and botanical survey areas within the Project.

The native host plant for the larva of the endangered Blackburn's sphinx moth (*Manduca blackburni*) is *'aiea*, (*Nothocestrum* spp.) and these plants are now extremely rare. *M. blackburni* has host-shifted to tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) (DLNR 2017), so tree tobacco now requires special attention. If found, the position of individual tree tobacco would be recorded with a GPS and inspected for eggs, caterpillars, and signs of leaf predation.

Avian Survey

The avian survey utilized two stationary point-counts. All birds observed and heard during an eight-minute period were identified to species and noted. The stationary point-count stations were selected at representative environments within the survey area in order to maximize the likelihood of observing a broad

range of species. Additionally, avian counts were conducted after sunrise and before 10:00 AM, when birds are likely to be most active. Station 1 was located on the lawn north of the current Lanikeha Community Center (see Figure 2 above, Figure 3 below). Station 2 was located at the asphalt parking lot at the high point of the project area. Species not observed during stationary point counts but observed at other times of the survey were also noted as incidental observations.



Figure 3. The lawn at Area 'A' of the botanical survey and Station 1 of avian point-counts.

Avian species identifications were verified with: *A Photographic Guide to the Birds of Hawaii: the Main Islands and Offshore Waters* (Denny, 2010). Taxonomy follows the Checklist of North and Middle American Birds by American Ornithologists' Union (AOU, 2014).

Terrestrial Mammals Survey

A list of mammal species observed in the project area was noted as biologists conducted botanical and avian surveys. Visual observation for tracks, scat, and other signs of mammalian use of the Project area were noted during the survey.

Results

Botanical Survey

The botanical survey was divided into two areas: the existing Lanikeha Community Center and lawn (see Figure 3; Area 'A'); and the partially-overgrown asphalt parking lot (Area 'B').

The vegetation at Area 'A' comprises various grasses and other herbs adapted to the regular maintenance of the Lanikeha Community Center facility grounds, as well as a few ornamental and/or agricultural species. The lawn behind the Lanikeha Community Center is well maintained, and is bordered by a scrub-shrub vegetation assemblage to the west and a line of planted trees to the east along Ke'ena Place road.



Figure 4. An autograph tree (*Clusia rosea*) and Formosan koa (*Acacia confusa*) host in the northwest end of Area 'A'.

Area 'B' is situated on a hill at the high point of the Project area, and consists of an asphalt parking lot that served the former Moloka'i Recreation Center. Since the demolition of the facility, the parking lot has seen little use. Weedy herbs

and grasses have overgrown portions of the pavement. The larger trees at the center of Area 'B' may be remnant plantings from the original landscaping (Figure 5, below).



Figure 5. The parking lot at Area 'B' features remnant landscape plantings, including sea grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*), as in foreground.

Flora

The flora recorded during the survey is given in Table 1. Plant species are listed by family and include the common name, plant status (indigenous, endemic, etc.; see legend for Table 1), and qualitative abundance estimate for each species by survey area. A total of 85 plant species were identified from the two survey areas.

Native species include those plants introduced naturally to the Hawaiian Islands (indigenous species or **Ind**) and having populations ranging outside of Hawai'i, as well as endemic (**End**) species with natural distributions unique to the Hawaiian Islands.

Table 1. Flora listing for the Ho'olehua Veteran and Homestead Residents Center.

Species listed by family	Common name	Status	Abundance A	Abundance B
	FERNS and FERN ALLIES			
LINDSAEACEAE				
Sphenomeris chinensis (L.) Maxon	*pala'ā*; lace fern	**Ind**	R	-
NEPHROLEPIDACEAE				
Nephrolepis multiflora (L.) L.	sword fern	Nat	R	-
THELYPTERIDACEAE				
Cyclosorus dentatus (Forssk.), Ching	*pai'i'ihā*; downy wood fern	Nat	R	-
	FLOWERING PLANTS DICOTYLEDONES			
ACANTHACEAE				
Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anderson	Chinese violet	Nat	O	-
AMARANTHACEAE				
Alternanthera pungens Kunth	khaki weed	Nat	C	O
Amaranthus spinosus L.	spiny amaranth	Nat	R	-
Amaranthus viridus L.	slender amaranth	Nat	R	-
ANACARDIACEAE				
Schinus terebinthefolius Raddi	Christmas berry	Nat	O	C
APIACEAE				
Centella asiatica (L.) Urb.	Asiatic pennywort	Nat	R	-
APOCYNACEAE				
Plumeria rubra L.	plumeria	Orn	-	R
ARALIACEAE				
Schefflera arboricola (Hayata) Merr.	dwarf umbrella-plant	Orn	-	R
ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE)				
Bidens alba (L.) DC.	---	Nat	U	U
Calyptocarpus vialis Less.	---	Nat	A	C
Conyza bonariensis (L.)Cronq.	hairy horseweed	Nat	-	C
Galinsoga parviflora Cav.	gallant soldier	Nat	R	-
Synedrella nodiflora (L.) Gaertn.	node weed	Nat	U	-
Tridax procumbens L.	coat buttons	Nat	O	-
Verbesina encelioides (Cav.) Benth. & Hook.	golden crown-beard	Nat	U	-

Table 1 (continued).

Species listed by family	Common name	Status	Abundance A	Abundance B
BRASSICACEAE				
Lepidium virginicum L.	peppergrass	Nat	O	O
BUXACEAE				
Buxus sempervirens L.	common boxwood	Orn	R	-
CARICACEAE				
Carica papaya L.	papaya	Nat	R	-
CLUSIACEAE				
Clusia rosea Jacq.	autograph tree	Nat	O	-
CONVOLVULACEAE				
Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam	*'uala*	**Pol**	U	-
Ipomoea triloba L.	little bell	Nat	R	-
EUPHORBIACEAE				
Aleurites moluccana (L.) Willd.	*kukui*	**Pol**	R	-
Euphorbia albomarginata Torr. & A. Gray	rattlesnake weed	Nat	R	-
Euphorbia hirta L.	garden spurge	Nat	U	R
Euphorbia hypericifolia L.	graceful spurge	Nat	-	R
Ricinus communis L.	castor bean	Nat	-	R
FABACEAE				
Acacia confusa Merr.	Formosan koa	Nat	AA	C
Alysicarpus vaginalis (L.) DC	alyce clover	Nat	R	-
Cassia x nealiae H.S. Irwin & Barneby	rainbow shower tree	Orn	R	-
Crotalaria pallida Aiton	smooth rattlepod	Nat	-	O
Desmanthus pernambucanus (L.) Thellung	virgate mimosa	Nat	-	U
Indigofera hendecaphylla Jacq.	creeping indigo	Nat	O	-
Indigofera suffruticosa Mill.	indigo	Nat	R	-
Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) deWit	*koa haole*	Nat	A	AA
Mimosa pudica L. var. *unijuga* (Duchass. & Walp.) Griseb.	sensitive plant	Nat	R	R
Neonotonia wightii (Wight & Arnott) Lackey	glycine vine	Nat	U	-
GERANIACEAE				
Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Hér. ex Ai	pin clover	Nat	R	-
LAURACEAE				
Persea americana P. Miller	avocado	Nat	R	-

Table 1 (continued).

Species listed by family	Common name	Status	Abundance A	Abundance B
MALVACEAE				
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.	Chinese hibiscus cult.	Orn	R	-
Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Garcke	false mallow	Nat	R	-
Sida rhombifolia L.	Cuban jute	Nat	-	R
Waltheria indica L.	*'uhaloa*	**Ind**	U	O
MORACEAE				
Ficus microcarpa L. f.	Chinese banyan	Nat	R	R
MYRTACEAE				
Eucalyptus cladocalyx F. Muell	sugar gum	Orn	-	R
NYCTAGINACEAE				
Boerhavia coccinea Mill.	false *alena*	Nat	U	-
Bougainvillea cf. *spectabilis* Wild.	bougainvillea	Orn	U	U
OXALIDACEAE				
Oxalis corniculata L.	*'ihi'ai*, common wood sorrel	**Pol**	R	-
PLANTAGINACEAE				
Plantago lanceolata L.	nrw-lvd. plantain	Nat	U	C
POLYGONACEAE				
Coccoloba uvifera (L.) L.	sea grape	Nat	-	R
PORTULACEAE				
Portulaca oleracea L.	pigweed	Nat	U	U
RUBIACEAE				
Morinda citrifolia L.	*noni*	**Pol**	R	-
VERBENACEAE				
Lantana camara L.	lantana	Nat	-	C
AGAVACEAE				
Cordyline fruticosa (L.) A. Chev.	*ki*, ti	**Pol**	R	-
ARACEAE				
Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott	*kalo*, taro	**Pol**	R	-
ARECACEAE				
Cocos nucifera L.	*niu*; coconut palm	**Pol**	U	-
Livistona chinensis (Jacq.) R.Br. ex Mart.	Chinese fan palm	Orn	R	-
CYPERACEAE				
Cyperus gracilis R. Br.	McCoy grass	Nat	C	C
Cyperus polystachyos Rottb.	---	**Ind**	R	-
Cyperus rotundus L.	nut grass	Nat	R	R
Kyllinga brevifolia Rottb.	*kili'o'opu*	Nat	C	-

Table 1 (continued).

Species listed by family	Common name	Status	Abundance A	Abundance B
LILIACEAE				
Asparagus densiflorus (Kunth) Jessop	asparagus 'fern'	Nat	R	-
Crinum cf. *asiaticum* L.	giant lily	Nat	R	-
MUSACEAE				
Musa X *paradisiaca* L.	banana, *mai'a*	**Pol**	R	-
POACEAE				
Axonopus compressus (Swartz) P. Beauv.	brd-lvd. carpetgrass	Nat	C	-
Bothriochloa pertusa (L.) A. Camus	pitted beardgrass	Nat	A	-
Cenchrus ciliaris L.	buffelgrass	Nat	A	AA
Chloris barbata (L.) Sw.	swollen fingergrass	Nat	-	O
Chrysopogon aciculatus (Retz.) Trin.	golden beardgrass	**Ind**	-	R
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.	Bermuda grass	Nat	AA	A
Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn.	wiregrass	Nat	-	U
Eragrostis amabilis (L.) Wight & Arnott	---	Nat	-	C
Eragrostis pectinacea (Michx.) Nees	Carolina lovegrass	Nat	A	C
Melinus repens (Willd.) Zizka	Natal redtop	Nat	-	A
Panicum repens L.	*wainaku* grass	Nat	R	-
Paspalum conjugatum Bergius	Hilo grass	Nat	R	-
Paspalum fiimbriatum Kunth	Panama paspalum	Nat	C	-
Paspalum urvillei Steud.	Vasey grass	Nat	R	R
Sporobolus diandrus (Retz.) P. Beauv.	Indian dropseed	Nat	A	A
Sporobolus virginicus (L.) Kunth	beach dropseed	**Ind**	U	U
Urochloa maxima (Jacq.) R. Webster	Guinea grass	Nat	C	C
Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walter) Kunth	St. Augustine grass	Nat	AA	-
ZINGIBERACEAE				
Hedychium coronarium J.König	white ginger	Nat	R	-

Legend for Table 1

Status = distributional status
End = endemic; native to Hawaii and found naturally nowhere else.
Ind = indigenous; native to Hawaii, but not unique to the Hawaiian Islands.
Nat = naturalized, exotic, plant introduced to the Hawaiian Islands since 1778 and well-established.

Table 1 (Legend continued).

Orn = exotic, ornamental or cultivated; plant not naturalized (not well-established outside of cultivation).
Pol = Polynesian introduction before 1778.
Abundance = occurrence ratings for plants in survey area.
R – Rare - only one, two, or three plants seen.
U - Uncommon - several to a dozen plants observed.
O - Occasional - found regularly around the site.
C - Common - considered an important part of the vegetation and observed numerous times.
A - Abundant - found in large numbers; may be locally dominant.
AA – Abundant and dominant species in area.

Introduced plants may be very early Polynesian introductions ("canoe plants"; **Pol**) or species introduced to the Hawaiian Islands after 1778. The latter category includes plants that are planted ornamentally (Orn) for aesthetics, including species planted for agriculture; or species that have become naturalized (Nat) after their introduction, and now grow wild.

For the 85 species recorded from the survey area, five are indigenous (6%) and eight are early Polynesian species (9%). No endemic species were identified during the survey. The remaining species (85%) are either naturalized species or ornamental species; that is, not native to the Hawaiian Islands. No tree tobacco plants were identified in the survey area.

Avian Survey

A total of 15 bird species were observed during the avian survey (see Table 2). Aside from the migratory Pacific Golden Plover or *kolea* (*Pluvialis fulva*), all species recorded were introduced, naturalized species in the Hawaiian Islands. The most abundant species observed during the point-counts were Zebra Dove (*Geopeila striata*), followed by the Common Mynah (*Acridotheres tristis*), Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), and Chicken (*Gallus* sp.). Five additional species were recorded outside of the stationary point-counts: a flock of Common Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*); a lone Nutmeg Mannikin (*Lonchura punctulata*); a pair of Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*); numerous Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicus*); and a single Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*) that was flushed during the botanical survey at the Area 'B' parking lot.

Of the 15 bird species observed, four species are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA): the Pacific Golden Plover; House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*); Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*); and Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*; USFWS 2013). It is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, or sell birds species protected under the MBTA without permit. The statute also protects bird parts, including feathers, eggs, and nests.

Table 2. Avian stationary point-count survey and incidental sighting results.

PHYLUM, CLASS, ORDER FAMILY *Species*	**Common name**	**Status**	**Station** 1	2	**Relative Abundance**
CHORDATA, AVES,	BIRDS				
CHARADRIIFORMES					
CHARADRIIDAE					
Pluvialis fulva Gmelin	Pacific Golden Plover	MG*	3	1	2.00
COLOMBIFORMES					
COLUMBIDAE					
Geopelia striata Linnaeus	Zebra Dove	NN	4	7	5.50
Streptopelia chinensis Scopoli	Spotted Dove	NN	3	3	3.00
GALLIFORMES					
PHASIANIDAE					
Gallus sp.	Chicken	NN	2	4	3.00
Francolinus francolinus Linnaeus	Black Francolin	NN	--	--	IS
PASSERIFORMES					
ESTRILDIDAE					
Estrilda astrild Linnaeus	Common Waxbill	NN	--	--	IS
Lonchura atricapalla Vieillot	Chestnut Munia	NN	3	--	1.50
Lonchura punctulata Linnaeus	Nutmeg Mannikin	NN	--	--	IS
FRINGILLIDAE					
Carpodacus mexicanus Muller	House Finch	NN*	--	5	2.50
PASSERIDAE					
Passer domesticus Linnaeus	House Sparrow	NN	4	1	2.50
PYCNONOTIDAE					
Pycnonotus cafer Linnaeus	Red-vented Bulbul	NN	--	1	0.50
STURNIDAE					
Acridotheres tristis Linnaeus	Common Myna	NN	2	4	3.00
THRAUPIDAE					
Cardinalis cardinalis Linnaeus	Northern Cardinal	NN*	--	--	IS
ZOSTEROPIDAE					
Zosterops japonicus Temminck	Japanese White-eye	NN	--	--	IS
PELECANIFORMES					
ARDEIDAE					
Bubulcus ibis Linnaeus	Cattle Egret	NN*	--	3	1.50

Table 2 (continued).

Legend for Table 2
Status – NN = Naturalized, non-native species (introduced).
MG = Migratory, including wintering visitors, breeding and non-breeding visitors.
Relative Abundance – Station count / number of stations (2).
Other – Counts for incidental (non-station counts) sightings.
* = Species protected by MBTA.

Terrestrial Mammals

A pickup truck passing through the survey area held two domestic (pet) dogs (*Canis familiaris*). One feral cat (*Felis catus*) was observed stalking along a row of Formosan koa (*Acacia confusa*) bordering the lawn behind the Lanikeha Community Center. Several animal trails bisect the *koa haole* scrub bordering the west side of Area 'A', and hoof imprints and scat of axis deer (*Axis axis*) were noted, although no axis deer were observed. The deer have been known to enter and graze the student gardens at Moloka'i High School adjacent to the survey area (Gene Ross Davis, DHHL Commission, pers. comment). Other mammals likely to frequent the area include the small Asian mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*) and various introduced rodent species.

Discussion

Potential Impacts to Protected Species and Habitats

Overall, the habitat at the survey area was fairly typical of dry, disturbed uplands found in Hawai'i. Of the native species that occur naturally at the site, most were considered "weedy", and did not form dominant vegetation communities.

No plants or animals currently protected or proposed for protection under either the federal or State of Hawai'i endangered species programs (DLNR, 1997, 2015; USFWS, 2015) were detected during the course of the survey at the Project site. Although not detected during the survey, the potential presence of the following species may require consideration:

Hawaiian Hoary Bat – Surveys for the Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) or *'ōpe'ape'a* were not included in the scope of this project, as detection for the species requires specialized acoustic equipment deployed over multiple nights. It is possible that Hawaiian hoary bat overfly the area on occasion. Some trees on the property have potential value as roosting habitat for this listed species. The Hawaiian hoary bat has been documented to use coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera*), kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*), avocado (*Persea americana*), shower trees (*Cassia javanica*), and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.); USFWS 1998). Disturbance of roosting bats is a potential impact that clearing of trees over 4.6 m (15 ft) could have. Because bats use multiple roosts within a home territory, removal of vegetation would have no or very minimal impact on this species. However, during the pupping season (June 1 to September 15), females carrying pups may be reluctant to vacate a roost site if a pup is present and very small pups may be unable to flee a tree that is being felled.

Seabirds – Seabirds may overfly the site on occasion. No seabird nesting occurs on the property and therefore the only likely impact to seabirds would be the installation of outdoor lights. Night lights can disorient seabirds, resulting in their potential downing and harm from collision with objects and/or predation by feral dogs and cats if downed.

Critical Habitat – No federally delineated Critical Habitat occurs on or adjacent to the Project vicinity. The nearest critical habitat is at Mo'omomi Preserve, located approximately 5.5 miles to the WNW (Moloka'i Coastal Unit 2), proposed in 2012 (USFWS, 2012). Thus, the development and operation of the proposed Project will not result in impacts to federally designated Critical Habitat. There is no equivalent statute under state law. As well, no state designated conservation lands occur in the immediate vicinity of the parcel, the nearest conservation subzone being 1.3 miles north at the coast.

Recommendations

- If night-time construction activity or equipment maintenance is proposed during any construction, all associated lights should be shielded, and when large flood/work lights are used, they should be placed on poles that are high enough to allow the lights to be pointed directly downward at the ground.
- If streetlights or exterior facility lighting is installed in conjunction with the Project, it is recommended that the lights be shielded to reduce the potential for interactions of nocturnally flying seabirds with external lights or other man-made structures (Reed et al., 1985; Telfer et al., 1987).
- To avoid potential deleterious impacts to roosting bats with pups, it is recommended that no woody vegetation taller than 4.6 m (15 ft) be removed during the pupping season between June 1 and September 15.

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Appendix C

State Historic Preservation Review Process
Agency Communication

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII

SHAN S. TSUTSUI
LT. GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII

JOBIE M. K. MASAGATANI
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
P. O. BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96805

November 22, 2017

TO: Matthew Barker Fariss, Ph.D., Maui Lead Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources

FROM: Norman Sakamoto, Administrator
Land Development Division
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

THROUGH: Jobie M.K. Masagatani, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission

SUBJECT: Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 6E-8 Review for Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center Project, TMK(s) (2) 5-2-015:053 (por.) and (2) 5-2-015:001 (por.)

Under Hawai'i Revised Statutes 6E-8 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 13-275-5 (Identification and Inventory of Historic Properties), we are engaging in the state historic preservation review process and necessary consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) to determine whether the proposed Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents Community Center Project would need to undergo an inventory survey to determine if historic properties are present.

The overall proposed action is composed of two components, the first of which is to construct a customized modular unit on TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 (por.), which is an approximate 5.64-acre parcel owned by Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. The new facility will connect to the existing driveway of the Lanikeha Community Center, accessing the property from Keena Place. A 24-foot access driveway will lead from this driveway located south of the property to a parking lot which will be located at the northern end of the property and be sized to support a daily use of twenty to fifty users. The new center will generally occupy the same area as the former Ho'olehua Community Center that was located at the northern end on property but demolished in the early 2000s. The Lanikeha Community Center located on the southern end of the property replaced that older facility. Some grading will occur for construction of the building foundation.

The new facility will connect to the existing infrastructure servicing the Lanikeha Center. Please see Attachment 1, Utility Plan for the proposed utility connection locations. Existing drain conditions are via surface runoff to a concrete swale and drain inlets located outside the western

perimeter of the site. The new facility will not alter the existing drainage pattern and the intent is to utilize the existing facilities to extent practicable. However, if it is determined that the existing facilities are insufficient, new drainage facilities may have to be installed.

The scope of the Project is to design and construct a new Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center to satisfy the needs of the Veterans and the surrounding area. The Department of Defense (DoD) had funding available to build a new Veteran's Center on Moloka'i, but did not have available lands to do it. DHHL therefore agreed to accept the funds from DoD, and would build the center on DHHL property and in return, lease the facility to the Veterans Group. Because the funds are now allocated to DHHL, DHHL must justify the project to its beneficiaries, and as such, the new facility is proposed to be a dual-use Veterans and Residents Center. The funding secured through legislation will expire and must be encumbered into a construction contract by June 2018.

Preliminary review of available documents was conducted by Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting, LLC. There is no record of any prior Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) of the project site. See Attachment 2 for a map of previous archaeological work conducted in the area. It is not known whether there are any historic properties are present. Based on historical maps, the proposed area was used for pineapple cultivation and included a designation for urban and military use. Historic sites identified in near proximity to the project site include the buildings of Molokai High School (MHS, dated 1939), and a historic refuse/trash pit with a cheese grater dating back to 1910. The site may lack surface level historic sites as the area has been extensively altered. No traditional cultural practices have been identified or observed based upon preliminary interviews conducted with knowledgeable local residents from the area.

The project area is situated in the middle section of Moloka'i on the Ho'olehua Plain, which consists mainly of a rich lateritic soil that runs from 3–9 m (10–30 ft.) in depth. The soil type on the north side of the project area is LaB, or Lahaina silty clay with 3 to 7% slopes (Attachment 3). On the south side is HzA, or Hoolehua silty clay with 0 to 3% slopes. The soil association for the project area is the Molokai-Lahaina association which is described as deep, nearly level to moderately steep, well-drained soils that have a moderately fine textured or fine textured soil; on uplands. Ho'olehua is a rural agricultural area that was traditionally known for sweet potato cultivation. Historically, ranching was widespread, sugarcane and pineapple were grown, and honey was produced. An interview with an individual knowledgeable of the area acknowledges that burials in the area are unlikely: "I'm taught that you don't bury people in soil that you can cultivate food. We tended to bury in caves, in sand… we had graveyards too… a specific designated area. So for Ho'olehua, our burial sites is down at Keonelele."

Upon review, there were no Land Commission Awards conferred in Ho'olehua. Although there were a few land grants in the area, there are none on or near the property.

Demolition documentation of the former Ho'olehua Community Center is unavailable; therefore, any required demolition mitigation is unknown. However, a letter dated February 16, 1999 from SHPD to DHHL (Log No. 23022, Doc No. 9902SC05) acknowledges the plan to demolish the Ho'olehua Community Center (Attachment 4). This letter states the SHPD opinion "that the proposed demolition of the existing Ho'olehua Community Center, and the construction of a new one, will have "no effect" on significant historic sites."

It was recommended at the time "that the following note be attached to any grading or construction plans prepared for the project:

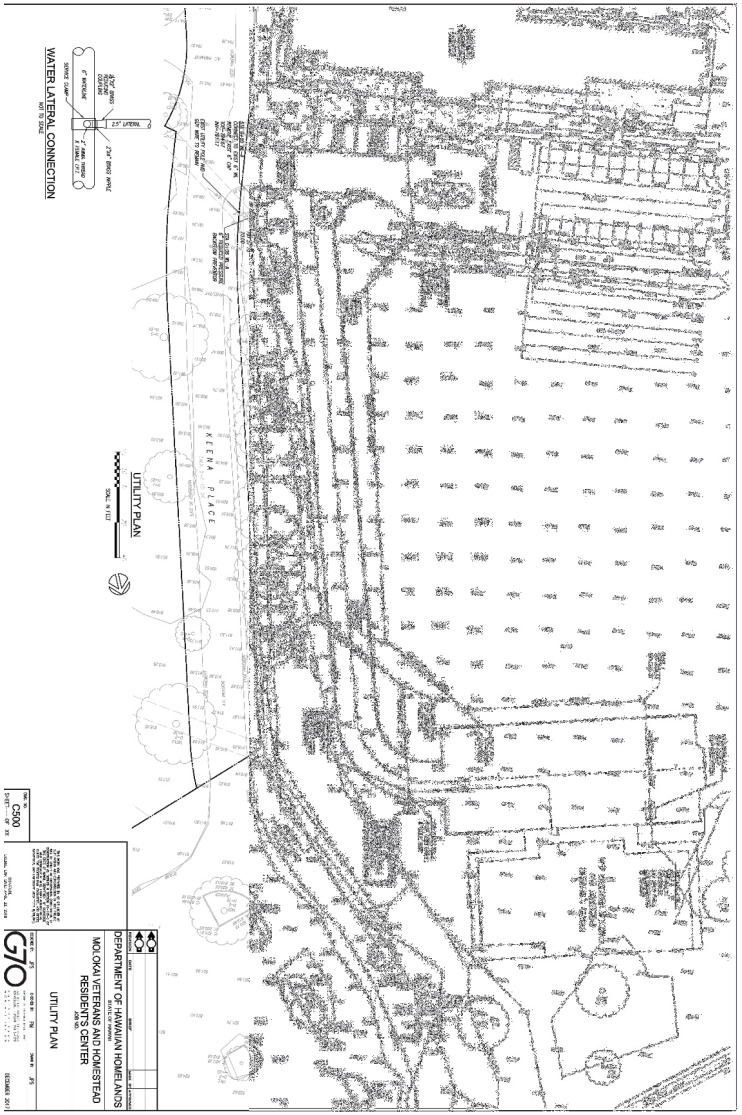
Should historic remains such as artifacts, burials, concentrations of shell or charcoal be encountered during construction activities, work shall cease immediately in the immediate vicinity of the find, and the find shall be protected from further damage. The contractor shall immediately contact the State Historic Preservation Division (692-8015), which will assess the significance of the find and recommend an appropriate mitigation measure, if necessary."

Accordingly, it is our position at this time that based upon the preliminary review and findings, there are no significant historic properties present or likely to be present, therefore we request SHPD to consider a determination of "no historic properties affected" for this project.

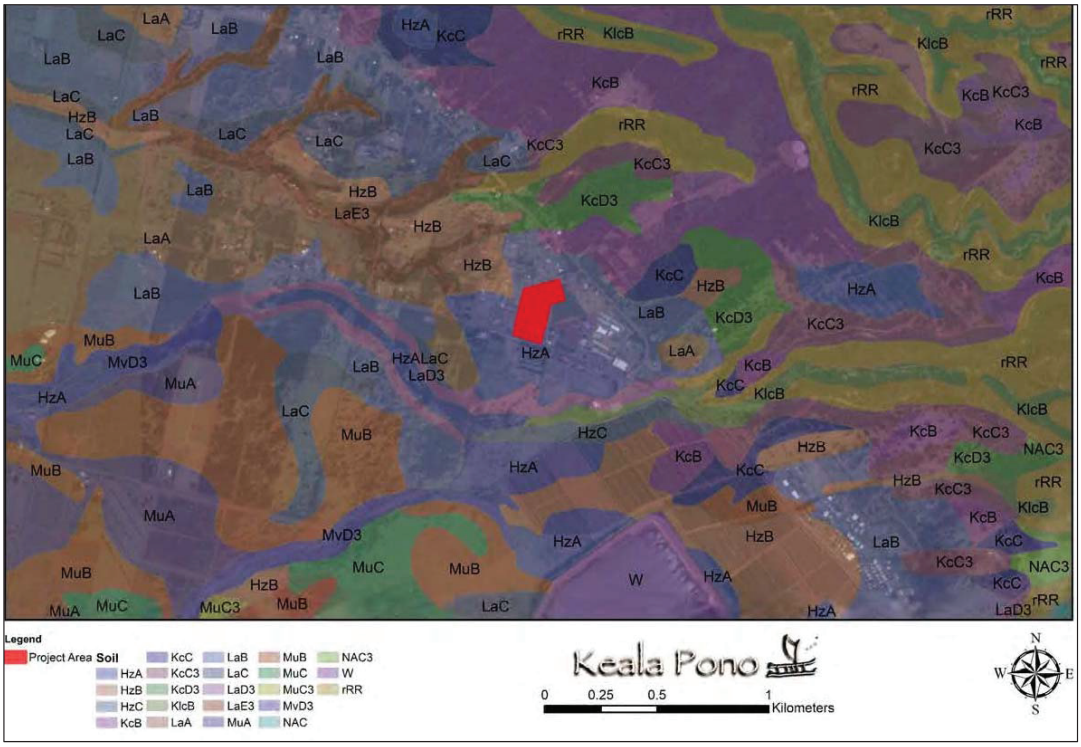
We appreciate your attention to this matter. Should you have any questions, please contact Kawika McKeague at (808) 523-5866 or kawikam@g70.design.

Cc: Susan Lebo, PhD, Archaeology Branch Chief
Ikaika Nakahashi, Cultural Historian
Tanya Gumapac-McGuire, Architectural Historian

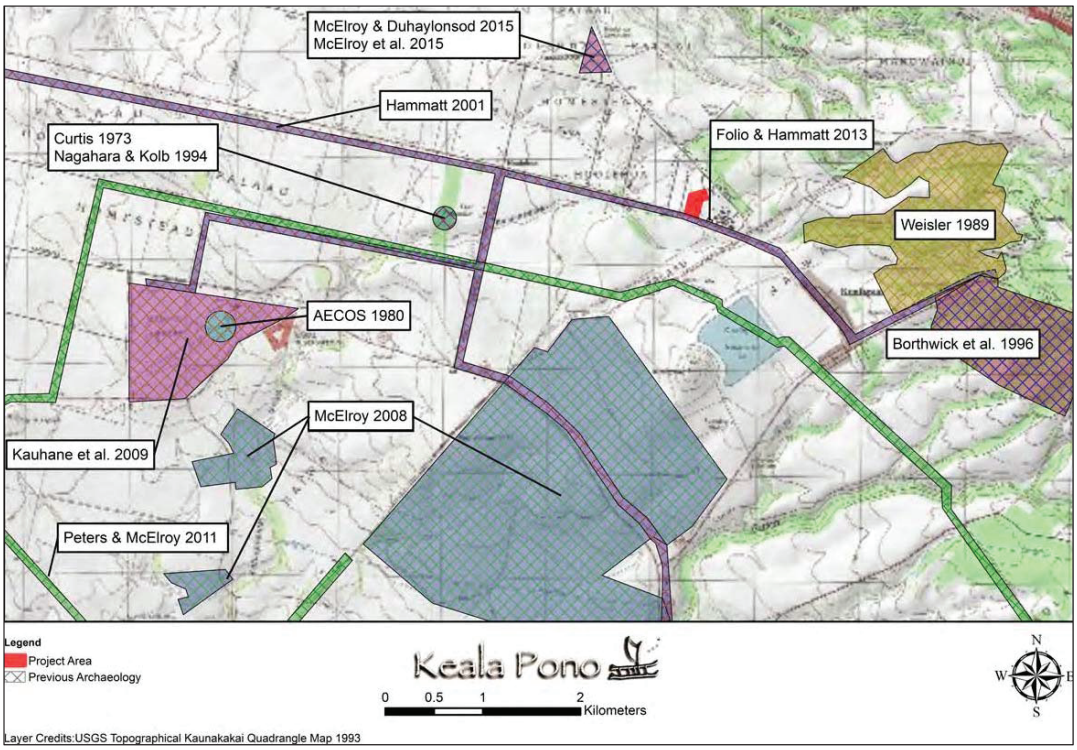
Attachments



Attachment 1 - Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center Utility Plan



Attachment 3 – Soils in the Vicinity of the Project Area



Attachment 2 – Previous Archaeological Work in the Area

Date	Log Number	Jurisdiction	Project Name	Agency	Firm	Ahupuaa	Moku	Island	Tax Map Key
12/5/2017	2017.02675	6E-42	Draft Board Submittal - Authorize the Issuance of Two Perpetual, Non Exclusive Easements to the County of Maui for Bus Stop Shelter and Appurtenant Purposes; Issuance of Immediate Construction Right of Entry. Wailku, Maui	County of Maui 11-28-17 PSF No. 17MD-145		Wailuku	Wailuku	Maui	(2)3-4-013:013 pors.
12/5/2017	2017.02676	6E-42	Pre Assessment consultation for an EA for the Wailuku Civic Hub, Wailuku, Maui	DLNR Land Division 11-24-17	PBR Hawaii	Wailuku	Wailuku	Maui	(2)3-4-013:051, 060, 075 and 102
12/5/2017	2017.02686	6E-42	Historic Resource Inventory Form RLS Kahului Shopping Center Units 4 - 9, 65 West Kaahumanu Avenue, Kahului, Maui	County of Maui 11-24-17		Kahului		Maui	(2)3-7-007:009
12/5/2017	2017.02687	6E-42	Historic Resource Inventory Form RLS Kahului Shopping Center Units 11, 12, 13 at 65 West Kaahumanu Avenue, Kahului, Maui	County of Maui 11-24-17		Kahului		Maui	(2)3-7-007:009
12/5/2017	2017.02688	6E-42	Historic Resource Inventory Form RLS Kahului Shopping Center Unit 16 at 65 West Kaahumanu Avenue, Kahului, Maui	County of Maui 11-24-17		Kahului		Maui	(2)3-7-007:009
12/5/2017	2017.02703	6E-42	Motion to Amend Decision and Order: Land Use Commisson Docket No. A04-751, Maui Oceanview LP, Pulelehua Development, Lahaina, Maui	Office of State Planning DTS201711301 346BE 12-1-17		Mahinahina and Kahana	Lahaina	Maui	(2)4-3-001:031 and 4-3-001:079
12/5/2017	2017.02702	6E-42	Olowalu Water Co., Inc. After the Fact Application for a Stream Diversion Works Permit, 0.646 mgd for Irrigation from the Lower Olowalu (Powerhouse) Intake, Olowalu Stream, Olowalu, Maui	DLNR CWRM 11-30-17		Olowalu		Maui	(2)4-8-003:108
12/5/2017	2017.02697	6E-42	Early consultation for Chapter 343 HRS Environmental Assessment Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center, Hoolehua, Kona, Molokai		G70 11-28-17	Hoolehua	Kona	Molokai	(2)5-2-015:001 por.

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

MICHAEL D. WILSON, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DEPUTIES
GILBERT COLOMA-AGARAN
TIMOTHY E. JOHNS

DEPT. OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
FEB 24 12 37 PM '99

STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

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

February 16, 1999

LOG NO: 23022
DOC NO: 9902SC05

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ben Wong, Administrator
Land Division
Department of Hawaiian Homelands

FROM: Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources

SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review of the Proposed Hoolehua Community Center and Park
Ho'olehua, Moloka'i TMK: 5-2-015: 053

You plan to demolish the existing Hoolehua Community Center (a building less than 50 years old) and construct a new one on the same parcel of land at Ho'olehua, Moloka'i. The new structure will be built on a site fronting Farrington Avenue. Our review is based on historic reports, maps, and aerial photographs maintained at the State Historic Preservation Division; no field inspection was made of the subject parcel.

According to our records, there are no known historic sites on the subject parcel, although the land has not undergone an archaeological inventory survey. Judging from aerial photographs made in the early 1970s, the land has been altered for farming and recreational purposes, thus making it unlikely that significant historic sites are still present. Consequently, we believe that the proposed demolition of the existing Hoolehua Community Center, and the construction of a new one, will have "no effect" on significant historic sites.

We would recommend that the following note be attached to any grading or construction plans prepared for the project:

Should historic remains such as artifacts, burials, concentrations of shell or charcoal be encountered during construction activities, work shall cease immediately in the immediate vicinity of the find, and the find shall be protected from further damage. The contractor shall immediately contact the State Historic Preservation Division (692-8015), which will assess the significance of the find and recommend an appropriate mitigation measure, if necessary.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Sara Collins at 692-8026.

SC:jen

c: Cultural Resources Commission, Maui Plng Dept, 250 S. High Street, Wailuku, HI 96793
Ms. Barbara Haliniak, Chair, Molokai Plng Commission, P.O. Box 976, Kaunakakai, HI 96748

Attachment 4

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF
HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ROBERT K. MASUDA
FIRST DEPUTY

JEFFREY T. PEARSON, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

January 30, 2018

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Log. No. 2017.02697
Doc. No. 1801MBF01
Archaeology
Architecture
History & Culture

Norman Sakamoto, Administrator
Land Development Division
State of Hawaii
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
91-5420 Kapolei Parkway
Kapolei, HI 96707
Email: Norman.L.Sakamoto@hawaii.gov

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner, G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813
Email: Kawika.M@g70.design

Dear Sirs:

SUBJECT: **Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review –**
Consultation and Request for Determination
Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center Project
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 por., 053 por.

This letter provides the State Historic Preservation Division's (SHPD's) review comments regarding the subject project. The pre-consultation request was made by email on October 18, 2017 and a conference call was held on October 26, 2017. The conference consultation included representatives from SHPD, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), and consultant representatives from G70 and Keala Pono. SHPD received the conference report (meeting minutes) via email on October 30, 2017. The official project notification letter from DHHL (Norman Sakamoto) was submitted to SHPD on November 22, 2017, and additional requested historic preservation review materials were received by the SHPD on December 5, 2017.

DHHL indicates in the November 22, 2017 letter that the project includes the designing and constructing of a new Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center to satisfy the needs of the Veterans living on Molakai'i. The new facility is proposed to be a dual-use Veterans and Residents Center. A customized modular unit will be constructed on TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053, which is an approximate 5.64-acre parcel owned by DHHL. The new facility will connect to the existing infrastructure servicing the Lanikeha Community Center, accessing the property from Keena Place. A 24-foot access driveway will lead from this driveway located south of the property to a parking lot, which will be located at the northern end of the property and be sized to support a daily use of twenty to fifty users. The new center will generally occupy the same area as the former Ho'olehua Community Center that was located at the northern end on property, but demolished in the early 2000s. The Lanikeha Community Center located on the southern end of the property replaces the older facility. Some grading will occur for construction of the new building foundation.

The State of Hawai'i Department of Defense (Hawaii DoD) had funding available to build a new Veteran's Center on Moloka'i, but did not have available land to do it. The DHHL agreed to accept the funds from the Hawaii DoD to

build the center on DHHL property; the project involves no federal funds. The DHHL will lease the facility to the Molokai Veterans Caring for Veterans Group (Veterans Group). The Veterans Group is a local non-profit organization comprised of local veterans caring for veterans.

During the consultation teleconference on October 26, 2017, SHPD suggested the DHHL consult with key stakeholders regarding the project via community meetings. The DHHL advised that a Beneficiary Information Meeting (BIM) was held on September 5, 2017 regarding the subject project. Approximately 65 people participated in the BIM, including veterans, homesteaders and other members of the community. The results of community consultation have not been provided to the SHPD; it was stated in the conference report from October 30, 2017 that the results would be shared in the environmental assessment (EA).

Also during that conference call, the SHPD requested information regarding demolition of the old community center. It was reported in the November 22, 2017 letter to SHPD from DHHL that demolition documentation for the former Ho'olehua Community Center is not available. Fulfillment of any previous mitigation requirements is unknown. A letter dated February 16, 1999 (Log No. 23022, Doc No. 9902SC05) from the SHPD to the DHHL acknowledges the plan to demolish the Ho'olehua Community Center, and at that time the SHPD concurred with a "no historic properties affected" determination.

No archaeological inventory survey (AIS) has been completed on the parcel. The project area was historically used extensively for pineapple production, and the scope of work for the subject project requires only minimal ground disturbance. However, buried cultural resources could be impacted by the undertaking. The project requires grubbing and grading, and minor excavations for utilities, an access road, and a parking lot. During the conference call on October 26, 2017, it was discussed that archaeological monitoring for identification purposes might be implemented in place of a full-scale AIS. Monitoring should only be necessary during the grubbing and grading for the new building, and during initial excavations for associated utilities, access road, and parking lot.

Based on the background information and summary of previous archaeological studies in the area, **SHPD requests archeological monitoring** be conducted for identification purposes for the subject project. Per Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) §13-279-3, archaeological monitoring may be utilized as an identification, mitigation, or post-mitigation contingency measure. As an identification measure, archaeological monitoring shall be conducted to adequately document and assess integrity and site significance of any identified historic properties, to determine the potential impacts of the subject project on any identified significant historic properties and, if necessary, appropriate mitigation measures.

SHPD looks forward to receiving an archaeological monitoring plan meeting the requirements of HAR 13-279-4 prior to project initiation.

Please contact Dr. Susan A. Lebo, Archaeology Branch Chief, at (808) 692-8019 or at Susan.A.Lebo@hawaii.gov for any questions regarding this letter. Please contact Dr. Matthew Barker Fariss at matthew.b.fariss@hawaii.gov, or at (808) 243-4626 for any concerns regarding archaeological resources or the development and review of the archaeological monitoring plan.

Aloha,

Alan S. Downer, PhD
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

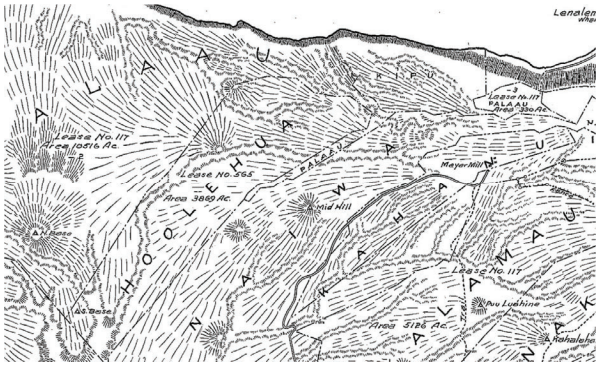
cc. Windy Keala McElroy, PhD (wkm@keala-pono.com)

Appendix D

Archaeological Monitoring Plan
(Keala Pono)

FINAL— Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center, Hoʻolehua Ahupuaʻa, Kona District, Island of Molokaʻi, Hawaiʻi

TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053



Prepared For:

State of Hawaiʻi, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
91-5420 Kapolei Parkway
Kapolei, Hawaiʻi 96707

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION · DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

August 2018

Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting, LLC ● PO Box 1645, Kaneohe, HI 96744 ● Phone 808.381.2361

FINAL— Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center Hoʻolehua Ahupuaʻa, Kona District, Island of Molokaʻi, Hawaiʻi

TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053

Prepared For:

State of Hawaiʻi, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
91-5420 Kapolei Parkway
Kapolei, Hawaiʻi 96707

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION · DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

Prepared By:

Windy Keala McElroy, PhD
and
Dietrix Duhaylonsod, BA

August 2018

Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting, LLC ● PO Box 1645, Kaneohe, HI 96744 ● Phone 808.381.2361

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring will be conducted for the proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center at TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 in Hoʻolehua Ahupuaʻa, Kona District on the island of Molokaʻi. This monitoring plan is designed to identify and appropriately treat archaeological resources that might be encountered during construction. Monitoring will be conducted only during the grubbing and grading for the new building, and during initial excavations for associated utilities, the access road, and parking lot. After grubbing and grading and initial excavations have been completed, archaeological monitoring will be on an on-call basis. When an archaeological monitor is required to be on site, one monitor will be needed for each area of ground disturbance.

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of G70, on behalf of the State of Hawai‘i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting has prepared an archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) for TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 in Ho‘olehua Ahupua‘a, Kona District, on the island of Moloka‘i, Hawai‘i. A new community center is planned, to include construction of a building, driveway, and parking lot. This monitoring plan is designed to identify historic properties that might be exposed during construction, and to treat them properly. Because DHHL properties are considered tribal lands under the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), federal laws such as NAGPRA and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) will be followed where appropriate, in addition to the State Historic Preservation Division’s (SHPD’s) *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Monitoring Studies and Report*s (§13-279).

The plan includes background information on the project area and an outline of field methods and post-field actions proposed for the archaeological monitoring. Hawaiian words and flora and fauna are defined in the glossary at the end of the document.

Project Location and Environment

The project area is located on Hawaiian homestead lands within the ahupua‘a of Ho‘olehua and within the larger moku of Kona on the island of Moloka‘i (Figures 1 and 2). This is on TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053, a 2.282 ha (5.638 ac.) parcel owned by the State of Hawai‘i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. The project area is bounded by Farrington Avenue on the south, Hawaiian homestead residential lots to the north and west, and Keena Place to the east.

The project area lies at approximately 250 m (820 ft.) in elevation and is roughly 2.5 km (1.6 mi.) from the northern coastline of Moloka‘i. The Lanikeha Ho‘olehua Community Center occupies the south side of the lot, and the rest of the parcel is an open grassy field, aside from some large trees along the northern perimeter of the property. Lihi Pali Avenue is on the east, and a post and wire fence bounds the property on several sides.

The project area is situated in the middle section of the island on the Ho‘olehua Plain, which consists mainly of a rich lateritic soil that runs from 3–9 m (10–30 ft.) in depth (Meyer 1982). The soil type on the north side of the project area is LaB, or Lahaina silty clay with 3 to 7% slopes (Figure 3). On the south side is HzA, or Hoolehua silty clay with 0 to 3% slopes. The soil association for the project area is the Molokai-Lahaina association which is described as “deep, nearly level to moderately steep, well-drained soils that have a moderately fine textured or fine textured soil; on uplands” (Foote et al. 1972).

The project area receives approximately 89 cm (35 in.) of rainfall annually (Giambelluca et al. 2013). This rainfall helps to recharge the basal zone of groundwater on which almost the entire island sits. Beneath the Ho‘olehua Plain, the basal groundwater is thoroughly brackish due to the lack of surface groundwater adding to the zone where the fresh and salt water mix. The nearest streams are Mane‘opapa, a non-perennial stream that runs through a gulch 300 m (.19 mi.) north of the project area and Kaluape‘elua, another non-perennial watercourse situated 400 m (.25 mi.) to the south of the parcel. Temperatures in the area range from a low of 20° C (68° F) in the cold, rainy season to 24° C (76° F) in the warm, drier season. Typical northeasterly trade winds blow throughout most of the year but are sometimes replaced by the southerly Kona winds (Stearns and Macdonald 1947).

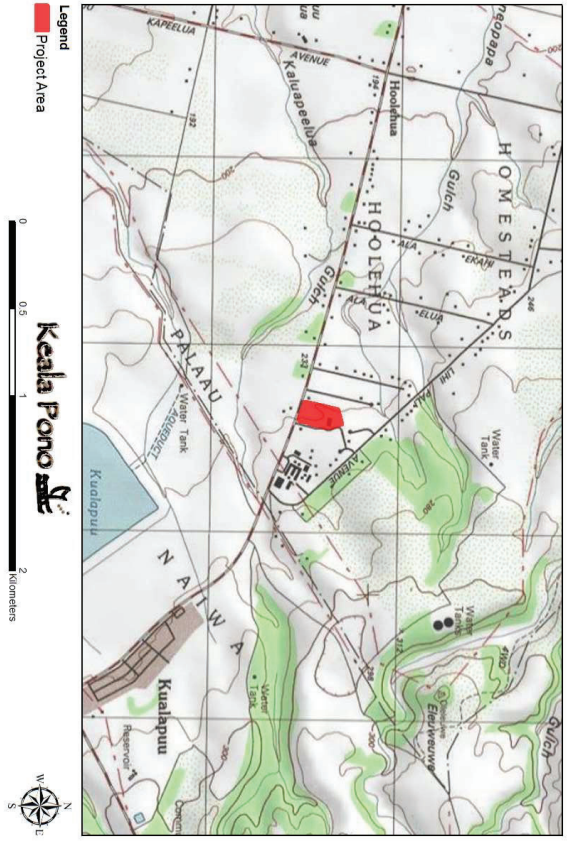

Figure 1. Project area on a 7.5 minute USGS 1993 Kaunakakai quadrangle map.

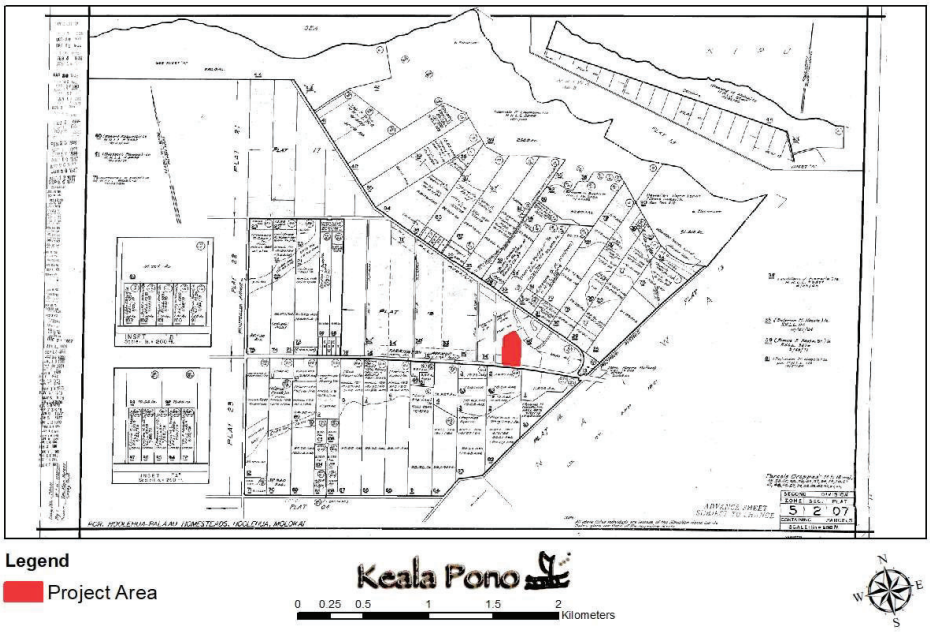

Figure 2. Project area (in red) on TMK plat map (2) 5-2-007.

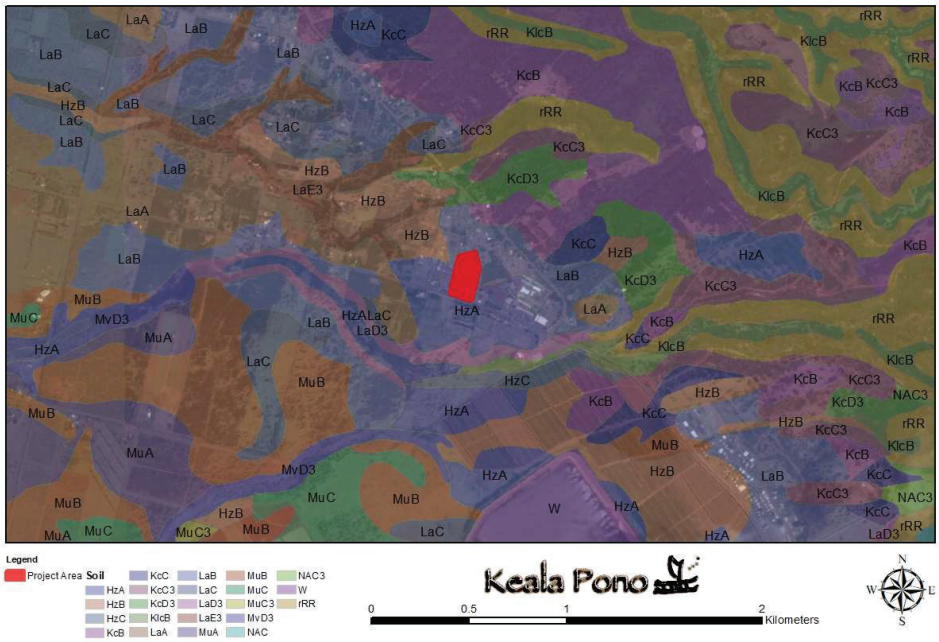

Figure 3. Soils in the vicinity of the project area.

The Project

DHHL in cooperation with the State of Hawaii Department of Defense (DOD) propose to construct a new Community Center adjacent (within the same property) to the existing Lanikeha Community Center. The DOD will provide the funding to DHHL through State House Bill 100, HD1 SD1 CD1 and DHHL will provide the land and the lease agreement. The new facility will serve the communities of both the Molokaʻi military veterans and the DHHL Homestead residents, many of whom are both DHHL beneficiaries and veterans.

The new facility will connect to the existing driveway of the Lanikeha Community Center. A 7-m (24-ft.) access driveway will lead to a parking lot which will be sized to support a daily use of 20–50 users. DHHL proposes to construct a building utilizing customized modular units due to the construction schedule and available funding. The minimum components for the facility include: classroom space, a kitchen, a meeting and display room, four offices (two each for veteran and homestead resident use), storage space (indoor and outdoor), an outdoor gathering space, indoor and outdoor restroom facilities (one set each). The classroom, meeting and storage spaces will have the flexibility to be partitioned and customized. An outdoor playset has also been proposed. The building and support facilities are situated on the site such as to preserve as much of the existing open space as possible.

It is anticipated that the new facility will be able to utilize the existing infrastructure for its wastewater, water, and electrical demand, although if this is not possible then a new leach field will be constructed. The adequacy of all infrastructure requirements will be verified. Utilization of the existing infrastructure and the existing driveway for access will hopefully minimize the impact to the community.

BACKGROUND

This section of the report presents background information as a means to provide a context through which one can examine the cultural and historical significance the Hoʻolehua region. In the attempt to record and preserve both the tangible (i.e., traditional and historic archaeological sites) and intangible (i.e., moʻolelo, ʻōlelo noʻeau) culture, this research assists in the discussion of anticipated finds. Research was conducted at the Hawaiʻi State Library, the University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa libraries, the SHPD library, and online on the Papakilo, Ulukau, and Waihona ʻAina databases, and the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) website. Historical maps, archaeological reports, and historical reference books were among the materials examined.

Hoʻolehua in Traditional Times

The history of Hoʻolehua begins with the origin of Molokaʻi Island:

> Molokaʻi and Lānaʻi were the children of Wākea by different wives. Hina was the mother of Molokaʻi and the child was called Molokaʻi-a-Hina. The mother of Lānaʻi was Kaʻulawahine. They became ancestors of the people of those islands, but the two islands had ancient names (Kamakau 1991:129).

Much of the oral accounts which narrate the events from the first peopling of Hawaiʻi to the recent period of written documentation has been lost in time. However, there are other means by which Hawaiʻi's history has been preserved. One often overlooked traditional source of history is the information embedded in the Hawaiian landscape. Hawaiian place names "usually have understandable meanings, and the stories illustrating many of the place names are well known and appreciated… The place names provide a living and largely intelligible history [to those familiar with the stories behind the names]" (Pukui et al. 1974:xii).

Among the place names relevant to the project area which have been listed in the book *Place Names of Hawaii* are Hikauhi, Hoʻolehua, ʻĪloli, Kāluapeʻelua, Kona, Molokaʻi, Pālāʻau, and Puʻukapeʻelua; the stories associated with these place names are in the Moʻolelo section of this report:

> Hikauhi. Coastal area, gulch, fishpond, and reef passage, south Molokaʻi. This was the daughter of Chief Hoʻolehua and his wife ʻĪloli. [*No translation given].
>
> Hoʻolehua. Village, land divisions, and Hawaiian homesteads area near the Molokaʻi airport, said to be named for a chief. *Lit.*, acting the expert.
>
> ʻĪloli. Three land divisions, Molokaʻi. *Lit.*, yearning.
>
> Kāluapeʻelua. Gulch, Molokaʻi. *Lit.*, baked caterpillar
>
> Kona. Leeward districts on Hawaiʻi, Kauaʻi, Molokaʻi, Niʻihau, and Oʻahu. *Lit.*, leeward.
>
> Molokaʻi. Island, 38 miles long, 10 miles wide, 261 square miles in area, and having a 1970 population of 5,261. District, forest reserve, lighthouse, high school, airport, and hospital. [*No translation given].
>
> Pālāʻau. Three land divisions, north central and southwest Molokaʻi. *Lit.*, wooden fence or enclosure.

> Puʻukapeʻelua. Hill, north Molokaʻi. A beautiful girl lived in a cave near Kalaʻe. *Lit.*, hill [of] the caterpillar.

The name "Kanakaloloa" is also listed in *Place Names of Hawaii*, as a hill in north Molokaʻi. It is translated as "tall person."

In addition to the land features having significance in their names, so too was there importance attached to the naming of the rains, the winds, the clouds and many other phenomena of the natural environment. Hehikaʻuala is a rain name of Hoʻolehua. Literally it translates to "the rain that tramples sweet potato." Lanikeha, literally "lofted heaven," is another rain name of Hoʻolehua. It is a rain that shares its name with a native sweet potato variety of Molokaʻi. Both rain names are associated with the ʻuala, showing the importance of that crop to the area. Among Hoʻolehua's wind names, one is Ikioe (Kamakau 1991), and another is Puluea which translates to "a damp breath." Summers gives two names for Hoʻolehua's winds, Kaikioe and Iʻaiki, and she cites Pukui and Elbert's dictionary as the source for this information (Summers 1971), but upon verifying the citation, only Iʻaiki is listed in the dictionary (Pukui and Elbert 1986).

Subsistence and Traditional Land Use

Like the names of Hoʻolehua's rains hint, the Hoʻolehua Plain was noted for the cultivation of ʻuala. This is affirmed by the written and oral histories of Molokaʻi, which stress the importance of sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*) on leeward Molokaʻi and in Hoʻolehua in particular. This might be expected since sweet potato cultivation was dominant in similar dry environments on other islands throughout the archipelago that were not conducive to wet taro farming. Handy and Handy (1991:571) elaborate on the ʻuala cultivation of this region:

> In 1931 there were many flourishing [sweet potato] patches on the Hawaiian homesteads at Hoʻolehua. It is said that Hoʻolehua and Palaʻau were noted for sweet potatoes in the olden days. Any part of the pineapple lands westward from this section may have been used for sweet potatoes.

Handy and Handy (1991:213) also note the cultivation of a distinctive type of gourd in Hoʻolehua:

> *ʻOlo* or *Hokeo* bore the long gourd used for the *hula* drum and for holding the fisherman's tackle. These still grow wild in Kaʻu, near Punaluʻu, and are cultivated at Hoʻolehua on Molokai.

A final observation on traditional subsistence comes from Southwick Phelps in the 1930s:

> For Palaʻau (Apana 2), Kaluakoi, and Punakou, Hoʻolehua, and Naiwa, planting areas for yams and sweet potatoes cannot be delimited but it is known that these were grown in that general area and were, with fish, the staples of the inhabitants. (In Handy and Handy 1991:518)

Summers (1971) reports that the majority of Molokaʻi's pre-contact population resided east of the project area from Kalamaʻula to Kumimi and that the population in the island's central Hoʻolehua region was scattered. But this by no means diminished the importance of the area. In contrast, the region was part of a complex of learning centers dedicated to the practice of hula and to the medicinal arts for curing and/or causing sickness. Two of Molokaʻi's famous sayings allude to this spiritual power that the island has been associated with: *Molokaʻi kuʻi lāʻau* (Molokaʻi, pounder of medicine); and *Molokaʻi Pule ʻOʻo* (Molokaʻi of the potent prayer).

Scattered or not, the population on the Hoʻolehua Plain during traditional times was substantial enough to have left behind several heiau and koʻa. Summers (1971) lists two heiau in Hoʻolehua. One was called Lepekaheo Heiau, and it was near the boundary between Hoʻolehua 2 and Pālāʻau 2 Ahupuaʻa. The other heiau was documented without a name, and it was east of a place called ʻEleuweue. Another feature that Summers notes offers additional insight to traditional living in the area in pre-contact times. This was a 6 ft. by 7 ft. boulder at Puʻu Kapeʻelua, Hoʻolehua, which was interpreted as either a stone for sharpening adzes or for collecting water (Summers 1971).

Areas north of the Kualapuʻu reservoir near Puʻu ʻAnoʻano were used in ancient times to teach kahuna the spiritual and medicinal arts. The proverb, "Molokaʻi kuʻi lāʻau" (Molokaʻi, pounder of medicine) attests to the expertise of Molokaʻi kahuna in compounding medicines and poisonous potions (Pukui 1983). From a chant extolling the powers of Molokaʻi, Mrs. Vanda Hanakahi, a native of Hoʻolehua wrote in the late 20th century, " ʻAe nō ʻo Molokaʻi ka piko o ka paeʻāine o Hawaiʻi nei; he wahi laʻa ʻihi no ke anaina mea hoʻōla…" meaning that Molokaʻi is agreed upon as the center of the Hawaiian archipelago and is a sacred and revered place of healing arts for the multitudes.

Moʻolelo

As mentioned earlier, Hawaiian place names were connected to traditional stories by which the history of the places was preserved. These stories were referred to as moʻolelo, defined as follows:

> A term embracing many kinds of recounted knowledge, including history, legend, and myth. It included stories of every kind, whether factual or fabulous, lyrical or prosaic. Moʻolelo were repositories of cultural insight and a foundation for understanding history and origins, often presented as allegories to interpret or illuminate contemporary life… Certainly many such [oral] accounts were lost in the sweep of time, especially with the decline of the Hawaiian population and native language. (Nogelmeier 2006:429–430)

Still, a good amount of traditional stories managed to be recorded as Hawaiian society transitioned from an oral culture to a written one, and among those recorded were several versions of stories concerning the places associated with Molokaʻi's Hoʻolehua Plain.

One moʻolelo points out that several of these Molokaʻi places were named after legendary figures from the ancient days. Hoʻolehua was named after an ancient chief of the same name (Pukui et al. 1974). Hoʻolehua's wife was ʻĪloli, and their daughter was named Hikauhi (Pukui et al. 1974). Today, ʻĪloli is the name of a nearby ahupuaʻa in Molokaʻi's Kona District, and it is also the name of a hill in another nearby ahupuaʻa, Kaluakoʻi. As for Hikauhi, it is the name of several features in Kaluakoʻi Ahupuaʻa, namely a gulch, a hill, a fishpond and a specific point along the coast.

This story is tied to the legend of Pākaʻa, which Beckwith (1970) puts in the category of legends about lesser Hawaiian gods. Pākaʻa inherited from his grandmother Loa, the supernatural ability to call upon the winds. However, when others became jealous of Pākaʻa, he left his home on Hawaiʻi Island, fleeing for his life, and settled on Molokaʻi. There, he married Hikauhi, the aforementioned daughter of Hoʻolehua and ʻĪloli. Hikauhi bore Pākaʻa a son, named Kūapākaʻa, and this son carried on the supernatural abilities of his father (Beckwith 1970; Pukui et al. 1974).

Beckwith (1970) shares that Pākaʻa's mother was Laʻamaomao, a woman of chiefly rank from Kapaʻa, Kauaʻi. Kamakau also mentions a Laʻamaomao in his written accounts, and this Laʻamaomao is connected to Molokaʻi, but it appears to be a different person with the same name. Kamakau does not even specify if this Laʻamaomao is female or male. In Kamakau's moʻolelo of the great navigator Moʻikeha, Laʻamaomao is one of many supporters who followed Moʻikeha as he sailed from Kahiki to Hawaiʻi. As he sailed through the islands, some of Moʻikeha's followers

stayed on Hawai‘i Island, some stayed on Maui, some on O‘ahu, and La‘amaomao stayed on Moloka‘i. It is in this account that Kamakau gives us one of the names of Ho‘olehua’s winds:

> Mo‘ikeha belonged to Kahiki, and the reason he came to Hawai‘i was because he… was severely criticized, and so he went off to sea. He took with him his followers Moa‘ula, Pāha‘a, La‘a-maomao, Mō‘eke, Kaunalewa, and some others. The first place they landed on was at Kalae in Ka‘ū, Hawai‘i…
>
> La‘amaomao remained on Moloka‘i at Haleolono in Kaluako‘i --- in Kaluako‘i of the tiny fish of Haleki‘i, the black sea cucumbers of Pālā‘au, the Ikioe wind of Ho‘olehua; the sweet waters of Waiakāne, and the stratified limestone (*‘unu‘unu pa‘akea*) of Haleolono. There lived La‘a-maomao (Kamakau 1991:105–106).

Ho‘olehua is mentioned in a mo‘olelo involving the inception of sorcery on the island of Moloka‘i (Kamakau 1964:131–132). Only one person, a man named Kaiakea was trained in sorcery, and his teaching came directly from the gods. Kaiakea built a house in Kala‘e and organized a feast for his house warming. Kaiakea, however, was a man that did not have a god. While his wife prepared the food for the feast, Kaiakea stood in the doorway of the hale mua, or men’s house, and saw a multitude of women and one man crossing the plains from Ho‘olehua to Pālā‘au. They wore yellow kapa and multicolored leis. The man approached Kaiakea, and Kaiakea offered food to his party. The man said that he would not accept any food unless Kaiakea built a thatched house for them. The man disclosed that he and the women in the procession were angels and if Kaiakea could complete the house in a single day then they would become Kaiakea’s gods and give him their belongings to do their work. Kaiakea was able to build the house that day and filled it with food offerings, which pleased the angels. Kaiakea took care of his new gods for the rest of his life and did not use them for malicious purposes. Before he died, Kaiakea instructed his children not to use the gods to seek wealth and not to disclose the knowledge of sorcery.

A final mo‘olelo sheds light on a hill called Pu‘ukape‘elua and a gulch called Kāluape‘elua, both in the ahupua‘a of Ho‘olehua. According to this mo‘olelo a beautiful girl was in a relationship with a lover who only visited in the night and left by daylight. Unbeknownst to the girl, her lover was a demi-god who could take the form of a caterpillar. The girl’s parents enlisted the aid of a kahuna to help them find out who the girl’s lover was and where he disappeared to everyday. With the help of the kahuna, they found the lover in his caterpillar form sleeping on a hill, and they set him on fire. As a result, he exploded into a multitude of smaller caterpillars, and the situation was ended after all the caterpillars were burned. The name of the hill, which means “Caterpillar Hill,” and the name of the gulch, which means “Baked Caterpillar,” are reminders of this story (Summers 1971).

‘Ōlelo No‘eau

Traditional proverbs and wise sayings also known as ‘ōlelo no‘eau have been another means by which the history of Hawaiian locales have been recorded. In 1983, Mary Kawena Pukui published a volume of nearly 3,000 ‘ōlelo no‘eau, or Hawaiian proverbs/wise sayings, that she collected throughout the islands. The introductory chapter reminds us that if we could understand these proverbs and wise sayings well, then we would understand Hawai‘i well (Pukui 1983). Although none of the ‘ōlelo no‘eau in Pukui’s volume mentions Pālā‘au, there are two which refer to Ho‘olehua. One saying calls to mind the hot weather that the Ho‘olehua Plain is known for. The other saying is more about the kioea bird rather than Ho‘olehua, but still, it is a reminder that this native bird is familiar to the area:

(1935) Ku‘u manu lawelawe ō o Ho‘olehua.
My bird of Ho‘olehua that cries out about food.

Said of the *kioea,* whose cry sounds like “*Lawelawe ke ō! Lawelawe ke ō!”* (“Take the food! Take the food!”). The *kioea* is the bird that calls to the fishermen to set out to sea.

(2164) Mo‘a nopu ka lā i ke kula o Ho‘olehua.
The sun scorches the plain of Ho‘olehua.
Refers to Ho‘olehua, Moloka‘i.

There are several other ‘ōlelo no‘eau which should be mentioned here. While they are not associated specifically with the project area, these sayings attribute certain things to the Moloka‘i people and/or the entire island, Ho‘olehua included. One saying celebrates the people’s lineage to Hina. Other sayings declare that the people of Moloka‘i are expert athletes and practitioners of hula, sorcery, and the medicinal arts. And finally, one of the ‘ōlelo no‘eau describes the island as a place of hurt and distress due to the tragedies associated with the Hansen’s disease patients and their exile to a remote part of Moloka‘i:

(2191) Moloka‘i ‘āina o ka ‘eha‘eha.
Moloka‘i, island of distress.
This expression came about after the establishment of the leper colony there. It refers to the separation of loved ones, the ravages of the disease, and the sad life in the early days at Kalawao, when so much was lacking for the comfort of the patients.

(2193) Moloka‘i ku‘i lā‘au.
Moloka‘i, pounder of medicine.
The *kahuna* of Moloka‘i were said to be experts in compounding medicines and poisonous potions. Also, a stick dance bore this name.

(2194) Moloka‘i nui a Hina.
Great Moloka‘i, land of Hina.
The goddess Hina is said to be the mother of Moloka‘i.

(2195) Moloka‘i pule o‘o.
Moloka‘i of the potent prayers.
Moloka‘i is noted for its sorcery, which can heal or destroy.

(2315) Niniu Moloka‘i, poahi Lāna‘i.
Moloka‘i resvolves, Lāna‘i sways.
A description of the revolving hips and the swaying movements in *hula.*

(2698) Pua ka uwahi o kā‘e‘a‘e‘a moku o Hina.
Up rose the smoke of the experts of the island of Hina.
Said of the quickness of the athletes of Moloka‘i --- they were so fast that they smoked.
(Pukui 1983:206, 235, 238, 239, 252, 294)

Ho‘olehua in the Historic Era

Moloka‘i and the entire Hawaiian archipelago entered the historic era in the late 18th century. Captain Cook’s so-called discovery of the islands is in 1778, and although he noted Moloka‘i in the distance that year, he did not sail up to the island until 1779. But it is not until 1786 that there is the first recording of Westerners meeting and interacting with the natives of Moloka‘i (Summers 1971).

Just prior to the arrival of foreigners, Molokaʻi had seen several centuries as an independent kingdom starting with its first aliʻi nui, Kamauaua, in the 13th century (Summers 1971). There was a brief challenge to its independence from Hawaiʻi Island in the 15th century, but otherwise, Molokaʻi enjoyed its sovereignty all the way up to the 18th century when it was once again challenged by chiefs from various neighboring islands. It should be noted, however, that there had also been episodes of intra-island conflict among Molokaʻi chiefs from the leeward and windward districts as well disrupting the peace.

It is uncertain if Molokaʻi was still an independent kingdom or under the rule of a neighboring island's chief when Westerners arrived in the late 18th century. It is documented that when Captain James King landed on Oʻahu in 1779, the warriors of Oʻahu had gone to Molokaʻi to battle the forces of Maui's King Kahekili there (Summers 1971). What is not clarified is if at that time Molokaʻi was still independent, or if it was under the rule of Oʻahu, or under the rule of Maui. However, what is clearly recorded is that in 1780, Molokaʻi was under the rule of Oʻahu's King Kahahana. Kahahana gave the far eastern portion of Molokaʻi to Kahekili because Kahekili was Kahahana's elder, but that was not enough, and eventually, in 1785, Kahekili's forces invaded Oʻahu and killed Kahahana. As a result, the entire island of Molokaʻi went under the Maui rule of Kahekili. On the way to battle Kahahana on Oʻahu, Kahekili stopped on Molokaʻi to supply their canoes with fish from Molokaʻi's fishponds. The historian Kamakau records that Kahekili's forces were multitudinous, and his fleet of canoes stretched from Hoʻolehua to Kaluakoʻi (Translation by D. Duhaylonsod):

> Ma Lahaina i hoʻākoakoa ʻia ke anaina no ka holo ʻana i ke kaua. ʻO Halekumukalani ka hale o ke akua, aia ma Pūehuehu. I ka pau ʻana o ke kapu, ʻo ka hoʻomaka nō ia i ka holo a Molokaʻi; ʻo ka iʻa o nā loko kuapā, ʻo ia ke ō o ka holo ʻana; mai Hoʻolehua a Kaluakoʻi ka piha i nā waʻa. I ka holo ʻana o nā waʻa kaua ma ka mole o Lānaʻi, a ua kapa ʻia kēia alanui moana a Kahekili i holo mai ai i ke kaua i Oʻahu, ʻo Kaʻōpuakiʻikiʻi ka inoa; a ma ka lewa loa o ka moana, a loaʻa i ka wēlau o ka ʻAoʻaoa, a nāna i hoʻihoʻi i ka ʻāina, a ʻo Waikīkī ke awa (Kamakau 1996[1866]:88).
>
> *Lahaina was where the multitude was assembled to go into battle. Halekumukalani was the name of their god's house; it was at Pūehuehu. When the kapu period was over, they began sailing to Molokaʻi, to get the fish from the fishponds, and their sailing continued, from Hoʻolehua to Kaluakoʻi, it was filled with canoes. When the war fleet sailed away from Lānaʻi, this ocean route that Kahekili traveled on to make war on Oʻahu was called Kaʻōpuakiʻikiʻi, under the long skies of the open sea, and they caught ahold of the tip of the ʻAoʻaoa wind, and it pushed them to the land, and Waikīkī was the landing place.*

Not long after Kahekili's death in 1794, King Kamehameha's forces from Hawaiʻi Island defeated both the Oʻahu warriors and the Maui warriors, and so Molokaʻi unquestionably went under the rule of Kamehameha. Like Kahekili, Kamehameha stopped on Molokaʻi on his way to fight on Oʻahu, and while on Molokaʻi, Kamehameha used the Hoʻolehua Plain as a training area for his warriors. Kamehameha eventually unified the entire island chain (Summers 1971).

Missionary and Ranching Activity

For many decades following the arrival of Westerners, Molokaʻi was not a prominent port of call that foreigners visited. After Captain Vancouver's description of the island in 1792, the only other accounts of Westerners visiting the island prior to the early 1800s were of missionaries (Summers 1971). The first permanent church established on the island was a Protestant mission on the east side of Molokaʻi in 1832. Much later, Catholic missionaries also established themselves on the island, but perhaps the one with the most profound impact was the mission founded on the Kalaupapa Peninsula by Saint Damien in the 1870s. It was there at the settlement established by

King Kamehameha V that Saint Damien ministered to the patients afflicted with Hansen's Disease. While the missionary foreigners and their activities helped shape Molokaʻi Island as a whole, they did not have a major impact on the Hoʻolehua Plain.

On the other hand, the activities brought about by ranchers and the ranching industry on Molokaʻi did have a more direct impact on the region of interest. An important figure who ties much of this together is the German immigrant R.W. Meyer. Meyer arrived on Molokaʻi in the 1840s, married a chiefess from the island, and settled in the Kalaʻe area to the east of Hoʻolehua. Meyer also became the overseer of the Kalaupapa settlement for Hansen's disease patients after its creation by King Kamehameha V's legislation in the 1860s, and furthermore, Meyer became the manager for the king's ranch on Molokaʻi which operated on lands to the west and south of the Hoʻolehua Plain. From Kamehameha's ranch came multitudes of cattle which were allowed to roam free on kapu, and in addition to that, the king introduced deer in 1868 which quickly multiplied and spread throughout the island (Summers 1971).

After Kamehameha V's death in 1872, Meyer continued to administer the royal ranchlands for Kamehameha's heirs. Excerpts from two Hawaiian language newspapers confirm the continuance of Meyer's land management. In the first excerpt, from *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, Meyer announces that lands of the Kamehameha heiress Princess Ruth Keʻelikōlani extend from Kaluakoʻi, past the Hoʻolehua Plain, and east to Kapaʻakea. In the second article, from *Ka Makaainana*, Meyer specifically lists Pālāʻau as one of the ahupuaʻa still under the royal name. Both newspaper excerpts, presented below, caution the rest of the population not to allow their animals to roam onto the royal lands:

> Mai keia manawa a mahope aku nei. Ke papa ia'ku nei na kanaka a pau, mai hookuu a hooholo i ka lakou mau holoholona maluna o na aina o ke Alii ka Mea Kiekie Ruta Keelikolani e waiho ia ma ka mokupuni o Molokai, ma Kapaakea a hiki i Kaluakoi, me ka ae like ole mamua me ko'u hope R.W. Meyer. Aina e kue kekahi i keia olelo papa, alaila, e hoopii ia no ma ke kanawai SIMON K. KAAI. Agena o ke Alii R. Keelikolani. (*Ka Nupepa Kuokoa* 1879)
>
> Olelo Hoolaha.
>
> E ike auanei na mea a pau he mau holoholona ka lakou [lio, miula a me na iakake], e holo ana maluna o na aina hanai holoholona ma Molokai-Kaluakoi, Palaau, Iloli, Naiwa, Kahanui Kalamaula, Kaunakakai, Makakupaiaiki a me ke kula o Kawela. E hooukuia aku ana mai ka la mua kau o Iulai, 1897, no kela a me keia holoholona e hele ana maluna o ua mau aina la he 25 keneta no ka holoholona hookahi o ka mahina, e hookaaia ma ke dala, a i ole, ma ka hana maoli paha maluna o ua mau aina la, ma ka ae like a ma ke kauoha a ka Luna Hooponopono o ua mau aina la i oleloia maluna. O na holoholona i hookaa ole ia, e hopuia aku ana ma ke ano komohewa. R.W. MEYER, Luna Hooponopono, Kalae, Molokai, Maraki 25, 1897. mar. 28-4ts. (Meyer 1897:1)

Meyer died in 1897, and coincidentally that same year, a group of businessmen organized to purchase 70,000 acres of the late Kamehameha V's former ranchlands and lease another 30,000 more, stretching from the west end of the island to the Hoʻolehua Plain. By that time, Princess Ruth had passed away, and her lands there had already gone into the hands of her heiress Bernice Pauahi Bishop. The purchasing business entity would later be named the Molokai Ranch, and the next year, this business organization also formed the American Sugar Company (ASCO) which added sugarcane fields to the Hoʻolehua Plain and constructed a railroad through it for transport. Since the Molokaʻi sugar venture had a tough time competing with other sugar enterprises throughout the islands, the early 1900s found ASCO switching its focus to raise cattle and sheep and to produce honey instead.

Māhele Land Tenure

During Kamehameha III's reign, in 1848, sweeping changes were made to the traditional land tenure system. This was called the Māhele. This proclamation allowed the king to divide landownership for three groups of people: the king, the chiefs, and the commoners. The new system of land tenure was another influence of Westerners in Hawai'i:

> THE MAHELE is rightfully considered one of the most significant chapters in the modern history of Hawai'i. Several legislative acts during the period 1845-1855 codified a sweeping transformation from the centuries-old Hawaiian traditions of royal land tenure to the western practice of private land ownership. (Moffat and Fitzpatrick 1995)

The king enacted the Māhele intending for it to provide the Native Hawaiian population with an irrevocable land base they would own. The process that the commoners needed to follow to secure their land titles consisted of filing a claim with the Land Commission; having their land claim surveyed; testifying in person on behalf of their claim; and submitting their final Land Commission Award to get a binding royal patent. However, in actuality, the vast majority of the native population never received any land commission awards recognizing their land holdings due to several reasons such as their unfamiliarity with the process, their distrust of the process, and/or their desire to cling to their traditional way of land tenure regardless of how they felt about the new system. In 1850, the king passed another law, this one allowing foreigners to buy land. This further hindered the process of natives securing lands for their families.

There were no land claims awarded for Ho'olehua. However, there were five land grants that were awarded in Ho'olehua. Three of these were given to the Dudoit family; one was granted to the Lewis family; and one was conferred to the Makakoa family. Three of the five land grants listed here were awarded in 1899, the other two show no date. The lack of land ownership and transfers for Ho'olehua may reflect the large block of land consolidation first under the Kamehamehas and later by the Molokai Ranch, followed by the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

Hawaiian Homesteads

The turn of the century also brought the most significant political changes to Moloka'i and the rest of the Hawaiian Islands. Following the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893, the United States claimed the islands to be an annexed territory in 1898. To champion the Hawaiian people's rights, Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole became a delegate to the United States Congress. Due to Prince Kūhiō's efforts, Congress passed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1921 which set aside land throughout the islands to be reserved for the native Hawaiian population. An administrative body, The Hawaiian Homes Commission, was created, consisting of the Governor of Hawai'i and four appointed citizens, three of which must have half Hawaiian blood or more (Keesing 1936). The Commission has evolved so that today it is composed of nine members, at least four of which must have one quarter Hawaiian blood or more (DHHL n.d.).

Resulting from the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, the plains of Ho'olehua were among the homestead lands designated as such, and in 1924, the first Hawaiian homesteaders settled there. Ho'olehua was one of the first Hawaiian homesteads in the state, second to Kalamaula, which was established only two years earlier. There were three waves of early settlement for Ho'olehua: the first 75 people that arrived between 1924 and 1926; another eight that came in 1928; and an additional 48 that moved there in 1929 (Keesing 1936).

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act designated more than 200,000 acres for Hawaiian Home Lands, with roughly 3,500 acres constituting the Ho'olehua Homestead. The early homestead at Ho'olehua consisted of the following:

> …153 tracts of approximately forty acres each allotted, also a special group of 10 residential lots, besides other units connected with the scheme: a school and school farm, a community hall, an office of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, churches, stores, and camps for Filipino laborers who work in connection with the pineapple industry. (Keesing 1936:28)

Historic Maps

Historic maps help to paint a picture of Ho'olehua in times past and illustrate the changes that have taken place in the region over the years. The earliest depiction of the project area comes from an 1886 map of the island of Moloka'i drawn by M.D. Monsarrat (Figure 4). General topography and a few place names are provided. Also shown are the names of paddocks in the project area vicinity, indicating that ranching took place during that time.

Among the early maps which clearly point out Ho'olehua is a Hawaii Territory Survey map from 1915 (Figure 5). The map outlines the numerous land boundaries from the east end of the island and west to Kaluako'i and Punakou. Notice that Ho'olehua is labeled "Lease No. 565, Area 3869 Ac."

The next map, titled "Subdivision of Portion of Hawaiian Homes Lands of Hoolehua and Palaau," dates to 1924 (Figure 6). This is the same year that the Ho'olehua lands were designated as homesteads due to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. The homestead plots and numbers are clearly depicted. The main roadways in the vicinity of the parcel are already in place, including Farrington Highway and Lihi Pali Avenue.

A University of Hawai'i Land Study Bureau map shows the land uses and productivity of Central Moloka'i in 1959 (Figure 7). The project area is at the edge of the yellow designation, which represents pineapple lands. There is a small portion of the project area in beige marked with "NI," which is designated as "Urban, Home-sites, Military, etc." The beige plot just east of the project parcel is marked with an "X," signifying miscellaneous agricultural land for noncommercial use. There are also large areas designated as grazing lands (in green) to the north of the project site.

Contemporary History

Most of the contemporary history of Ho'olehua is tied to the Hawaiian homestead lands there. Generations of families have made the area their home. It should be noted that in the 1920s the pineapple industry also came to central Moloka'i, as seen in historic maps, and this likely affected the project lands. The island's major airport was also developed just south of the project area, but the community has retained its rural residential atmosphere until today.

Previous Archaeology

The island of Moloka'i has not received the same amount of archaeological work as the other main islands and this is reflected in the limited number of published materials relating to the island's archaeological resources. The following summaries are based on reports found in the SHPD library in Kapolei, and are listed chronologically (Figure 8 and Table 1).

The foundation of works that comprise the canon of Moloka'i's archaeological resources include *Heiau of Molokai* (Stokes 1909); *A Regional Study of Molokai* (Phelps 1941); and the most comprehensive work to date, *Molokai: A Site Survey* (Summers 1971), which is a compilation of other sources.

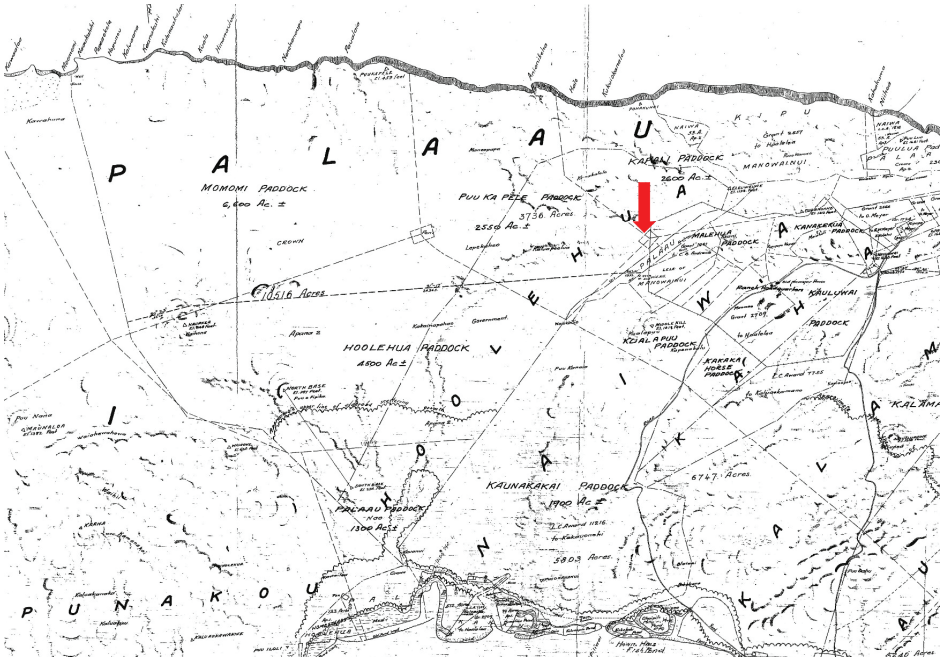

Figure 4. Portion of a second map of Moloka'i drawn by Monsarrat in 1886 (Monsarrat 1886). The red arrow points to the project area.

15



Figure 5. Portion of a Hawaii Territory Survey map of Molokai government tracts (Wall 1915). The red arrow points to the project area.

16



Figure 6. Portion of a Hawaii Territory Survey map of Hoʻolehua and Pālāʻau (Wall 1924). The red arrow points to the project area.

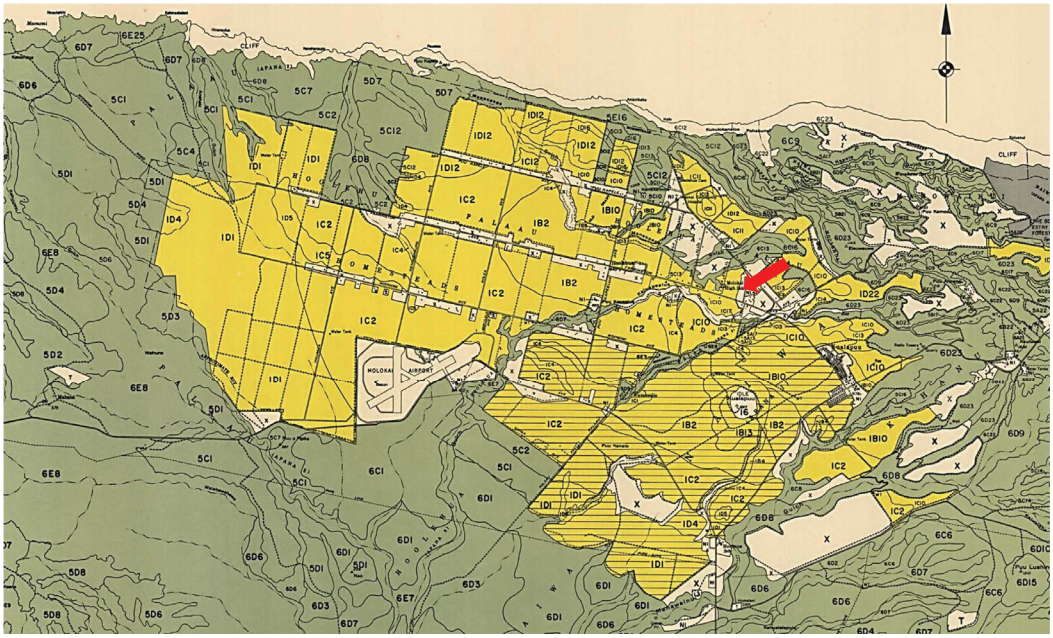

Figure 7. Portion of a map showing land use in the project area ca. 1959 (Fujimura 1959). Note the extent of the pineapple lands in yellow and grazing lands in green. The red arrow points to the project area.

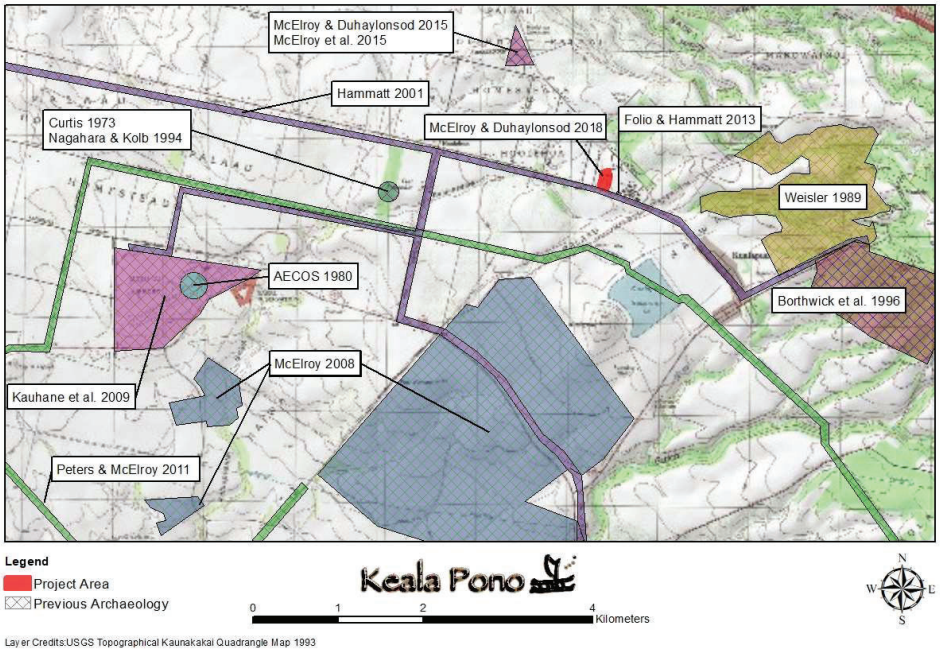

Figure 8. Previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of the project area.

Table 1. Previous Archaeological Studies in the Vicinity of the Project Area

Author	Location	Work Completed	Findings
Stokes 1909	Moloka‘i, island-wide	Recording	Documented sites island-
Phelps 1941	Moloka‘i, island-wide	Recording	wide. Documented sites
Summers 1971	Moloka‘i, island-wide	Recording	island-wide. Documented sites
Curtis 1973	Moloka‘i, island-wide	Recommendation Report	Recommended the preservation of Pu‘u Kape‘elua and Hawaiian Homes Commission Headquarters.
AECOS 1980	Ho‘olehua Airport	Reconnaissance Survey	Identified World War II sites.
Weisler 1989	Kipū	Archaeological Survey	Documented two heiau previously recorded by Summers (1971): 111 and 109A and identified a subsurface cultural deposit, SIHP 50-60-03-885.
Nagahara and Kolb 1994	Kape‘elua Complex, Ho‘olehua	Field Inspection and Mapping	Recommended the Kape‘elua Complex (SIHP 50-60-03-11) for preservation.
Borthwick et al. 1996	Kahanui 2	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Identified three sites: platform remnant (SIHP 50-60-03-1633), a historic wall segment (SIHP 50-60-03-1634), and a terrace (SIHP 50-60-03-1635).
Hammatt 2001	60 km road corridor (multiple ahupua‘a)	Archaeological Assessment	None.
McElroy 2008	Pālā‘au, Ho‘olehua, and Nā‘iwa	Archaeological Assessment	None.
Ka‘uhane et al. 2009	Moloka‘i Airport Rescue and Firefighting Station, Pālā‘au	Cultural Impact Assessment	Compiled archival and oral history documentation.
Peters and McElroy 2011	27 km proposed waterline corridor (multiple ahupua‘a)	Archaeological Assessment	None; two previously identified sites in the area could not be found.
Folio and Hammatt 2013	Moloka‘i High School	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Identified a historic trash pit (SIHP 50-60-01-2527).
McElroy and Duhaylonsod 2015	Kanakaloloa Cemetery	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Documented one site, the Kanakaloloa Cemetery (SIHP 50-60-02-2564).
McElroy et al. 2015	Kanakaloloa Cemetery	Cultural Impact Assessment	Interviewed four community members who identified cultural practices that take place at the cemetery and vicinity.
McElroy and Duhaylonsod 2018	Current Project Area	Cultural Impact Assessment	Interviewed four community members who shared their knowledge of the area and recommendations for the project.

Regarding Hoʻolehua, a review of the archaeological sites documented by Summers (1971) indicates the presence of Lepekaheo Heiau located west of Kāluapeʻelua Gulch; an unnamed heiau on the east side of ʻEleuweue; and an assortment of pōhaku on Puʻu Kapeʻelua. One of those stones is a huge boulder interpreted as an adze-sharpening or water-collecting stone, and the rest of the stones are called "The Caterpillar Stones," which are associated with the legend of the local caterpillar demi-god (Summers 1971).

The closest sites to the area of study are Site 11 at Puʻu Kapeʻelua in Hoʻolehua, and Site 107, a hōlua slide in Kualapuʻu.

Site 11 is located at Puʻu Kapeʻelua, south of the current project area, between Moʻomomi Avenue and Farrington Avenue. The site consists of two components. Site 11A is known as the "Caterpillar Stones" (Summers 1971:37). Summers (1971:37) quotes a moʻolelo told by Cooke (1949:102), although no description is given for the stones

> …this beautiful girl was visited each night by a lover who left before daylight. She was unable to discover who he was. This suspense told on her, and she began to waste away. A priest, consulted by her parents, advised the girl to attach a piece of white tapa to a wart on her lover's back. In the morning, sheds of tapa helped to trace the demi-god lover to the hill Puu Peelua, in the middle of Hoolehua. The kahuna (priest) and friends of the family found a large peelua (caterpillar) asleep on the hill. The kahuna ordered the people to collect wood which was placed around the sleeping peelua, and a fire was lit. As the heat of the fire increased, the caterpillar burst into myriads of small caterpillars which were scattered all over the plain. That accounts for the army-worm pest, called peelua.

Site 11B is a "stone at Puʻu Kapeʻelua" located just south of the Caterpillar Stones (Summers 1971:37). The stone was visited in 1959 and consisted of a flat rock, measuring 7 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 22 inches tall. The flat surface contained a 21-inch-long basin with two grooves leading into two sides of the hollowed-out area on the north. On the south, another set of grooves led from this basin to another basin, 18 inches long. Marine shell was scattered around the area. The stone may have been used for sharpening adzes or for collecting water (Summers 1971:37).

Site 107 is a hōlua slide on the south-southwest side of Kualapuʻu Hill. Note that the site map in Summers (1971) places the hōlua southeast of the project area, as is shown in Figure 8, while the site description says the hōlua lies on Kualapuʻu Hill. In 1966, no paving could be identified, but traces of the hōlua slide could be seen on the hillside. It is also said that the hillside was once covered in sweet potato fields, which were delineated by rows of stones (Cooke 1949 in Summers 1971:80).

In 1973, the Sub-Committee for the Preservation of Historical Resources Ad-Hoc Committee of the Commerce and Industry drafted a report for the Molokai Task Force enumerating the island's numerous pre-contact and post-contact archaeological and cultural sites. In the report, the committee specifically recommended the preservation of the wahi pana of Puʻu Kapeʻelua, legendary since ancient times, and the preservation of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Headquarters first built by the early homesteaders in 1923 (Curtis 1973).

An archaeological reconnaissance was conducted in 1980 for possible expansion of the Molokaʻi Airport (AECOS 1980). Two alternative sites were surveyed on foot: one at the current Molokaʻi Airport and another mauka of Moʻomomi Beach. Only the airport site is in the general vicinity of the current project area. Several historic features were found there, including World War II bunkers, earthen revetments, Quonset huts, and old roads. They were thought to date from 1942–1947.

A 1989 survey further documented sites recorded by Summers (1971) and identified one new site (Weisler 1989). The survey was conducted for a proposed golf course at Kipū. The previously-recorded sites were both heiau: Site 111 and 109. The newly identified site was a subsurface cultural deposit, State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) 885.

In 1994, a field inspection and brief mapping was conducted on previously Site 11, also known as the Kapeʻelua complex (Nagahara and Kolb 1994). This site, which consists of the legendary "caterpillar stones," had already been previously mapped. During this field inspection, the site was assessed to be in fairly good condition, and recommended for preservation without further mitigation efforts. The site was also described to be in Kalamaʻula which might be erroneous since the site appears to be in Hoʻolehua.

A 1996 archaeological inventory survey for the Puʻu Kolea subdivision identified three archaeological sites (Borthwick et al. 1996). A total of 350 acres were surveyed at the 850–1,300 ft. elevation in Kahanui 2 Ahupuaʻa. The three archaeological sites consist of a platform remnant (SIHP 1633), a historic wall segment (SIHP 1634), and a terrace (SIHP 1635). Extensive bulldozing was observed in the area, and historic ranching remains were noted, including the remnants of the 1912 Puʻu Kolea Ranch guest house.

In 2001, an archaeological assessment was conducted along a road corridor of 59.55 km (37 mi.) across Molokaʻi for the proposed installation of a fiber-optic cable system (Hammatt 2001). The assessment included a review of literature covering previous work and a field inspection of the route. Regarding the Hoʻolehua, it was determined that the potential for subsurface deposits was low, and no further archaeological work was recommended.

In 2008, an archaeological assessment with a field inspection was conducted through several ahupuaʻa including Hoʻolehua (McElroy 2008). No surface architecture was observed, and no other cultural materials were identified. The negative findings were attributed to past ranching and agricultural activities which have modified the landscape immensely.

In 2009, a CIA was conducted in the nearby ahupuaʻa of Pālāʻau for the Molokaʻi Airport Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Station Improvements Project (Kaʻuhane et al. 2009). Results concluded that the project would not adversely impact any cultural resources or practices. It was recommended that proactive community consultation should be pursued.

In 2011, an archaeological assessment was conducted through multiple ahupuaʻa on Molokaʻi, over a 27-km (16.78-mi.) corridor for a proposed waterline (Peters and McElroy 2011). No archaeological material and/or structures were identified during the project even though archival records indicated the possible presence of two sites. It was determined that previous ranching and agricultural activities as well as modern development may have caused the disappearance of the two previously identified sites.

An archaeological inventory survey in 2013 identified one site at Molokaʻi High School, just west of the current project area (Folio and Hammatt 2013). This was a historic trash pit that was designated as SIHP 2527. Items observed in the pit include a ca. 1910 cheese cutter, along with pieces of rusted metal.

In 2015, an archaeological inventory survey (McElroy and Duhaylonsod 2015) and cultural impact assessment (McElroy et al. 2015) were completed for the Kanakaloloa Cemetery, which straddles the boundary of Hoʻolehua and Pālāʻau. The survey documented one site, the Kanakaloloa Cemetery (SIHP 2564), while the cultural impact assessment interviewed four community members who identified cultural practices that take place at the cemetery and vicinity.

In addition to the above archaeological studies, an Historic American Engineering Report (HAER) was done for the Meyer Sugar Mill, located northeast of Kualapuʻu, off of Kalaʻe Highway (Bluestone 1978). When the report was written in 1978, the mill was deemed "the only surviving 19th Century Hawaiian sugar mill with its original machinery intact and its original design essentially unaltered" (Bluestone 1978:1). The mill was small in size compared to those of its time (ca. 1888), but it survives as a good example of Hawaiʻi's sugar-era constructions.

Most recently, a cultural impact assessment was completed for the current project (McElroy and Duhaylonsod 2018). Four community members shared their knowledge of the area and made recommendations for the project. No traditional practices or cultural sites were identified for the specific area of study.

Summary and Settlement Patterns

The Hoʻolehua Plain, set on the island of Molokaʻi, has its origin at the dawn of time when Hina and Wākea dwelled together, and Molokaʻi was born. This same Molokaʻi-a-Hina was to become the ancestor of the people of Molokaʻi (Kamakau 1991).

According to Summers (1971), the estimated population of Molokaʻi at the time of contact was around 10,500. Most of this population was established along the southern shore of the island and in some of the windward valleys. However, evidence suggests that the Hoʻolehua Plain must have seen some kind of substantial pre-contact population, whether transient or permanent, due to the many heiau and koʻa and a kahua maika in the area.

Although Molokaʻi remained a sovereign chiefdom for most of its pre-contact history, during the end of the 18th century, the island fell to neighboring Oʻahu and Maui and eventually to Hawaiʻi Island under Kamehameha I. It appears that much of central to west Molokaʻi stayed closely connected to the Kamehameha family during the historic era. By the mid-1800s, Kamehameha V had a ranch in that portion of the island, and after his death in 1872, much of his lands passed into the hands of Princess Ruth Keʻelikōlani and after her, to Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

While ranching was widespread in the historic era, the central plains also saw ventures into sugarcane cultivation, pineapple agriculture, and honey production. However, with the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1921, the Hoʻolehua Plain became a designated location for Hawaiian homesteads, and by 1924, the first homesteaders moved there. The area has developed as Hawaiian homestead lands until today.

PROJECT DESIGN

Archaeological monitoring will be conducted for selected ground disturbing activity during construction of the proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center at TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 in Hoʻolehua Ahupuaʻa, Kona District on the island of Molokaʻi. No archaeological resources are known for the project area. SHPD has recommended that archaeological monitoring is conducted only during the grubbing and grading for the new building, and during initial excavations for associated utilities, the access road, and parking lot (Appendix). After grubbing and grading and initial excavations have been completed, archaeological monitoring will be on an on-call basis. When an archaeological monitor is required to be on site, one monitor will be needed for each area of ground disturbance; if ground disturbing activity occurs simultaneously in different areas, then multiple monitors will be on site. For example, if grading and trenching are occurring simultaneously in different parts of the project, two archaeologists will be required—one at each area of active ground disturbance.

Project Personnel

A senior archaeologist, qualified under §13-281-3, HAR, will serve as principal investigator for the project. The principal investigator will be responsible for overall project organization and management, will ensure high standards for field sampling and laboratory analyses, may conduct field visits and direct supervision of field personnel as appropriate, and will review the content of the monitoring report. The archaeological monitor will have sufficient fieldwork experience in Hawaiʻi or have completed sufficient college-level coursework in Anthropology and Hawaiian Archaeology. If archaeological remains are identified, the monitor has the authority to halt ground-disturbing activities in the immediate area of the find.

Fieldwork

Prior to fieldwork, the archaeological monitor and/or principal investigator will meet with the construction team to discuss the monitoring plan. The archaeologist will ensure that the construction team understands the purpose of the monitoring and that the monitor has the authority to halt construction activity, and also that one archaeological monitor is needed for each ground disturbing activity.

Field recording and sampling may include, but are not limited to, the drawing of stratigraphic profiles, photography, and controlled excavation of exposed features. Accurate map locations of test units, stratigraphic profiles, and archaeological features, deposits, and artifacts will be maintained. Field recording and sampling are intended to mitigate any potentially adverse effects to historic properties. Standards of documentation, recording, and analysis shall accord with HAR §13-279.

If human remains are discovered during monitoring, work in the vicinity of the remains will cease and the archaeological monitor will protect any exposed remains, secure the area, and notify the proper authorities. No further work will take place in the immediate vicinity, although work in other areas of the project site may continue. In the event of inadvertent discovery of non-burial historic properties, SHPD shall be consulted concerning appropriate mitigation measures. Whereas the project area involves DHHL land, DHHL shall comply with NAGPRA if human remains are encountered during project work.

The AMP does not propose any additional treatment of human remains, other than documentation of archaeological context. Upon consultation with Native Hawaiian parties in accordance with NAGPRA, or with another ethnic group as appropriate, DHHL shall specify the archaeological procedures, if any, required to treat the remains, and the archaeological consultant shall assist in

carrying out the requirements. DHHL will be responsible for final custody and disposition of any human remains and associated items found at the project site.

Post-Field Actions

The nature and scope of post-field actions will vary according to the results of the fieldwork. At minimum, if no archaeological remains are discovered, a report documenting the negative findings will be produced and submitted to SHPD. If archaeological remains are discovered, appropriate analyses will be conducted and reported.

Laboratory analyses of cultural material and sediments will be conducted in accordance with HAR §13-279 and will follow the SHPD *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Monitoring Studies and Report*s (§13-279). The specific procedures employed in laboratory analysis will vary according to the kinds of remains that are recovered. For example, artifacts will be measured, weighed, sketched or photographed, and identified as appropriate. Faunal material will be weighed, counted, and taxonomically identified to the highest level of detail possible.

Preparation of a final report shall conform to HAR §13-279-5. Photographs of excavations will be included in the monitoring report even if no historically significant sites are documented. A draft monitoring report shall be prepared and submitted to the SHPD in a timely manner, within three months following the end of fieldwork. A revised final report will be submitted within 30 days following receipt of review comments on the draft report. Should burials and/or human remains be identified, other letters, memos, and/or reports may be required.

Per HAR §13-279-6 arrangements shall be made with the landowner regarding final disposition of any non-burial collections. If the landowner requests archiving, then the archive shall be determined in consultation with the SHPD.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hoʻolehua Plain of Molokaʻi, has its origin at the dawn of time when Hina and Wākea dwelled together, and Molokaʻi was born. Evidence suggests that the Hoʻolehua Plain must have seen some kind of substantial pre-contact population, whether transient or permanent, due to the many heiau and koʻa and a kahua maika in the area. In the historic era, ranching was widespread throughout the region, and the central plains also saw ventures into sugarcane agriculture, pineapple cultivation, and honey production. However, with the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1921, the Hoʻolehua Plain became a designated location for Hawaiian homesteads, and by 1924, the first homesteaders moved there. The area continues to be used as Hawaiian homestead lands today.

Archaeological monitoring will be performed for selected ground disturbing activity associated with construction of the proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center at TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 in Hoʻolehua Ahupuaʻa, Kona District on the island of Molokaʻi. Monitoring will be conducted only during grubbing and grading for the new building, and during initial excavations for associated utilities, the access road, and parking lot. After grubbing and grading and initial excavations have been completed, archaeological monitoring will be on an on-call basis. When an archaeological monitor is required to be on site, one monitor will be needed for each area of ground disturbance. Whereas the project area involves DHHL land, DHHL shall comply with NAGPRA if human remains are encountered during project work.

GLOSSARY

ahupua‘a	Traditional Hawaiian land division usually extending from the uplands to the sea.
‘āina	Land.
ali‘i nui	High chief.
hale mua	Men’s eating house.
heiau	Place of worship and ritual in traditional Hawai‘i.
hōlua	Traditional Hawaiian sled used on grassy slopes.
kahua	Open place for sports, such as ‘ulu maika.
kama‘āina	Native-born.
kahuna	An expert in any profession, often referring to a priest, sorcerer, or magician.
kapa	Tapa cloth.
kapu	Taboo, prohibited, forbidden.
kioea	The bristle-thighed curlew, or *Numenius tahitiensis*, a large brown bird with a curved beak.
ko‘a	Fishing shrine.
Māhele	The 1848 division of land.
mauka	Inland, upland, toward the mountain.
moku	District, island.
mo‘olelo	A story, myth, history, tradition, legend, or record.
‘ōlelo no‘eau	Proverb, wise saying, traditional saying.
pōhaku	Rock, stone.
pu‘u	Hill, mound, peak.
‘uala	The sweet potato, or *Ipomoea batatas*, a Polynesian introduction.
wahi pana	Sacred places or legendary places that may or may not be kapu, or taboo.

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APPENDIX: SHPD LETTER REQUESTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF
HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
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KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

January 30, 2018

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Log. No. 2017.02697
Doc. No. 1801MBF01
Archaeology
Architecture
History & Culture

Norman Sakamoto, Administrator
Land Development Division
State of Hawaii
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
91-5420 Kapolei Parkway
Kapolei, HI 96707
Email: Norman.L.Sakamoto@hawaii.gov

Kawika McKeague, AICP
Senior Planner, G70
925 Bethel Street, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813
Email: Kawika.M@g70.design

Dear Sirs:

SUBJECT: **Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review –**
Consultation and Request for Determination
Hoʻolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center Project
Hoʻolehua Ahupuaʻa, Kona District, Molokaʻi
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:001 por., 053 por.

This letter provides the State Historic Preservation Division's (SHPD's) review comments regarding the subject project. The pre-consultation request was made by email on October 18, 2017 and a conference call was held on October 26, 2017. The conference consultation included representatives from SHPD, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), and consultant representatives from G70 and Keala Pono. SHPD received the conference report (meeting minutes) via email on October 30, 2017. The official project notification letter from DHHL (Norman Sakamoto) was submitted to SHPD on November 22, 2017, and additional requested historic preservation review materials were received by the SHPD on December 5, 2017.

DHHL indicates in the November 22, 2017 letter that the project includes the designing and constructing of a new Hoʻolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents' Community Center to satisfy the needs of the Veterans living on Molakaiʻi. The new facility is proposed to be a dual-use Veterans and Residents Center. A customized modular unit will be constructed on TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053, which is an approximate 5.64-acre parcel owned by DHHL. The new facility will connect to the existing infrastructure servicing the Lanikeha Community Center, accessing the property from Keena Place. A 24-foot access driveway will lead from this driveway located south of the property to a parking lot, which will be located at the northern end of the property and be sized to support a daily use of twenty to fifty users. The new center will generally occupy the same area as the former Hoʻolehua Community Center that was located at the northern end on property, but demolished in the early 2000s. The Lanikeha Community Center located on the southern end of the property replaces the older facility. Some grading will occur for construction of the new building foundation.

The State of Hawaiʻi Department of Defense (Hawaii DoD) had funding available to build a new Veteran's Center on Molokaʻi, but did not have available land to do it. The DHHL agreed to accept the funds from the Hawaii DoD to

build the center on DHHL property; the project involves no federal funds. The DHHL will lease the facility to the Molokai Veterans Caring for Veterans Group (Veterans Group). The Veterans Group is a local non-profit organization comprised of local veterans caring for veterans.

During the consultation teleconference on October 26, 2017, SHPD suggested the DHHL consult with key stakeholders regarding the project via community meetings. The DHHL advised that a Beneficiary Information Meeting (BIM) was held on September 5, 2017 regarding the subject project. Approximately 65 people participated in the BIM, including veterans, homesteaders and other members of the community. The results of community consultation have not been provided to the SHPD; it was stated in the conference report from October 30, 2017 that the results would be shared in the environmental assessment (EA).

Also during that conference call, the SHPD requested information regarding demolition of the old community center. It was reported in the November 22, 2017 letter to SHPD from DHHL that demolition documentation for the former Ho'olehua Community Center is not available. Fulfillment of any previous mitigation requirements is unknown. A letter dated February 16, 1999 (Log No. 23022, Doc No. 9902SC05) from the SHPD to the DHHL acknowledges the plan to demolish the Ho'olehua Community Center, and at that time the SHPD concurred with a "no historic properties affected" determination.

No archaeological inventory survey (AIS) has been completed on the parcel. The project area was historically used extensively for pineapple production, and the scope of work for the subject project requires only minimal ground disturbance. However, buried cultural resources could be impacted by the undertaking. The project requires grubbing and grading, and minor excavations for utilities, an access road, and a parking lot. During the conference call on October 26, 2017, it was discussed that archaeological monitoring for identification purposes might be implemented in place of a full-scale AIS. Monitoring should only be necessary during the grubbing and grading for the new building, and during initial excavations for associated utilities, access road, and parking lot.

Based on the background information and summary of previous archaeological studies in the area, **SHPD requests archeological monitoring** be conducted for identification purposes for the subject project. Per Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) §13-279-3, archaeological monitoring may be utilized as an identification, mitigation, or post-mitigation contingency measure. As an identification measure, archaeological monitoring shall be conducted to adequately document and assess integrity and site significance of any identified historic properties, to determine the potential impacts of the subject project on any identified significant historic properties and, if necessary, appropriate mitigation measures.

SHPD looks forward to receiving an archaeological monitoring plan meeting the requirements of HAR 13-279-4 prior to project initiation.

Please contact Dr. Susan A. Lebo, Archaeology Branch Chief, at (808) 692-8019 or at Susan.A.Lebo@hawaii.gov for any questions regarding this letter. Please contact Dr. Matthew Barker Fariss at matthew.b.fariss@hawaii.gov, or at (808) 243-4626 for any concerns regarding archaeological resources or the development and review of the archaeological monitoring plan.

Aloha,

Alan S. Downer, PhD
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc. Windy Keala McElroy, PhD (wkm@keala-pono.com)

DAVID Y. IGE
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DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

July 30, 2018

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Log No. 2018.01067
Doc No. 1807MBF17
Archaeology

Norman Sakamoto
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
91-5420 Kapolei Parkway
Kapolei, Hawai'i 96707
norman.l.sakamoto@hawaii.gov

Dear Mr. Sakamoto,

SUBJECT: **Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review –**
Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center
Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Island of Moloka'i
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053

Thank you for consulting with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) regarding the submittal, *Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center; Ho'olehua Ahupua'a, Kona District, Island of Moloka'i, Hawai'i; TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053* (McElroy and Duhaylonsod, February 2018). The SHPD received the draft archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) on May 2, 2018.

The project scope is to design and construct a new Ho'olehua Veterans and Homestead Resident's Community Center to satisfy the needs of veterans living on Molakai'i. The parcel identified as TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 is 5.638 acres, and it is owned by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL).

The new facility will connect to the existing driveway of the Lanikeha Community Center. A 24-foot access driveway will lead to a parking lot which will be sized to support a daily use of 20–50 users. The DHHL proposes to construct a building utilizing customized modular units due to the construction schedule and available funding. The minimum components for the facility include: classroom space, a kitchen, a meeting and display room, four offices (two each for veteran and homestead resident use), storage space (indoor and outdoor), an outdoor gathering space, indoor and outdoor restroom facilities (one set each). The classroom, meeting and storage spaces will have the flexibility to be partitioned and customized. An outdoor playset has also been proposed. The building and support facilities are situated on the site such as to preserve as much of the existing open space as possible.

It is anticipated that the new facility will be able to utilize the existing infrastructure for its wastewater, water, and electrical demand, although if this is not possible then a new leach field will be constructed. The adequacy of all infrastructure requirements will be verified. Utilization of the existing infrastructure and the existing driveway for access will hopefully minimize the impact to the community.

The State of Hawaii Department of Defense (DOD) will provide the funding to DHHL through State House Bill 100, HD1 SD1 CD1 and DHHL will provide the land and the lease agreement. The new facility will serve the communities of both the Moloka'i military veterans and the DHHL Homestead residents, many of whom are both DHHL beneficiaries and veterans. The DHHL maintains the position that they are not required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as this project does not involve the use of federal funds and does not require federal permit or approval.

An archaeological inventory survey (AIS) for this project was not conducted. During a conference call on October 26, 2017, it was discussed that archaeological monitoring for identification purposes might be implemented in place of a full-scale AIS. The plan for monitoring during the grubbing and grading for the new building, and during initial excavations for associated utilities, access road, and parking lot was approved by the SHPD (January 12, 2018; Log No. 2017.02697, Doc No. 1801MBF01).

The archaeological monitoring plan meets the requirements of HAR §13-279-4. **It is accepted**. Please send two hard copies clearly marked FINAL, along with a copy of this review letter and a text-searchable PDF version on CD to the Kapolei SHPD office, attention SHPD Library.

The DHHL is the agency of record for this project. Please maintain a copy of this review as part of your administrative record.

You may contact the Maui Lead Archaeologist at matthew.b.fariss@hawaii.gov, or by phone at (808) 243-4626, for questions about this letter.

Aloha,
Alan Downer

Alan S. Downer, PhD
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Kawika McKeague
G70
kawikam@g70.design

Barbara Natale
G70
barbaran@g70.design

Windy McElroy
Keala Pono
wkm@keala-pono.com

Appendix E

Cultural Impact Assessment
(Keala Pono)

FINAL—Cultural Impact Assessment for the Proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center, Hoʻolehua Ahupuaʻa, Kona District, Island of Molokaʻi, Hawaiʻi

TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053



Prepared For:

G70
925 Bethel Street, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

January 2018

Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting, LLC ● PO Box 1645, Kaneohe, HI 96744 ● Phone 808.381.2361

FINAL—Cultural Impact Assessment for the Proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center Hoʻolehua Ahupuaʻa, Kona District, Island of Molokaʻi, Hawaiʻi

TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053

Prepared For:

G70
925 Bethel Street, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Prepared By:

Windy McElroy, PhD
and
Dietrix Duhaylonsod, BA

January 2018

Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting, LLC ● PO Box 1645, Kaneohe, HI 96744 ● Phone 808.381.2361

Management Summary

A Cultural Impact Assessment was conducted for the proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center at TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 in Hoʻolehua Ahupuaʻa, Kona District on the island of Molokaʻi. The current study took the form of background research and an ethnographic survey consisting of three interviews with four community members, all of which are included in this report.

The background research synthesizes traditional and historic accounts and land use history for the Hoʻolehua area. Community consultations were performed to obtain information about the cultural significance of the subject property and the surrounding area, as well as to address possible concerns of community members regarding the effects of the proposed construction on places of cultural or traditional importance.

As a result of this work, the cultural significance of the project vicinity has been made clear. The background study revealed that Hoʻolehua was traditionally known for sweet potato cultivation. The region is thought to have housed a scattered population in the pre-contact era, although substantial enough to have left behind several heiau and koʻa. Historically, ranching was widespread, and sugarcane and pineapple were grown, and honey was produced. By the mid-20th century, Hoʻolehua became a designated location for Hawaiian homesteads, and grew into the thriving homestead community that it is today.

Interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the project lands produced information on its rich cultural history. However, they did not know of any archaeological sites or traditional cultural practices that occur on the project lands. The interviewees were all generally supportive of the proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center, and many recommendations were offered for the project:

- Locate the rec center somewhere else because there is already a rec center in Hoʻolehua
- Spend the money on something more beneficial to the community
- Reach out to more people that are knowledgeable about the area
- Include the community in the discussions early in the process, even before the construction phase
- Try to understand the ʻāina better and be sure to not mistreat it
- Make sure that the facility is maintained
- Construct the building strong enough to double as a hurricane or bomb shelter
- Keep open areas for outdoor activities
- Be considerate of the neighboring residents' privacy
- Employ a building manager to coordinate access
- Possibly include a commercial kitchen for the community's use
- Instill a sense of mālama so that people want to take care of the facility

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Introduction

At the request of G70, Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting conducted a cultural impact assessment (CIA) for TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053 in Ho‘olehua Ahupua‘a, Kona District, on the island of Moloka‘i, Hawai‘i. A new community center is planned, to include construction of a building, driveway, and parking lot. This CIA was designed to identify any cultural resources or practices that may occur in the area and to gain an understanding of the community’s perspectives on the proposed project.

The report begins with a description of the project area and a historical overview of land use and archaeology in the area. The next section presents methods and results of the ethnographic survey. Project results are summarized and recommendations are made in the final section. Hawaiian words, flora and fauna, and technical terms are defined in a glossary. Also included are appendices with documents relevant to the ethnographic survey, including full transcripts of the interviews.

Project Location and Environment

The project area is located on Hawaiian homestead lands within the ahupua‘a of Ho‘olehua and within the larger moku of Kona on the island of Moloka‘i (Figures 1 and 2). This is on TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053, a 2.282 ha (5.638 ac.) parcel owned by the State of Hawai‘i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. The project area is bounded by Farrington Avenue on the south, Hawaiian homestead residential lots to the north and west, and Keena Place to the east.

The project area lies at approximately 250 m (820 ft.) in elevation and is roughly 2.5 km (1.6 mi.) from the northern coastline of Moloka‘i. The Lanikeha Ho‘olehua Community Center occupies the south side of the lot, and the rest of the parcel is an open grassy field, aside from some large trees along the northern perimeter of the property. Lihi Pali Avenue is on the east, and a post and wire fence bounds the property on several sides.

The project area is situated in the middle section of the island on the Ho‘olehua Plain, which consists mainly of a rich lateritic soil that runs from 3–9 m (10–30 ft.) in depth (Meyer 1982). The soil type on the north side of the project area is LaB, or Lahaina silty clay with 3 to 7% slopes (Figure 3). On the south side is HzA, or Hoolehua silty clay with 0 to 3% slopes. The soil association for the project area is the Molokai-Lahaina association which is described as “deep, nearly level to moderately steep, well-drained soils that have a moderately fine textured or fine textured soil; on uplands” (Foote et al. 1972).

The project area receives approximately 89 cm (35 in.) of rainfall annually (Giambelluca et al. 2013). This rainfall helps to recharge the basal zone of groundwater on which almost the entire island sits. Beneath the Ho‘olehua Plain, the basal groundwater is thoroughly brackish due to the lack of surface groundwater adding to the zone where the fresh and salt water mix. The nearest streams are Mane‘opapa, a non-perennial stream that runs through a gulch 300 m (.19 mi.) north of the project area and Kalaupe‘elua, another non-perennial watercourse situated 400 m (.25 mi.) to the south of the parcel. Temperatures in the area range from a low of 20° C (68° F) in the cold, rainy season to 24° C (76° F) in the warm, drier season. Typical northeasterly trade winds blow throughout most of the year but are sometimes replaced by the southerly Kona winds (Stearns and Macdonald 1947).

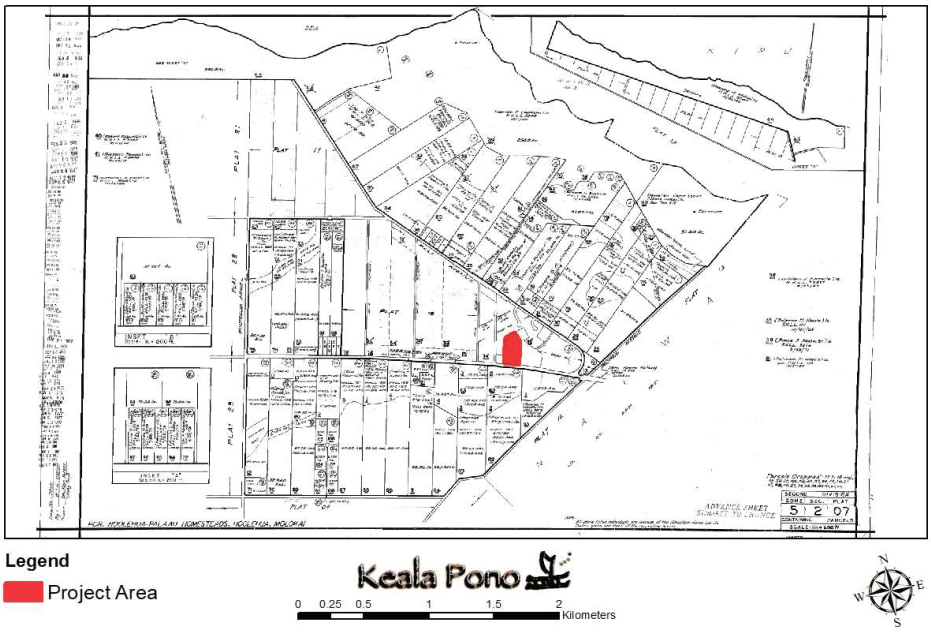

Figure 2. Project area (in red) on TMK plat map (2) 5-2-007.

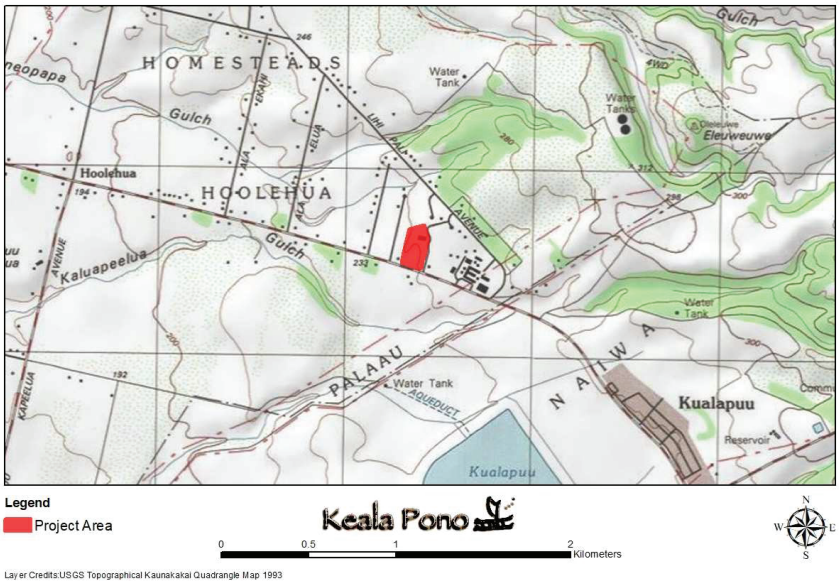

Figure 1. Project area on a 7.5 minute USGS 1993 Kaunakakai quadrangle map.

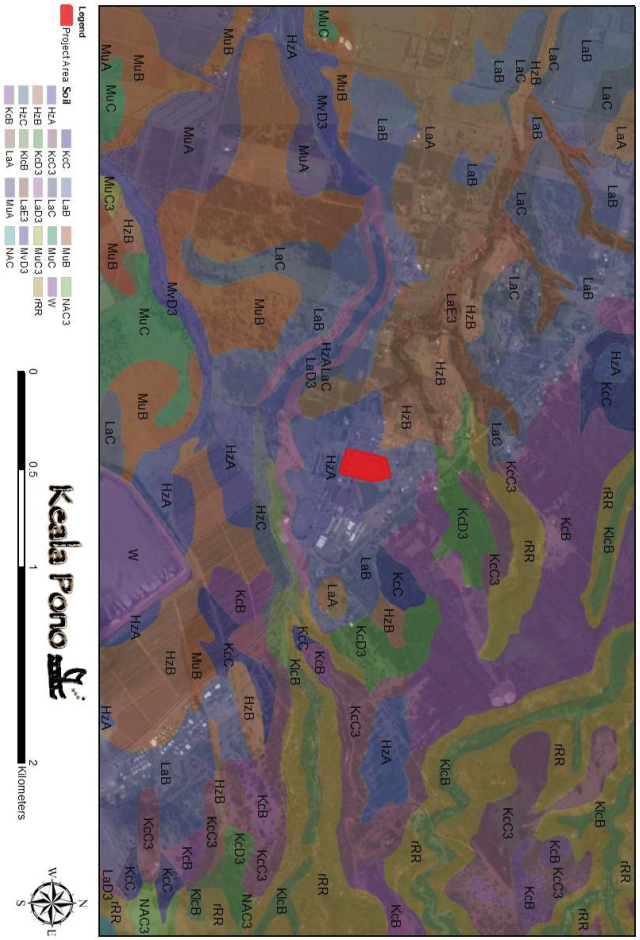

Figure 3. Soils in the vicinity of the project area.

The Project

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) in cooperation with the State of Hawaii Department of Defense (DOD) propose to construct a new Community Center adjacent (within the same property) to the existing Lanikeha Community Center. The DOD will provide the funding to DHHL through State House Bill 100, HD1 SD1 CD1 and DHHL will provide the land and the lease agreement. The new facility will serve the communities of both the Moloka‘i military veterans and the DHHL Homestead residents, many of whom are both DHHL beneficiaries and veterans.

The new facility will connect to the existing driveway of the Lanikeha Community Center. A 7-m (24-ft.) access driveway will lead to a parking lot which will be sized to support a daily use of 20–50 users. DHHL proposes to construct a building utilizing customized modular units due to the construction schedule and available funding. The minimum components for the facility include: classroom space, a kitchen, a meeting and display room, four offices (two each for veteran and homestead resident use), storage space (indoor and outdoor), an outdoor gathering space, indoor and outdoor restroom facilities (one set each). The classroom, meeting and storage spaces will have the flexibility to be partitioned and customized. An outdoor playset has also been proposed. The building and support facilities are situated on the site such as to preserve as much of the existing open space as possible.

It is anticipated that the new facility will be able to utilize the existing infrastructure for its wastewater, water, and electrical demand. The adequacy of all infrastructure requirements will be verified. Utilization of the existing infrastructure and the existing driveway for access will hopefully minimize the impact to the community.

BACKGROUND

This section of the report presents background information as a means to provide a context through which one can examine the cultural and historical significance the Hoʻolehua region. In the attempt to record and preserve both the tangible (i.e., traditional and historic archaeological sites) and intangible (i.e., moʻolelo, ʻōlelo noʻeau) culture, this research assists in the discussion of anticipated finds. Research was conducted at the Hawaiʻi State Library, the University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa libraries, the SHPD library, and online on the Papakilo, Ulukau, and Waihona ʻAina databases, and the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) website. Historical maps, archaeological reports, and historical reference books were among the materials examined.

Hoʻolehua in Traditional Times

The history of Hoʻolehua begins with the origin of Molokaʻi Island:

> Molokaʻi and Lānaʻi were the children of Wākea by different wives. Hina was the mother of Molokaʻi and the child was called Molokaʻi-a-Hina. The mother of Lānaʻi was Kaʻulawahine. They became ancestors of the people of those islands, but the two islands had ancient names (Kamakau 1991:129).

Much of the oral accounts which narrate the events from the first peopling of Hawaiʻi to the recent period of written documentation has been lost in time. However, there are other means by which Hawaiʻi's history has been preserved. One often overlooked traditional source of history is the information embedded in the Hawaiian landscape. Hawaiian place names "usually have understandable meanings, and the stories illustrating many of the place names are well known and appreciated… The place names provide a living and largely intelligible history [to those familiar with the stories behind the names]" (Pukui et al. 1974:xii).

Among the place names relevant to the project area which have been listed in the book *Place Names of Hawaii* are Hikauhi, Hoʻolehua, ʻĪloli, Kāluapeʻelua, Kona, Molokaʻi, Pālāʻau, and Puʻukapeʻelua; the stories associated with these place names are in the Moʻolelo section of this report:

> Hikauhi. Coastal area, gulch, fishpond, and reef passage, south Molokaʻi. This was the daughter of Chief Hoʻolehua and his wife ʻĪloli. [*No translation given].
>
> Hoʻolehua. Village, land divisions, and Hawaiian homesteads area near the Molokaʻi airport, said to be named for a chief. *Lit.*, acting the expert.
>
> ʻĪloli. Three land divisions, Molokaʻi. *Lit.*, yearning.
>
> Kāluapeʻelua. Gulch, Molokaʻi. *Lit.*, baked caterpillar
>
> Kona. Leeward districts on Hawaiʻi, Kauaʻi, Molokaʻi, Niʻihau, and Oʻahu. *Lit.*, leeward.
>
> Molokaʻi. Island, 38 miles long, 10 miles wide, 261 square miles in area, and having a 1970 population of 5,261. District, forest reserve, lighthouse, high school, airport, and hospital. [*No translation given].
>
> Pālāʻau. Three land divisions, north central and southwest Molokaʻi. *Lit.*, wooden fence or enclosure.

> Puʻukapeʻelua. Hill, north Molokaʻi. A beautiful girl lived in a cave near Kalaʻe. *Lit.*, hill [of] the caterpillar.

The name "Kanakaloloa" is also listed in *Place Names of Hawaii*, as a hill in north Molokaʻi. It is translated as "tall person."

In addition to the land features having significance in their names, so too was there importance attached to the naming of the rains, the winds, the clouds and many other phenomena of the natural environment. Hehikaʻuala is a rain name of Hoʻolehua. Literally it translates to "the rain that tramples sweet potato." Lanikeha, literally "lofted heaven," is another rain name of Hoʻolehua. It is a rain that shares its name with a native sweet potato variety of Molokaʻi. Both rain names are associated with the ʻuala, showing the importance of that crop to the area. Among Hoʻolehua's wind names, one is Ikioe (Kamakau 1991), and another is Puluea which translates to "a damp breath." Summers gives two names for Hoʻolehua's winds, Kaikioe and Iʻaiki, and she cites Pukui and Elbert's dictionary as the source for this information (Summers 1971), but upon verifying the citation, only Iʻaiki is listed in the dictionary (Pukui and Elbert 1986).

Subsistence and Traditional Land Use

Like the names of Hoʻolehua's rains hint, the Hoʻolehua Plain was noted for the cultivation of ʻuala. This is affirmed by the written and oral histories of Molokaʻi which stress the importance of sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*) on leeward Molokaʻi and in Hoʻolehua in particular. This might be expected since sweet potato cultivation was dominant in similar dry environments on other islands throughout the archipelago that were not conducive to wet taro farming. Handy and Handy (1991:571) elaborate on the ʻuala cultivation of this region:

> In 1931 there were many flourishing [sweet potato] patches on the Hawaiian homesteads at Hoʻolehua. It is said that Hoʻolehua and Palaʻau were noted for sweet potatoes in the olden days. Any part of the pineapple lands westward from this section may have been used for sweet potatoes.

Handy and Handy (1991:213) also note the cultivation of a distinctive type of gourd in Hoʻolehua:

> *ʻOlo* or *Hokeo* bore the long gourd used for the *hula* drum and for holding the fisherman's tackle. These still grow wild in Kaʻu, near Punaluʻu, and are cultivated at Hoʻolehua on Molokai.

A final observation on traditional subsistence comes from Southwick Phelps in the 1930s:

> For Palaʻau (Apana 2), Kaluakoi, and Punakou, Hoʻolehua, and Naiwa, planting areas for yams and sweet potatoes cannot be delimited but it is known that these were grown in that general area and were, with fish, the staples of the inhabitants. (In Handy and Handy 1991:518)

Summers (1971) reports that the majority of Molokaʻi's pre-contact population resided east of the project area from Kalamaʻula to Kumimi and that the population in the island's central Hoʻolehua region was scattered. But this by no means diminished the importance of the area. In contrast, the region was part of a complex of learning centers dedicated to the practice of hula and to the medicinal arts for curing and/or causing sickness. Two of Molokaʻi's famous sayings allude to this spiritual power that the island has been associated with: *Molokaʻi kuʻi lāʻau* (Molokaʻi, pounder of medicine); and *Molokaʻi Pule ʻOʻo* (Molokaʻi of the potent prayer).

Scattered or not, the population on the Hoʻolehua Plain during traditional times was substantial enough to have left behind several heiau and koʻa. Summers (1971) lists two heiau in Hoʻolehua. One was called Lepekaheo Heiau, and it was near the boundary between Hoʻolehua 2 and Pālāʻau 2 Ahupuaʻa. The other heiau was documented without a name, and it was east of a place called ʻEleuweue. Another feature that Summers notes offers additional insight to traditional living in the area in pre-contact times. This was a 6 ft. by 7 ft. boulder at Puʻu Kapeʻelua, Hoʻolehua, which was interpreted as either a stone for sharpening adzes or for collecting water (Summers 1971).

Areas north of the Kualapuʻu reservoir near Puʻu ʻAnoʻano were used in ancient times to teach kahuna the spiritual and medicinal arts. The proverb, "Molokaʻi kuʻi lāʻau" (Molokaʻi, pounder of medicine) attests to the expertise of Molokaʻi kahuna in compounding medicines and poisonous potions (Pukui 1983). From a chant extolling the powers of Molokaʻi, Mrs. Vanda Hanakahi, a native of Hoʻolehua wrote in the late 20th century, " ʻAe nō ʻo Molokaʻi ka piko o ka paeʻāine o Hawaiʻi nei; he wahi laʻa ʻihi no ke anaina mea hoʻōla…" meaning that Molokaʻi is agreed upon as the center of the Hawaiian archipelago and is a sacred and revered place of healing arts for the multitudes.

Moʻolelo

As mentioned earlier, Hawaiian place names were connected to traditional stories by which the history of the places was preserved. These stories were referred to as moʻolelo, defined as follows:

> A term embracing many kinds of recounted knowledge, including history, legend, and myth. It included stories of every kind, whether factual or fabulous, lyrical or prosaic. Moʻolelo were repositories of cultural insight and a foundation for understanding history and origins, often presented as allegories to interpret or illuminate contemporary life… Certainly many such [oral] accounts were lost in the sweep of time, especially with the decline of the Hawaiian population and native language. (Nogelmeier 2006:429–430)

Still, a good amount of traditional stories managed to be recorded as Hawaiian society transitioned from an oral culture to a written one, and among those recorded were several versions of stories concerning the places associated with Molokaʻi's Hoʻolehua Plain.

One moʻolelo points out that several of these Molokaʻi places were named after legendary figures from the ancient days. Hoʻolehua was named after an ancient chief of the same name (Pukui et al. 1974). Hoʻolehua's wife was ʻĪloli, and their daughter was named Hikauhi (Pukui et al. 1974). Today, ʻĪloli is the name of a nearby ahupuaʻa in Molokaʻi's Kona District, and it is also the name of a hill in another nearby ahupuaʻa, Kaluakoʻi. As for Hikauhi, it is the name of several features in Kaluakoʻi Ahupuaʻa, namely a gulch, a hill, a fishpond and a specific point along the coast.

This story is tied to the legend of Pākaʻa, which Beckwith (1970) puts in the category of legends about lesser Hawaiian gods. Pākaʻa inherited from his grandmother Loa, the supernatural ability to call upon the winds. However, when others became jealous of Pākaʻa, he left his home on Hawaiʻi Island, fleeing for his life, and settled on Molokaʻi. There, he married Hikauhi, the aforementioned daughter of Hoʻolehua and ʻĪloli. Hikauhi bore Pākaʻa a son, named Kūapākaʻa, and this son carried on the supernatural abilities of his father (Beckwith 1970; Pukui et al. 1974).

Beckwith (1970) shares that Pākaʻa's mother was Laʻamaomao, a woman of chiefly rank from Kapaʻa, Kauaʻi. Kamakau also mentions a Laʻamaomao in his written accounts, and this Laʻamaomao is connected to Molokaʻi, but it appears to be a different person with the same name. Kamakau does not even specify if this Laʻamaomao is female or male. In Kamakau's moʻolelo of the great navigator Moʻikeha, Laʻamaomao is one of many supporters who followed Moʻikeha as he sailed from Kahiki to Hawaiʻi. As he sailed through the islands, some of Moʻikeha's followers stayed

on Hawaiʻi Island, some stayed on Maui, some on Oʻahu, and Laʻamaomao stayed on Molokaʻi. It is in this account that Kamakau gives us one of the names of Hoʻolehua's winds:

> Moʻikeha belonged to Kahiki, and the reason he came to Hawaiʻi was because he… was severely criticized, and so he went off to sea. He took with him his followers Moaʻula, Pāhaʻa, Laʻa-maomao, Mōʻeke, Kaunalewa, and some others. The first place they landed on was at Kalae in Kaʻū, Hawaiʻi…
>
> Laʻamaomao remained on Molokaʻi at Haleolono in Kaluakoʻi --- in Kaluakoʻi of the tiny fish of Halekiʻi, the black sea cucumbers of Pālāʻau, the Ikioe wind of Hoʻolehua; the sweet waters of Waiakāne, and the stratified limestone (*ʻunuʻunu paʻakea*) of Haleolono. There lived Laʻa-maomao (Kamakau 1991:105–106).

Hoʻolehua is mentioned in a moʻolelo involving the inception of sorcery on the island of Molokaʻi (Kamakau 1964:131–132). Only one person, a man named Kaiakea was trained in sorcery, and his teaching came directly from the gods. Kaiakea built a house in Kalaʻe and organized a feast for his house warming. Kaiakea, however, was a man that did not have a god. While his wife prepared the food for the feast, Kaiakea stood in the doorway of the hale mua, or men's house, and saw a multitude of women and one man crossing the plains from Hoʻolehua to Pālāʻau. They wore yellow kapa and multicolored leis. The man approached Kaiakea, and Kaiakea offered food to his party. The man said that he would not accept any food unless Kaiakea built a thatched house for them. The man disclosed that he and the women in the procession were angels and if Kaiakea could complete the house in a single day then they would become Kaiakea's gods and give him their belongings to do their work. Kaiakea was able to build the house that day and filled it with food offerings, which pleased the angels. Kaiakea took care of his new gods for the rest of his life and did not use them for malicious purposes. Before he died, Kaiakea instructed his children not to use the gods to seek wealth and not to disclose the knowledge of sorcery.

A final moʻolelo sheds light on a hill called Puʻukapeʻelua and a gulch called Kāluapeʻelua, both in the ahupuaʻa of Hoʻolehua. According to this moʻolelo a beautiful girl was in a relationship with a lover who only visited in the night and left by daylight. Unbeknownst to the girl, her lover was a demi-god who could take the form of a caterpillar. The girl's parents enlisted the aid of a kahuna to help them find out who the girl's lover was and where he disappeared to everyday. With the help of the kahuna, they found the lover in his caterpillar form sleeping on a hill, and they set him on fire. As a result, he exploded into a multitude of smaller caterpillars, and the situation was ended after all the caterpillars were burned. The name of the hill, which means "Caterpillar Hill," and the name of the gulch, which means "Baked Caterpillar," are reminders of this story (Summers 1971).

ʻŌlelo Noʻeau

Traditional proverbs and wise sayings also known as ʻōlelo noʻeau have been another means by which the history of Hawaiian locales have been recorded. In 1983, Mary Kawena Pukui published a volume of nearly 3,000 ʻōlelo noʻeau, or Hawaiian proverbs/wise sayings, that she collected throughout the islands. The introductory chapter reminds us that if we could understand these proverbs and wise sayings well, then we would understand Hawaiʻi well (Pukui 1983). Although none of the ʻōlelo noʻeau in Pukui's volume mentions Pālāʻau, there are two which refer to Hoʻolehua. One saying calls to mind the hot weather that the Hoʻolehua Plain is known for. The other saying is more about the kioea bird rather than Hoʻolehua, but still, it is a reminder that this native bird is familiar to the area:

(1935) Kuʻu manu lawelawe ō o Hoʻolehua.

My bird of Ho'olehua that cries out about food.

Said of the *kioea,* whose cry sounds like "*Lawelawe ke ō! Lawelawe ke ō!"* ("Take the food! Take the food!"). The *kioea* is the bird that calls to the fishermen to set out to sea.

(2164) Moʻa nopu ka lā i ke kula o Hoʻolehua.

The sun scorches the plain of Ho'olehua.

Refers to Hoʻolehua, Molokaʻi.

There are several other ʻōlelo noʻeau which should be mentioned here. While they are not associated specifically with the project area, these sayings attribute certain things to the Molokaʻi people and/or the entire island, Hoʻolehua included. One saying celebrates the people's lineage to Hina. Other sayings declare that the people of Molokaʻi are expert athletes and practitioners of hula, sorcery, and the medicinal arts. And finally, one of the ʻōlelo noʻeau describes the island as a place of hurt and distress due to the tragedies associated with the Hansen's disease patients and their exile to a remote part of Molokaʻi:

(2191) Molokaʻi ʻāina o ka ʻehaʻeha.

Moloka'i, island of distress.

This expression came about after the establishment of the leper colony there. It refers to the separation of loved ones, the ravages of the disease, and the sad life in the early days at Kalawao, when so much was lacking for the comfort of the patients.

(2193) Molokaʻi kuʻi lāʻau.

Moloka'i, pounder of medicine.

The *kahuna* of Molokaʻi were said to be experts in compounding medicines and poisonous potions. Also, a stick dance bore this name.

(2194) Molokaʻi nui a Hina.

Great Moloka'i, land of Hina.

The goddess Hina is said to be the mother of Molokaʻi.

(2195) Molokaʻi pule oʻo.

Moloka'i of the potent prayers.

Molokaʻi is noted for its sorcery, which can heal or destroy.

(2315) Niniu Molokaʻi, poahi Lānaʻi.

Moloka'i resvolves, Lāna'i sways.

A description of the revolving hips and the swaying movements in *hula.*

(2698) Pua ka uwahi o kāʻeʻaʻeʻa moku o Hina.

Up rose the smoke of the experts of the island of Hina.

Said of the quickness of the athletes of Molokaʻi --- they were so fast that they smoked.

(Pukui 1983:206, 235, 238, 239, 252, 294)

Hoʻolehua in the Historic Era

Molokaʻi and the entire Hawaiian archipelago entered the historic era in the late 18th century. Captain Cook's so-called discovery of the islands is in 1778, and although he noted Molokaʻi in the distance

that year, he did not sail up to the island until 1779. But it is not until 1786 that there is the first recording of Westerners meeting and interacting with the natives of Molokaʻi (Summers 1971).

Just prior to the arrival of foreigners, Molokaʻi had seen several centuries as an independent kingdom starting with its first aliʻi nui, Kamauaua, in the 13th century (Summers 1971). There was a brief challenge to its independence from Hawaiʻi Island in the 15th century, but otherwise, Molokaʻi enjoyed its sovereignty all the way up to the 18th century when it was once again challenged by chiefs from various neighboring islands. It should be noted, however, that there had also been episodes of intra-island conflict among Molokaʻi chiefs from the leeward and windward districts as well disrupting the peace.

It is uncertain if Molokaʻi was still an independent kingdom or under the rule of a neighboring island's chief when Westerners arrived in the late 18th century. It is documented that when Captain James King landed on Oʻahu in 1779, the warriors of Oʻahu had gone to Molokaʻi to battle the forces of Maui's King Kahekili there (Summers 1971). What is not clarified is if at that time Molokaʻi was still independent, or if it was under the rule of Oʻahu, or under the rule of Maui. However, what is clearly recorded is that in 1780, Molokaʻi was under the rule of Oʻahu's King Kahahana. Kahahana gave the far eastern portion of Molokaʻi to Kahekili because Kahekili was Kahahana's elder, but that was not enough, and eventually, in 1785, Kahekili's forces invaded Oʻahu and killed Kahahana. As a result, the entire island of Molokaʻi went under the Maui rule of Kahekili. On the way to battle Kahahana on Oʻahu, Kahekili stopped on Molokaʻi to supply their canoes with fish from Molokaʻi's fishponds. The historian Kamakau records that Kahekili's forces were multitudinous, and his fleet of canoes stretched from Hoʻolehua to Kaluakoʻi (Translation by D. Duhaylonsod):

> Ma Lahaina i hoʻākoakoa ʻia ke anaina no ka holo ʻana i ke kaua. ʻO Halekumukalani ka hale o ke akua, aia ma Pūehuehu. I ka pau ʻana o ke kapu, ʻo ka hoʻomaka nō ia i ka holo a Molokaʻi; ʻo ka iʻa o nā loko kuapā, ʻo ia ke ō o ka holo ʻana; mai Hoʻolehua a Kaluakoʻi ka piha i nā waʻa. I ka holo ʻana o nā waʻa kaua ma ka mole o Lānaʻi, a ua kapa ʻia kēia alanui moana a Kahekili i holo mai ai i ke kaua i Oʻahu, ʻo Kaʻōpuakiʻikiʻi ka inoa; a ma ka lewa loa o ka moana, a loaʻa i ka wēlau o ka ʻAoʻaoa, a nāna i hoʻihoʻi i ka ʻāina, a ʻo Waikīkī ke awa (Kamakau 1996[1866]:88).
>
> *Lahaina was where the multitude was assembled to go into battle. Halekumukalani was the name of their god's house; it was at Pūehuehu. When the kapu period was over, they began sailing to Moloka'i, to get the fish from the fishponds, and their sailing continued, from Ho'olehua to Kaluako'i, it was filled with canoes. When the war fleet sailed away from Lāna'i, this ocean route that Kahekili traveled on to make war on O'ahu was called Ka'ōpuaki'iki'i, under the long skies of the open sea, and they caught ahold of the tip of the 'Ao'aoa wind, and it pushed them to the land, and Waikīkī was the landing place.*

Not long after Kahekili's death in 1794, King Kamehameha's forces from Hawaiʻi Island defeated both the Oʻahu warriors and the Maui warriors, and so Molokaʻi unquestionably went under the rule of Kamehameha. Like Kahekili, Kamehameha stopped on Molokaʻi on his way to fight on Oʻahu, and while on Molokaʻi, Kamehameha used the Hoʻolehua Plain as a training area for his warriors. Kamehameha eventually unified the entire island chain (Summers 1971).

Missionary and Ranching Activity

For many decades following the arrival of Westerners, Molokaʻi was not a prominent port of call that foreigners visited. After Captain Vancouver's description of the island in 1792, the only other accounts of Westerners visiting the island prior to the early 1800s were of missionaries (Summers 1971). The first permanent church established on the island was a Protestant mission on the east side of Molokaʻi in 1832. Much later, Catholic missionaries also established themselves on the island,

but perhaps the one with the most profound impact was the mission founded on the Kalaupapa Peninsula by Saint Damien in the 1870s. It was there at the settlement established by King Kamehameha V that Saint Damien ministered to the patients afflicted with Hansen's Disease. While the missionary foreigners and their activities helped shape Moloka'i Island as a whole, they did not have a major impact on the Ho'olehua Plain.

On the other hand, the activities brought about by ranchers and the ranching industry on Moloka'i did have a more direct impact on the region of interest. An important figure who ties much of this together is the German immigrant R.W. Meyer. Meyer arrived on Moloka'i in the 1840s, married a chiefess from the island, and settled in the Kala'e area to the east of Ho'olehua. Meyer also became the overseer of the Kalaupapa settlement for Hansen's disease patients after its creation by King Kamehameha V's legislation in the 1860s, and furthermore, Meyer became the manager for the king's ranch on Moloka'i which operated on lands to the west and south of the Ho'olehua Plain. From Kamehameha's ranch came multitudes of cattle which were allowed to roam free on kapu, and in addition to that, the king introduced deer in 1868 which quickly multiplied and spread throughout the island (Summers 1971).

After Kamehameha V's death in 1872, Meyer continued to administer the royal ranchlands for Kamehameha's heirs. Excerpts from two Hawaiian language newspapers confirm the continuance of Meyer's land management. In the first excerpt, from *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, Meyer announces that lands of the Kamehameha heiress Princess Ruth Ke'elikōlani extend from Kaluako'i, past the Ho'olehua Plain, and east to Kapa'akea. In the second article, from *Ka Makaainana*, Meyer specifically lists Pālā'au as one of the ahupua'a still under the royal name. Both newspaper excerpts, presented below, caution the rest of the population not to allow their animals to roam onto the royal lands:

> Mai keia manawa a mahope aku nei. Ke papa ia'ku nei na kanaka a pau, mai hookuu a hooholo i ka lakou mau holoholona maluna o na aina o ke Alii ka Mea Kiekie Ruta Keelikolani e waiho ia ma ka mokupuni o Molokai, ma Kapaakea a hiki i Kaluakoi, me ka ae like ole mamua me ko'u hope R.W. Meyer. Aina e kue kekahi i keia olelo papa, alaila, e hoopii ia no ma ke kanawai SIMON K. KAAI. Agena o ke Alii R. Keelikolani. (*Ka Nupepa Kuokoa* 1879)

> Olelo Hoolaha.
>
> E ike auanei na mea a pau he mau holoholona ka lakou [lio, miula a me na iakake], e holo ana maluna o na aina hanai holoholona ma Molokai-Kaluakoi, Palaau, Iloli, Naiwa, Kahanui Kalamaula, Kaunakakai, Makakupaiaiki a me ke kula o Kawela. E hookuia aku ana mai ka la mua kau o Iulai, 1897, no kela a me keia holoholona e hele ana maluna o ua mau aina la he 25 keneta no ka holoholona hookahi o ka mahina, e hookaaia ma ke dala, a i ole, ma ka hana maoli paha maluna o ua mau aina la, ma ka ae like a ma ke kauoha a ka Luna Hooponopono o ua mau aina la i oleloia maluna. O na holoholona i hookaa ole ia, e hopuia aku ana ma ke ano komohewa. R.W. MEYER, Luna Hooponopono, Kalae, Molokai, Maraki 25, 1897. mar. 28-4ts. (Meyer 1897:1)

Meyer died in 1897, and coincidentally that same year, a group of businessmen organized to purchase 70,000 acres of the late Kamehameha V's former ranchlands and lease another 30,000 more, stretching from the west end of the island to the Ho'olehua Plain. By that time, Princess Ruth had passed away, and her lands there had already gone into the hands of her heiress Bernice Pauahi Bishop. The purchasing business entity would later be named the Molokai Ranch, and the next year, this business organization also formed the American Sugar Company (ASCO) which added sugarcane fields to the Ho'olehua Plain and constructed a railroad through it for transport. Since the Moloka'i sugar venture had a tough time competing with other sugar enterprises throughout the

islands, the early 1900s found ASCO switching its focus to raise cattle and sheep and to produce honey instead.

Māhele Land Tenure

During Kamehameha III's reign, in 1848, sweeping changes were made to the traditional land tenure system. This was called the Māhele. This proclamation allowed the king to divide landownership for three groups of people: the king, the chiefs, and the commoners. The new system of land tenure was another influence of Westerners in Hawai'i:

> THE MAHELE is rightfully considered one of the most significant chapters in the modern history of Hawai'i. Several legislative acts during the period 1845-1855 codified a sweeping transformation from the centuries-old Hawaiian traditions of royal land tenure to the western practice of private land ownership. (Moffat and Fitzpatrick 1995)

The king enacted the Māhele intending for it to provide the Native Hawaiian population with an irrevocable land base they would own. The process that the commoners needed to follow to secure their land titles consisted of filing a claim with the Land Commission; having their land claim surveyed; testifying in person on behalf of their claim; and submitting their final Land Commission Award to get a binding royal patent. However, in actuality, the vast majority of the native population never received any land commission awards recognizing their land holdings due to several reasons such as their unfamiliarity with the process, their distrust of the process, and/or their desire to cling to their traditional way of land tenure regardless of how they felt about the new system. In 1850, the king passed another law, this one allowing foreigners to buy land. This further hindered the process of natives securing lands for their families.

There were no land claims awarded for Ho'olehua. However, there were five land grants that were awarded in Ho'olehua. Three of these were given to the Dudoit family; one was granted to the Lewis family; and one was conferred to the Makakoa family. Three of the five land grants listed here were awarded in 1899, the other two show no date. The lack of land ownership and transfers for Ho'olehua may reflect the large block of land consolidation first under the Kamehamehas and later by the Molokai Ranch, followed by the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

Hawaiian Homesteads

The turn of the century also brought the most significant political changes to Moloka'i and the rest of the Hawaiian Islands. Following the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893, the United States claimed the islands to be an annexed territory in 1898. To champion the Hawaiian people's rights, Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole became a delegate to the United States Congress. Due to Prince Kūhiō's efforts, Congress passed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1921 which set aside land throughout the islands to be reserved for the native Hawaiian population. An administrative body, The Hawaiian Homes Commission, was created, consisting of the Governor of Hawai'i and four appointed citizens, three of which must have half Hawaiian blood or more (Keesing 1936). The Commission has evolved so that today it is composed of nine members, at least four of which must have one quarter Hawaiian blood or more (DHHL n.d.).

Resulting from the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, the plains of Ho'olehua were among the homestead lands designated as such, and in 1924, the first Hawaiian homesteaders settled there. Ho'olehua was one of the first Hawaiian homesteads in the state, second to Kalamaula, which was established only two years earlier. There were three waves of early settlement for Ho'olehua: the first 75 people that arrived between 1924 and 1926; another eight that came in 1928; and an additional 48 that moved there in 1929 (Keesing 1936).

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act designated more than 200,000 acres for Hawaiian Home Lands, with roughly 3,500 acres constituting the Hoʻolehua Homestead. The early homestead at Hoʻolehua consisted of the following:

> …153 tracts of approximately forty acres each allotted, also a special group of 10 residential lots, besides other units connected with the scheme: a school and school farm, a community hall, an office of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, churches, stores, and camps for Filipino laborers who work in connection with the pineapple industry. (Keesing 1936:28)

Historic Maps

Historic maps help to paint a picture of Hoʻolehua in times past and illustrate the changes that have taken place in the region over the years. The earliest depiction of the project area comes from an 1886 map of the island of Molokaʻi drawn by M.D. Monsarrat (Figure 4). General topography and a few place names are provided. Also shown are the names of paddocks in the project area vicinity, indicating that ranching took place during that time.

Among the early maps which clearly point out Hoʻolehua is a Hawaii Territory Survey map from 1915 (Figure 5). The map outlines the numerous land boundaries from the east end of the island and west to Kaluakoʻi and Punakou. Notice that Hoʻolehua is labeled "Lease No. 565, Area 3869 Ac."

The next map, titled "Subdivision of Portion of Hawaiian Homes Lands of Hoolehua and Palaau," dates to 1924 (Figure 6). This is the same year that the Hoʻolehua lands were designated as homesteads due to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. The homestead plots and numbers are clearly depicted. The main roadways in the vicinity of the parcel are already in place, including Farrington Highway and Lihi Pali Avenue.

A University of Hawaiʻi Land Study Bureau map shows the land uses and productivity of Central Molokaʻi in 1959 (Figure 7). The project area is mostly in yellow, which represents pineapple lands. There is a small portion of the project area in beige marked with "NI," which is designated as "Urban, Home-sites, Military, etc." The beige plot just east of the project parcel is marked with an "X," signifying miscellaneous agricultural land for noncommercial use. There are also large areas designated as grazing lands (in green) to the north of the project site.

Contemporary History

Most of the contemporary history of Hoʻolehua is tied to the Hawaiian homestead lands there. Generations of families have made the area their home. It should be noted that in the 1920s the pineapple industry also came to central Molokaʻi, as seen in historic maps, and this likely affected the project lands. The island's major airport was also developed just south of the project area, but the community has retained its rural residential atmosphere until today.

Previous Archaeology

The island of Molokaʻi has not received the same amount of archaeological work as the other main islands and this is reflected in the limited number of published materials relating to the island's archaeological resources. The following summaries are based on reports found in the SHPD library in Kapolei, and are listed chronologically (Figure 8 and Table 1).

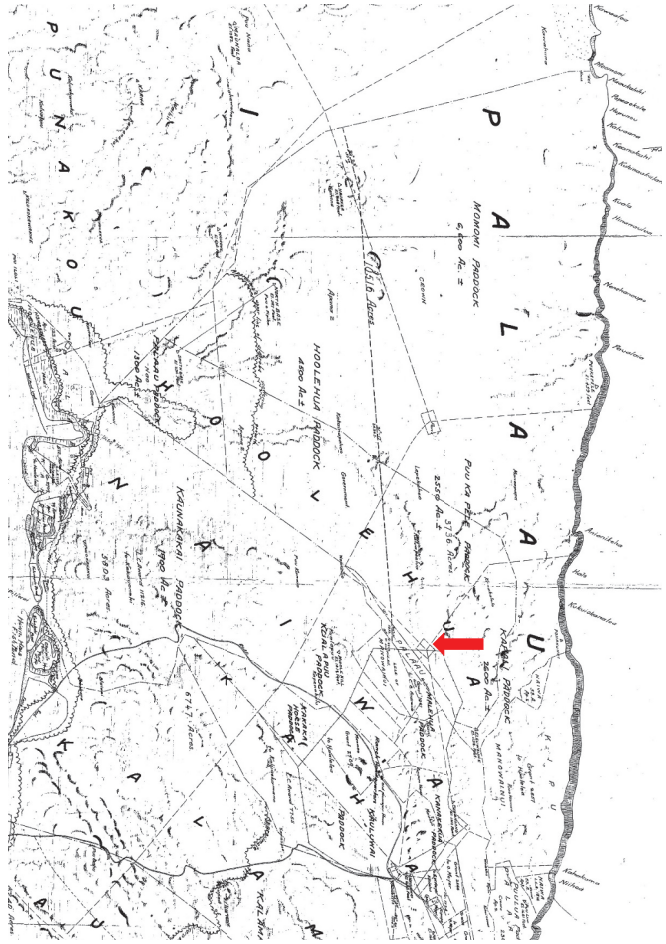

Figure 4. Portion of a second map of Molokaʻi drawn by Monsarrat in 1886 (Monsarrat 1886). The red arrow points to the project area.



Figure 6. Portion of a Hawaii Territory Survey map of Hoʻolehua and Pālāʻau (Wall 1924). The red arrow points to the project area.



Figure 5. Portion of a Hawaii Territory Survey map of Molokai government tracts (Wall 1915). The red arrow points to the project area.

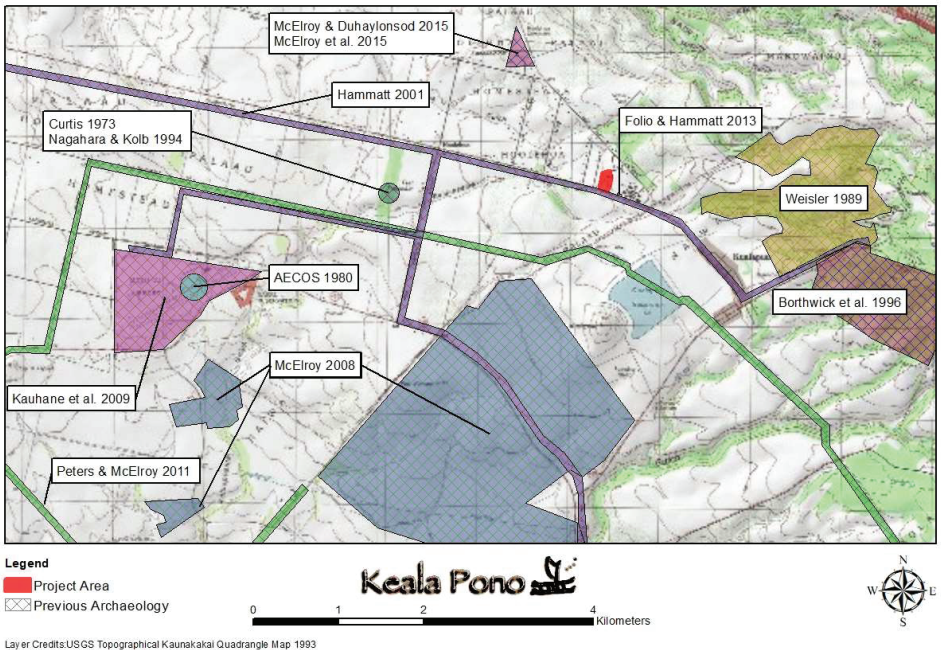

Figure 8. Previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of the project area.

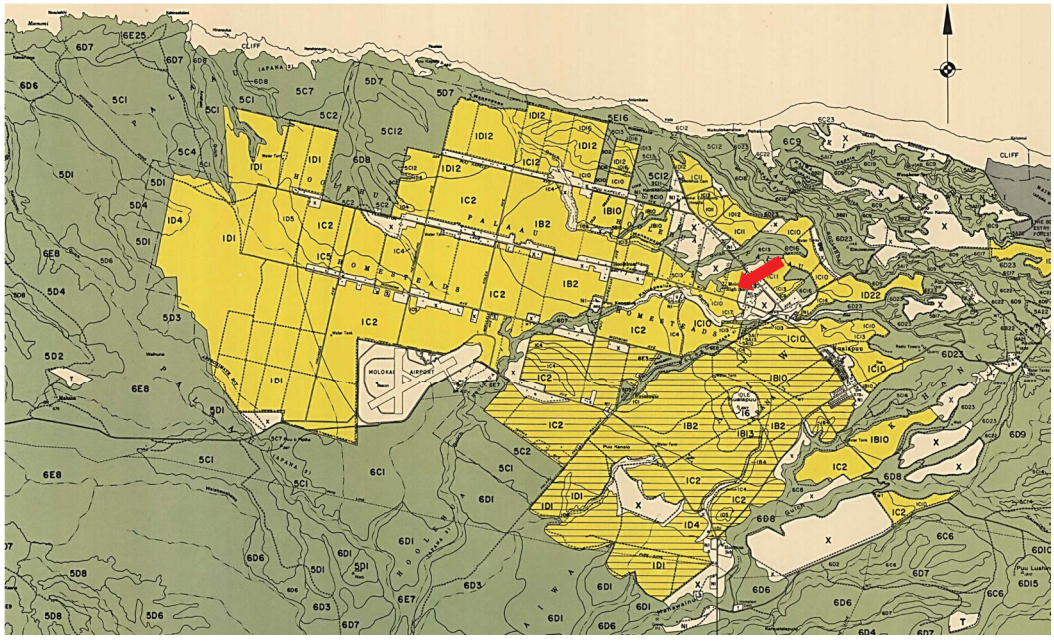

Figure 7. Portion of a map showing land use in the project area ca. 1959 (Fujimura 1959). Note the extent of the pineapple lands in yellow and grazing lands in green. The red arrow points to the project area.

The foundation of works that comprise the canon of Molokaʻi's archaeological resources include *Heiau of Molokai* (Stokes 1909); *A Regional Study of Molokai* (Phelps 1941); and the most comprehensive work to date, *Molokai: A Site Survey* (Summers 1971), which is a compilation of other sources.

Regarding Hoʻolehua, a review of the archaeological sites documented by Summers (1971) indicates the presence of Lepekaheo Heiau located west of Kāluapeʻelua Gulch; an unnamed heiau on the east side of ʻEleuweue; and an assortment of pōhaku on Puʻu Kapeʻelua. One of those stones is a huge boulder interpreted as an adze-sharpening or water-collecting stone, and the rest of the stones are called "The Caterpillar Stones," which are associated with the legend of the local caterpillar demi-god (Summers 1971).

The closest sites to the area of study are Site 11 at Puʻu Kapeʻelua in Hoʻolehua, and Site 107, a hōlua slide in Kualapuʻu.

Site 11 is located at Puʻu Kapeʻelua, south of the current project area, between Moʻomomi Avenue and Farrington Avenue. The site consists of two components. Site 11A is known as the "Caterpillar Stones" (Summers 1971:37). Summers (1971:37) quotes a moʻolelo told by Cooke (1949:102), although no description is given for the stones

> …this beautiful girl was visited each night by a lover who left before daylight. She was unable to discover who he was. This suspense told on her, and she began to waste away. A priest, consulted by her parents, advised the girl to attach a piece of white tapa to a wart on her lover's back. In the morning, sheds of tapa helped to trace the demi-god lover to the hill Puu Peelua, in the middle of Hoolehua. The kahuna (priest) and friends of the family found a large peelua (caterpillar) asleep on the hill. The kahuna ordered the people to collect wood which was placed around the sleeping peelua, and a fire was lit. As the heat of the fire increased, the caterpillar burst into myriads of small caterpillars which were scattered all over the plain. That accounts for the army-worm pest, called peelua.

Site 11B is a "stone at Puʻu Kapeʻelua" located just south of the Caterpillar Stones (Summers 1971:37). The stone was visited in 1959 and consisted of a flat rock, measuring 7 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 22 inches tall. The flat surface contained a 21-inch-long basin with two grooves leading into two sides of the hollowed-out area on the north. On the south, another set of grooves led from this basin to another basin, 18 inches long. Marine shell was scattered around the area. The stone may have been used for sharpening adzes or for collecting water (Summers 1971:37).

Site 107 is a hōlua slide on the south-southwest side of Kualapuʻu Hill. Note that the site map in Summers (1971) places the hōlua southeast of the project area, as is shown in Figure 8, while the site description says the hōlua lies on Kualapuʻu Hill. In 1966, no paving could be identified, but traces of the hōlua slide could be seen on the hillside. It is also said that the hillside was once covered in sweet potato fields, which were delineated by rows of stones (Cooke 1949 in Summers 1971:80).

In 1973, the Sub-Committee for the Preservation of Historical Resources Ad-Hoc Committee of the Commerce and Industry drafted a report for the Molokai Task Force enumerating the island's numerous pre-contact and post-contact archaeological and cultural sites. In the report, the committee specifically recommended the preservation of the wahi pana of Puʻu Kapeʻelua, legendary since ancient times, and the preservation of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Headquarters first built by the early homesteaders in 1923 (Curtis 1973).

An archaeological reconnaissance was conducted in 1980 for possible expansion of the Molokaʻi Airport (AECOS 1980). Two alternative sites were surveyed on foot: one at the current Molokaʻi Airport and another mauka of Moʻomomi Beach. Only the airport site is in the general vicinity of

Table 1. Previous Archaeological Studies in the Vicinity of the Project Area

Author	Location	Work Completed	Findings
Stokes 1909	Molokaʻi, island-wide	Recording	Documented sites island-wide.
Phelps 1941	Molokaʻi, island-wide	Recording	Documented sites island-wide.
Summers 1971	Molokaʻi, island-wide	Recording	Documented sites island-wide.
Curtis 1973	Molokaʻi, island-wide	Archaeological/Cultural Resources Recommendation Report	Recommended the preservation of Puʻu Kapeʻelua and Hawaiian Homes Commission Headquarters.
AECOS 1980	Hoʻolehua Airport	Reconnaissance Survey	Identified World War II sites.
Weisler 1989	Kipū	Archaeological Survey	Documented two heiau previously recorded by Summers (1971): 111 and 109A and identified a subsurface cultural deposit, SIHP 50-60-03-885.
Nagahara and Kolb 1994	Kapeʻelua Complex, Hoʻolehua	Field Inspection and Mapping	Recommended the Kapeʻelua Complex (SIHP 50-60-03-11) for preservation.
Borthwick et al. 1996	Kahanui 2	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Identified three sites: platform remnant (SIHP 50-60-03-1633), a historic wall segment (SIHP 50-60-03-1634), and a terrace (SIHP 50-60-03-1635).
Hammatt 2001	60 km road corridor (multiple ahupuaʻa)	Archaeological Assessment	None.
McElroy 2008	Pālāʻau, Hoʻolehua, and Nāʻiwa	Archaeological Assessment	None.
Kaʻuhane et al. 2009	Molokaʻi Airport Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Station, Pālāʻau	Cultural Impact Assessment	Compiled archival and oral history documentation.
Peters and McElroy 2011	27 km proposed waterline corridor (multiple ahupuaʻa)	Archaeological Assessment	None; two previously identified sites in the area could not be found.
Folio and Hammatt 2013	Molokaʻi High School	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Identified a historic trash pit (SIHP 50-60-01-2527).
McElroy and Duhaylonsod 2015	Kanakaloloa Cemetery	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Documented one site, the Kanakaloloa Cemetery (SIHP 50-60-02-2564).
McElroy et al. 2015	Kanakaloloa Cemetery	Cultural Impact Assessment	Interviewed four community members who identified cultural practices that take place at the cemetery and vicinity.

the current project area. Several historic features were found there, including World War II bunkers, earthen revetments, Quonset huts, and old roads. They were thought to date from 1942–1947.

A 1989 survey further documented sites recorded by Summers (1971) and identified one new site (Weisler 1989). The survey was conducted for a proposed golf course at Kipū. The previously-recorded sites were both heiau: Site 111 and 109. The newly identified site was a subsurface cultural deposit, State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) 885.

In 1994, a field inspection and brief mapping was conducted on previously Site 11, also known as the Kapeʻelua complex (Nagahara and Kolb 1994). This site, which consists of the legendary "caterpillar stones," had already been previously mapped. During this field inspection, the site was assessed to be in fairly good condition, and recommended for preservation without further mitigation efforts. The site was also described to be in Kalamaʻula which might be erroneous since the site appears to be in Hoʻolehua.

A 1996 archaeological inventory survey for the Puʻu Kolea subdivision identified three archaeological sites (Borthwick et al. 1996). A total of 350 acres were surveyed at the 850–1,300 ft. elevation in Kahanui 2 Ahupuaʻa. The three archaeological sites consist of a platform remnant (SIHP 1633), a historic wall segment (SIHP 1634), and a terrace (SIHP 1635). Extensive bulldozing was observed in the area, and historic ranching remains were noted, including the remnants of the 1912 Puʻu Kolea Ranch guest house.

In 2001, an archaeological assessment was conducted along a road corridor of 59.55 km (37 mi.) across Molokaʻi for the proposed installation of a fiber-optic cable system (Hammatt 2001). The assessment included a review of literature covering previous work and a field inspection of the route. Regarding the Hoʻolehua, it was determined that the potential for subsurface deposits was low, and no further archaeological work was recommended.

In 2008, an archaeological assessment with a field inspection was conducted through several ahupuaʻa including Hoʻolehua (McElroy 2008). No surface architecture was observed, and no other cultural materials were identified. The negative findings were attributed to past ranching and agricultural activities which have modified the landscape immensely.

In 2009, a CIA was conducted in the nearby ahupuaʻa of Pālāʻau for the Molokaʻi Airport Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Station Improvements Project (Kaʻuhane et al. 2009). Results concluded that the project would not adversely impact any cultural resources or practices. It was recommended that proactive community consultation should be pursued.

In 2011, an archaeological assessment was conducted through multiple ahupuaʻa on Molokaʻi, over a 27-km (16.78-mi.) corridor for a proposed waterline (Peters and McElroy 2011). No archaeological material and/or structures were identified during the project even though archival records indicated the possible presence of two sites. It was determined that previous ranching and agricultural activities as well as modern development may have caused the disappearance of the two previously identified sites.

An archaeological inventory survey in 2013 identified one site at Molokaʻi High School, just west of the current project area (Folio and Hammatt 2013). This was a historic trash pit that was designated as SIHP 2527. Items observed in the pit include a ca. 1910 cheese cutter, along with pieces of rusted metal.

In 2015, an archaeological inventory survey (McElroy and Duhaylonsod 2015) and cultural impact assessment (McElroy et al. 2015) were completed for the Kanakaloloa Cemetery, which straddles

the boundary of Hoʻolehua and Pālāʻau. The survey documented one site, the Kanakaloloa Cemetery (SIHP 2564), while the cultural impact assessment interviewed four community members who identified cultural practices that take place at the cemetery and vicinity.

In addition to the above archaeological studies, an Historic American Engineering Report (HAER) was done for the Meyer Sugar Mill, located northeast of Kualapuʻu, off of Kalaʻe Highway (Bluestone 1978). When the report was written in 1978, the mill was deemed "the only surviving 19th Century Hawaiian sugar mill with its original machinery intact and its original design essentially unaltered" (Bluestone 1978:1). The mill was small in size compared to those of its time (ca. 1888), but it survives as a good example of Hawaiʻi's sugar-era constructions.

Summary and Settlement Patterns

The Hoʻolehua Plain, set on the island of Molokaʻi, has its origin at the dawn of time when Hina and Wākea dwelled together, and Molokaʻi was born. This same Molokaʻi-a-Hina was to become the ancestor of the people of Molokaʻi (Kamakau 1991).

According to Summers (1971), the estimated population of Molokaʻi at the time of contact was around 10,500. Most of this population was established along the southern shore of the island and in some of the windward valleys. However, evidence suggests that the Hoʻolehua Plain must have seen some kind of substantial pre-contact population, whether transient or permanent, due to the many heiau and koʻa and a kahua maika in the area.

Although Molokaʻi remained a sovereign chiefdom for most of its pre-contact history, during the end of the 18th century, the island fell to neighboring Oʻahu and Maui and eventually to Hawaiʻi Island under Kamehameha I. It appears that much of central to west Molokaʻi stayed closely connected to the Kamehameha family during the historic era. By the mid-1800s, Kamehameha V had a ranch in that portion of the island, and after his death in 1872, much of his lands passed into the hands of Princess Ruth Keʻelikōlani and after her, to Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

While ranching was widespread in the historic era, the central plains also saw ventures into sugarcane cultivation, pineapple cultivation, and honey production. However, with the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1921, the Hoʻolehua Plain became a designated location for Hawaiian homesteads, and by 1924, the first homesteaders moved there. The area has developed as Hawaiian homestead lands until today.

ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY

There are some things that cannot be found in the archives, in textbooks, or at the library. It is here, through the stories, knowledge and experiences of our kama‘āina and kūpuna, that we are able to better understand the past and plan for our future. With the goal to identify and understand the importance of, and potential impacts to, traditional Hawaiian and/or historic cultural resources and traditional cultural practices of Ho‘olehua, ethnographic interviews were conducted with community members who are knowledgeable about the project area.

Methods

This Cultural Impact Assessment was conducted through a multi-phase process between August and October, 2017. Guiding documents for this work include The Hawai‘i Environmental Council’s Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts, A Bill for Environmental Impact Statements, and Act 50 (State of Hawai‘i). Personnel involved with this study include Windy McElroy, PhD, Principal Investigator of Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting, and Dietrix Duhaylonsod, BA, Ethnographer and Archival Researcher.

Interviewees were selected because they met one or more of the following criteria: 1) was referred by Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting or G70; 2) had/has ties to the project area or vicinity; 3) is a known Hawaiian cultural resource person; 4) is a known Hawaiian traditional practitioner; or 5) was referred by other cultural resource professionals. Three individuals participated in the current study. Mana‘o and ‘ike shared during these interviews are included in this report.

Interviews were taped using a digital MP3 recorder. During the interviews, each person was provided with a map or aerial photograph of the subject property, the Agreement to Participate (Appendix A), and Consent Form (Appendix B), and briefed on the purpose of the Cultural Impact Assessment. Research categories were addressed in the form of open questions which allowed the interviewee to answer in the manner that he/she was most comfortable. Follow-up questions were asked based on the interviewee‘s responses or to clarify what was said.

Transcription was completed by listening to recordings and typing what was said. A copy of the edited transcript was sent to each interviewee for review, along with the Transcript Release Form. The Transcript Release Form provided space for clarifications, corrections, additions, or deletions to the transcript, as well as an opportunity to address any objections to the release of the document (Appendix C). When the forms were returned, transcripts were corrected to reflect any changes made by the interviewee.

Several potential interviewees were contacted, resulting in the three interviews of four individuals (Table 2). The ethnographic analysis process consisted of examining each transcript and organizing information into research themes, or categories. Research topics include connections to the project lands, mo‘olelo and place names, archaeological sites, cultural practices, change through time, reminiscences and anecdotal stories, perspectives on the project, as well as concerns and recommendations for the proposed development. Edited transcripts are presented in Appendices D–F.

Interviewee Background

The following section includes background information for each interviewee, in their own words. This includes information on their ‘ohana and where the interviewee was born and raised. The interviewees are Mikiala Pescaia, Pilipo Solatorio, Henry Tancayo, Sr., and Pat Tancayo.

Table 2. List of Individuals Contacted

Name and Affiliation	Method of Contact	Result of Contact
Mikiala Pescaia, original homestead family, grew up in the area	Phone, Email, In Person	Interviewed
Pilipo Solatorio, cultural specialist for Molokai Ranch, student of historian Harriet Ne, veteran	Phone, Email, In Person	Interviewed
Henry Tancayo, Sr., original homestead family, veteran	Phone, Email, In Person	Interviewed
Pat Tancayo, wife of Henry Tancayo, Sr.	Phone, Email, In Person	Interviewed

Mikiala Pescaia

My name is Miki‘ala Ayau, I married Pescaia. I was born and raised, Lot 59, Farrington Avenue, right across the street from the subject area, that is homestead. My father was raised on that homestead by his grandparents who legally adopted him and raised him. They were part of the first homesteaders awarded land. And I went to Kualapu‘u School, elementary. I went to Molokai High and Intermediate School for a year before transferring to Kamehameha Kapālama where I graduated. Eventually I went to college. It took me a while. I had my family and went back to school and got my Bachelor’s in ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i.

My ‘ohana were original homesteaders in both Ho‘olehua and Kalama‘ula. My father’s line is from Pelekunu, the north side of Molokai. You’ll notice, I’ll say Molokai throughout most of the conversation today. Sometimes my family says Moloka‘i. But my grandma taught us that Molokai means “in the middle of the turning ocean.” It’s a reference to the Pailolo and the Ka‘iwi channels on the two sides of the island that move in opposite directions.

Pilipo Solatorio

…Everybody knows me as ‘Anakala Pilipo. The reason I go under the name ‘Anakala Pilipo is because I don’t have a Hawaiian name. So when people look at me, then say, “But you don’t have a Hawaiian name.” So I said, “Okay, since the Hawaiians always calling everybody ‘Uncle’, ‘Aunty’, call me ‘Anakala.” So my other name is Pilipo, which is Philip, Thomas Solatorio. That’s my recorded name, Philip Thomas Solatorio, on my birth certificate.

And I was born and raised in Hālawa Valley 78 years ago. I left the valley when I was younger. And that’s how it gets because I wanted to get away from the valley because I never had the opportunity to continue a higher education. I went to school [Halawa School], it was a school opened up in Hālawa Valley in 1886. My teacher was Edward Kaupu, the original Edward Kaupu. And I went to the first and last school in Hālawa Valley. And I graduated from that school. That’s the only certificate that I have to prove that I went to school, American school. But in that American school, it was strictly English. But because the Americans neva come down to check when the teacher teaches, so he taught us Hawaiian too.

I’m glad he did because how are you gonna talk English when the people over here, all they spoke in this valley was Hawaiian. I was grown up that way. So I’m glad that my parents kept me in the valley. I was the last in the family. And we had learned so much about this valley. And I went away to do my part to serve my country. And to do my other part, I returned home to continue my culture. So that’s what I do now, is teach the culture and teach about the valley.

My family goes back to about 50 generations [in Hālawa Valley], originals from back in those days to my time and now to my son's time, who's carrying on the legacy for me now. Yeah, life was strictly Hawaiian.

Henry Tancayo, Sr.

My name is Henry Tancayo. I was born and raised here on Molokai. I was born in 1940. That was a long time ago. Yeah, I grew up over here, born and raised, went away for seven years, and came back. Until today, I still on the island.

I was born on the homestead, Hoʻolehua…. But I'd just like to mention, my Hawaiian family was Poʻahā. So that was my mother's maiden name, Poʻahā.

I was in the National Guard, stationed down Waimānalo, Bellows field. I went with the Nike missiles, Air Defense, yeah? So I was over dea, 10 years down dea.

Pat Tancayo

…My name is Patricia Leinaʻala Tancayo, and I am originally from Honolulu, but I have been on Molokai since I was about ten years old. I did not know that much about the Hoʻolehua Homestead area outside of being a student in 1955 and seeing the general area of the Molokai High School campus, and where we walked to and from the different classrooms and all of that. So I really don't have that much background as far as what was originally there in that site.

Topical Breakouts

The following sections are quotations from the interviews, organized by topic. Interviewees provided information on their connections to the project lands, moʻolelo and place names, archaeological sites, cultural practices, and change through time. They also shared reminiscences and anecdotal stories, offered their perspectives on the project, and shared concerns and recommendations for the proposed development.

Connections to the Project Lands

Yeah, for me, I went to school over there. And I used to ride the horse to school, in high school. And I used to work for the fire department. I was stationed right dea at the Hoʻolehua Fire Station for seven years. I retired as the Battalion Chief back in '92. So as far as knowing that area, I know it pretty good, yeah. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

[My grandfather] was a cowboy, yeah? And at that time, they had the community pasture. So I know all that area. We used to go round-up. [coughs] Yeah, cowboy people. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

Well, I'm not too familiar with Hoʻolehua because my kuleana, I was taught, is in Hālawa Valley, so I can talk about Hālawa anytime. But [Hoʻolehua] that's not really my kuleana, but in this day and time, we gotta focus outside too, to help. If we know something about an area, like any sacred area or things like that, I'm very, very concerned about that. Not only for Hālawa Valley, but for all over, if there's our ancestors' iwi out there, then something gotta be done. To me, our ancestors are much more important. If we bury up [disregard] all their remains and things like that, then you lose the culture right there. [Pilipo Solatorio]

I'm not too familiar because I'm not from that area. But I've been in the different parts close to that area with Aunty Harriet Ne. She's our first historian for the island of Molokai. And that was my young days. [laughs] So I'd have to go to that place to see if memories will come back. But I mean, I was young, like 15, 16 years old when I was with Aunty Harriet. Now I'm 78, kind of makule, ah? Poina…She was the one that knows that whole area. [Pilipo Solatorio]

Yeah, so our homestead is pretty much right across the street from this subject property. The exact location of the proposed construction was the former site of a previous rec center, the Hoʻolehua rec center, that used to stand there. It was a massive three-story building, and my father actually worked on the construction of that building. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Adjacent to that whole field area is the Hoʻolehua Fire Station where my father worked. He retired from that fire station. And so growing up, we spent a lot of time just in that area. Where the Lanikeha Center is now, it used to be a baseball field, used to have a baseball diamond. And so people used to go up there to exercise, walk around the former rec center, and we would just go up to ride our bikes and play and run with our dogs and chase each other around. And there used to be monkeypod trees, big giant monkeypod trees, and all the kids would learn to climb. Their climbing skills were excelled by spending lots of time in that area. So yes, I pretty much grew up, interacting on this property for all of my childhood, almost every day. [Mikiala Pescaia]

So a lot of it is first-hand knowledge, my personal experience. My brothers and sisters are a little older. They have lots of stories of the west side of this field area. There's all these houses now, but when we were growing up there, they neva have any of those houses. And so there used to be all these little camps. And all the high school kids used to run away from the high school, and they had like these little areas [laughs] where they'd hang out and do, well… [Mikiala Pescaia]

Moʻolelo and Place Names

And then on the south shore we have very shallow and calm waters, the mudflats. And on the north side, we have the steep cliffs and the pikipikiʻō, the rough ocean, deep water. And so Molokai means, "In the middle of the turning oceans," that molo action is a turning. But when we say, "Molokaʻi," it's a specific reference to taking leadership, and "kaʻi" means "to lead or create a path or to follow" as well, "lead and follow." So there's a procession. There's something happening, so "molo", "to turn out leaders or produce leaders." So sometimes we call upon the different mana of this ʻāina. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Hoʻolehua, the name "Hoʻolehua" means "to produce warriors." Yeah, you think about, like "lehua", most of this land is plains, it's flat. It's red dirt. It's well-known for producing ʻuala. And so the most prominent variety is the Lanikeha sweet potato. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Some of the other prominent features of Hoʻolehua maybe include the way when large groups of people are in motion, it kicks up the red dirt, that dust. Let's see. [pause and thinking] Puluea is the wind. Uahehikaʻuala is the up, one of the uas, actually get plenty, depends where you stay. [Mikiala Pescaia]

The hill that's right across from this area is called "Puʻuʻuala," or today they call it "Kualapuʻu." I'm told that they changed the name because people couldn't say "Puʻuʻuala." [Mikiala Pescaia]

Kualapuʻu….Yeah, switch 'em around 'cause when they started the plantations, I guess they was having hard time with the names. But previous to homestead, for all of Hoʻolehua,

it's gonna be hard for you to find iwi in the land. I'm taught that you don't bury people in soil that you can cultivate food. We tended to bury in caves, in sand, in very specific, we had graveyards too, yeah, a specific designated area. So for Hoʻolehua, our burial sites is down at Keonelele. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Okay, so Puʻuʻuala, the story goes that people in Hoʻolehua, there's all these kids growing up, and there's this one kid named Haʻehaʻekū. And he was just a little bit different. And he had big hands, big feet, big head, big ears, like just a kind of awkward, goofy kid, very uncoordinated. And as time went on, they realized that he was a giant. He just started growing way bigger than everybody else. And all his childhood, all the other kids just teased him and made fun of him, just made trouble to him. And he was such a gentle soul, he never retaliated or got mad. He just kind of put up with it, 'til he got old enough that he didn't want to live with this mean people anymore. So he packed up and moved to the top of Waihānau Valley, which is, it opens up to the Kalaupapa Peninsula, so it's up in that mountain area, up Kalae, or Kalaʻe. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Anyways, as the years go by, everybody grows up, they have their families and what not, and a famine falls across the land. So all the sweet potato vines start drying up. And they go to the ocean, and the ocean is empty. The rocks are bare. There's just no food. And the proud people of Hoʻolehua, they didn't really want to go bum the other ahupuaʻa for food, so they're trying to figure it out. In the meantime, the elderly are getting really weak, and the keiki are hungry and crying. So the mākua, they're trying to brainstorm what they're gonna do about the situation. [Mikiala Pescaia]

So one of them mentions, "Oh, you remember that giant that used to live over hea? What was his name?" "Haʻehaʻekū?" "Oh, yeah, yeah, yeah, oh maybe he can help us." "Oh, das one good idea. Shoots go ask him." Then he said, "Oh not me, I cannot ask him for any favors. I made so much trouble to him, like he not going do anything for me." So they went around [asking], "Okay, who was his friend? Who he went cruise with?" And they went around, they realized that not one person could say that they were his friend and that they went aloha him. So they kind of realized that even though they all maybe mistreated him individually, they didn't realize collectively that everybody was doing it. [Mikiala Pescaia]

So anyways, they decide they're desperate, they all going go together. So a bunch of them go up into the mountain area and call out to him. He hear their voice, and he just shaking his head. And he comes out, and he's like, "Yeah? What you guys like?" "Aww, brah you think you can help us or what?" He's like, "You? You like me help you? You guys who made my life hell? You guys like make anykine growing up, now you like my help?" And they said, "Ho brah pleeease." And so they start begging and explaining how everybody is starving. There's no food, and it's affecting the kūpuna and the keiki. And they said, "Please, like we so sorry we went hanaʻino you. Please don't hold that against our families. We so sorry. We really need your help." And so he thinks about it, and he agrees to kōkua only if they follow his instructions exactly. "Yeah, yeah, yeah, anything, anything you like, shoots, we can." [Mikiala Pescaia]

So then he goes, "Okay." So he comes down the mountain, and he tells them, "Move, move, move." So he starts to drag his fingers in the dirt. He makes these long lines in the dry brittle dirt. He says, "Go to the fields and look for any scrap of vine even if little bit green. Bring 'em." So they run, everybody looking for whatever shriveled up vine, little bit green. They brought all these little pieces. So he sprinkle them into these ditches that he went create and covers up all of the slips. He walks up to Waihānau, to the head waters above, in the back of the valley, on the top, scoops this water, and he carries it down with his hands, and he waters all of these rows of ʻuala. And ʻemoʻole, without long, the vines are just growing like crazy, and you can see the ʻuala busting out of the ground. And they're so excited. [Mikiala Pescaia]

So he goes, he says, "K," so he brushes all the vines he digs up all the ʻuala, and he makes this huge mound. And he says, "Okay, everybody," ʻcause they drooling, right? They starving. They see the sweet potato, and they just so excited. He says, "K, we go line up, and everybody going take enough for your family. And we make sure that everybody get one portion. And then, we going take ʻuala to every other house where they were too ill or too weak to come. And we make shun that the kūpuna get, the sick get, everybody get food. And then we going look what get left, and then we going reassess how to split it up again." And he said, "Okay, main thing everybody get something." And so, "Okay, okay, we can do that." [Mikiala Pescaia]

So yeah, everybody grabbing their share, grabbing their share, grabbing their share, "Aww, thank you, thank you so much." Everybody appreciate. And then at some point, somebody's looking at the big pile sweet potato and says, "Ahh, not going matter if I take couple extra now." And so that guy grab extra. And the guy afta him go, "Oh, you going take extra? I going take extra too then." And then so does the next guy. And then couple guys behind that is going, "Oh, what we doing? Grab whateva we can carry?" So now he start filling up his arms. So the people in the back of the line, they see this happening, and they start to panic because they think not going have ʻnuff for them. And so they start just mobbing, no like wait in line. They're like, "No ways you guys, das not fair." So now they running and grabbing from the pile. [Mikiala Pescaia]

The people who went first all nuha. "Oh how come? We went follow the rules, but you guys no need follow the rules?" So now they like fight, yeah? Drop the ʻuala on the ground, "Wow das not fair." So now they bickering with the guys who was in the middle. So now chaos, people running back to the pile, grabbing whatevas, nobody listening. So Haʻehaʻekū is trying to get them to be orderly again. And then he's like trying to get their attention, and they're ignoring him. Everybody's fighting over the sweet potato. And so he places his hand on top of the pile, and he strikes it. And the entire pile of ʻuala turns to dirt. And everything that was in their arms turns to dirt and just blows away in the wind. Yeah, hoka, everybody stop, look, "Oh, what happened?" He was like, "Wow, even in your most desperate moments, you guys still selfish, and you still don't know how to mālama other people." He was like, "Me? I get nothing out of this, nothing. I do something for you, but if you cannot even think about your children and think about your kūpuna that you wanted me to think about, like if you couldn't do that, why should any of you eat? You can all starve for all I care. Don't eva ask for my help again." And he went back up to his hale, walked away. [Mikiala Pescaia]

And that puʻu, Puʻuʻuala, stands there reminding us that what we have growing in Hoʻolehua does not grow by our hands just ʻcause we farmers and we planted that plant in the ground. You can plant something, it doesn't make it thrive. It doesn't make it bear fruit. You can have trees that wind up not fruiting, or all kine things. But it's the sun, the bees, it's the rain, it's all these other things, and so be thankful with what you have. And the productivity of Hoʻolehua relies on aloha. [Mikiala Pescaia]

You gotta aloha each other. And that moʻolelo right there, to me, is one of the most key moʻolelo for describing the character of this community because to this day, my mother-in-law is pure Hawaiian, she's a Makaiwi. This homestead we're living on now, this is where she was born and raised. This is her ʻohana land. And she eats ʻai and iʻa every day. She has to eat seafood, fish, every day. My husband and I are not fishermen. How does that happen? It happens because every nephew of hers that passes this house going stop and bring her fish. She is provided for because we raise our kids to do that. When you get moa than enough, you take, yeah? So we just had one box of cucumbers [laughs] somebody went drop off. We been eating cucumbers for the last couple days. I do not have a banana tree in the ground, but we just went whack one whole stalk of bananas. It goes in the freezer, we eat the banana bread for breakfast. because that's just what you do. [Mikiala Pescaia]

And today, on the north side of Puʻuʻuala, at the time of its construction was the largest man-made reservoir. And the water that is piped in to that reservoir comes from Waikolu intake, comes from the same mountain area that Haʻehaʻekū is said to live. Plenty hunters say that when they go up into that area, they see big patches of grass where the thing all lying down as if one giant went go take a nap ova dea. And we like to think that Haʻehaʻekū today is still making sure that the waters from that area is still coming into the reservoir. And that's our ag water. That's what's irrigating our farmlands to this day. [Mikiala Pescaia]

And so it's honoring that tradition or that process that we say, "When you turn on the watah and watah your plants in your yard, like, 'Thanks ah, Haʻehaʻekū.'" Farmers are still benefitting from that relationship. And so part of it is we have to be respectful of our resources and sources of resources and their transport and their use to make good on maybe some mistakes that our kūpuna made. We gotta learn from them. So that's kind of the character of Hoʻolehua. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Archaeological Sites

But you know, as far as any Hawaiian kapu, or graveyard, and stuffs like that, I don't know anything [over there]. It's before my time. Maybe there was, I don't know. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

In that area? No [there are no archaeological sites]. All broke already, anything over 50 years I consider that historical, but no moa. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

There are rock structures in fields if they never farmed it. There's definitely rock walls or house sites and shelters [in undisturbed areas]. And maybe still have ag/religious structure here and there. But you know, now, just 'cause they made room for farming, a lot of those rocks have been disturbed or moved. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Yeah, I doubt there's anything there. And like I say, you shouldn't find iwi in [there], but who knows? But I'm saying, I've not known of an, even post-Western contact or like more historical period, I have not known of any historical burials in that area. [Mikiala Pescaia]

No [I don't think the development would affect any place of cultural significance]. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Cultural Practices

I going say no [there aren't any traditional gathering practices on the property], pretty much you got haole koa, California grass, you know, that kine bushes growing around. And up in the parking lot, you get the autograph tree, you know, the heʻe-looking thing. [pause and thinking] Not that I know of, it's right in the middle of all these houses, and like I said, with the previous building having been there, there was no landscaping around that building, so no, not really. [Mikiala Pescaia]

As far as cultural practices go, I don't know of anybody who does anything specific or particular in that spot. So that would be a no. [Mikiala Pescaia]

…I knew that the Hawaiians used to gather, celebrate, have races, motorcycle races, horse races, they used to use the park [the project site] before. I remember all those things. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

We used to gather ʻopihi or Hawaiian salt, go down the pali, go fishing, and all in that area back dea. [pause and remembering] was a cowboy, yeah? [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

Yeah, in talking with [Hoʻolehua resident] Reynolds Ayau, he remembered that Florence Shizuma, rather her husband, Take Shizuma, used to have a garden, or they planted back in that area. So that's one of the reasons I wanted to call her up and set up an appointment for you with her, but unfortunately she's ill. [Pat Tancayo]

No, I've never seen any [traditional gathering practices] there…Everything that they have is modern. [Pat Tancayo]

Change Through Time

Yeah, so as I was mentioning earlier, like when I was growing up, so that's late '70s, early '80s, where Lanikeha Center is now used to be a baseball field, used to have more monkeypod trees. And then north of that on the other end of the field was the Hoʻolehua Rec Center, dark brown building, white roof. It was very gloomy, had a very distinct smell. [Mikiala Pescaia]

So the public health nurse was there. So all the kids remember getting our immunization shots, Aunty Ruth Yap [?] sticking you with the needle, all the kids be crying. Had big glass, like all the way around was just big windows, you could see inside. I mean, my sisters got married and had their receptions there. We went to Summer Fun there. The cooperative extension office used to be there. My sisters interned and did ag, I mean, there's just lots of, that building was really well-used. [Mikiala Pescaia]

That building got torn down long time ago in the '90s, no [thinking] maybe early 2000. Now that I thinking about it, must have been like 2002. 'cause I think I was working Pūnana Leo when they tore down the building. And Pūnana Leo used to be at that rec center, then it moved to a church, then it came back to Lanikeha Center. [Mikiala Pescaia]

But so just as far as that area changing, I kinda went outline what it used to be. It was all grassy, bushy on the side, and now there's all houses, way more traffic. The fire station, it used to be a two-man station. Now, I think, there's six of them. They beefed up their support for this area, this community. I think as we expanded and we built out, like our population may have grown a little bit that it makes sense, justifies the expansion with the fire station. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Well, the proposed area used to be the school cafeteria and the school gym, you know, and then the thing [land] go right down, go down to the park. And we as the students used to go down dea play baseball, football, run track. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

And below the highway is what used to be the school farm area. We had a great agricultural program. That's why the school was named "the Farmers," you know, we had all kine farmers helping us to push us to be farmers, but farm is hard work. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

No, not that area [the project area]. Over dea, they only grew the corn, the farm, we used to go grow corn over dea. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

But the whole area was all surrounded by pineapple, from the pineapple era, yeah. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

You know, Molokai is in low gear, so we still trying to catch up with everybody. To me, I no see no changes except new kind automobiles. The lifestyle is almost the same [as

before]. We still struggling to get by. But other than that, you know, the lifestyle has changed a little bit, improvements, you know, our living conditions. But as far as building and economic development, all this kind stuff, hard, Molokai is hard, economically depressed. We depend on the government for help. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

From the time I remember, yeah, my time, we went down to maybe 4 or 5 thousand people. Now we only a little over 7,000, just a little over, but look how many years went by, and we neva increase that much, neva even double yet. There's no jobs on the island. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

Okay, no change. [Pat Tancayo]

Reminiscences and Anecdotal Stories

You go school all wet, from the horse, all sweat, awww, everybody look at you, you no smell too good ah? But that's alright. Actually I'm glad I had the opportunity to do that. From here, we just ride horse. I used to meet my friend, he's another guy that live off the road, then we go school on the horse. There's four of us that used to do that. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

It's so Hawaiian of us to be there, be present, be involved. And also things like terminally ill patients, I mean, sick people, we take care our own. We gotta figure 'em out. We resourceful enough. And so Hoʻolehua is one of those communities that works very collectively. So now that we get social media, for example, somebody going put on their post, "Anybody get children's Benadryl? I think my baby having a reaction." And you know, it's like 11 o' clock at night because we don't have a 7-11 to just run out and go get something ladat. [Mikiala Pescaia]

So it's like, "Yeah girl, I get. I go bring 'em to you right now," 'cause we know whea you live, you know? Like it's just that quick, and within 20 minutes, child is taken care of. Everybody's like, "Yeah, of course, anything for your baby," like, "What do you need?" [Mikiala Pescaia]

Like my nephew was in a car accident last week, yup him and his wahine they flew out to Oʻahu, he was medevac'd, but his wahine came home to grab paperwork and stuff like that. She walked in her house, and her house was cleaned. Her laundry was done. Her kitchen ice box, you know, all the [bad] food was taken out. She was like, "Oh my gosh, who went come my house and clean?" [Mikiala Pescaia]

Like I don't know if it happens like that in other communities, but das what we do ova hea. What you need? And I going take care you. And nobody's offended when somebody shows aloha like that. And you don't have to ask people, "Oh you can help me?" Like it's already done….Money cannot buy that. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Last week, my mother-in-law was sitting over here, and my son runs in the back of the pasture and takes the dog walking and stuff. And anyways, we heard one loud gunshot, really close. So I was like, "Who stay hunting behind our property?" 'Cause all our neighbors, like everybody know, we don't do that to each other. So anyways, we see somebody running back there, and so we kind of figured out who they going to meet back there. 'Cause we was like, "Oh somebody stay back there. This guy going for go help pack out whateva they went shoot." And so what do you do? You text the faddah and the grampa, and you say, "Um, just heard gunshot behind my house, I saw so-and-so running back there. I'm gonna go talk to Papa." And the father says, "I so sorry. I going talk to my son right now." [Mikiala Pescaia]

He knew was his son. And so half an hour later, the boys come ova hea, hanging their head, apologized to my Tūtū. She's 80. Don't be freaking her out by shooting gun close to our house. It's like, we have nothing against you going to get food. All I ask is you respect us enough to come let us know ahead of time. That boy usually does. Well, he scolded him enough times that now he know how. But he happened to be walking home from whea he went. And he said, "The buck went stand up in front me, and I just couldn't resist. I had to shoot 'em. And I was going come out hea anyway and tell you was me right away." [both laughing] [Mikiala Pescaia]

But we still ladat. I no need confront you. I going call. I going tell your grandfather, and das for them discipline you. And same thing with our kids. When our kids screw up, we get the phone call. And so we really do the village. We do a good job. I tell my kids. Every time I call them out on something, like [they say], "Ho Mom, how you know?" [I say] Like, "Brah, eyes all ova." [Mikiala Pescaia]

Perspectives on the Project

Molokai is a small island. Most of our people are centered in that area around Kaunakakai. I was kinda surprised about them putting anotha center over there when they already have one [a community center], you know? [pause] I hate to open my mouth, but sometimes it doesn't make any sense to me because it's closer, from Hoʻolehua and the west end to Kaunakakai, and I'm all the way in Hālawa [much farther], but I'm a veteran. I'll go when I can. But to me, the center already there, I don't know, maybe they're trying to expand, but it's right in the middle of the island. I just don't understand why they're asking for another one. That's my manaʻo. Then it can help with the savings to improve the one that they already got. [Pilipo Solatorio]

Not where that, I mean, like I said, they building right on top of where had one noddah building. So this is not virgin land. And they being consistent with the use. So it's something that the community has already embraced. But really, besides the, "Ho maybe we can spend the money make something else," besides that, nothing wrong with the construction of the building on that site. That ground has already been disturbed. [Mikiala Pescaia]

No, I don't think [the project would affect a culturally significant place]. To me, it would be helpful for our veterans coming back. Our young people, they gotta go into the military, there's nothing else for them. But all our young people should, as soon as they outta high school, go. Go get an education, or go in that military and grow up, and then come back. [If] they stay over hea, ohhh, they no learn nottin', no more 'nuff exposure, they no can keep up with the rest of the world. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

I see it [the community center] as a positive thing going forward, I do. I have concerns, but I would like to see it happen. [Pat Tancayo]

I see that they have a lot of clear area there. I think that the building will not disturb the nice, clear area around there, so they can still have other activities that require like a playground or a bigger yard. I see it [the plan] as adequate. [Pat Tancayo]

Concerns and Recommendations

I've heard about this center that they're trying to put up there [in Hoʻolehua]. I wish I could really express more, but I think that's the best I can because I don't know too much about that area and what's in that area. But we should make sure that all others that know the area

come out to help us protect the ʻāina in that area, especially if there's any of our kūpunas that are resting in that area. They should be protected. [Pilipo Solatorio]

For me, we gotta keep our maka [eyes] open, and keep our thoughts aware because there's a lot of things that people want to bring into this island. And they want to build things, but we gotta be really careful. The first thing before we think of bringing these things here or what area we want to build things, we got to really understand the ʻāina first. It's nice to have these things. But if we already have it, why would we build another? We [our island is] not that big, Molokai. But really, I'm concerned that if we keep building things and building things, and people don't fully understand the ʻāina where they think they want to build, and [understand] really what's there that we might need to protect. To me, that's much more important. [Pilipo Solatorio]

Yeah, because once you hanaʻino the ʻāina, I call it hanaʻino [mistreat], then that's it. It [mistreating the land] is like killing the spirit of our ancient ancestors. Their kino is already gone, now you like go kill the spirit? And people are no longer able to have that spirit to spirit with our ancestors [through the land], that comes from the ʻāina of the area. [Pilipo Solatorio]

Well, one of them is that there was a beautiful building back there, 2 or 3 stories, but there was no one to maintain that. We used that building as a place for church activities, some other social activities, various activities, you know, and it was a wonderful site. And I just hated to see it crumble and fall apart. There was no maintenance. [Pat Tancayo]

It was so funny because when I was speaking to Esther Keohuloa, who had been the janitor for the Molokai High School for years, I wanted to ask her about that area, and she pretty much said what Henry said about what was back there. And she talked about that building. And she said, "And it just fell apart." [laughs] And I said, "Yeah, because there was no maintenance." And she turned around, and she said, "Hire me. I'll go clean it up." And she's full of pep. [Pat Tancayo]

And you know, I wonder sometimes if there could be someone like a resident of that area or, I don't know, someone who's interested [to help take care of the center]. [Pat Tancayo]

Yeah, so that would certainly be a concern [maintenance of the center], and I can imagine, I guess if you look beyond just putting up this structure, build it strong enough so that they can use it as a shelter. [Pat Tancayo]

Yes, outdoors, because that's important too, I think. You know, when you go to Honolulu by the Pearl City area, you see a lot of the elderly actually playing, what you do call that game where you hit… Croquet? Yeah. You know, I would just like to see something like that in the open field, that the elderly can actually meet and go do. [Pat Tancayo]

I was thinking, wow, they could use this as an emergency shelter too, in case one [hurricane] Irma come, you know. They can hide over dea too. [Henry Tancayo, Sr.]

And if you look at the entire homestead area, we have very few community resources available to us. We have Lanikeha recreation center that was built in the early 2000s. And before that, I can't remember what year the older rec center shut down, but it was condemned for a while. We had a Pūnana Leo in there, and then they were like, "This building is super condemned." That was in the '80s. And by the early '90s, I think already, they had to move out because the building wasn't safe. I remember had bees like all in one wall, like one whole three-story wall, one side of the building was all bees inside. And that's one of the things that really shut down that building. But other than those resources

for the Hoʻolehua community, we do not have one park, we do not have one, I'm talking DHHL stuff, not one park, not one playground for our kids, and up until Lanikeha [was built] we did not have a rec center. So now we hold our community meetings, and then events like birthday parties and funerals, even that, like we don't have options. [Mikiala Pescaia]

And so it's a sort of, I wouldn't say painful, but yeah I guess it upsets me when I see these grand developments in Kapolei or like these other homestead areas, like where they get all this fabulous features and resources for their homesteaders. And it's like we cannot even get clean drinking water, or we cannot even get our roads paved. Or we cannot even get one park, you guys get five parks. We don't even have one public bathroom, you know, like one public bathroom, something ladat. The closest thing we have is all the way down at the end of the dirt road at Moʻomomi Beach, down at the bay, is a little pavilion. There's no electricity out there, but there is a flushing toilet and a shower. Right on. That's what we get. [Mikiala Pescaia]

And I guess while I have the mic, this might not even be answering the question, but the next homestead DHHL closest lands is down in Kalaupapa. And the National Park Service pays $250,000 a year for that general lease. And I wish that that money stayed on island. But it gets put into the general fund. And it gets spent elsewhere. But if we took that $250,000 and invested it on Molokai, I think we could close a lot of gaps. So I guess it does upset me when I see other communities scoring really cool things, and we struggling over hea. "Yeah, we'll look into it," they always go, "Well you know, we'll get back to you." You never really get any straight answers. Okay. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Same thing with people looking at our social statistics and remarking on our high unemployment rate or our public assistance, yeah, people on welfare. And they go, "Oh you know you guys." I don't know, they make like we uneducated, unskilled, lazy, or trying to take advantage of public assistance. But for me, like especially in the Hoʻolehua community, we do live comfortably. We have 40-acre lots. So there's a lot of room. You kinda can only have one house. But we stretch that. We make extensions all over, you know, stay within the rules, but we gotta mālama one family. You cannot even properly work 40 acres, like 5 acres of land, like farming 5 acres let alone 40 acres, takes a lot of people. And so the restriction of having only one dwelling is kinda ridiculous. You need the kauhale to properly sustain agriculture at the level that we should be. DHHL hasn't been providing the resources to get that done, so we kind of set up to fail. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Yeah. I mean, I know it's tied to the funding, so I guess when you look at that whole field and the potential and what the community needs, it's a little interesting that we going build one other rec center when there's one right there, when we don't have a playground, or we don't have like some other things that the community has asked for. [pause and thinking] Oh yeah, that's what I was going say. [Mikiala Pescaia]

I was going say that, I just remember das why, so I going back. The social statistics, the statistics say that we get high unemployment, we get high welfare and stuff, but because of the way we live in Hoʻolehua, especially with the ability to house extended families, we able to take care of our elders and our babies. So it often means that an able-bodied adult stay home. And so when you actually do the math on what it takes and how Hawaiian populations are subsidized in other communities, and the government dollars being spent on providing senior day care or even child care for early education or, you know, we don't have as many options. But you can do the math and see that actually, the government is subsidizing a lot of these programs and spending way more money in these other communities than they are here. And so if you add up the dollars the government spends paying our welfare and financial support, you know what I saying, that translation of dollars is actually a good deal because we become home health care nurses, and we become

early educators. So we're doing something that other people need degrees to do. And the government is paying all this money. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Cultural concerns [pause and thinking] I gotta say no only because again, there was a building there before, and it was way bigger than this one that they proposing. But, like the houses that are there now, they weren't there when the other building was in operation. So they may not know how to live so close to a building that's gonna have increased traffic and use and noise. [Mikiala Pescaia]

So culturally, I think of, like what you trying to do on your homestead. If they have anything growing in their yard, you don't want people, you know, when it's butting up to that area [boundary], where people think they can help themselves to your plumeria tree and picking your flowers, like all your mangoes, when the thing is falling. People tend to not look as those things as cultural, but they are, like the way we all move around, the way we respect boundaries. And as far as I know, there's no fence between. There's bushes that's separating those properties from the field. There's just like a grass buffer. But I'm gonna assume that that's gonna get eliminated because of like the fire break. You gotta reduce the fuel in so many yards around one building, especially one federal building. Guarantee they gonna have a buffer. So I'm gonna guess that all of that wild grasses gotta get eliminated, and there's gonna be landscaping. [Mikiala Pescaia]

So I think just making sure that there is a respect between the uses of the residential side and the very public community side, 'cause there should be. I wouldn't like somebody just all of a sudden, ho, 500 people looking at my backyard, you know? And that sense of privacy that you thought you had, and I don't know if that burden should be on the homeowners or that should be on the development to create, whether it's vegetation, like I said, landscaping, or something that kinda separates that space. [Mikiala Pescaia]

And in their mind, they was there first, before this building, before this intrusion. And it's our culture of respecting and mālama-ing one another that that is cultural to me, to take into consideration how I going provide that buffer. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Yeah, and who really gets to benefit from this? Like it says "residents", and maybe it's just me, I don't know the project well enough, but is that Hoʻolehua residents? So for example, right now, like Lanikeha [Center], like we have four different homesteader associations in Hoʻolehua. And sometimes the politics or the accessibility, like they don't have someone who just manages that building, and you can call any time, any business day. Like pick up the phone, and it's like, "Oh you gotta find so-and-so." And they're volunteering to do it. I don't think they're getting paid to manage that building. So if there's a neutral entity to make everybody feel like you have access, I think that's important. [Mikiala Pescaia]

And I think one more relationship to acknowledge is, like Kanakaloloa Cemetery, we already have a relationship with the veterans. We have a veterans' cemetery right next to the homesteaders' cemetery. We have a section there. And they just did an expansion for their pavilion up there as well. And so, kind of interesting that all of a sudden there's lots of VA money coming into Hoʻolehua. There's some other veteran issues that are not being addressed that I know of. [Mikiala Pescaia]

What am I suggesting? [pause and thinking] It was an odd space to begin with. I don't know if the fee structure is adequately supporting its maintenance. And yet, like there needs to be a way for it to generate enough revenue to be sustainably maintained. And Lanikeha has deteriorated. And there's things like, just tables, for example, we had nice tables to begin with, then you know, just like they get bus' up, people no mālama, and then it's almost like the respect is not being fostered. But I don't know if it's because of the way it

was managed, or who was managing. And maybe on the cultural side, there was no sense of ownership, like where the community neva feel like that was their rec center. [Mikiala Pescaia]

And like I just was in Kawaihae, and I was talking to the residents there who initiated the construction of their rec center. And they went and got funding. But they had all their homesteaders put in time to build it, and just figuring out what you can give, even if it's just raking up the rocks out of the dirt or clearing or painting or whatever. But what it did was it saved them money, one. But two, it developed this sense of stewardship and ownership, like an invested interest that now, when it comes to your right to use it, that's a given. But it's also your kuleana, your responsibility to take care of it. [Mikiala Pescaia]

And in Lanikeha's management, before it was managed by MCSC, the Molokai Community Service Council, and so you paid a fee, you used it, yeah. But I don't know, I think when you pay for something like that, and you get one paper, and it just defines, you know, this is what you going do: "You going give me $150, and you will mop the floor, and do this and this and this." And it's very black and white. And people take that as the minimum effort, as opposed to, this is our rec center, I like 'em be cherry for long time, and we going above and beyond for make shua the thing is supah nice for the next guy. And again, back to the 'uala pile, you know, it's like, "Why? I no need wash 'em 'cause the other guys neva wash 'em," or, "I no need do that. Nobody do that, so I no need do 'em." You know, it's the same mentality, and in the end, we all going be left with the hoka, with nothing. We not going have one building 'cause we just don't be forward-thinking about the next guy who going come afta you. [Mikiala Pescaia]

And so I hoping, like without knowing the intention or the use of this building, that it's built in, that there's that cultural awareness of mālama, like take care of 'em 'cause I don't know who's gonna take care of this building afterwards, who's managing it, and who's gonna access it. But start now, even from the beginning, like in the planning, include the community so that they feel like this is their place. I tell you, you will lessen the chance of vandalism. It's something that is missing because we just went through one whole big thing with Moʻomomi. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Couple years ago, the people was mālama-ing that place reported that they had to replace 11 toilets in 11 months because people are either stealing the toilets or just breaking it for no reason. And vandalism, people are ripping apart the wood from walls to make barbecue fire. Or they cutting the fence post for barbecue. It's like, why have we not focused on fostering that sense of mālama between generations, or like, there's something falling apart. And instead, we're coming at it with penalties. And we're gonna restrict you. Or we're going to punish you. And so the ones who listen don't feel like that's fair. So they offended, right? 'Cause now they going lose out, so like we proposed that we go back to the old days where you had to sign out a key to go down there. And then that way, we monitoring who's going down there, and if damages happen while you're down there, the must be you. But the [other] ones like, "Why I going be inconvenienced when I always take care that place?" And then the oddah ones who are probably the perpetrators like, "Ah whatevas, I no care," 'cause das why they breaking toilets, they no care. They don't care about your rules either. They don't care about anything. [Mikiala Pescaia]

So it's like it doesn't satisfy the need. So I'm not one for developing more policies and regulations when really the answer is: "Foster aloha. Foster mālama." Get people engaged to care about it, "I want you to do this 'cause you feel it's the right thing, not because you afraid of what the consequences might be," you know, in that sense. [Mikiala Pescaia]

K, so I saying that you still gotta have one fee 'cause you still gotta pay electric and stuff. But I saying engage, like we going have the kids come and plant the landscaping plants.

That way, if somebody like, you stealing from the kids, like people are more willing to defend that than, or like engage all these different organizations to almost assign them little things to mālama. And maybe like, okay, so say it is one rec center that maybe one hālau, we going let them use 'em every Thursday nights for their practice. And their kuleana going be to take care the rubbish in the outside rubbish cans. Instead of paying $200 a month, your charge going be $100 a month, but you going take care the rubbish, or clean out the gutters, or whatevers. [Mikiala Pescaia]

But have the users be specifically, and try attract people who gonna use it in that way where they're coming to the hale on a regular basis, and das their hale. And so, I going take care my hale. And I going share 'em with everybody else. And then you get people who in multiple organizations, like, "Oh yeah, so my kids they get their hula practice, and then, but then we get women's art circle, I don't know, something else, like these guys get Bible study, whatevas. So they might be coming couple times. And I don't know, try get that momentum going because I think, like right now, Lanikeha, I think, is underutilized. So people are using it for special events. But I think we need to develop relationships. 'Cause I know so many people who are like, "Aww, we wish we had one space for meet. And it's such a hassle to like track down this and that." [Mikiala Pescaia]

Yeah, because sometimes federally funded things cannot. Like say, I don't know if going have one commercial kitchen or something but, 'cause plenny teams and organizations always looking for commercial kitchen to make their fundraiser. But certain facilities, you cannot sell. You cannot do commercial activity out of their facility. So you can cook, but you gotta take 'em. And then you gotta, or whatevas, so something like that where community needs, but it's not being met 'cause of federal or government regulation. [Mikiala Pescaia]

Summary of Ethnographic Survey

The interviewees are familiar with the project area and several of them have grown up in the vicinity. One of the consultants (Anakala Pilipo) said he was not from the area. He said he did learn about the area from Aunty Harriet Ne, and he recommended that we talk to other Ho'olehua people to really learn about the place. They shared information on place names and mo'olelo of the region. Ho'olehua was a place known for 'uala agriculture, particularly of the Lanikeha variety. A mo'olelo involving 'uala and Pu'u'uala (Kualapu'u) speaks of a giant who tried to help the people of the area, but their greediness led to their downfall. The meaning of Ho'olehua also suggests that it was a place that produced warriors.

Due to the past history of development and pineapple cultivation, there is an absence of archaeological sites on the project parcel. It was mentioned, however, that there may be archaeological features if there are areas undisturbed by the pineapple fields. There are no traditional gathering practices that are known for the project area, however motorcycle and horse races and gardening were more recent practices that took place on and near the property.

The interviewees went on to describe the changes of the area over time. The project site was once surrounded by pineapple fields, and there was a baseball field, a school cafeteria, and a park on or near the parcel. It was noted that there used to be more monkeypod trees there, and that Ho'olehua is a little more developed and more populated than it once was.

In general, the interviewees were positive about the development. They did not believe that it would affect any cultural resources or practices because the parcel is already disturbed, and they felt that the rec center would be positive for the community. The interviewees also shared some of their concerns and recommendations for the proposed development:

- Locate the rec center somewhere else because there is already a rec center in Ho'olehua
- Spend the money on something more beneficial to the community
- Reach out to more people that are knowledgeable about the area
- Include the community in the discussions early in the process, even before the construction phase
- Try to understand the 'āina better and be sure to not mistreat it
- Make sure that the facility is maintained
- Construct the building strong enough to double as a hurricane or bomb shelter
- Keep open areas for outdoor activities
- Be considerate of the neighboring residents' privacy
- Employ a building manager to coordinate access
- Possibly include a commercial kitchen for the community's use
- Instill a sense of mālama so that people want to take care of the facility

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hoʻolehua Plain of Molokaʻi, has its origin at the dawn of time when Hina and Wākea dwelled together, and Molokaʻi was born. Evidence suggests that the Hoʻolehua Plain must have seen some kind of substantial pre-contact population, whether transient or permanent, due to the many heiau and koʻa and a kahua maika in the area. In the historic era, ranching was widespread throughout the region, and the central plains also saw ventures into sugarcane agriculture, pineapple cultivation, and honey production. However, with the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1921, the Hoʻolehua Plain became a designated location for Hawaiian homesteads, and by 1924, the first homesteaders moved there. The area has developed as Hawaiian homestead lands until today.

This study highlights the unique past of Hoʻolehua and demonstrates the importance of this place to the community. Four community members were interviewed to share their manaʻo and to help identify any potential cultural resources or practices that might be affected by the proposed Veteran's and Resident's Center. The consultants did not identify any traditional cultural sites of practices on the parcels slated for construction; they did share their knowledge of the history of the project area and offered several recommendations for the project.

Cultural Resources, Practices, and Beliefs Identified

Archival research and ethnographic interviews compiled for the current study revealed that Hoʻolehua was a culturally significant area, traditionally known for sweet potato agriculture. The region is thought to have housed a scattered population in the pre-contact era. Scattered or not, the population on the Hoʻolehua Plain during traditional times was substantial enough to have left behind several heiau and koʻa.

Historically, ranching was widespread in the region, and sugarcane and pineapple were cultivated, and honey was produced. By the mid-20th century, Hoʻolehua became a designated location for Hawaiian homesteads, and grew into a thriving homestead community.

Although no traditional cultural practices were identified for the project area, the interviewees mentioned more recent practices that have occurred there, namely motorcycle and horse racing and gardening. On a more personal side, the interviewees shared their intimate connection to the area as a place where the local school kids used to hang out or play sports.

Potential Effects of the Proposed Project

There were no potential effects of the proposed project that were mentioned in the interviews. It was noted that archaeological sites may be located in areas that have not been previously disturbed by pineapple agriculture. It is important for archaeologists to be aware of this during the archaeological inventory phase of the project.

Confidential Information Withheld

During the course of researching the present report and conducting the ethnographic survey program, no sensitive or confidential information was discovered or revealed, therefore, no confidential information was withheld.

Conflicting Information

No conflicting information was obvious in analyzing the gathered sources. On the contrary, a number of themes were repeated and information was generally confirmed by independent sources.

Recommendations/Mitigations

All of the interviewees were generally in favor of the proposal to build a Veteran's and Resident's Center in Hoʻolehua. They did share several concerns about the project and offered suggestions to make the project better:

- Locate the rec center somewhere else because there is already a rec center in Hoʻolehua
- Spend the money on something more beneficial to the community
- Reach out to more people that are knowledgeable about the area
- Include the community in the discussions early in the process, even before the construction phase
- Try to understand the ʻāina better and be sure to not mistreat it
- Make sure that the facility is maintained
- Construct the building strong enough to double as a hurricane or bomb shelter
- Keep open areas for outdoor activities
- Be considerate of the neighboring residents' privacy
- Employ a building manager to coordinate access
- Possibly include a commercial kitchen for the community's use
- Instill a sense of mālama so that people want to take care of the facility

In sum, background research and oral history interviews identified no archaeological or cultural resources within the project area that would be affected by the proposed project. During the CIA interviews, four community members shared their manaʻo and ike about Hoʻolehua and offered suggestions to improve the proposed project. These as well as any other future concerns and recommendations brought forward by the community should be considered during all phases of the proposal to build a veteran's and resident's center in Hoʻolehua.

GLOSSARY

ahupua‘a Traditional Hawaiian land division usually extending from the uplands to the sea.

‘āina Land.

ali‘i nui High chief.

‘anakala Uncle.

hālau Meeting house for hula instruction or long house for canoes.

hale mua Men’s eating house.

hana ‘ino To abuse, mistreat, torment, or injure; cruel, cruelty; evil deed.

he‘e Octopus (*Polypus* sp.).

heiau Place of worship and ritual in traditional Hawai‘i.

hoka Thwarted, disappointed, baffled; disappointment, frustration; to disappoint, frustrate, or put to shame.

hōlua Traditional Hawaiian sled used on grassy slopes.

i‘a Fish or other marine animal.

‘ike To see, know, feel; knowledge, awareness, understanding.

kahua Open place for sports, such as ‘ulu maika.

kama‘āina Native-born.

kahuna An expert in any profession, often referring to a priest, sorcerer, or magician.

kapa Tapa cloth.

kapu Taboo, prohibited, forbidden.

kauhale A group of houses that comprise the traditional Hawaiian homestead. Often included are a sleeping house, men’s eating house, women’s eating house, cooking house, and canoe house.

keiki Child.

kino Body, person, self.

kioea The bristle-thighed curlew, or *Numenius tahitiensis*, a large brown bird with a curved beak.

ko‘a Fishing shrine.

koa haole The small tree *Leucaena glauca*, historically-introduced to Hawai‘i.

kōkua Help, assistance, helper, co-operation.

kuleana Right, title, property, portion, responsibility, jurisdiction, authority, interest, claim, ownership.

kupuna Grandparent, ancestor; kūpuna is the plural form.

Māhele The 1848 division of land.

maka Eye, face; presence, sight.

makua Parent, relative of the parent’s generation; Catholic father.

makule Elderly, aged, old.

mālama To care for, preserve, or protect.

mana‘o Thoughts, opinions, ideas.

mauka Inland, upland, toward the mountain.

mele Song, chant, or poem.

moku District, island.

monkeypod A large tree, *Samanea saman*, introduced to Hawai‘i from tropical America.

mo‘olelo A story, myth, history, tradition, legend, or record.

nuha Sulky, peeved, stubborn; to sulk or balk.

‘ohana Family.

‘ōlelo no‘eau Proverb, wise saying, traditional saying.

oli Chant.

‘opihi Limpets, four types of which are endemic to Hawai‘i: *Cellana exarata* (‘opihi makaiauli), *C. sandwicensis* (‘opihi alinalina), *C. talcosa* (‘opihi ko‘ele), and *C. melanostoma* (no Hawaiian name). ‘Opihi are a prized food in Hawai‘i and considered a rare treat today.

pali Cliff, steep hill.

pōhaku Rock, stone.

poina Forgotten, to forget.

pu‘u Hill, mound, peak.

tūtū Grandmother or grandfather.

ua Rain, rainy, to rain.

‘uala The sweet potato, or *Ipomoea batatas*, a Polynesian introduction.

‘ulu maika Stone used in the maika game, similar to bowling.

wahi pana Sacred places or legendary places that may or may not be kapu, or taboo.

wahine Woman, wife; femininity. Wāhine is the plural.

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APPENDIX A: AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE

Agreement to Participate in the Cultural Impact Assessment for the Hoʻolehua Veterans and Residents Center Project
Dietrix J. U. Duhaylonsod, Ethnographer, Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting

You are invited to participate in a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) for the Hoʻolehua Veterans and Residents Center Project in Hoʻolehua, on the island of Molokaʻi (herein referred to as "the Project"). The Project is being conducted by Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting (Keala Pono), a cultural resource management firm, on behalf of G70. The ethnographer will explain the purpose of the Project, the procedures that will be followed, and the potential benefits and risks of participating. A brief description of the Project is written below. Feel free to ask the ethnographer questions if the Project or procedures need further clarification. If you decide to participate in the Project, please sign the attached Consent Form. A copy of this form will be provided for you to keep.

Description of the Project

This CIA is being conducted to collect information about the Project property in Hoʻolehua on Molokaʻi Island through interviews with individuals who are knowledgeable about this area, and/or about information including (but not limited to) cultural practices and beliefs, moʻolelo, mele, or oli associated with this area. The goal of this Project is to identify and understand the importance of any traditional Hawaiian and/or historic cultural resources, or traditional cultural practices in properties on the current subject properties. This Assessment will also attempt to identify any affects that the proposed development may have on cultural resources present, or once present within the Project area.

Procedures

After agreeing to participate in the Project and signing the Consent Form, the ethnographer will digitally record your interview and it may be transcribed in part or in full. The transcript may be sent to you for editing and final approval. Data from the interview will be used as part of the ethno-historical report for this project and transcripts may be included in part or in full as an appendix to the report. The ethnographer may take notes and photographs and ask you to spell out names or unfamiliar words.

Discomforts and Risks

Possible risks and/or discomforts resulting from participation in this Project may include, but are not limited to the following: being interviewed and recorded; having to speak loudly for the recorder; providing information for reports which may be used in the future as a public reference; your uncompensated dedication of time; possible misunderstanding in the transcribing of information; loss of privacy; and worry that your comments may not be understood in the same way you understand them. It is not possible to identify all potential risks, although reasonable safeguards have been taken to minimize them.

Benefits

This Project will give you the opportunity to express your thoughts and opinions and share your knowledge, which will be considered, shared, and documented for future generations. Your sharing of knowledge may be instrumental in the preservation of cultural resources, practices, and information.

Confidentiality

Your rights of privacy, confidentiality and/or anonymity will be protected upon request. You may request, for example, that your name and/or sex not be mentioned in Project material, such as in written notes, on tape, and in reports; or you may request that some of the information you provide remain off-the-record and not be recorded in any way. To ensure protection of your privacy, confidentiality and/or anonymity, you should immediately inform the ethnographer of your requests. The ethnographer will ask you to specify the method of protection, and note it on the attached Consent Form.

Refusal/Withdrawal

At any time during the interview process, you may choose to not participate any further and ask the ethnographer for the tape and/or notes. If the transcription of your interview is to be included in the report, you will be given an opportunity to review your transcript, and to revise or delete any part of the interview.

APPENDIX B: CONSENT FORM

Consent Form

I, _____, am a participant in the Hoʻolehua Veterans and Residents Center Project Cultural Impact Assessment (herein referred to as "Project"). I understand that the purpose of the Project is to conduct oral history interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the subject property and surrounding area in Hoʻolehua on Molokaʻi Island. I understand that Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting and/or G70. will retain the product of my participation (digital recording, transcripts of interviews, etc.) as part of their permanent collection and that the materials may be used for scholarly, educational, land management, and other purposes.

_____ I hereby grant to Keala Pono and G70 ownership of the physical property delivered to the institution and the right to use the property that is the product of my participation (e.g., my interview, photographs, and written materials) as stated above. By giving permission, I understand that I do not give up any copyright or performance rights that I may hold.

_____ I also grant to Keala Pono and G70 my consent for any photographs provided by me or taken of me in the course of my participation in the Project to be used, published, and copied by Keala Pono and G70 and its assignees in any medium for purposes of the Project.

_____ I agree that Keala Pono and G70 may use my name, photographic image, biographical information, statements, and voice reproduction for this Project without further approval on my part.

_____ If transcriptions are to be included in the report, I understand that I will have the opportunity to review my transcripts to ensure that they accurately depict what I meant to convey. I also understand that if I do not return the revised transcripts after two weeks from the date of receipt, my signature below will indicate my release of information for the draft report, although I will still have the opportunity to make revisions during the draft review process.

By signing this permission form, I am acknowledging that I have been informed about the purpose of this Project, the procedure, how the data will be gathered, and how the data will be analyzed. I understand that my participation is strictly voluntary, and that I may withdraw from participation at any time without consequence.

Consultant Signature **Date**

Print Name **Phone**

Address

Thank you for participating in this valuable study.

APPENDIX C: TRANSCRIPT RELEASE

Transcript Release

I, _____, am a participant in the Ho'olehua Veterans and Residents Center Project (herein referred to as "Project") and was interviewed for the Project. I have reviewed the transcripts of the interview and agree that the transcript is complete and accurate except for those matters delineated below under the heading "CLARIFICATION, CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS, DELETIONS."

I agree that Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting and/or G70 may use and release my identity, biographical information, and other interview information, for the purpose of including such information in a report to be made public, subject to my specific objections, to release as set forth below under the heading "OBJECTIONS TO RELEASE OF INTERVIEW MATERIALS."

CLARIFICATION, CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS, DELETIONS:

OBJECTIONS TO RELEASE OF INTERVIEW MATERIALS:

Consultant Signature	**Date**
Print Name	**Phone**
Address	

APPENDIX D: INTERVIEW WITH MIKIALA PESCAIA

TALKING STORY WITH

MIKIʻALA PESCAIA (MP)

Oral History for the Hoʻolehua Veterans and Residents Center project by Dietrix Duhaylonsod (DD)
For Keala Pono 9/15/2017

*Note: During the kūkākūkā, Mikiʻala shared some ʻike and manaʻo as to her pronunciation of her home island, Molokai, as taught to her by her grandma, explaining that it refers to the two opposite ocean currents that surround the island which turn (mix) when they meet. For this reason, the Molokai spelling without the ʻokina is used here rather than the contemporary pronunciation which does not reflect this meaning.

DD: Today is Friday, September 15, 2017. We're sitting in Hoʻolehua, and we're gonna be talking about the proposal to build a veterans' and residents' center in Hoʻolehua. We're talking story with Mikiʻala Pescaia at her home, and before we go any further, we'd just like to say, "Mahaaalo nui loa," to her for taking the time out of her schedule to talk story. So mahalo, Mikiʻala, and aloha.

MP: Aloha.

DD: So if we could begin, could you please maybe mention your name, where/when you were born, where you grew up, where you went to school, things like that?

MP: My name is Mikiʻala Ayau, I married Pescaia. I was born and raised, Lot 59, Farrington Avenue, right across the street from the subject area, that is homestead. My father was raised on that homestead by his grandparents who legally adopted him and raised him. They were part of the first homesteaders awarded land. And I went to Kualapuʻu School, elementary. I went to Molokai High and Intermediate School for a year before transferring to Kamehameha Kapālama where I graduated. Eventually I went to college. It took me a while. I had my family and went back to school and got my Bachelor's in ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi.

My ʻohana were original homesteaders in both Hoʻolehua and Kalamaʻula. My father's line is from Pelekunu, the north side of Molokai. You'll notice, I'll say Molokai throughout most of the conversation today. Sometimes my family says Molokaʻi. But my grandma taught us that Molokai means "in the middle of the turning ocean." It's a reference to the Pailolo and the Kaʻiwi channels on the two sides of the island that move in opposite directions. [pause for an airplane flying overhead]

DD: Airplane.

MP: Airplane. Mokulele.

And then on the south shore we have very shallow and calm waters, the mudflats. And on the north side, we have the steep cliffs and the pikipikiʻō, the rough ocean, deep water. And so Molokai means, "In the middle of the turning oceans," that molo action is a turning. But when we say, "Molokaʻi," it's a specific reference to taking leadership, and "kaʻi" means "to lead or create a path or to follow" as well, "lead and follow." So there's a procession. There's something happening, so "molo", "to turn out leaders or produce leaders." So sometimes we call upon the different mana of this ʻāina.

DD: I like that, thank you for sharing that. I heard that before, but now I heard it from you. I feel comfortable saying "Molokai" now. So mahalo.

MP: [laughs] Yeah, you know, it's probably one of the most offensive things when outsiders correct us, "It's not Molokai. It's Moloka'i."

DD: Right. [laughs]

I don't want to be redundant, but I'll try to go down the questions here, so is there anything else you'd like to share about your family?

MP: Nah, maybe not right now.

DD: Okay, sure. So we're talking about this Ho'olehua property where they plan to build this community center. Could you maybe talk about your association to that specific parcel?

MP: Yeah, so our homestead is pretty much right across the street from this subject property. The exact location of the proposed construction was the former site of a previous rec center, the Ho'olehua rec center, that used to stand there. It was a massive three-story building, and my father actually worked on the construction of that building.

Adjacent to that whole field area is the Ho'olehua Fire Station where my father worked. He retired from that fire station. And so growing up, we spent a lot of time just in that area. Where the Lanikeha Center is now, it used to be a baseball field, used to have a baseball diamond. And so people used to go up there to exercise, walk around the former rec center, and we would just go up to ride our bikes and play and run with our dogs and chase each other around. And there used to be monkeypod trees, big giant monkeypod trees, and all the kids would learn to climb. Their climbing skills were excelled by spending lots of time in that area. So yes, I pretty much grew up, interacting on this property for all of my childhood, almost every day.

DD: So being that you lived right across, and then also, your dad worked right there, I can see how you grew up running through those fields, yeah? [laughs]

MP: Mmhmm, yeah. So a lot of it is first-hand knowledge, my personal experience. My brothers and sisters are a little older. They have lots of stories of the west side of this field area. There's all these houses now, but when we were growing up there, they neva have any of those houses. And so there used to be all these little camps. And all the high school kids used to run away from the high school, and they had like these little areas [laughs] where they'd hang out and do, well…

DD: Do the dirts? [laughs]

MP: Yeah, they doing their thing. And so my sister and I, we used to go and run around the camps and look for all the squashed up cigarette packets, and people used to leave money like accidentally, so we just kind of snooped around and score some money.

You like pause real fast?

DD: Okay, yeah. [Miki'ala introduces me to her husband who has just arrived]

Okay, so to continue, you were talking about, your acquired knowledge is first-hand knowledge over here.

MP: Yeah, most of it, and then just talking story with other people who share this place with me.

DD: Okay, mahalo for sharing that. So what about…

MP: [reading my questions on the table] Mana'o relevant to the Ho'olehua area and the surrounding region.

DD: Yeah. Are there any personal anecdotes or mo'olelo, or maybe not the whole mele or oli, but maybe certain things that stand out, certain themes about the area, or maybe place names, anything else you can share about this Ho'olehua area?

MP: Ho'olehua, the name "Ho'olehua" means "to produce warriors." Yeah, you think about, like "lehua", most of this land is plains, it's flat. It's red dirt. It's well-known for producing 'uala. And so the most prominent variety is the Lanikeha sweet potato.

Some of the other prominent features of Ho'olehua maybe include the way when large groups of people are in motion, it kicks up the red dirt, that dust. Let's see. [pause and thinking] Puluea is the wind. Uahehika'uala is the ua, one of the uas, actually get plenty, depends where you stay.

The hill that's right across from this area is called "Pu'u'uala," or today they call it "Kualapu'u." I'm told that they changed the name because people couldn't say "Pu'u'uala."

DD: Interesting, Kualapu'u.

MP: Kualapu'u.

DD: And they changed the 'okina to a "k".

MP: Yeah, switch 'em around 'cause when they started the plantations, I guess they was having hard time with the names. But previous to homestead, for all of Ho'olehua, it's gonna be hard for you to find iwi in the land. I'm taught that you don't bury people in soil that you can cultivate food. We tended to bury in caves, in sand, in very specific, we had graveyards too, yeah, a specific designated area. So for Ho'olehua, our burial sites is down at Keonelele.
[talking to her husband]

DD: It's interesting. It's the plains, and it's similar to the plains in Central O'ahu, it was a place of training too. It's a parallel.

MP: Okay, so Pu'u'uala, the story goes that people in Ho'olehua, there's all these kids growing up, and there's this one kid named Ha'eha'ekū. And he was just a little bit different. And he had big hands, big feet, big head, big ears, like just a kind of awkward, goofy kid, very uncoordinated. And as time went on, they realized that he was a giant. He just started growing way bigger than everybody else. And all his childhood, all the other kids just teased him and made fun of him, just made trouble to him. And he was such a gentle soul, he never retaliated or got mad. He just kind of put up with it, 'til he got old enough that he didn't want to live with this mean people anymore. So he packed up and moved to the top of Waihānau Valley, which is, it opens up to the Kalaupapa Peninsula, so it's up in that mountain area, up Kalae, or Kala'e.

Anyways, as the years go by, everybody grows up, they have their families and what not, and a famine falls across the land. So all the sweet potato vines start drying up. And they go to the ocean, and the ocean is empty. The rocks are bare. There's just no food. And the proud people of Ho'olehua, they didn't really want to go bum the other ahupua'a for food, so they're trying to

figure it out. In the meantime, the elderly are getting really weak, and the keiki are hungry and crying. So the mākua, they're trying to brainstorm what they're gonna do about the situation.

So one of them mentions, "Oh, you remember that giant that used to live over hea? What was his name?"

"Haʻehaʻekū?"

"Oh, yeah, yeah, yeah, oh maybe he can help us."

"Oh, das one good idea. Shoots go ask him."

Then he said, "Oh not me, I cannot ask him for any favors. I made so much trouble to him, like he not going do anything for me."

So they went around [asking], "Okay, who was his friend? Who he went cruise with?" And they went around, they realized that not one person could say that they were his friend and that they went aloha him. So they kind of realized that even though they all maybe mistreated him individually, they didn't realize collectively that everybody was doing it.

So anyways, they decide they're desperate, they all going go together. So a bunch of them go up into the mountain area and call out to him. He hear their voice, and he just shaking his head. And he comes out, and he's like, "Yeah? What you guys like?"

"Aww, brah you think you can help us or what?"

He's like, "You? You like me help you? You guys who made my life hell? You guys like make anykine growing up, now you like my help?"

And they said, "Ho brah pleeease." And so they start begging and explaining how everybody is starving. There's no food, and it's affecting the kūpuna and the keiki. And they said, "Please, like we so sorry we went hanaʻino you. Please don't hold that against our families. We so sorry. We really need your help."

And so he thinks about it, and he agrees to kōkua only if they follow his instructions exactly.

"Yeah, yeah, yeah, anything, anything you like, shoots, we can."

So then he goes, "Okay." So he comes down the mountain, and he tells them, "Move, move, move." So he starts to drag his fingers in the dirt. He makes these long lines in the dry brittle dirt. He says, "Go to the fields and look for any scrap of vine even if little bit green. Bring 'em."

So they run, everybody looking for whatever shriveled up vine, little bit green. They brought all these little pieces. So he sprinkle them into these ditches that he went create and covers up all of the slips. He walks up to Waihānau, to the head waters above, in the back of the valley, on the top, scoops this water, and he carries it down with his hands, and he waters all of these rows of ʻuala. And ʻemoʻole, without long, the vines are just growing like crazy, and you can see the ʻuala busting out of the ground. And they're so excited.

So he goes, he says, "K," so he brushes all the vines he digs up all the ʻuala, and he makes this huge mound. And he says, "Okay, everybody," ʻcause they drooling, right? They starving. They see the sweet potato, and they just so excited. He says, "K, we go line up, and everybody going

take enough for your family. And we make sure that everybody get one portion. And then, we going take ʻuala to every other house where they were too ill or too weak to come. And we make shua that the kūpuna get, the sick get, everybody get food. And then we going look what get left, and then we going reassess how to split it up again." And he said, "Okay, main thing everybody get something."

And so, "Okay, okay, we can do that."

So yeah, everybody grabbing their share, grabbing their share, grabbing their share, "Aww, thank you, thank you so much." Everybody appreciate. And then at some point, somebody's looking at the big pile sweet potato and says, "Ahh, not going matter if I take couple extra now." And so that guy grab extra. And the guy afta him go, "Oh, you going take extra? I going take extra too then." And then so does the next guy. And then couple guys behind that is going, "Oh, what we doing? Grab whateva we can carry?" So now he start filling up his arms. So the people in the back of the line, they see this happening, and they start to panic because they think not going have ʻnuff for them. And so they start just mobbing, no like wait in line. They're like, "No ways you guys, das not fair." So now they running and grabbing from the pile.

The people who went first all nuha. "Oh how come? We went follow the rules, but you guys no need follow the rules?" So now they like fight, yeah? Drop the ʻuala on the ground, "Wow das not fair." So now they bickering with the guys who was in the middle. So now chaos, people running back to the pile, grabbing whatevas, nobody listening.

So Haʻehaʻekū is trying to get them to be orderly again. And then he's like trying to get their attention, and they're ignoring him. Everybody's fighting over the sweet potato. And so he places his hand on top of the pile, and he strikes it. And the entire pile of ʻuala turns to dirt. And everything that was in their arms turns to dirt and just blows away in the wind. Yeah, hoka, everybody stop, look, "Oh, what happened?"

He was like, "Wow, even in your most desperate moments, you guys still selfish, and you still don't know how to mālama other people." He was like, "Me? I get nothing out of this, nothing. I do something for you, but if you cannot even think about your children and think about your kūpuna that you wanted me to think about, like if you couldn't do that, why should any of you eat? You can all starve for all I care. Don't eva ask for my help again." And he went back up to his hale, walked away.

And that puʻu, Puʻuʻuala, stands there reminding us that what we have growing in Hoʻolehua does not grow by our hands just ʻcause we farmers and we planted that plant in the ground. You can plant something, it doesn't make it thrive. It doesn't make it bear fruit. You can have trees that wind up not fruiting, or all kine things. But it's the sun, the bees, it's the rain, it's all these other things, and so be thankful with what you have. And the productivity of Hoʻolehua relies on aloha.

DD: Nice.

MP: You gotta aloha each other. And that moʻolelo right there, to me, is one of the most key moʻolelo for describing the character of this community because to this day, my mother-in-law is pure Hawaiian, she's a Makaiwi. This homestead we're living on now, this is where she was born and raised. This is her ʻohana land. And she eats ʻai and iʻa every day. She has to eat seafood, fish, every day. My husband and I are not fishermen. How does that happen? It happens because every nephew of hers that passes this house going stop and bring her fish. She is provided for because we raise our kids to do that. When you get moa than enough, you take, yeah? So we just had one box of cucumbers [laughs] somebody went drop off. We been eating cucumbers for the last couple

days. I do not have a banana tree in the ground, but we just went whack one whole stalk of bananas. It goes in the freezer, we eat the banana bread for breakfast. because that's just what you do.

And today, on the north side of Puʻuʻuala, at the time of its construction was the largest man-made reservoir. And the water that is piped in to that reservoir comes from Waikolu intake, comes from the same mountain area that Haʻehaʻekū is said to live. Plenty hunters say that when they go up into that area, they see big patches of grass where the thing all lying down as if one giant went go take a nap ova dea. And we like to think that Haʻehaʻekū today is still making sure that the waters from that area is still coming into the reservoir. And that's our ag water. That's what's irrigating our farmlands to this day.

And so it's honoring that tradition or that process that we say, "When you turn on the watah and watah your plants in your yard, like, 'Thanks ah, Haʻehaʻekū.'" Farmers are still benefitting from that relationship. And so part of it is we have to be respectful of our resources and sources of resources and their transport and their use to make good on maybe some mistakes that our kūpuna made. We gotta learn from them. So that's kind of the character of Hoʻolehua.

And if you look at the entire homestead area, we have very few community resources available to us. We have Lanikeha recreation center that was built in the early 2000s. And before that, I can't remember what year the older rec center shut down, but it was condemned for a while. We had a Pūnana Leo in there, and then they were like, "This building is super condemned." That was in the '80s. And by the early '90s, I think already, they had to move out because the building wasn't safe. I remember had bees like all in one wall, like one whole three-story wall, one side of the building was all bees inside. And that's one of the things that really shut down that building. But other than those resources for the Hoʻolehua community, we do not have one park, we do not have one, I'm talking DHHL stuff, not one park, not one playground for our kids, and up until Lanikeha [was built] we did not have a rec center. So now we hold our community meetings, and then events like birthday parties and funerals, even that, like we don't have options.

And so it's a sort of, I wouldn't say painful, but yeah I guess it upsets me when I see these grand developments in Kapolei or like these other homestead areas, like where they get all this fabulous features and resources for their homesteaders. And it's like we cannot even get clean drinking water, or we cannot even get our roads paved. Or we cannot even get one park, you guys get five parks. We don't even have one public bathroom, you know, like one public bathroom, something ladat. The closest thing we have is all the way down at the end of the dirt road at Moʻomomi Beach, down at the bay, is a little pavilion. There's no electricity out there, but there is a flushing toilet and a shower. Right on. That's what we get.

And I guess while I have the mic, this might not even be answering the question, but the next homestead DHHL closest lands is down in Kalaupapa. And the National Park Service pays $250,000 a year for that general lease. And I wish that that money stayed on island. But it gets put into the general fund. And it gets spent elsewhere. But if we took that $250,000 and invested it on Molokai, I think we could close a lot of gaps. So I guess it does upset me when I see other communities scoring really cool things, and we struggling over hea.

DD: Wow, yeah, seeing that money diverted like that, it doesn't sound right.

MP: "Yeah, we'll look into it," they always go, "Well you know, we'll get back to you." You never really get any straight answers. Okay.

DD: Okay, well first of all, thank you for sharing that story about Haʻehaʻekū. It's nice to see, that's the old style, of mālama, like you said, like people providing for your mother-in-law, it's like the old style living on today. And it's really, really nice to hear that continuing.

MP: Plus, if you starving, it's because you lazy, 'cause money no grow on trees, but food does. You can even be one ugly person, but I mean, if you be one nice person, somebody going feed you. Like there's so many people willing to feed you these days, like everybody is like, "What? You like? Come here," always like passing and giving and sharing and opening their homes. Which is something, I guess, I have a hard time when people judge this community, like, "Oh, you homeless." Well, if you homeless, it's kind of mostly one choice. It's not 'cause you no moa one option. Like somebody going let you shack up someplace on their 'āina, like nobody really stingy ladat, but it's 'cause you like live free. And you like be transient, or you like live by the beach.

Same thing with people looking at our social statistics and remarking on our high unemployment rate or our public assistance, yeah, people on welfare. And they go, "Oh you know you guys." I don't know, they make like we uneducated, unskilled, lazy, or trying to take advantage of public assistance. But for me, like especially in the Hoʻolehua community, we do live comfortably. We have 40-acre lots. So there's a lot of room. You kinda can only have one house. But we stretch that. We make extensions all over, you know, stay within the rules, but we gotta mālama one family. You cannot even properly work 40 acres, like 5 acres of land, like farming 5 acres let alone 40 acres, takes a lot of people. And so the restriction of having only one dwelling is kinda ridiculous. You need the kauhale to properly sustain agriculture at the level that we should be. DHHL hasn't been providing the resources to get that done, so we kind of set up to fail. But anyway, what I was going say? [pause and thinking]

DD: It takes a lot of people to work the land.

MP: Takes a lot of people to work the land, wait we was talking about, yeah I went change my trajectory.

DD: Well there's a lot of haʻawinas in that. So if it comes back to mind.

MP: Yeah, I go throw 'em out.

DD: Maybe we could move on to the next question as far as your experiences, could you share like how this area has changed, how it used to be, how it's different now, the place we are talking about?

MP: Yeah, so as I was mentioning earlier, like when I was growing up, so that's late '70s, early '80s, where Lanikeha Center is now used to be a baseball field, used to have more monkeypod trees. And then north of that on the other end of the field was the Hoʻolehua Rec Center, dark brown building, white roof. It was very gloomy, had a very distinct smell.

So the public health nurse was there. So all the kids remember getting our immunization shots, Aunty Ruth Yap [?] sticking you with the needle, all the kids be crying. Had big glass, like all the way around was just big windows, you could see inside. I mean, my sisters got married and had their receptions there. We went to Summer Fun there. The cooperative extension office used to be there. My sisters interned and did ag, I mean, there's just lots of, that building was really well-used.

DD: So that building is no longer there?

MP: No. That building got torn down long time ago in the ’90s, no [thinking] maybe early 2000. Now that I thinking about it, must have been like 2002. ‘cause I think I was working Pūnana Leo when they tore down the building. And Pūnana Leo used to be at that rec center, then it moved to a church, then it came back to Lanikeha Center.

DD: Okay, and you were mentioning, like without a lot of resources, I assume that this would be welcomed, to have this new building?

MP: Yeah. I mean, I know it’s tied to the funding, so I guess when you look at that whole field and the potential and what the community needs, it’s a little interesting that we going build one other rec center when there’s one right there, when we don’t have a playground, or we don’t have like some other things that the community has asked for. [pause and thinking] Oh yeah, that’s what I was going say.

I was going say that, I just remember das why, so I going back. The social statistics, the statistics say that we get high unemployment, we get high welfare and stuff, but because of the way we live in Hoʻolehua, especially with the ability to house extended families, we able to take care of our elders and our babies. So it often means that an able-bodied adult stay home. And so when you actually do the math on what it takes and how Hawaiian populations are subsidized in other communities, and the government dollars being spent on providing senior day care or even child care for early education or, you know, we don’t have as many options. But you can do the math and see that actually, the government is subsidizing a lot of these programs and spending way more money in these other communities than they are here. And so if you add up the dollars the government spends paying our welfare and financial support, you know what I saying, that translation of dollars is actually a good deal because we become home health care nurses, and we become early educators. So we’re doing something that other people need degrees to do. And the government is paying all this money.

DD: Yeah, the financial way is one way to measure it. But also, like you mentioned, having that adult at home with the family to care whether for elders or children, that’s a big difference from like leaving an elder in the home by themselves away from the family, or latchkey children where two parents not home. So there’s a trade-off of like that kind of relationship in helping nurture the family.

MP: Exactly.

DD: That’s awesome.

MP: And I was going say, so besides that, it’s like the values, it’s culture.

DD: It is.

MP: It’s so Hawaiian of us to be there, be present, be involved. And also things like terminally ill patients, I mean, sick people, we take care our own. We gotta figure ’em out. We resourceful enough. And so Hoʻolehua is one of those communities that works very collectively. So now that we get social media, for example, somebody going put on their post, “Anybody get children’s Benadryl? I think my baby having a reaction.” And you know, it’s like 11 o’ clock at night because we don’t have a 7-11 to just run out and go get something ladat.

So it’s like, “Yeah girl, I get. I go bring ’em to you right now,” ‘cause we know whea you live, you know? Like it’s just that quick, and within 20 minutes, child is taken care of. Everybody’s like, “Yeah, of course, anything for your baby,” like, “What do you need?”

Like my nephew was in a car accident last week, yup him and his wahine they flew out to Oʻahu, he was medevac’d, but his wahine came home to grab paperwork and stuff like that. She walked in her house, and her house was cleaned. Her laundry was done. Her kitchen ice box, you know, all the [bad] food was taken out. She was like, “Oh my gosh, who went come my house and clean?”

Like I don’t know if it happens like that in other communities, but das what we do ova hea. What you need? And I going take care you. And nobody’s offended when somebody shows aloha like that. And you don’t have to ask people, “Oh you can help me?” Like it’s already done.

DD: That’s awesome.

MP: Money cannot buy that.

DD: Mmhmm. The special-ness of this place, it’s really communal. That’s the way it used to be, and that’s the way it still should be. But a lot of people have become detached from their neighbors, you know, like on Oʻahu. And so it’s nice to see that it continues ova hea.

MP: Last week, my mother-in-law was sitting over here, and my son runs in the back of the pasture and takes the dog walking and stuff. And anyways, we heard one loud gunshot, really close. So I was like, “Who stay hunting behind our property?” ‘Cause all our neighbors, like everybody know, we don’t do that to each other. So anyways, we see somebody running back there, and so we kind of figured out who they going to meet back there. ‘Cause we was like, “Oh somebody stay back there. This guy going for go help pack out whateva they went shoot.” And so what do you do? You text the faddah and the grampa, and you say, “Um, just heard gunshot behind my house, I saw so-and-so running back there. I’m gonna go talk to Papa.”

And the father says, “I so sorry. I going talk to my son right now.”

He knew was his son. And so half an hour later, the boys come ova hea, hanging their head, apologized to my Tūtū. She’s 80. Don’t be freaking her out by shooting gun close to our house. It’s like, we have nothing against you going to get food. All I ask is you respect us enough to come let us know ahead of time. That boy usually does. Well, he scolded him enough times that now he know how. But he happened to be walking home from whea he went. And he said, “The buck went stand up in front me, and I just couldn’t resist. I had to shoot ’em. And I was going come out hea anyway and tell you was me right away.” [both laughing]

But we still ladat. I no need confront you. I going call. I going tell your grandfather, and das for them discipline you. And same thing with our kids. When our kids screw up, we get the phone call. And so we really do the village. We do a good job. I tell my kids. Every time I call them out on something, like [they say], “Ho Mom, how you know?” [I say] Like, “Brah, eyes all ova.”

DD: Social media just made it easier too.

MP: Yeah. And moa funny because my two boys, my first two went Kamehameha. And I would know everything about their life. [They say] Like, “Ho, how you know?” I was like, “Brah, I get friends all ova that campus. Don’t even try nottin.” Anyways, das kinda how it is, yeah?

But so just as far as that area changing, I kinda went outline what it used to be. It was all grassy, bushy on the side, and now there’s all houses, way more traffic. The fire station, it used to be a two-man station. Now, I think, there’s six of them. They beefed up their support for this area, this

community. I think as we expanded and we built out, like our population may have grown a little bit that it makes sense, justifies the expansion with the fire station.

DD: I know you were mentioning earlier that traditionally, you wouldn't have burials there. So if this proposed development goes through, correct me if I'm wrong, you wouldn't be expecting iwi? And what about any other archaeological sites, I don't know, walls, lo'i, or any historic buildings, anything of that sort?

MP: Not where that, I mean, like I said, they building right on top of where had one noddah building. So this is not virgin land. And they being consistent with the use. So it's something that the community has already embraced. But really, besides the, "Ho maybe we can spend the money make something else," besides that, nothing wrong with the construction of the building on that site. That ground has already been disturbed.

There are rock structures in fields if they never farmed it. There's definitely rock walls or house sites and shelters. And maybe still have ag/religious structure here and there. But you know, now, just 'cause they made room for farming, a lot of those rocks have been disturbed or moved.

DD: Right. So that particular parcel probably wouldn't have because it's already been disturbed, yeah?

MP: Yeah, I doubt there's anything there. And like I say, you shouldn't find iwi in [there], but who knows? But I'm saying, I've not known of an, even post-Western contact or like more historical period, I have not known of any historical burials in that area.

DD: Okay, okay. And do you think that this development would affect any place of cultural significance or even access to a place of cultural significance?

MP: No.

DD: Okay. What about, are you aware of any traditional gathering practices at that parcel or surrounding area?

MP: I going say no, pretty much you got haole koa, California grass, you know, that kine bushes growing around. And up in the parking lot, you get the autograph tree, you know, the he'e-looking thing. [pause and thinking] Not that I know of, it's right in the middle of all these houses, and like I said, with the previous building having been there, there was no landscaping around that building, so no, not really.

DD: Okay. And maybe we can ask, while the development continues, do you see any adverse effects from this development? Could you suggest any mitigation?

MP: As far as cultural practices go, I don't know of anybody who does anything specific or particular in that spot. So that would be a no.

DD: Okay, okay. Are there any other concerns the community might have related to this area where we're talking about, for the construction, or surrounding area? Anything else that we didn't talk about that you think we should talk about?

MP: Cultural concerns [pause and thinking] I gotta say no only because again, there was a building there before, and it was way bigger than this one that they proposing. But, like the houses that are

there now, they weren't there when the other building was in operation. So they may not know how to live so close to a building that's gonna have increased traffic and use and noise.

So culturally, I think of, like what you trying to do on your homestead. If they have anything growing in their yard, you don't want people, you know, when it's butting up to that area [boundary], where people think they can help themselves to your plumeria tree and picking your flowers, like all your mangoes, when the thing is falling. People tend to not look as those things as cultural, but they are, like the way we all move around, the way we respect boundaries. And as far as I know, there's no fence between. There's bushes that's separating those properties from the field. There's just like a grass buffer. But I'm gonna assume that that's gonna get eliminated because of like the fire break. You gotta reduce the fuel in so many yards around one building, especially one federal building. Guarantee they gonna have a buffer. So I'm gonna guess that all of that wild grasses gotta get eliminated, and there's gonna be landscaping.

So I think just making sure that there is a respect between the uses of the residential side and the very public community side, 'cause there should be. I wouldn't like somebody just all of a sudden, ho, 500 people looking at my backyard, you know? And that sense of privacy that you thought you had, and I don't know if that burden should be on the homeowners or that should be on the development to create, whether it's vegetation, like I said, landscaping, or something that kinda separates that space.

DD: That's a really good point because we talk about cultural practices, and we're thinking about gathering and all that kinds of things, but like you said, the way you're living right now, at least it's good that it's brought up, and it should be addressed prior, because it's gonna be a public space for the whole community, and then you have people with their private space right next door.

MP: And in their mind, they was there first, before this building, before this intrusion. And it's our culture of respecting and mālama-ing one another that that is cultural to me, to take into consideration how I going provide that buffer.

DD: Those are homestead lots [next door] too yeah?

MP: Yeah. Those are homesteaders.

DD: Okay. One other thing I just wanna touch upon, you kinda mentioned it earlier, you were mentioning other uses of the money, like for playgrounds. I mean, for the record, are there any other things that you would like to see?

MP: Yeah, and who really gets to benefit from this? Like it says "residents", and maybe it's just me, I don't know the project well enough, but is that Ho'olehua residents? So for example, right now, like Lanikeha [Center], like we have four different homesteader associations in Ho'olehua. And sometimes the politics or the accessibility, like they don't have someone who just manages that building, and you can call any time, any business day. Like pick up the phone, and it's like, "Oh you gotta find so-and-so." And they're volunteering to do it. I don't think they're getting paid to manage that building. So if there's a neutral entity to make everybody feel like you have access, I think that's important.

Be fair. Otherwise, you just taking all the 'ualas.

DD: Right. I like how you linked that to the story earlier.

MP: [laughs]

DD: [laughs] Yeah. But I'm gonna bring that up. I'll bring that up and ask who will be managing, and as far as access, that's a good concern to address.

MP: And I think one more relationship to acknowledge is, like Kanakaloloa Cemetery, we already have a relationship with the veterans. We have a veterans' cemetery right next to the homesteaders' cemetery. We have a section there. And they just did an expansion for their pavilion up there as well. And so, kind of interesting that all of a sudden there's lots of VA money coming into Hoʻolehua. There's some other veteran issues that are not being addressed that I know of.

I hope that the usefulness of this space, like it's gonna be more accessible and more versatile.

DD: Are you suggesting there's some restrictions on the Lanikeha Community Center?

MP: What am I suggesting? [pause and thinking] It was an odd space to begin with. I don't know if the fee structure is adequately supporting its maintenance. And yet, like there needs to be a way for it to generate enough revenue to be sustainably maintained. And Lanikeha has deteriorated. And there's things like, just tables, for example, we had nice tables to begin with, then you know, just like they get bus' up, people no mālama, and then it's almost like the respect is not being fostered. But I don't know if it's because of the way it was managed, or who was managing. And maybe on the cultural side, there was no sense of ownership, like where the community neva feel like that was their rec center.

And like I just was in Kawaihae, and I was talking to the residents there who initiated the construction of their rec center. And they went and got funding. But they had all their homesteaders put in time to build it, and just figuring out what you can give, even if it's just raking up the rocks out of the dirt or clearing or painting or whatever. But what it did was it saved them money, one. But two, it developed this sense of stewardship and ownership, like an invested interest that now, when it comes to your right to use it, that's a given. But it's also your kuleana, your responsibility to take care of it.

And in Lanikeha's management, before it was managed by MCSC, the Molokai Community Service Council, and so you paid a fee, you used it, yeah. But I don't know, I think when you pay for something like that, and you get one paper, and it just defines, you know, this is what you going do: "You going give me $150, and you will mop the floor, and do this and this and this." And it's very black and white. And people take that as the minimum effort, as opposed to, this is our rec center, I like 'em be cherry for long time, and we going above and beyond for make shua the thing is supah nice for the next guy. And again, back to the 'uala pile, you know, it's like, "Why? I no need wash 'em 'cause the other guys neva wash 'em," or, "I no need do that. Nobody do that, so I no need do 'em." You know, it's the same mentality, and in the end, we all going be left with the hoka, with nothing. We not going have one building 'cause we just don't be forward-thinking about the next guy who going come afta you.

And so I hoping, like without knowing the intention or the use of this building, that it's built in, that there's that cultural awareness of mālama, like take care of 'em 'cause I don't know who's gonna take care of this building afterwards, who's managing it, and who's gonna access it. But start now, even from the beginning, like in the planning, include the community so that they feel like this is their place. I tell you, you will lessen the chance of vandalism. It's something that is missing because we just went through one whole big thing with Moʻomomi.

Couple years ago, the people was mālama-ing that place reported that they had to replace 11 toilets in 11 months because people are either stealing the toilets or just breaking it for no reason. And

vandalism, people are ripping apart the wood from walls to make barbecue fire. Or they cutting the fence post for barbecue. It's like, why have we not focused on fostering that sense of mālama between generations, or like, there's something falling apart. And instead, we're coming at it with penalties. And we're gonna restrict you. Or we're going to punish you. And so the ones who listen don't feel like that's fair. So they offended, right? 'Cause now they going lose out, so like we proposed that we go back to the old days where you had to sign out a key to go down there. And then that way, we monitoring who's going down there, and if damages happen while you're down there, the must be you. But the [other] ones like, "Why I going be inconvenienced when I always take care that place?" And then the oddah ones who are probably the perpetrators like, "Ah whatevas, I no care," 'cause das why they breaking toilets, they no care. They don't care about your rules either. They don't care about anything.

So it's like it doesn't satisfy the need. So I'm not one for developing more policies and regulations when really the answer is: "Foster aloha. Foster mālama." Get people engaged to care about it, "I want you to do this 'cause you feel it's the right thing, not because you afraid of what the consequences might be," you know, in that sense.

DD: I agree with that. I was gonna ask about what do you think would be a good solution, but I think you kind of answered it. Let me try and see if I got this right. So what you're kind of saying is that rather than people paying a fee and, "This is mine for the day, and then I mop it, and then I finish, all pau." You're saying that, like we been talking about earlier, have a communal place where everybody feels a sense of mālama, a kuleana to take care 'cause it's everybody's.

MP: K, so I saying that you still gotta have one fee 'cause you still gotta pay electric and stuff. But I saying engage, like we going have the kids come and plant the landscaping plants. That way, if somebody like, you stealing from the kids, like people are more willing to defend that than, or like engage all these different organizations to almost assign them little things to mālama. And maybe like, okay, so say it is one rec center that maybe one hālau, we going let them use 'em every Thursday nights for their practice. And their kuleana going be to take care the rubbish in the outside rubbish cans. Instead of paying $200 a month, your charge going be $100 a month, but you going take care the rubbish, or clean out the gutters, or whatevers.

But have the users be specifically, and try attract people who gonna use it in that way where they're coming to the hale on a regular basis, and das their hale. And so, I going take care my hale. And I going share 'em with everybody else. And then you get people who in multiple organizations, like, "Oh yeah, so my kids they get their hula practice, and then, but then we get women's art circle, I don't know, something else, like these guys get Bible study, whatevas. So they might be coming couple times. And I don't know, try get that momentum going because I think, like right now, Lanikeha, I think, is underutilized. So people are using it for special events. But I think we need to develop relationships. 'Cause I know so many people who are like, "Aww, we wish we had one space for meet. And it's such a hassle to like track down this and that."

DD: So it sounds like this has to be in the planning process. And so how do you suggest getting to that point where, in the planning process, everybody is on the same sheet of music as far as this stewardship and this engagement?

MP: I think the first question is, "Who's building this? Whose hale is it?" Gotta ask the owner. I don't know what their, and it might be tied to the money, that only certain kinds of activities could be allowed there, or I don't know.

DD: I'll follow up on these, and I'll get some answers to you.

MP: Yeah, because sometimes federally funded things cannot. Like say, I don't know if going have one commercial kitchen or something but, 'cause plenny teams and organizations always looking for commercial kitchen to make their fundraiser. But certain facilities, you cannot sell. You cannot do commercial activity out of their facility. So you can cook, but you gotta take 'em. And then you gotta, or whatevas, so something like that where community needs, but it's not being met 'cause of federal or government regulation.

DD: Yeah. I'll go follow up on those, and I'll get some answers to you. Good points.

MP: Awesome.

DD: And I'll let them know that you're suggesting a lot of community engagement and this community relationship to the proposed building.

MP: Yeah. And then numbah 12 [reading from the questionnaire], do I know anybody else? You should talk to the two kama'āina families right across the street, and das da Shizumas.

DD: Shizuma?

MP: 'Cause they been there eva since eva since. And my dad, 'cause he grew up, 'cause he tell us stories of like when he was little, 'cause up the top of the hill is whea the old school used to be. Anyways, he get planny stories about that whole area.

DD: What was his name?

MP: His name is Reynolds Ayau.

DD: Reynolds Ayau, okay.

MP: And we're gonna go take a cruise, and I'll show you this spot [the proposed building site], and we can even go swing by, see if he's up there.

DD: Okay, sounds good. Before I turn this off, is there anything else that you wanted to mention?

MP: Nah, this is kind of one easy one because it's in a previously disturbed, I mean, developed place.

DD: Yeah. Okay.

MP: So not really. Thank you very much for talking story.

DD: Thank you. This has been a really good day. Mahalo for talking story. Mahalo for taking time, and for opening up your hale for this kūkā. Aloha.

MP: Aloha.

APPENDIX E: INTERVIEW WITH PILIPO SOLATORIO

TALKING STORY WITH

PILIPO SOLATORIO (PS)

Oral History for the Hoʻolehua Veterans and Residents Center project by Dietrix Duhaylonsod (DD)
For Keala Pono 9/28/2017

*Note: Before our kūkākūkā, ʻAnakala and his son, Kawaimaka, shared some ʻike and manaʻo as to another accepted meaning/spelling for the name of their island, Molokai, explaining that it refers to the mixing of the sea currents around the island which is at the center of our archipelago. For this reason, the Molokai spelling without the ʻokina is used here rather than the contemporary pronunciation which does not reflect this meaning.

DD: Today is Thursday, September 28, 2017. It's a beautiful day in Hālawa Valley on the east end of Molokai. We're gonna be talking about this proposed veterans and community center in Hoʻolehua. I'm sitting here with ʻAnakala Pilipo Solatorio, and before we go any further, we'd just like to say, "Mahalo nui loa," to uncle for inviting us into his home here in this beautiful valley with the breezes blowing. Mahalo nui, Uncle, for taking time today to talk story, and aloha.

PS: Aloha.

DD: If we could start, could you say your name, where/when you were born, where you went to school, things like that?

PS: Okay, everybody knows me as ʻAnakala Pilipo. The reason I go under the name ʻAnakala Pilipo is because I don't have a Hawaiian name. So when people look at me, then say, "But you don't have a Hawaiian name." So I said, "Okay, since the Hawaiians always calling everybody ʻUncle', ʻAunty', call me ʻAnakala." So my other name is Pilipo, which is Philip, Thomas Solatorio. That's my recorded name, Philip Thomas Solatorio, on my birth certificate.

And I was born and raised in Hālawa Valley 78 years ago. I left the valley when I was younger. And that's how it gets because I wanted to get away from the valley because I never had the opportunity to continue a higher education. I went to school [Halawa School], it was a school opened up in Hālawa Valley in 1886. My teacher was Edward Kaupu, the original Edward Kaupu. And I went to the first and last school in Hālawa Valley. And I graduated from that school. That's the only certificate that I have to prove that I went to school, American school. But in that American school, it was strictly English. But because the Americans neva come down to check when the teacher teaches, so he taught us Hawaiian too.

DD: [laughs]

PS: I'm glad he did because how are you gonna talk English when the people over here, all they spoke in this valley was Hawaiian. I was grown up that way. So I'm glad that my parents kept me in the valley. I was the last in the family. And we had learned so much about this valley. And I went away to do my part to serve my country. And to do my other part, I returned home to continue my culture. So that's what I do now, is teach the culture and teach about the valley.

DD: Okay, mahalo, I'm trying to imagine a school over here in Hālawa back in the day. Those are some years ago.

PS: Yup. [laughs]

DD: [laughs] Is there anything that you'd like to share about your family?

PS: Yeah. My family goes back to about 50 generations [in Hālawa Valley], originals from back in those days to my time and now to my son's time, who's carrying on the legacy for me now. Yeah, life was strictly Hawaiian. [laughs]

DD: Nice, nice. Mahalo, ʻAnakala, so we were talking earlier about this center that they're building in Hoʻolehua, how have you learned about the Hoʻolehua area?

PS: Well, I'm not too familiar with Hoʻolehua because my kuleana, I was taught, is in Hālawa Valley, so I can talk about Hālawa anytime. But [Hoʻolehua] that's not really my kuleana, but in this day and time, we gotta focus outside too, to help. If we know something about an area, like any sacred area or things like that, I'm very, very concerned about that. Not only for Hālawa Valley, but for all over, if there's our ancestors' iwi out there, then something gotta be done. To me, our ancestors are much more important. If we bury up [disregard] all their remains and things like that, then you lose the culture right there.

I've heard about this center that they're trying to put up there [in Hoʻolehua]. I wish I could really express more, but I think that's the best I can because I don't know too much about that area and what's in that area. But we should make sure that all others that know the area come out to help us protect the ʻāina in that area, especially if there's any of our kūpunas that are resting in that area. They should be protected.

DD: Words of wisdom, it's a very Hawaiian way of thinking, telling me to seek out people from Hoʻolehua because you're from this side. I appreciate that, ʻAnakala, but your name does come up because people respect you for your ʻike. And you're saying that even though your kuleana is Hālawa, you stand with others for protection if there is iwi there in Hoʻolehua or elsewhere.

PS: Right.

DD: So I know your kuleana is Hālawa, but I should ask, "Do you know if there are any cultural sites on that piece of land that we're talking about in Hoʻolehua? Or maybe you're familiar with how that place has changed over the years?"

PS: I'm not too familiar because I'm not from that area. But I've been in the different parts close to that area with Aunty Harriet Ne. She's our first historian for the island of Molokai. And that was my young days. [laughs] So I'd have to go to that place to see if memories will come back. But I mean, I was young, like 15, 16 years old when I was with Aunty Harriet. Now I'm 78, kind of makule, ah? Poina.

DD: [laughs] Yeah. That's 50 years ago, plus. For the record, ʻAnakala is talking about Aunty Harriet, saying that not only was she the Molokai historian, she was also from around the Hoʻolehua area.

PS: She was the one that knows that whole area.

DD: Okay, so ʻAnakala is mentioning Aunty Harriet Ne who was the past historian of Molokai. And also, he was able to spend some time with her when he was younger learning a little, but it's been such a while ago that he would have to visit the site to see if anything about the specific area comes up.

PS: Yeah.

DD: Okay, so let's talk about the building of this community center. Can you think of any adverse effects that could come up from the building of this center, anything bad come to mind?

PS: Molokai is a small island. Most of our people are centered in that area around Kaunakakai. I was kinda surprised about them putting anotha center over there when they already have one [a community center], you know? [pause] I hate to open my mouth, but sometimes it doesn't make any sense to me because it's closer, from Hoʻolehua and the west end to Kaunakakai, and I'm all the way in Hālawa [much farther], but I'm a veteran. I'll go when I can. But to me, the center already there, I don't know, maybe they're trying to expand, but it's right in the middle of the island. I just don't understand why they're asking for another one. That's my manaʻo. Then it can help with the savings to improve the one that they already got.

DD: Right, right. Improve the center that is already there, okay. For the record, you were telling me earlier that you are a veteran too.

PS: Yes.

DD: Okay, thank you for sharing your thoughts on that.

Are there any other concerns that the community might have related to this, anything else that we should maybe think about or be aware of?

PS: Yeah. For me, we gotta keep our maka [eyes] open, and keep our thoughts aware because there's a lot of things that people want to bring into this island. And they want to build things, but we gotta be really careful. The first thing before we think of bringing these things here or what area we want to build things, we got to really understand the ʻāina first. It's nice to have these things. But if we already have it, why would we build another? We [our island is] not that big, Molokai. But really, I'm concerned that if we keep building things and building things, and people don't fully understand the ʻāina where they think they want to build, and [understand] really what's there that we might need to protect. To me, that's much more important.

DD: Right, good point, ʻAnakala. You're saying that it's good to have these things, but even more importantly, before we start building, we need to first take a good look and have a good understanding of the ʻāina that we want to build on and look if there's anything on the ʻāina that needs to be protected, is that correct?

PS: Yeah, because once you hanaʻino the ʻāina, I call it hanaʻino [mistreat], then that's it. It [mistreating the land] is like killing the spirit of our ancient ancestors. Their kino is already gone, now you like go kill the spirit? And people are no longer able to have that spirit to spirit with our ancestors [through the land], that comes from the ʻāina of the area.

DD: Really good point, the spirituality of the land itself, and if you cut that, then you cut the spiritual connection to the land and to the ancestors which is very important for people to have. Mahalo for sharing that, ʻAnakala.

Last thing, ʻAnakala, are there any other kūpuna or any other community members that you think we should talk to about this proposed center in Hoʻolehua?

PS: I think we have a lot of people out there. But it's a different generation. Our kūpunas are very spiritual people, and they are sensitive, so they can get hurt easily. And the younger generation,

they're very different. They [the younger generation] should get involved and find out from our kūpunas. But like me, to give you an example, I used to not want to go to meetings pertaining to things like this because there was too much bickering, too much fighting. Hawaiians say "hapapa [to try to feel the way, reach for]," some cannot understand because they don't know the area. How can they know when they don't have the ʻuhane, the spirit, of that place? If they had the spirit of that place, maybe they can put things back together and get a better feeling about it, instead of keep fighting each other, and nothing get done, or they just do it any way.

DD: Right, that's another good point. You have to have that understanding, otherwise you just gonna be bickering out of the air.

PS: Exactly. Then, we could all be losers.

DD: Right, right. Mahalo, ʻAnakala.

Well I guess that concludes our kūka, and what a blessing to be able to sit here with you ʻAnakala in Hālawa, this special place. Once again, mahalo nui loa for taking the time to talk story, take care, and aloha.

PS: Mahalo. I'm so glad that you came. I wish more people was like that, come and kūkākūkā so that things are better.

DD: Mahalo, ʻAnakala, aloha.

PS: Aloha.

APPENDIX F: INTERVIEW WITH HENRY SR. AND PAT TANCAYO

TALKING STORY WITH

HENRY (HT) AND PAT (PT) TANCAYO

Oral History for the Hoʻolehua Veterans and Residents Center project by Dietrix Duhaylonsod (DD)
For Keala Pono 9/15/2017

DD: Today is Friday, September 15, 2017. We're sitting in Hoʻolehua at the residence of Uncle Henry and Aunty Pat Tancayo, and we're gonna be talking about the proposal to build a veterans' and residents' community center that is near the Lanikeha Center in Hoʻolehua. Before we go any further, we'd just like to say, "Mahalo nui loa," to the Tancayos for taking some time out of their day to talk story with us. We really appreciate it. So mahalo and aloha.

HT: Aloha.

DD: If we could begin, maybe you could say your name, where/when you were born, where you grew up, where you went to school, things like that?

HT: My name is Henry Tancayo. I was born and raised here on Molokai. I was born in 1940. That was a long time ago. Yeah, I grew up over here, born and raised, went away for seven years, and came back. Until today, I still on the island.

PT: Actually you were born here, up around here.

HT: I was born on the homestead, Hoʻolehua.

DD: I see.

HT: But I'd just like to mention, my Hawaiian family was Poʻahā. So that was my mother's maiden name, Poʻahā.

DD: Poʻahā, okay, mahalo, Uncle. And Aunty, could you maybe introduce yourself?

PT: Yeah, my name is Patricia Leinaʻala Tancayo, and I am originally from Honolulu, but I have been on Molokai since I was about ten years old. I did not know that much about the Hoʻolehua Homestead area outside of being a student in 1955 and seeing the general area of the Molokai High School campus, and where we walked to and from the different classrooms and all of that. So I really don't have that much background as far as what was originally there in that site.

DD: Oh, okay, that's fine, being that you folks been here from the '40s and '50s, that's a lot of time to get to know a place, so mahalo for talking story.

Is there anything else that you folks would like to share about your family background?

PT: I don't know, do you want to [talking to Uncle Henry]?

HT: No, not at this time.

DD: Okay, so we're talking about this property up in Hoʻolehua near the fire station. We were all looking at the map earlier, near the Lanikeha Community Center. Could you maybe share a little bit about how you're connected to that area, or how you came to know that area?

HT: Yeah, for me, I went to school over there. And I used to ride the horse to school, in high school. And I used to work for the fire department. I was stationed right dea at the Hoʻolehua Fire Station for seven years. I retired as the Battalion Chief back in '92. So as far as knowing that area, I know it pretty good, yeah.

But you know, as far as any Hawaiian kapu, or graveyard, and stuffs like that, I don't know anything [over there]. It's before my time. Maybe there was, I don't know.

PT: Mmhmm.

HT: But I knew that the Hawaiians used to gather, celebrate, have races, motorcycle races, horse races, they used to use the park [the project site] before. I remember all those things. But the whole area was all surrounded by pineapple, from the pineapple era, yeah.

PT: I remember Henry saying that they actually used to race in this…

HT: Oh the track.

PT: In this area right here [pointing to the project site on the map].

DD: Oh, okay, right where the building is going to be.

PT: Exactly. Yeah, and there used to be a lot of horses tied there.

I think we should also mention that you [talking to Uncle Henry] lived Hoʻolehua, but you lived here with your grandfather in the '50s as well.

[Talking to DD] His grandfather was part of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. So he [Uncle Henry] spent a lot of time as a teenager with his grandfather right in this entire area.

HT: He was a cowboy, yeah?

DD: Oh, okay.

HT: And at that time, they had the community pasture. So I know all that area. We used to go round-up. [coughs] Yeah, cowboy people.

PT: And I'm trying to think what else I remember you telling me.

HT: We used to gather ʻopihi or Hawaiian salt, go down the pali, go fishing, and all in that area back dea. [pause and remembering]

DD: I'm picturing riding a horse to school, that's awesome. [all three laughing] I wish I could say that.

HT: You go school all wet, from the horse, all sweat, awww, everybody look at you, you no smell too good ah? But that's alright. Actually I'm glad I had the opportunity to do that. From here, we just ride horse. I used to meet my friend, he's another guy that live off the road, then we go school on the horse. There's four of us that used to do that.

DD: Wow, and Aunty, do you want to mention anything about your association to that area?

PT: Actually, [pause and thinking] no, I have no recollection of what was back there. Certainly, I was up by the high school, but I don't remember anything.

HT: That proposed area, that's going to be for the VA, yeah?

DD: Yeah.

HT: Well, the proposed area used to be the school cafeteria and the school gym, you know, and then the thing [land] go right down, go down to the park. And we as the students used to go down dea play baseball, football, run track.

PT: Yeah, in talking with [Hoʻolehua resident] Reynolds Ayau, he remembered that Florence Shizuma, rather her husband, Take Shizuma, used to have a garden, or they planted back in that area. So that's one of the reasons I wanted to call her up and set up an appointment for you with her, but unfortunately she's ill.

HT: And below the highway is what used to be the school farm area. We had a great agricultural program. That's why the school was named "the Farmers," you know, we had all kine farmers helping us to push us to be farmers, but farm is hard work.

PT: Where did they actually keep the cattle, Henry?

HT: The cattle?

PT: When you milk them, where do they go?

HT: In the gulch.

PT: Across the street?

HT: By Maioho.

PT: Okay, so not out on the other side.

HT: Yeah, see across by the football field now, in that big gulch go way down…

PT: The milking cows were there?

HT: Maybe had about either 10 or 20 acres in there, I don't know.

PT: But not across the street by that area across the high school.

HT: No, not that area. Over dea, they only grew the corn, the farm, we used to go grow corn over dea.

PT: Where was that field? I remember it as being closer to the high school. Was it back there?

HT: You remembah where the church stay?

PT: Mmhmm, yeah.

HT: The Episcopal one…

PT: That's a Congregational church.

HT: 'Membah had houses, ah? The houses was makai side. They neva divide up the lot, was 40 acres.

DD: That's a lot of land, yeah?

HT: Yeah.

DD: So this area, you were telling me earlier, as far as you remember, there were no burials, no ancient Hawaiian village, but it was a place for gathering back in your time, for sports, like you said, such as racing.

HT: Yeah, but the place that I think maybe get some artifacts and stuff like that is, that place on the hill, you know, the Hawaiian legends, stories, all over dea where DeCoite-them stay now? All by Charlie Meyer? All that on top there…

PT: Oh that area.

HT: Yeah, that place, you no go fool around over dea.

PT: Okay, but not in this area [the project area], yeah? He's talking about in the back of the high school. You know how that road goes in the back?

DD: Uh huh.

HT: All the way up to the pali.

DD: How far is the pali from where we at here?

HT: Maybe about only 2 miles, maybe less.

DD: Oh wow, straight drop?

HT: Yeah, about 1.500 feet or more.

DD: Oh wow, mean, well mahalo for sharing all of that, and like you said, there used to be pineapples all around, and then the Shizumas were also planting some things back there, yeah?

PT: Mmhmm, that's what I was told.

DD: Okay, mahalo.

Are there any other personal anecdotal stories that you could share about that area? Any special stories that you remember? Maybe there's something about the songs or chants or legends or place names about that area, does anything pop up into your mind that tells about the area?

PT: [thinking] Not back there. There are various areas around Molokai [with such stories] but not that one.

DD: Okay. Just the motorcycle racing and the horse racing ah [laughs].

HT: Yeah, the teenage days [Uncle and Aunty laughing], but you know, soon after high school, we were off. We were off to Honolulu, military, and we were doing that, we were between the ages of 20, 25, you know. [laughs]

DD: Right, so you're a veteran, Uncle?

HT: No, I was in the National Guard, stationed down Waimānalo, Bellows field. I went with the Nike missiles, Air Defense, yeah? So I was over dea, 10 years down dea.

DD: Oh okay, wow, the Nike systems.

Okay, so as far as you can remember with your experiences around the project area, how would you say that the place has changed? How is it different from before, if at all, could you maybe share a little bit about that?

HT: You know, Molokai is in low gear, so we still trying to catch up with everybody. To me, I no see no changes except new kind automobiles. The lifestyle is almost the same [as before]. We still struggling to get by. But other than that, you know, the lifestyle has changed a little bit, improvements, you know, our living conditions. But as far as building and economic development, all this kind stuff, hard, Molokai is hard, economically depressed. We depend on the government for help.

PT: So this area actually belongs to the Department of Education. I know there's nothing there right now, right?

HT: Mmhmm.

DD: I think maybe this area right here [pointing on map] is Department of Education. And then maybe Department of Hawaiian Homes is over here [pointing on map].

PT: Okay, no change.

HT: From the time I remember, yeah, my time, we went down to maybe 4 or 5 thousand people. Now we only a little over 7,000, just a little over, but look how many years went by, and we neva increase that much, neva even double yet. There's no jobs on the island.

DD: Right, right, I can see how it shows no change. Thank you for sharing that mana'o.

So earlier we were talking about traditional Hawaiian sites and burials, and correct me if I'm wrong, you were saying that to the best of your knowledge, none of this is at the project site. What about any special historical buildings in that area, anything of that nature?

HT: In that area? No. All broke already, anything over 50 years I consider that historical, but no moa.

DD: No moa? A lot of that is all previously disturbed land, yeah?

HT: Yeah.

DD: Yeah, there's a big open field.

Okay, and do you think that this place would affect a place of cultural significance, or maybe it would affect the access to any culturally significant place, if they were to build here?

HT: No, I don't think so. To me, it would be helpful for our veterans coming back. Our young people, they gotta go into the military, there's nothing else for them. But all our young people should, as soon as they outta high school, go. Go get an education, or go in that military and grow up, and then come back. [If] they stay over hea, ohhh, they no learn nottin', no more 'nuff exposure, they no can keep up with the rest of the world.

DD: Right. So you're saying that something like this would be good, would be good for the community, especially for the veterans.

HT: Oh yeah, the veterans.

DD: Okay. Aunty, would you like to add anything?

PT: I see it [the community center] as a positive thing going forward, I do. I have concerns, but I would like to see it happen.

DD: Would you like to share some of those concerns, Aunty?

PT: Well, one of them is that there was a beautiful building back there, 2 or 3 stories, but there was no one to maintain that. We used that building as a place for church activities, some other social activities, various activities, you know, and it was a wonderful site. And I just hated to see it crumble and fall apart. There was no maintenance.

And I'm concerned that this building goes up, but then there's no monies to maintain it. And that would be my concern. I would hate to see something just deteriorate because of the lack of funds in the planning for maintenance.

DD: That's a really good point. I'll can follow up with that and ask what they plan for maintenance and upkeep. And I'll make sure to get back with you folks on that. Would you have a suggestion or recommendation on the maintenance of this?

PT: It was so funny because when I was speaking to Esther Keohuloa, who had been the janitor for the Molokai High School for years, I wanted to ask her about that area, and she pretty much said what Henry said about what was back there. And she talked about that building. And she said, "And it just fell apart." [laughs] And I said, "Yeah, because there was no maintenance." And she turned around, and she said, "Hire me. I'll go clean it up." And she's full of pep.

And you know, I wonder sometimes if there could be someone like a resident of that area or, I don't know, someone who's interested [to help take care of the center].

HT: What's the plan for you guys? Put the building up, and then you guys gonna hire somebody? Or the Association's gonna take care of it?

PT: He's the archaeologist, though.

DD: But I'll try to find out. This is a good point, and I'll follow up. I'll ask, and whatever they say, as far as what the plan is for maintenance, I'll pass that on to you.

PT: I said that [about upkeep], but you know what? She said it too. I didn't have to ask her about it. She just said, "Yeah there was a building there that fell apart." [laughs]

HT: What's the size of this building?

DD: Looks like 5,000 square feet, according to this [drawing].

HT: I was thinking, wow, they could use this as an emergency shelter too, in case one [hurricane] Irma come, you know. They can hide over dea too.

DD: Yeah, that's a good point. Would have to be concrete right?

PT: Yeah.

HT: So now if the Koreans shoot now, where we going [referring to the current situation with North Korea]? Hu! [all three laughing] yeahhh.

DD: Hu, so unpredictable these days.

HT: Yeah, you watch out, you still can go yet.

DD: Yeah, I know [laughs].

PT: Yeah, so that would certainly be a concern [maintenance of the center], and I can imagine, I guess if you look beyond just putting up this structure, build it strong enough so that they can use it as a shelter.

DD: That's a really good recommendation. I'll pass that on.

So I know this is a previously disturbed area, previously developed, but I still should ask, "Are you familiar if there are any gathering practices on that property?" Do you think that the project would disturb any gathering practices?

PT: No, I've never seen any there.

HT: No.

PT: Everything that they have is modern.

DD: Okay, I'd like to ask about any adverse effects. Can you foresee any adverse effects from this project, and if so, could you suggest any mitigation measures, anything that could be done to alleviate the adverse effects?

PT: No, not for me. No.

HT: No.

DD: Okay, are there any other concerns the community might have about this project, any other concerns that we never spoke about, that you think we should mention?

PT: I see that they have a lot of clear area there. I think that the building will not disturb the nice, clear area around there, so they can still have other activities that require like a playground or a bigger yard. I see it [the plan] as adequate.

DD: So Aunty, you're saying that because the footprint of the building is just a little section of that whole property, there's a lot of room still leftover for other outdoor activities or playgrounds or things like that.

PT: Yes, outdoors, because that's important too, I think. You know, when you go to Honolulu by the Pearl City area, you see a lot of the elderly actually playing, what you do call that game where you hit…

HT: Croquet.

PT: Croquet? Yeah. You know, I would just like to see something like that in the open field, that the elderly can actually meet and go do.

DD: Right, in the open area there [at the project site].

PT: Yeah.

DD: Good idea, good for those outside games and sports.

PT: Mmhmm.

DD: What about you, Uncle, any other concerns that we didn't talk about yet?

HT: No, my ideas too old already, gotta get young blood inside hea. [all laughing]

DD: Okay, so one last thing, are there any other kūpuna or kama'āina, any other community people you feel that we should speak with? I know you were mentioning Mrs. Shizuma earlier.

PT: Mrs. Shizuma.

HT: All the ones I know all make [passed away] already.

PT: [laughs] I think Mrs. Shizuma would be excellent. You said you did talk to the Ayaus?

DD: Yes.

PT: Well I did talk to Reynolds [Ayau] also in that area. How about Mr. Bishaw, Mr. Alex Bishaw?

DD: Oh okay, and you were mentioning the janitor from Molokai High School?

PT: Esther Keohuloa. She is sharp, very sharp. Yeah, the other ones, a lot of the older ones, they can recall the past. So some of these people would be able to recall a lot more than we know.

DD: Right.

Okay, well that concludes our talk story here. Thank you for sharing, I really appreciate spending time here. Once again, mahaaalo to Uncle Henry and Aunty Pat Tancayo, take care and aloha.

PT: Aloha to you too.

HT: Aloha.

Appendix F

Preliminary Engineering Report
(G70)

HO‘OLEHUA VETERAN AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENT’S CENTER

AT HO‘OLEHUA, MOLOKA‘I, HAWAI‘I
TMK: (2) 5-2-015:053

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

Prepared for:
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
91-5420 Kapolei Parkway
Honolulu, HI 96707

Prepared by:

Group 70 International, Inc. dba G70
Architecture • Civil Engineering • Planning • Interior Design • Environmental Services
111 South King Street, Suite 170, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813
(808) 523-5866

October 3, 2018
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) is proposing to develop a new Ho'olehua Veteran and Homestead Resident's Center (HVHRC) in Ho'olehua, Moloka'i, Hawai'i. The new building will be approximately 7,000 square feet and located in the northern portion of the property at: TMK (2) 5-2-015:053. The State Department of Defense (DoD) originally intended to provide funding to renovate the existing Veteran's Center in Kaunakakai, however, because State funds are not permitted to be used for private facilities, DoD was unable to appropriate these funds as originally planned. To ensure the funds would not be forfeited, State Representative Lynn DeCoite approached DHHL to see if they had available land for the development of a second Veteran's Center on Moloka'i, specifically in Ho'olehua. DHHL acknowledged they had available land for a new facility on the site of the existing Lanikeha Community Center (LCC). The legislature re-appropriated the DoD funds to DHHL for the development of the new HVHRC. **See Figure 1 – Vicinity and Location Map**

1.2 Purpose of the Preliminary Engineering Report

The purpose of this report is to assess the existing and proposed civil infrastructure facilities within the limits of the property, including accessways, roadways, water, sewer, and drainage facilities.

2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Land Uses

Historic maps of the area indicate that the existing property was previously disturbed and was once used primarily for pineapple cultivation. Since then, the land was redeveloped, and the first community center was built in the northern portion of the property. Today, the only building on the property is the existing LCC located in the southern portion of the property.

2.2 Topography

The existing topography is generally flat, with contours sloping east to west at approximately 2%. There are two steep embankments located along the east and west boundary of the property. The east embankment has heights ranging from 5-feet to 16-feet, and slopes of approximately 2(H):1(V). The west embankment has heights ranging from 10-feet to 14-feet, and slopes of approximately 3(H):1(V).

2.3 Flood Hazards

Based on the Geographic Information System (GIS) data obtained from the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) website, the property is classified as Zone X, an area

determined to have a low to moderate risk of flooding outside the 500-year flood. **See Figure 2 – Flood Hazard Assessment Map**

October 3, 2018
Ho'olehua Veteran and Homestead Resident's Center
Preliminary Engineering Report

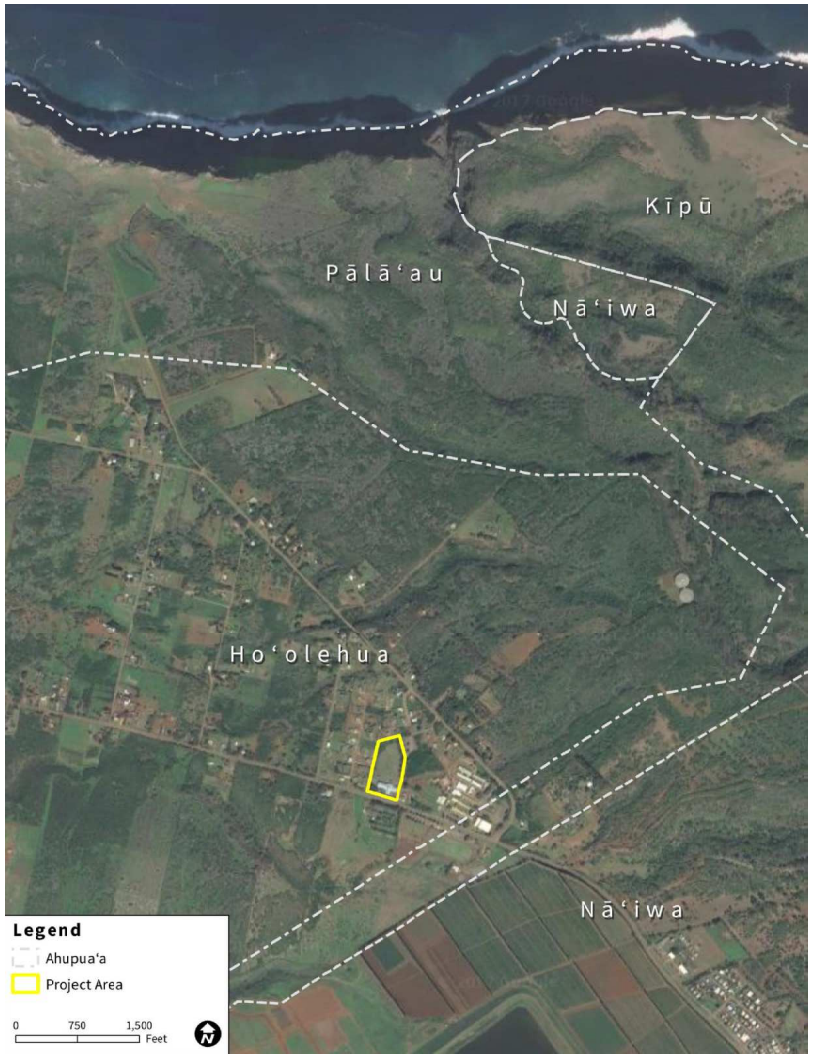


FIGURE 1 – Vicinity and Location

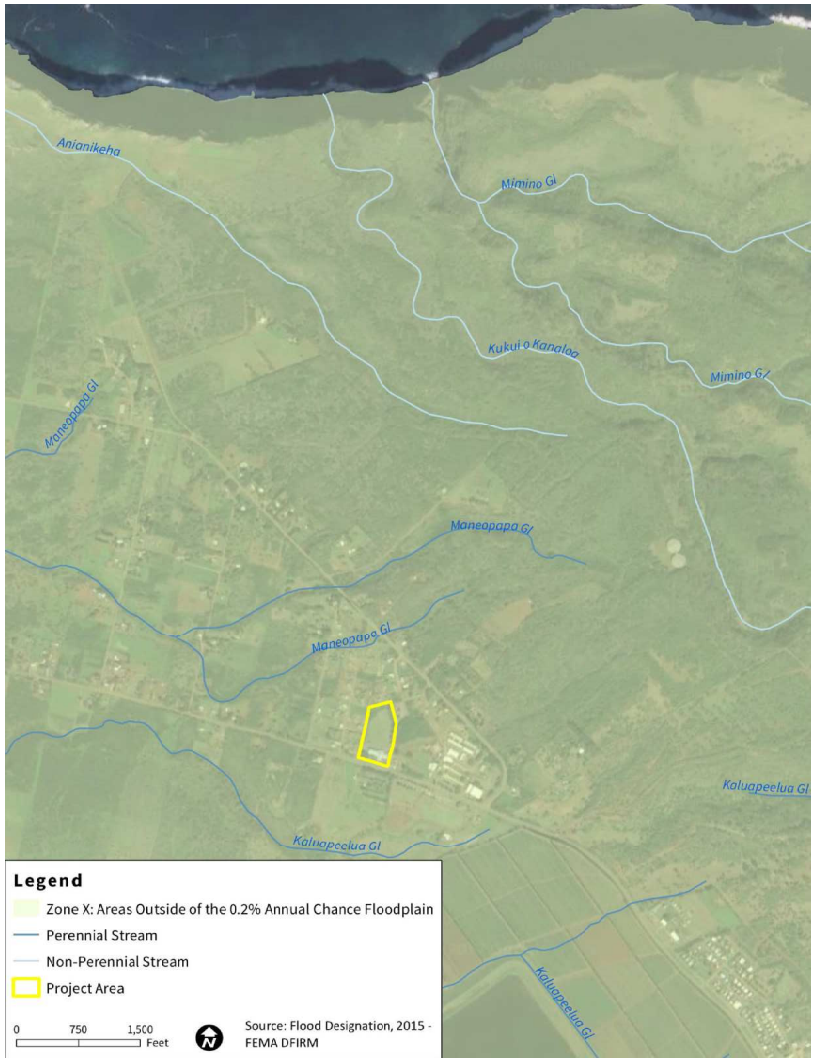


FIGURE 2 – Flood Hazard Assessment Map

2.4 Soil Conditions

The southern portion of the property consists primarily of Ho'olehua Silty Clay (HzA), and the norther portion of the property consists primarily of Lahaina Silty Clay (LaB). **See Figure 3 – Soils Map**

2.5 Structures

Located in the north-east corner of the property are two concrete-rubble masonry (CRM) structures that are deemed to have no historic significance, and will be demolished during construction. There are also three concrete picnic tables located in the northern area of the property that will be removed during construction

2.6 Roadways and Access

2.6.1 Public Roads

There are no public roads within the property limits. The only road within the vicinity of the project site is Ke'ena Place along the western edge of the site, which is owned by the State Department of Education (DOE). **See Figure 4– Existing Condition Plan**

2.6.2 Parking and Vehicular Access

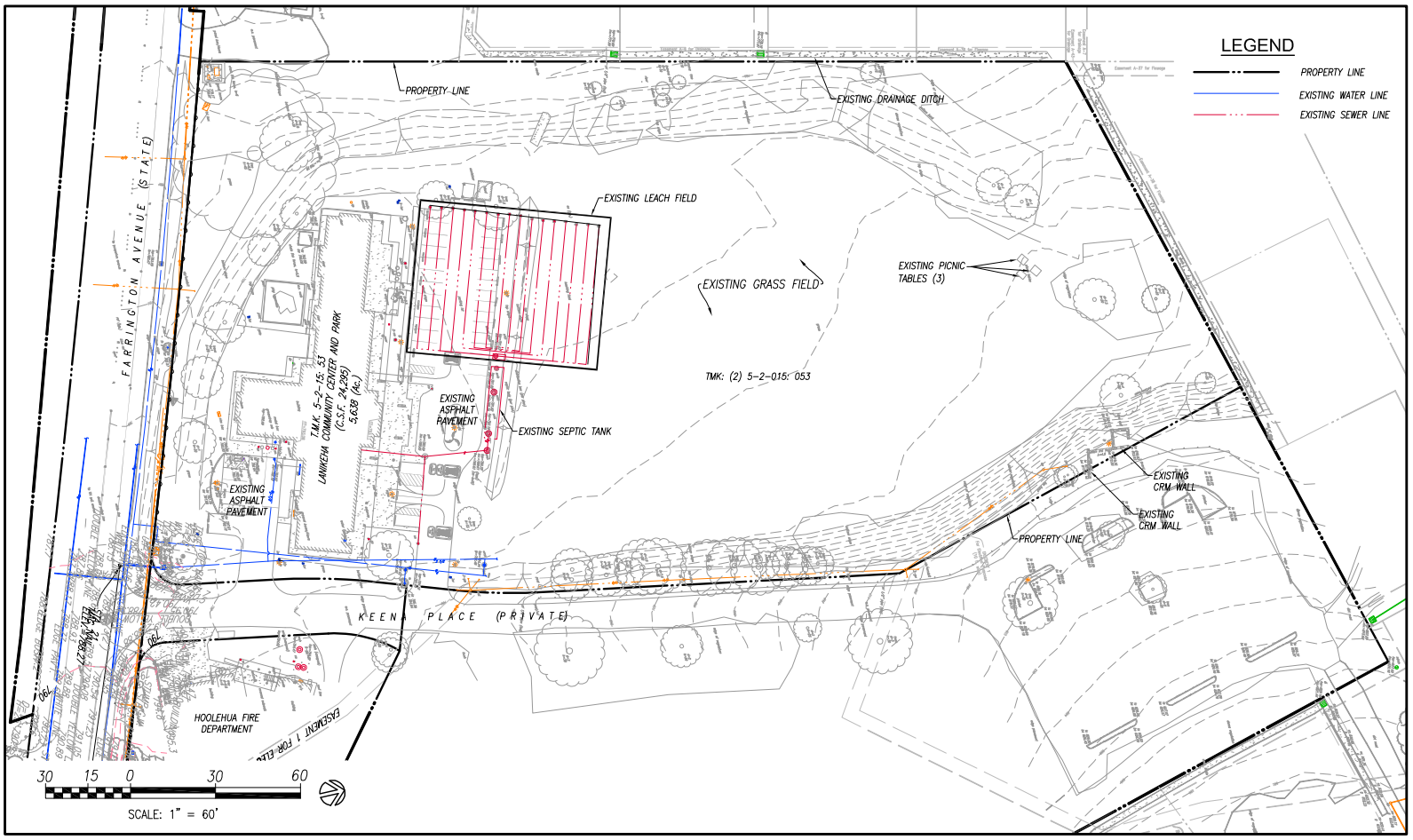
There are two existing asphalt concrete (a. c.) pavement driveways off Ke'ena Place, each leading into a separate a. c. pavement parking lot for the LCC. The first parking area is directly adjacent to and north of the existing LCC and is utilized by the facility-users. The second parking area is a small lot located south of the existing LCC that appears to be designated for loading/unloading purposes and trash pick-up. **See Figure 4 – Existing Condition Plan**

2.6.3 Fire Access

Fire access is provided to the existing LCC off Ke'ena Place. There are two existing fire hydrants located around the vicinity of the property. The first fire hydrant is located off-site, along the west bound shoulder of Farrington Avenue. The second fire hydrant is located on-site, near the existing driveway. Directly across from the LCC is the Ho'olehua Fire Station. **See Figure 4 – Existing Condition Plan**

2.6.4 Pedestrian Access

There are no paved pedestrian access ways to the project site. Pedestrian access onto the property is off the unpaved shoulder of Farrington Avenue and Ke'ena Place. **See Figure 4 – Existing Conditions Plan**



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EXISTING CONDITION PLAN

HO'OLEHUA VETERAN AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENT'S CENTER
HO'OLEHUA, MOLOKA'I, HAWAI'I

FIGURE 4

Ho'olehua Veteran and Homestead Resident's Center
Preliminary Engineering Report

October 3, 2018

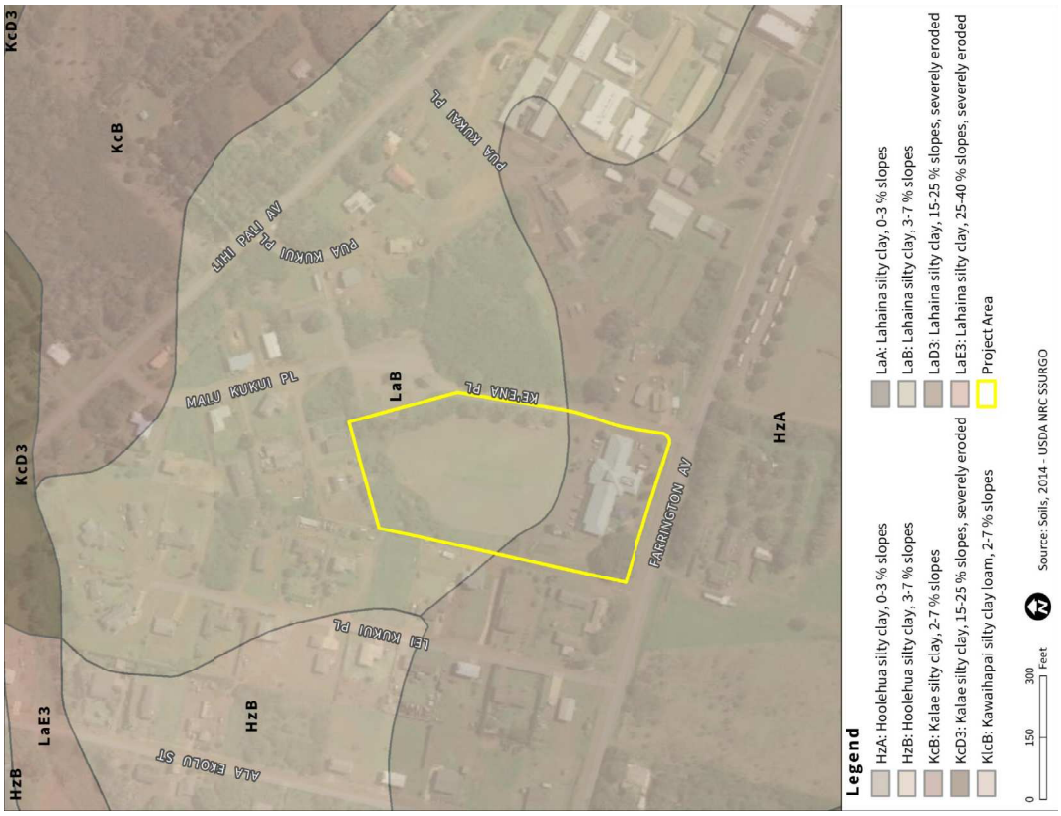

FIGURE 3 –Soils Map

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2.7 Sewer Infrastructure

There is no existing County municipal wastewater collection system serving the property. All wastewater generated from the existing LCC is treated by an Individual Wastewater System (IWS), comprised of a 7,500-gallon septic tank that discharges into a 100-foot by 120-foot leach field located under portions of the parking lot and the existing grass field. The maximum capacity of the IWS is designed for a 350-person event occurring not more than once per month. **See Figure 4 – Existing Condition Plan**

2.8 Water Infrastructure

Based on existing as-built drawings for the LCC, the primary source of water comes from an 8-inch (diameter) water main within Farrington Avenue that is owned and maintained by DHHL.

Domestic water to the existing LCC is fed by a private 2 ½ inch water lateral and meter (#5547793) from the 8-inch water main in Farrington Avenue.

An on-site fire hydrant served by a 6-inch water lateral is also connected to the existing 8-inch water main in Farrington Avenue. After the fire hydrant lateral, the 6-inch lateral terminates at a 6-inch tee. One branch of the tee is capped while the other loops back to interconnect with the 2 ½ inch lateral. **See Figure 4 – Existing Condition Plan**

2.9 Drainage Infrastructure

According to the drainage requirements set forth by Maui County, the existing LCC was required to retain all storm water runoff on-site. However, DHHL deemed the project exempt from those requirements. There are no existing drainage structures on-site, and no existing connections to any city drainage systems. The on-site storm water generated from the property flows overland into an existing drainage ditch located off-site, along the northern and western border of the property.

According to testimonies from the owners whose properties are adjacent to the drainage ditch, the drainage ditch has not been functioning. Based on site investigations, it appears that the ditch is in a state of disrepair. Debris and foliage that are carried through the existing drainage ditch have been known to create clogging around the drainage inlets, and portions of the concrete ditch are cracked and broken. **See Figure 4 – Existing Condition Plan**

3 PROPOSED CONDITIONS

3.1 Land Uses

DHHL plans to further develop the existing Ho'olehua property by constructing a new 7,000 square foot HVHRC in the northern portion of the property. The main purpose of the facility is to be used by both the Veterans and their beneficiaries for social service and recreational activities. The new development will also include a new a. c. pavement driveway and a 34-stall parking lot.

3.2 Topography

Majority of the existing grass field will remain undeveloped, with existing contours sloping at approximately 2% in the direction of east to west. Due to the finished elevation off the new HVHRC, daylight slopes from the building will be 4(H):1(V) to the existing ground.

3.3 Flood Hazards

There are currently no zoning height requirements for the property based on DLNR's Firm Map. The building floor elevation of the new HVHRC will be set higher than the existing grades to minimize potential flooding of the building.

3.4 Roadways and Access

3.4.1 Public Roads

There are no plans by the State or County to develop any new public roads within the vicinity of the property.

3.4.2 Private Driveway

The new development will include one new 22-foot wide, 2-lane a. c. pavement driveway that will be connected to the existing LCC parking lot. The driveway will have a cross slope of approximately 2% sloping in an east to west direction, and will serve as the fire access lane. **See Figure 5 – Site Plan**

3.4.3 Parking and Vehicular Access

There will be a new 34-stall parking lot to serve the proposed new facility. **See Figure 5 – Site Plan**

3.4.4 Fire Access

Design of the sites, structures, and fire access and water supply systems for the project will be based upon the State Fire Code: National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 1, Uniform Fire Code, 2006 and all additional amendments as part of the Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Title 12, Subtitle 7, Chapter 45.2. Additional requirements are noted in the Water System Standards dated 2002, as amended. Based upon the above referenced standards, the following criteria should be met in terms of adequate fire access and water supplies:

- Road Vertical Clearance: Unobstructed 13'-6" minimum.
- Surface: Capable supporting 73,000 pounds and constructed with an all-weather material.
- Turning Radius: 42-foot (minimum) on outside front wheel. 28.4-foot (minimum) on inside rear wheel.
- Dead Ends: Provide appropriate turnaround (cul-de-sac or hammerhead).
- Signage: Required for entire length of roadway.
- Provide an adequate fire water supply, capable of supplying the required fire flow as determined by the Water System Standards.
- Provide 2,000 gallons-per-minute (gpm) for a period of 2 hours with a residual water pressure of 20 pounds-per-square-inch (psi) for on-site fire hydrants.
- Fire Hydrant spacing at 250 feet (for public roadways, applied to private driveways).
- Further coordination with the Maui County Fire Department (MFD) will be required as the design progresses.

3.4.5 Pedestrian Access

There will be no paved dedicated pedestrian access to the new HVHRC from the public right-of-way. Pedestrians will be able to access the new development through the new driveway, or through the grass field. **See Figure 5 – Site Plan**

3.5 Sewer Infrastructure

There will be no future connections to any County municipal wastewater collection system for the proposed project. The design of the proposed sewer infrastructure is based on (1) the capacity of the existing IWS is adequate to serve both the LCC and the new HVHRC and (2) the condition that DOH-WWB will approve the connection of the new facility to the existing IWS. All wastewater generated from the new facility will gravity flow through a 6-inch sewer line and connect to the existing LCC's IWS. DHHL will include provisions in the lease agreement to require the administrator of the new HVHRC facility coordinate with the LCC to ensure that events at the two facilities are scheduled such that they do not exceed the maximum capacity of the IWS.

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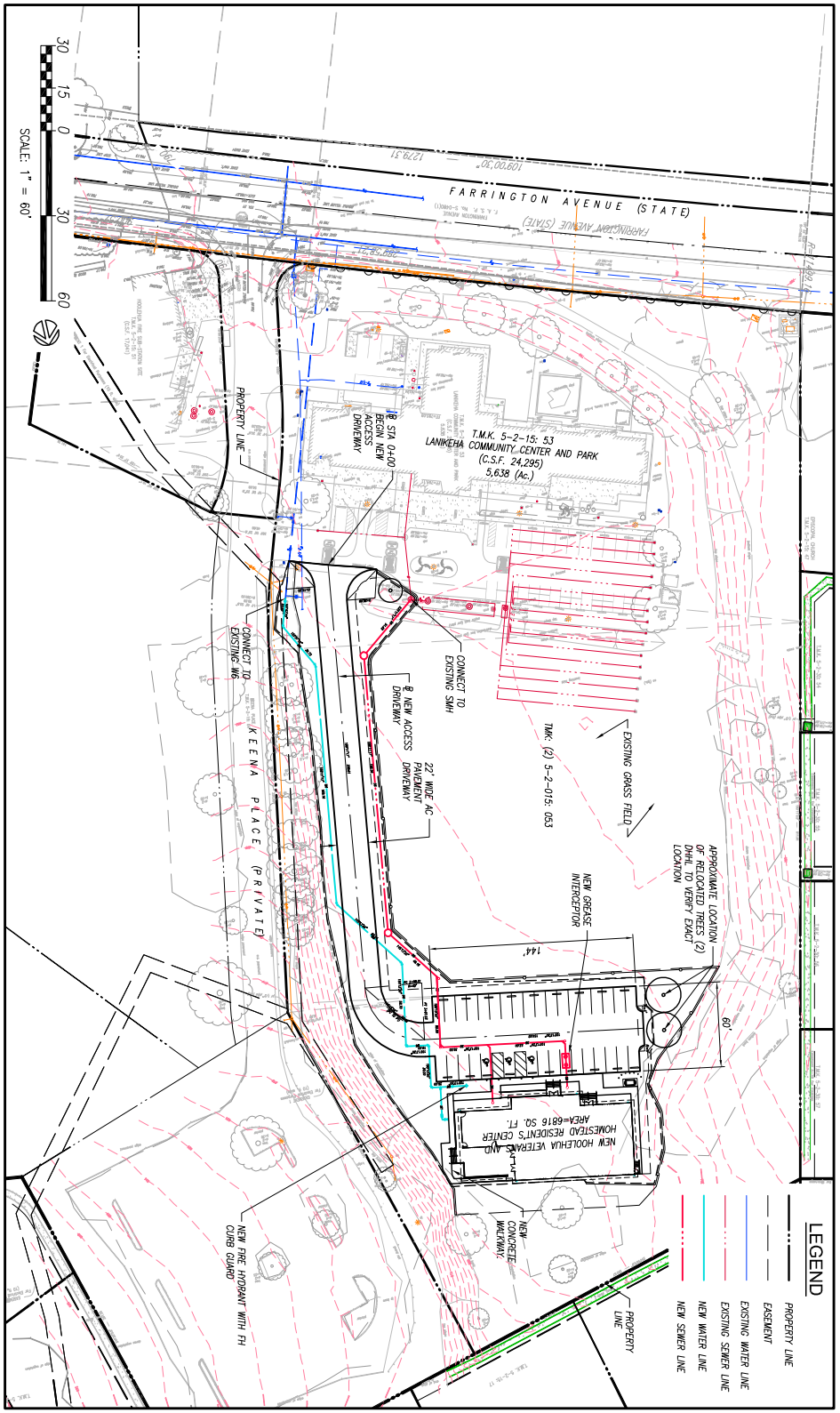
SITE PLAN

HO'OLEHUA VETERAN AND HOMESTEAD RESIDENTS CENTER
HO'OLEHUA, MOLOKA'I, HAWAI'I

FIGURE 5



Alternatively, if approval is not granted by DOH-WWB to connect to the existing IWS, DHHL will construct a new, dedicated IWS on-site to service the new HVHRC.

A new grease interceptor will be installed in accordance to the Uniform Plumbing Code to capture fats, oils, and grease from the proposed kitchen before entering into the new 6-inch sewer system. **See Figure 5 – Schematic Site Plan**

3.6 Water Infrastructure

The design of the proposed water infrastructure for the HVHRC is based on the available capacity of the existing LCC water meter service connection. A new 6-inch water lateral will connect to the existing 6-inch water lateral at a capped tee. The new 6-inch lateral will provide both domestic and fire service to the new HVHRC. A new fire hydrant will be located between the new a. c. parking lot and the building. A 1-inch service lateral tapped from the 6-inch lateral will provide domestic service to the building. **See Figure 5 – Site Plan**

3.6.1 Water Meter

The water usage for the LCC and the HVHRC will be metered separately. The existing meter (#5547793) will continue to service the existing LCC, and a new private sub-meter will be installed on the new 1-inch lateral servicing the HVHRC.

Based on the additional flow demand from the new HVHRC, the size of the existing meter may need to be increased to meet the new demand requirements.

3.7 Drainage

The proposed project will follow the drainage requirements set forth by Maui County. There will be no new drainage structures within the property, and storm water generated from the property will continue to flow overland into the existing drainage ditch located off-site, along the northern and western border of the property. A drainage statement will assess the impact of the new development. **See Figure 5 – Site Plan**

4 ANTICIPATED APPROVALS AND PERMITS

4.1 State of Hawaii

- Department of Health, Clean Water Branch – NPDES Permit for Construction Activities
- Department of Health, Wastewater Branch – Approval to construct and operate an Individual Wastewater System

4.2 Maui County

- Grading Permit
- Building Permit

5 REFERENCES

5.1 As-Builts and Record Drawings

- County of Maui, Department of Public Works
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands – Land Division
- Lanikeha Community Center "As-Built" Plans

5.2 Design Standards

- Department of Water Supply – Water System Standards (2002)
- County of Maui – Code of Ordinances (2017)
- Hawaii Administrative Rules – Chapter 62 of Title 11 "Wastewater Systems"

Appendix G

Traffic Memo
(The Traffic Management Consultant)

THE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT
Randall S. Okaneku, P.E., Principal * 1188 Bishop Street, Suite 1907 * Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Telephone: (808) 536-0223 * Facsimile: (808) 537-2985 * Email: TMCHawaii@aol.com

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G70
925 Bethel Street, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Attention: Ms. Barbara Natale, AICP

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Subject: Ho`olehua Veteran and Homestead Resident's Center
Ho`olehua, Molokai, Hawaii
Tax Map Key: (2) 5-2-015:053

The Traffic Management Consultant is pleased to submit this Traffic Assessment to G70 for the subject project.

Project Description

The State of Hawaii Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) and Department of Defense are proposing to construct a community center behind the existing Lanikeha Community Center in Ho`olehua, Molokai, Hawaii. The proposed Ho`olehua Veteran and Homestead Resident's Center will serve both U.S. military veterans, living on Molokai, and DHHL Homestead residents. The project site is located immediately to the west of the Molokai High School and Middle School. The project site is located about 4 miles east of the Molokai Airport and about 8 miles north of Kaunakakai. The project site is identified as Tax Map Key: (2) 5-2-015:053.

The new facility will include classroom space, a kitchen, a meeting room, four offices, and an outdoor gathering space. The proposed project will include 7,000 square feet of gross floor area (SFGFA) and 34 parking stalls. The hours of operations will be 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, seven days a week.

The proposed project access will be provided by Farrington Avenue via Ke`ena Place. The proposed project will share access on Ke`ena Place with the 10,250 SFGFA Lanikeha Community Center and the Ho`olehua Fire Station. Figure 1 depicts the proposed site plan and project environs.

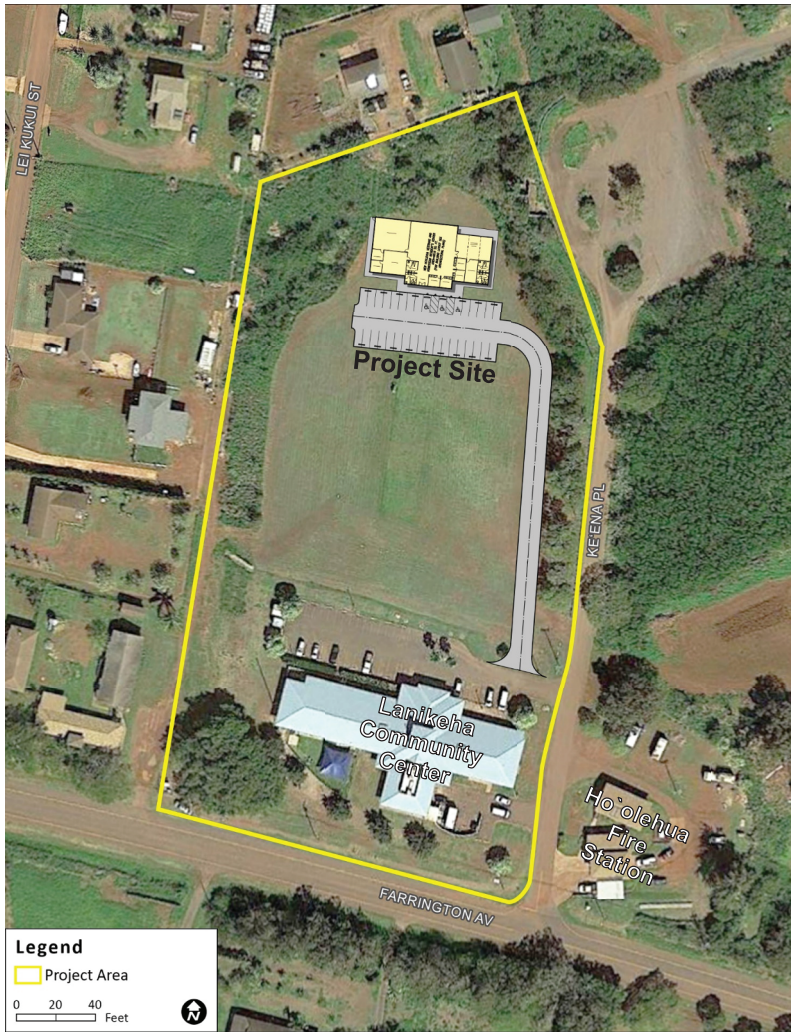

Figure 1. Proposed Site Plan

Site Visit

The site was visited on January 16, 2018. The site visit consisted of the inspection of the roadway conditions and the site access.

Farrington Avenue is at two-way, two-lane State of Hawaii highway, which provides access to the communities of Ho`olehua and Kualapuu. The posted speed on Farrington Highway is 35 miles per hour (mph). The posted speed reduces to 20 mph in the vicinity of the project site, due to the proximity of the Molokai High School and Middle School.

Ke`ena Place is a two-way, two-lane local roadway. Ke`ena Place intersects Farrington Avenue at a stop-controlled Tee-intersection. While Ke`ena Place provides a clear line of sight to west (right) at Farrington Avenue, the sight distance to the east (left) is obstructed by roadside vegetation and graded slope.

Existing Traffic Volumes

The December 2013 traffic count data were obtained from the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation. Farrington Avenue carried about 2,500 vehicles per day, total for both directions. The AM peak hour of traffic occurred between 7:00 AM and 8:00 AM, when Farrington Avenue carried 350 vehicles per hour (vph), total for both directions. During the afternoon, two peak hours of traffic occurred on Farrington Avenue: 2:00 PM to 3:00 PM at end of the school day and the commuter peak hour between 4:30 PM and 5:30 PM. Farrington Avenue carried about 250 vph, total for both directions, during both PM peak hours of traffic.

Trip Generation

The trip generation methodology is based upon generally accepted techniques, developed by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) and published in Trip Generation Manual, 9th Edition, 2012. The ITE trip rates were developed by correlating the total vehicle trip generation data with various land use activities/characteristics, such as the vehicle trips per hour (vph) per 1,000 SFGFA. The ITE trip rates for a recreational community center were used to estimate the trip generation of the proposed project. Table 1 compares the trip generation characteristics of the proposed Ho`olehua Veteran and Homestead Resident's Center and the existing Lanikeha Community Center.

Table 1. Trip Generation Characteristics

Land Use	Units	AM Peak Hour (vph)			PM Peak Hour (vph)		
		Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Ho`olehua Center	7,000 SFGFA	**9**	**5**	**14**	**9**	**10**	**19**
Lanikeha Center	10,250 SFGFA	14	7	21	14	14	28

The proposed project is expected to increase Farrington Avenue traffic by about 4 percent and 8 percent, during the AM and PM peak hours of traffic, respectively.

Recommendation

The available sight distances at the intersection of Farrington Avenue and Ke`ena Place should be verified by a qualified land surveyor. The design speed of Farrington Avenue should be obtained from the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation. Landscaping and/or grading of the roadside obstructions should provide the required intersection sight distances in accordance with the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation standards and the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials guidelines.

If you require clarification on any of the above material or have any other questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

Very truly yours,
The Traffic Management Consultant

By 

Randall S. Okaneku, P. E.
Principal