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OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

Mr. Brian Choy, Director
State Office of Environmental
Quality Control
220 South King St., Fourth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Choy:

SUBJECT: Notice of Determination/Negative Declaration
for the U. S. Department of Labor, Employment
and Training Administration, Job Corps Center
at Waimanalo, Oahu, Hawaii

We are submitting this Environmental Assessment with
Negative Declaration for the subject project. The following
information is provided in support of this determination:

1. Name of accepting agency:

State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Land Management
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 220
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Preparing Agency/Applicant:

U. S. Department of Labor/ETA
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20210

2. Brief description of proposed action:

The Department of Labor is planning to relocate its
Hawaii Job Corps facility from its present Koko Head
location to a 12.4 acre site, identified by
TMK 4-1-09:1 (por.), located between the Waimanalo

Mr. Brian Choy
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JUL 15 1991

District Park and the Waimanalo Teen Project. The project will accommodate 220 resident and corps members and employ approximately 100 people. The Center will provide housing, basic education, vocational training, indoor and outdoor recreation, dental/medical clinic, food service, and a child development center.

3. Determination:

We have determined that a Negative Declaration is appropriate and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

4. Reasons for supporting determination:

The proposed project poses no known, significant, short- or long-term adverse impacts which cannot be mitigated. No endangered or threatened species will be affected and there is no known historical resources in the vicinity of the proposed action. The project is supported by the community. The significance of anticipated environmental impacts has been adequately evaluated and disclosed within the environmental assessment.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact Mr. Dean Uchida at 548-6460.

Very truly yours,


WILLIAM W. PATY

Attachment

cc: Sharon Himeno
T. C. Yim
Job Corps
M&E Pacific, Inc.

1990-07-23-0A-PEA

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REVIEW DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
WAIMANALO JOB CORPS CENTER

Prepared by:

M & E Pacific, Inc.
Architects and Engineers
Pauahi Tower, Suite 500
1001 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3497

Prepared for:

U.S. Department of Labor

June 1991

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CHAPTER 1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Environmental Assessment (EA)

The intent of this environmental assessment is to examine the potential impacts associated with the proposed construction of a Job Corps Center in Waimanalo, Hawaii. This assessment addresses the basic aspect of the physical, natural and cultural environment associated with the proposed project.

1.2 Scope of the Environmental Assessment

This EA is written pursuant to both the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190, as amended by Public Law 94-52 and Public Law 94-83; 42 U.S.Code 4321 et seq.) and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Department of Health, Title 11, Chapter 200, "Environmental Impact Statement Rules" and under the guidance of Section 11-200-10, "Contents of Environmental Assessment."

1.3 Proposed Action

The Hawaii Job Corps is planning to relocate from its present Koko Head location to a 12.4-acre site located between the Waimanalo District Park and the Waimanalo Teen Project. The project will accommodate 220 resident corps members and employ approximately 100 people. The Center will provide housing, basic education, vocational training, indoor and outdoor recreation, dental/medical clinic, food service, and a child development center.

1.4 Agencies Consulted

The following agencies were consulted:

City and County of Honolulu
Board of Water Supply
Department of Land Utilization (DLU)
Department of General Planning (DGP)
Honolulu Fire Department
Honolulu Police Department
Public Works - Division of Wastewater Management
Parks and Recreation Department
Waimanalo Neighborhood Board No. 32

State of Hawaii
Department of Health - Clean Water Branch
Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) -
Division of Land Management
State Historic Preservation Office
Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC)
Office of State Planning (OSP)
University of Hawaii - Manoa
Department of Botany

United States Government
Army Corps of Engineers
Department of Agriculture -
Soil Conservation Service
Department of Interior -
Fish & Wildlife Service
Geological Survey (USGS)

Others:
Waimanalo Teen Project, Inc.
Hawaiian Electric Company

CHAPTER 2.0

BACKGROUND

2.1 History of the Job Corps Program

The Job Corps is a residential, vocational training and basic education program for disadvantaged youth between the ages of 16 and 21 years. It was established by The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and originally administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Job Corps is presently administered by the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

The Job Corps operates through a partnership of government agencies, labor organizations and private sector corporations. The Federal Government provides the facilities and equipment for the centers, and the funding for recruitment, center operations and placement of corpsmembers. Major corporations and non-profit organizations, along with Conservation Centers of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, manage and operate the individual centers under contractual agreements with the Department of Labor. Labor unions and trade associations also provide specialized training at many centers.

There are over 101 Job Corps centers located throughout the continental United States, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The program serves over 100,000 corpsmembers per year.

2.2 Overview of the Job Corps Program

The Job Corps program provides a unique combination of training and support services in a residential environment. The emphasis on a residential setting allows young people to concentrate fully on their education and training. The program is intended to prepare participants to obtain and hold gainful employment, pursue further education or training, or satisfy entrance requirements for service in the Armed Forces.

It is the nature of its residential facilities and programs which sets Job Corps apart from other education and job training programs. Job Corps center operators are responsible for management and administration of the centers seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. This is accomplished through a staff of instructors, counselors and advisors. Centers maintain a system of daily accountability for corpsmembers on and off the center.

The Job Corps program was not set up to be a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or a substitute for mental health care. Applicants are encouraged to work through serious problems and are referred to programs which can better serve them. If an applicant has a history of violent behavior or has had serious trouble with the law, Job Corps is not the proper place for him or her.

2.3 The Hawaii Job Corps (HJC) Center

The Hawaii Job Corps Center was established in 1966. Formally operated by the State of Hawaii, Department of Labor, it is presently managed and operated by the Management and Training Corporation for The Pacific Educational Foundation, Inc. Since the Hawaii Center

services the Pacific Basin, the student population is comprised of young people from the State of Hawaii, Guam, the Commonwealth of Marianas, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Belau.

Vocational training is offered to qualified youths in a variety of areas. At the Koko Head campus, carpentry, masonry, plastering, culinary arts, business occupations, auto mechanics and auto body repair are offered. For those who qualify, additional training sites are available on Oahu for building maintenance, air conditioning and refrigeration, and nurses aide, to name a few.

Students are placed in Basic Education, depending on their competency in reading and mathematics. The Hawaii Job Corps Center is accredited by the State of Hawaii, Department of Education as a private school and can issue high school diplomas to qualified students.

Students can stay a maximum of 2 years in the program. Most students complete their Training Achievement Records in 10 to 18 months.

CHAPTER 3.0

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project Location

Waimanalo is located in the southern most portion of the judicial district of Koolaupoko in Windward Oahu. The project site is identified by TMK: 4-1-09:1 (POR). This site is presently in the process of being subdivided into two parcels, one of which will be used by the Waimanalo Teen Project. (See Figure 1.)

3.2 Project Description

The project involves the relocation of the Hawaii Job Corps Center from its Koko Head site to Waimanalo. The present site belongs to the City and County of Honolulu. The HJC was informed that their lease would not be renewed as of December 31, 1990. The HJC was given two years to relocate to a new site. Several sites were investigated as a potential site for the Center. The selection of Waimanalo was based on: 1) moderate land lease costs, 2) moderate site development costs, 3) proximity to the existing Center and to downtown and 4) proximity to city-owned recreational fields and facilities.

The proposed center will consist of eleven one-story buildings. The various buildings and their preliminary layout are shown in Figure 2. The site improvements will include general landscaping, installation of a complete utility infrastructure, parking and sidewalk areas, site security, and outdoor recreational facilities.

CHAPTER 4.0

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

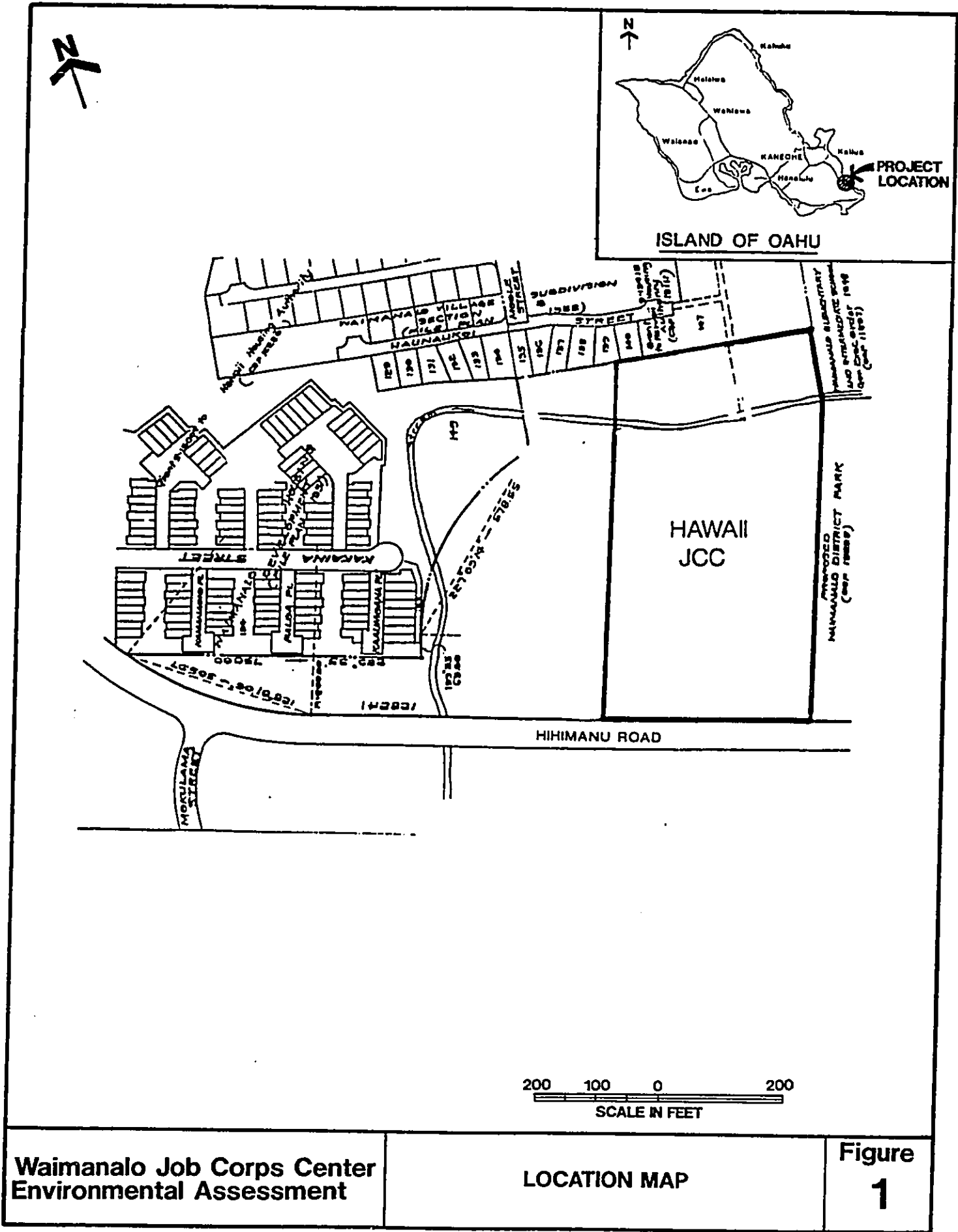
4.1 Climate

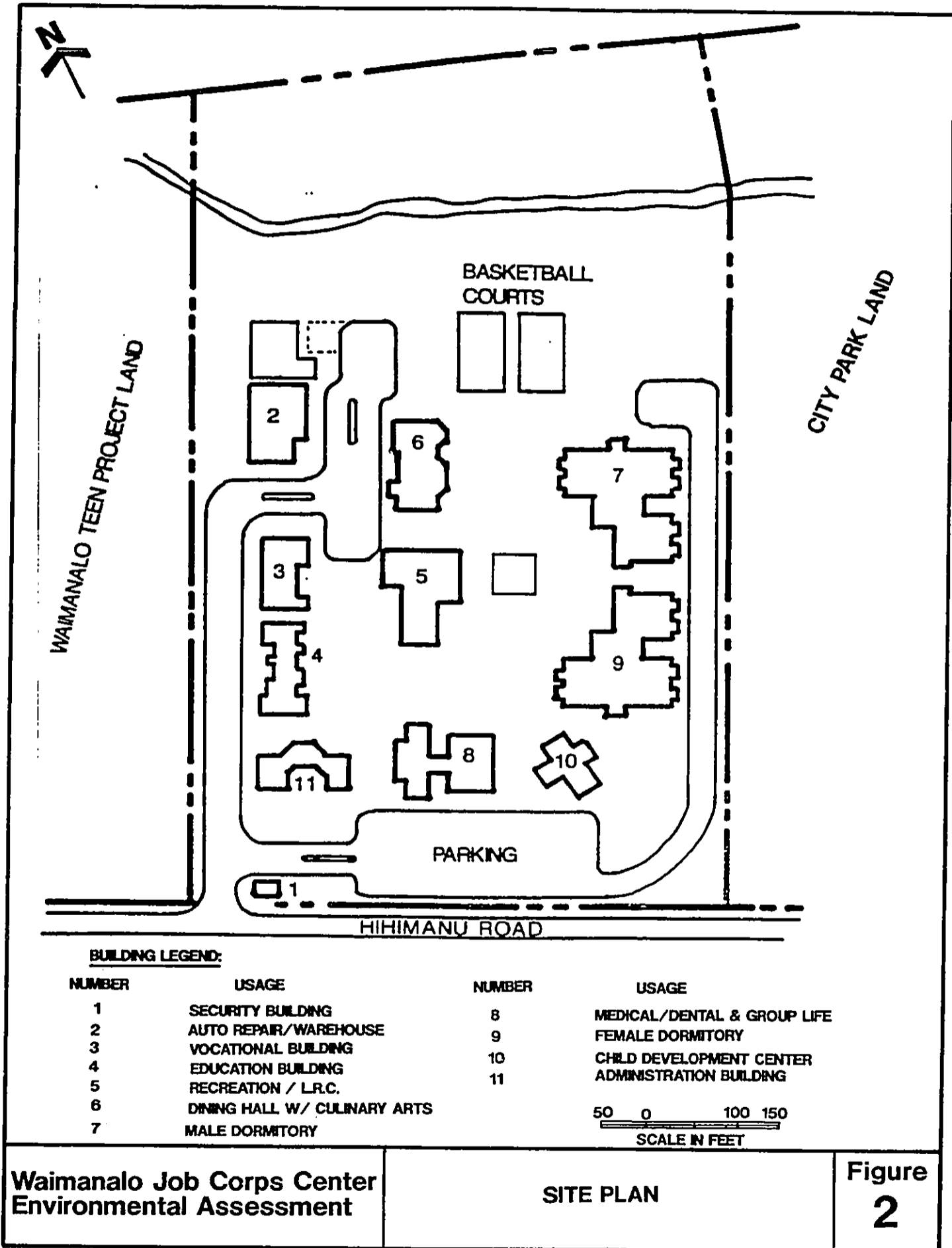
The Waimanalo area has a climate that is typical of Windward Oahu. Rainfall varies from 30 inches annually at the coast to over 300 inches in the Koolau Range. Heaviest rainfalls occur during the months of October through April as a result of Kona storms from the south. The average temperature in the lowland area, where the site is located, varies from 70°F to 75°F throughout the year. Prevailing northeasterly tradewinds blow 75 to 80 percent of the time.

Humidity is usually 70 percent or higher, depending on the time of year and current weather conditions. The highest humidity occurs during the winter months.

4.2 Geology and Soils

The site is located on a relatively flat alluvial upland area at the foot of the Koolau Range. The Koolau Range is composed of eroded, southward-dipping, thin-bedded lava flows of the Koolau Volcanic Series. Dikes are scattered throughout the Range. Most dikes strike north or northeast, almost perpendicular to the crest of the Range. Both older and younger alluvium overlie the eroded basalt at the base of the mountains and the lowlands. The surface of the upland area, extending from the base of the mountains to the shoreline, contains older, clayey alluvium that grades into





Waimanalo Job Corps Center
Environmental Assessment

SITE PLAN

Figure
2

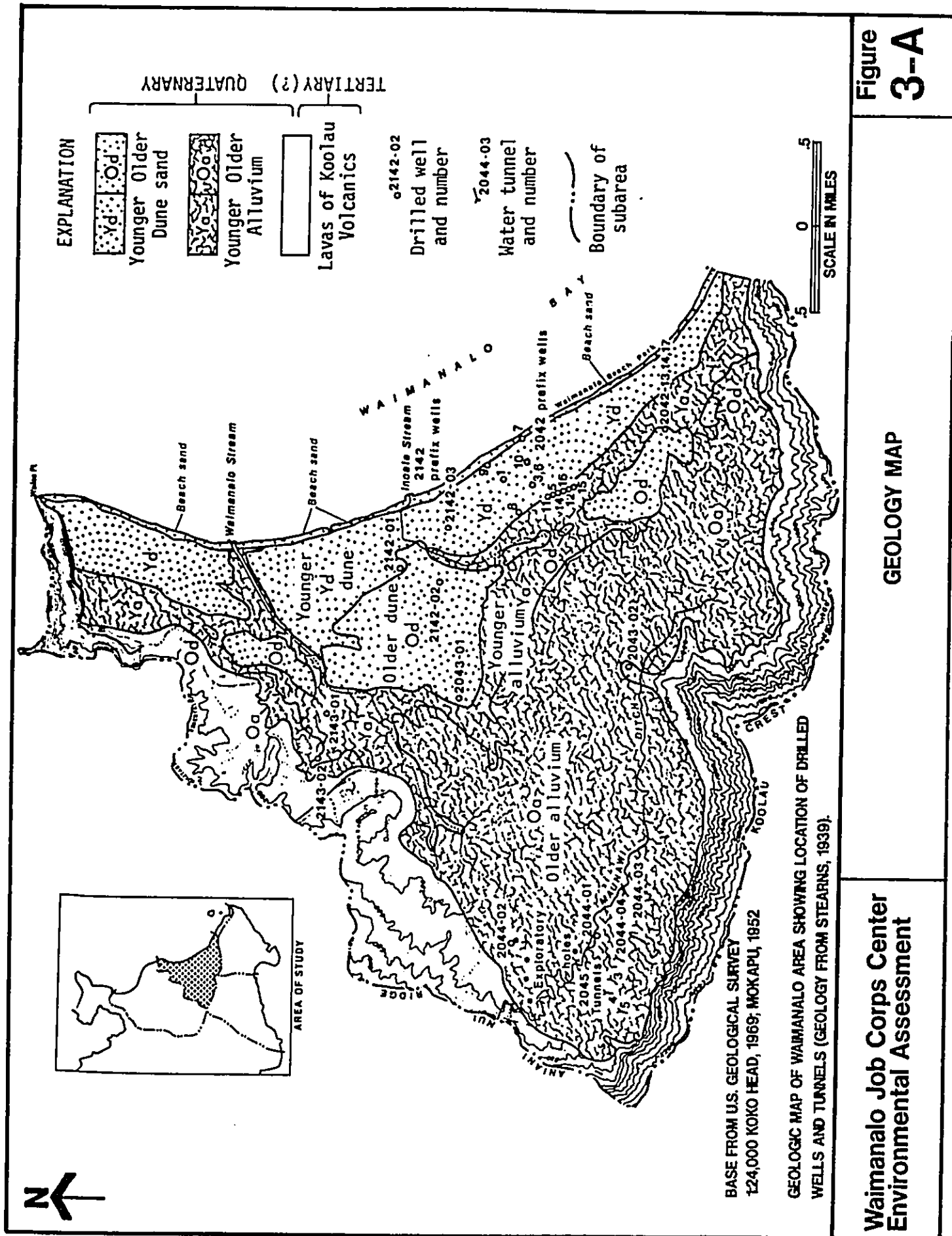
younger alluvium and, finally, more recent dune and beach sand nearer the shoreline. Generalized geologic maps are shown in Figures 3-A&B.

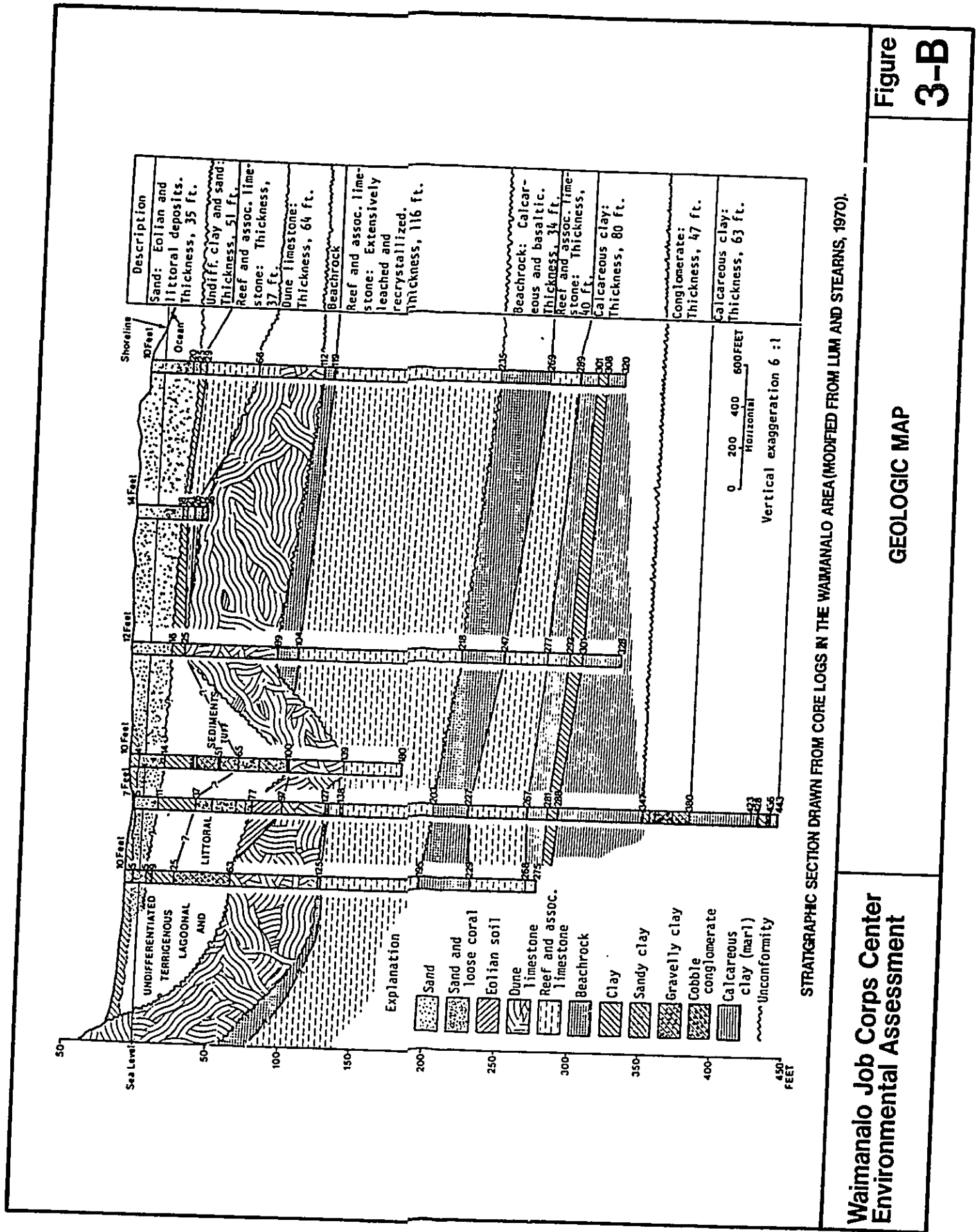
Soils in the area of the site are of the Kaenea-Waialua Association. Figure 4 shows the general soil distribution within approximately one-quarter mile of the site. These soils normally occur on coastal plains, talus slopes and in drainage ways. Within the vicinity of the site, soils from this association include Haleiwa, Kaloko, Waialua and coral outcrop. Other soils found in the area are Ewa, Mamala and fill land. Table 1 denotes the geotechnical implications of these soils.

During construction, vegetation will be removed and soils disturbed. All activities will be carried out according to good engineering practices such as those outlined in Soil Erosion Standards and Guidelines, City and County of Honolulu.

4.3 Topography

The proposed site is rectangular in shape and consists of 12.4 acres of undeveloped land. The site is primarily grass covered with wooded areas at the perimeter. The site is relatively flat, sloping gently from south to north. The northern side of the stream rises sharply in elevation to the adjacent properties.





Waimanalo Job Corps Center Environmental Assessment

GEOLOGIC MAP

Figure 3-B

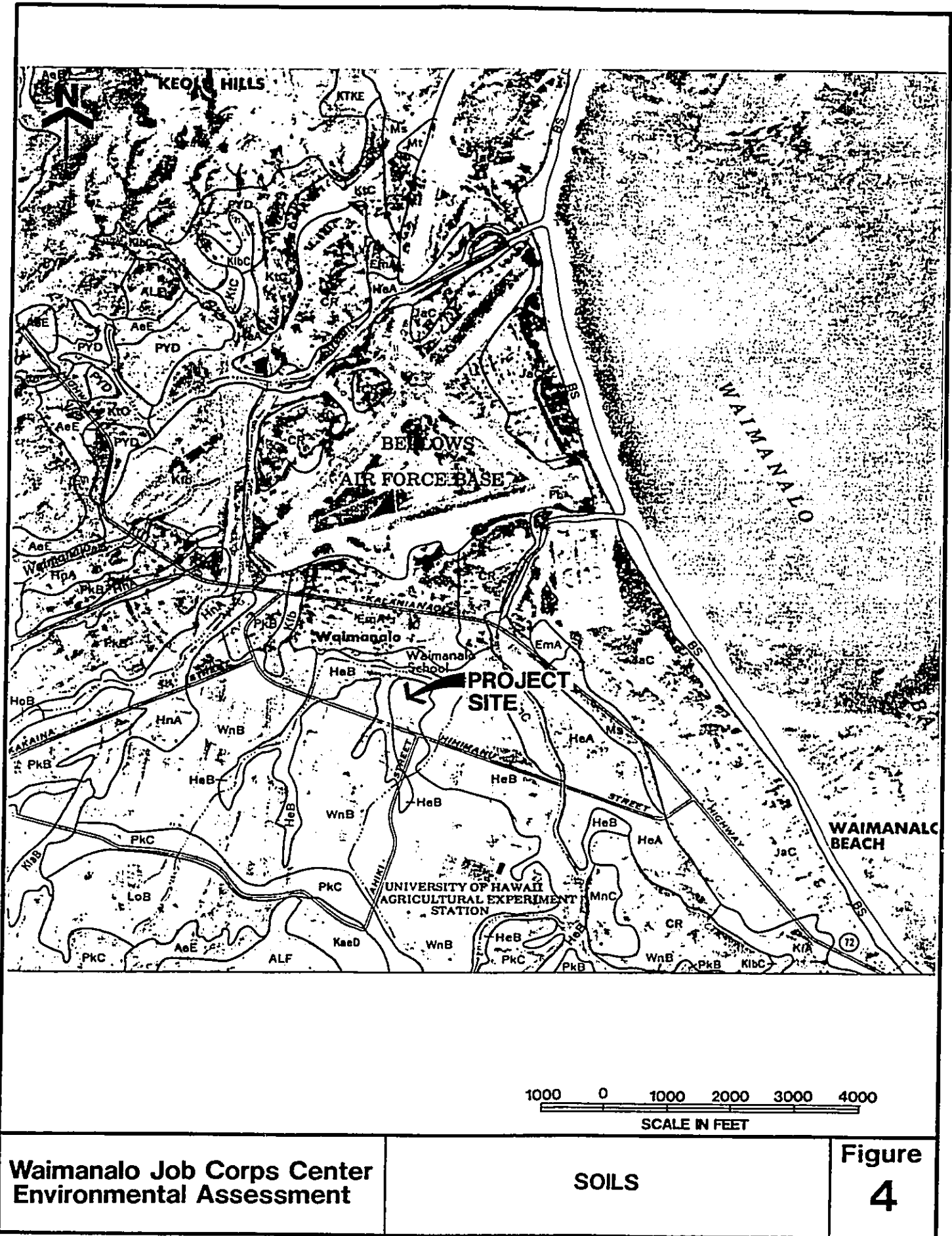


TABLE 1
 CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL TYPES FOUND IN THE
 WAIMANALO PLANNING AREA

<u>Map Symbol</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Features Affecting Foundations for Low Buildings</u>
<u>KAENA-WAIALUA ASSOCIATION</u>		
CR	Coral outcrop	NA
HeA	Haleiwa silty clay 0-2% slopes	All features favorable
HeB	Haleiwa silty clay 2-6% slopes	All features favorable
KfB	Kaloko clay, non-calcareous variant	High shrink-swell potential; wetness; low shear strength
WnB	Waialua clay 2-6% slopes	Moderate shrink-swell potential; low shear strength; stoniness in places
<u>OTHERS</u>		
EmA	Ewa silty clay loam 0-2% slope	All features favorable
FL	Fill land, mixed	NA
MnC	Mamala stony silty clay loam, 0-12% slopes	Coral at a depth of less than 20 inches; slopes as much as 12%; stoniness

4.4 Air Quality

There are no continual or point sources of air emissions at the site or in the near vicinity. The major sources of air pollution are from vehicular traffic on Kalaniana'ole Highway and from the Pacific Concrete and Rock Quarry, located approximately one mile away. The prevailing northeasterly tradewinds keep pollution levels low.

During the construction period, air quality impacts will come from two sources: fugitive dust and construction equipment exhausts. The State Department of Health Administrative Rules 11-60, "Air Pollution Control" stipulates that these sources of emissions be controlled; all regulations will be observed.

4.5 Noise

The noise at the site on any given day consists primarily of sound generated by activities at the elementary and intermediate school, the District Park, and vehicular traffic along Kalaniana'ole Highway. The only industrial activity near the site is the Pacific Concrete and Rock Quarry. In general, the rural nature of Waimanalo keeps noise levels down.

The closest residential area to the project site is located approximately 500 feet away. The perimeter vegetation will be preserved as much as possible to retain the natural buffer that is presently there.

During construction, all provisions of the Department of Health Administrative Rules 11-43, "Community Noise Control for Oahu" will be observed.

4.6 Hydrology

The Waimanalo drainage area includes approximately 11 square miles at the southeastern end of Windward Oahu. It is bounded on the northwest by Aniani Nui Ridge, a volcanic dike complex, and to the south and east by the high cliffs of the Koolau Range. Near the coast, calcareous beach deposits overlay recent alluvium adjacent to Waimanalo Bay.

The drainage area has both high-level, dike confined water, and basal water. Basal water is restricted to calcareous sedimentary material and younger alluvium near the shore. A part of the high level water moves through the alluvium and marine sediments, eventually discharging to the ocean.

The water bearing qualities of the subsurface rocks vary. In the Waimanalo area, the alluvial materials that are generally impermeable are at or near the surface. Below this is a layer of very porous dune limestone that extends to a depth of 300 feet; this is underlaid by a thick layer of highly impermeable terrigenous deposits that acts to confine the water in the limestone above.

An estimated one mgd (million gallons per day) groundwater flow, which has been augmented by return irrigation water percolation, moves eastward through the drainage area; some is withdrawn by wells in the area. Basal water is expected beneath the project site. Wells in the area tap calcareous sedimentary aquifers. There are no wells existing on the project site. Water table elevations are between 10 to 15 feet. Groundwater in this region, although suitable for irrigation, is susceptible to contamination from the surface.

The site lies outside (seaward) of the State Department of Health, Underground Injection Control (UIC) line. The Waimanalo Sewage Treatment Plant, located approximately 3000 feet to the east operates effluent injection wells.

Streamflow in the perennial water courses is augmented by groundwater during rainless periods. According to the State Department of Health, the waters outside the forest reserve are classified as Class 2 waters. Their use is protected for recreational purposes, propagation of aquatic life, and industrial and agricultural water supply. Streams in the Waimanalo area are mostly perennial. Inoaole Stream, which is near the site, is dry 75 percent of the time. An unnamed stream located in the northern section of the site is intermittent in nature. The entire site for the Center is

located in the 100 year flood zone, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

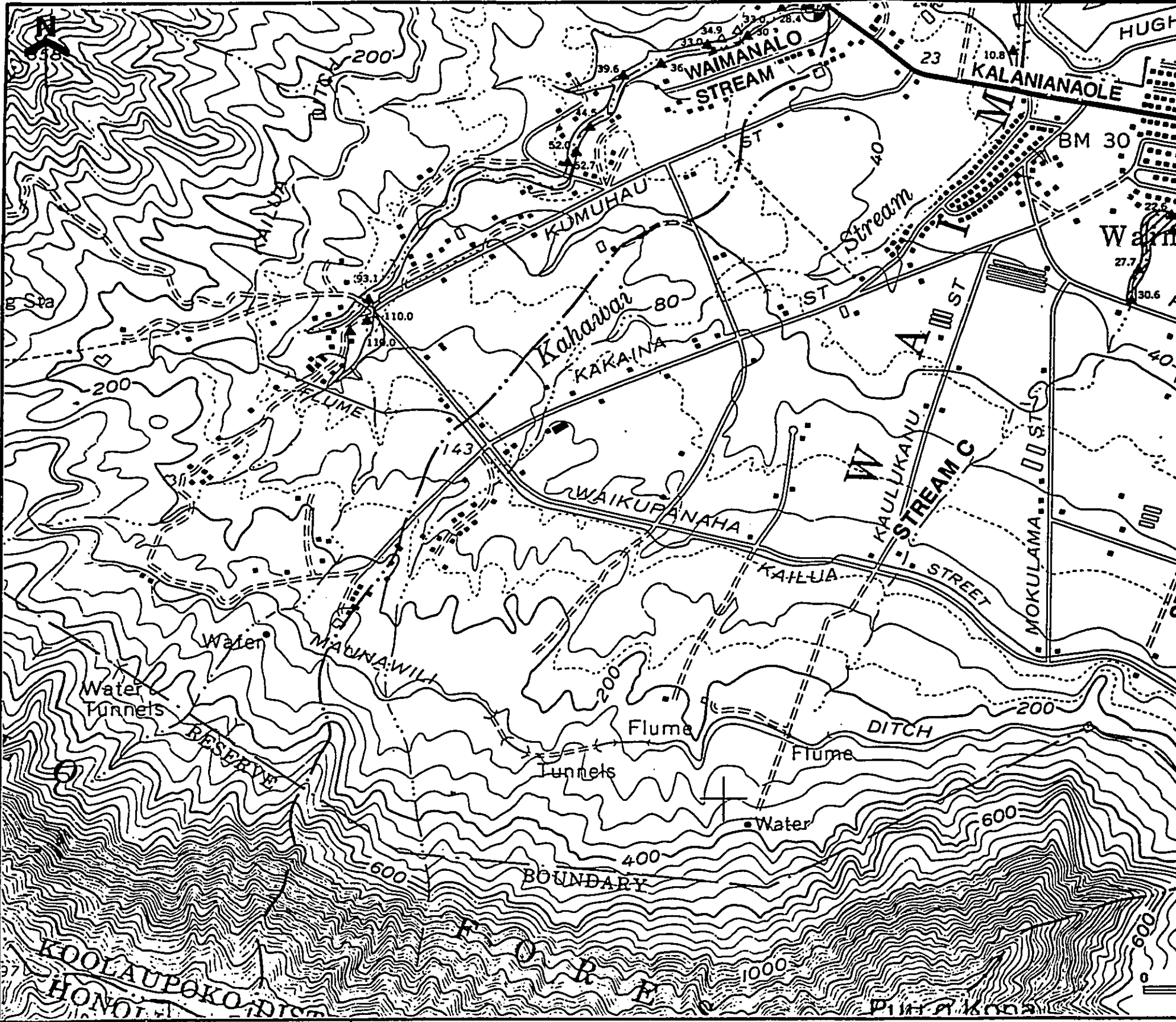
4.7 Flood Hazard

Principal streams in the project area are shown in Figure 5. The figure shows the flood stages experienced during the flood of November 12-14, 1965. The project site is situated between two unnamed, intermittent water courses, identified on the FIRM as streams C and D. Flood water discharging from these streams inundate lowlying areas before confluencing with Inoaole Stream, which empties into Waimanalo Bay, approximately 0.75 miles away.

The principal flood problems in the Waimanalo area are along Waimanalo Stream, Waimanalo Streams A, B, C and D, and Inoaole Stream.

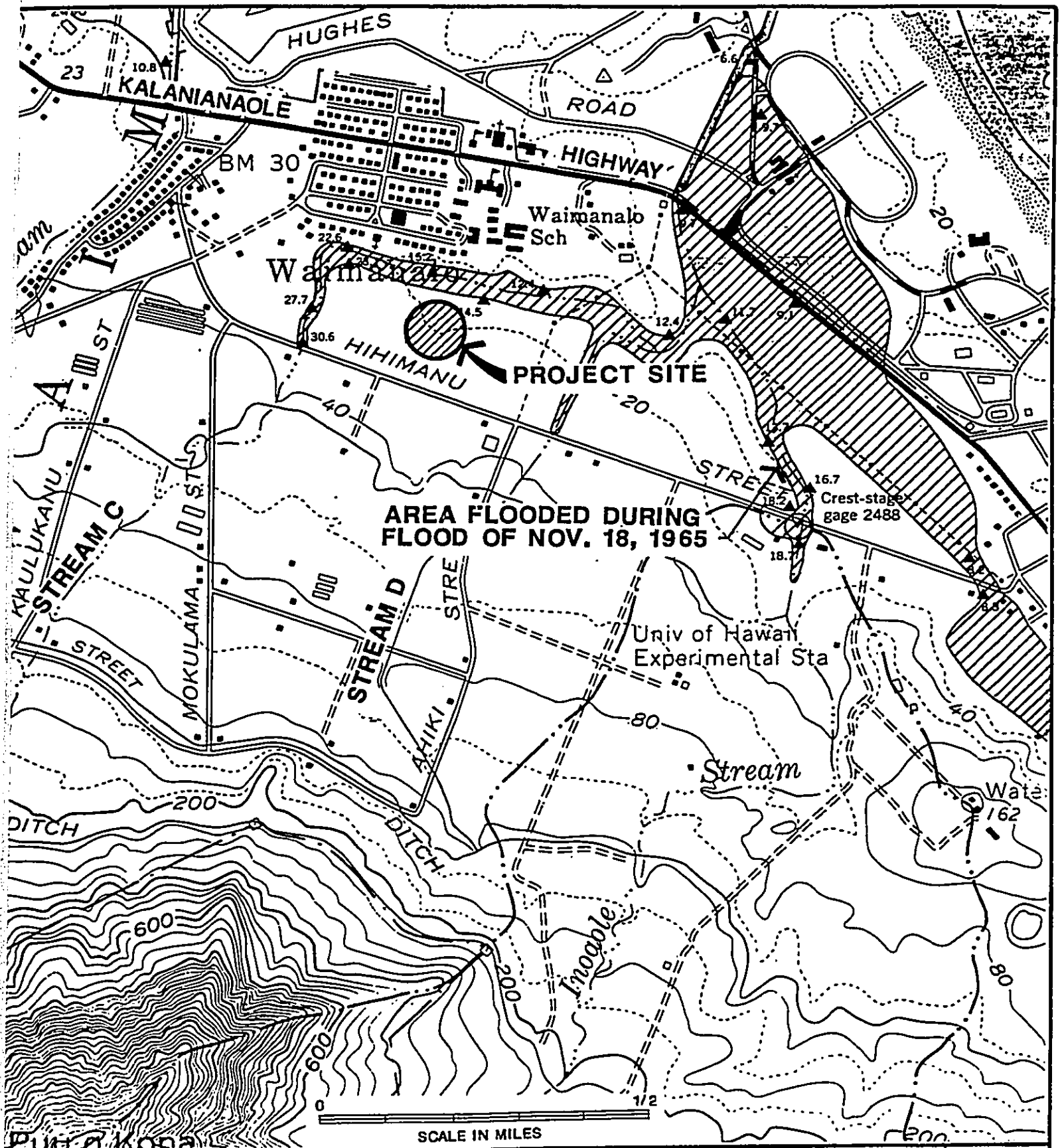
"Flooding in this area is caused by inadequate channel capacities and resultant lowland ponding. There are two stream gaging stations within this area; one on Waimanalo Stream upstream of Kalaniana'ole Highway, installed in 1963; and the other on Inoaole Stream upstream of Hihimanu Road, installed in 1958. Data from these gaging stations indicate occurrences of large floods in March 1963, November 1965, December 1967, and November 1970.

Records of historical tsunami occurrence within the Waimanalo Bay area indicate that they have had little effect on developments along the seaward portion of the Waimanalo area. This is because the land along the shoreline rises abruptly to elevations of 10 to 15 feet above sea level. This is higher than the wave height of the tsunami of 1946



Waimanalo Job Corps Center
Environment Assessment

PROJECT LOCATION AND PRINCIPAL



LOCATION AND PRINCIPAL STREAMS

Figure
5

(record elevation) which had wave heights of 8.0 feet off the shoreline of Waimanalo Bay." (FEMA, 1987) Flooding of the site occurred during the New Year's Eve Storm, December 31, 1987 - January 1, 1988. During this flood, the flow exceeded the capacity of the double Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP) arch culverts beneath the road connecting Incaole stream and Waimanalo District Park.

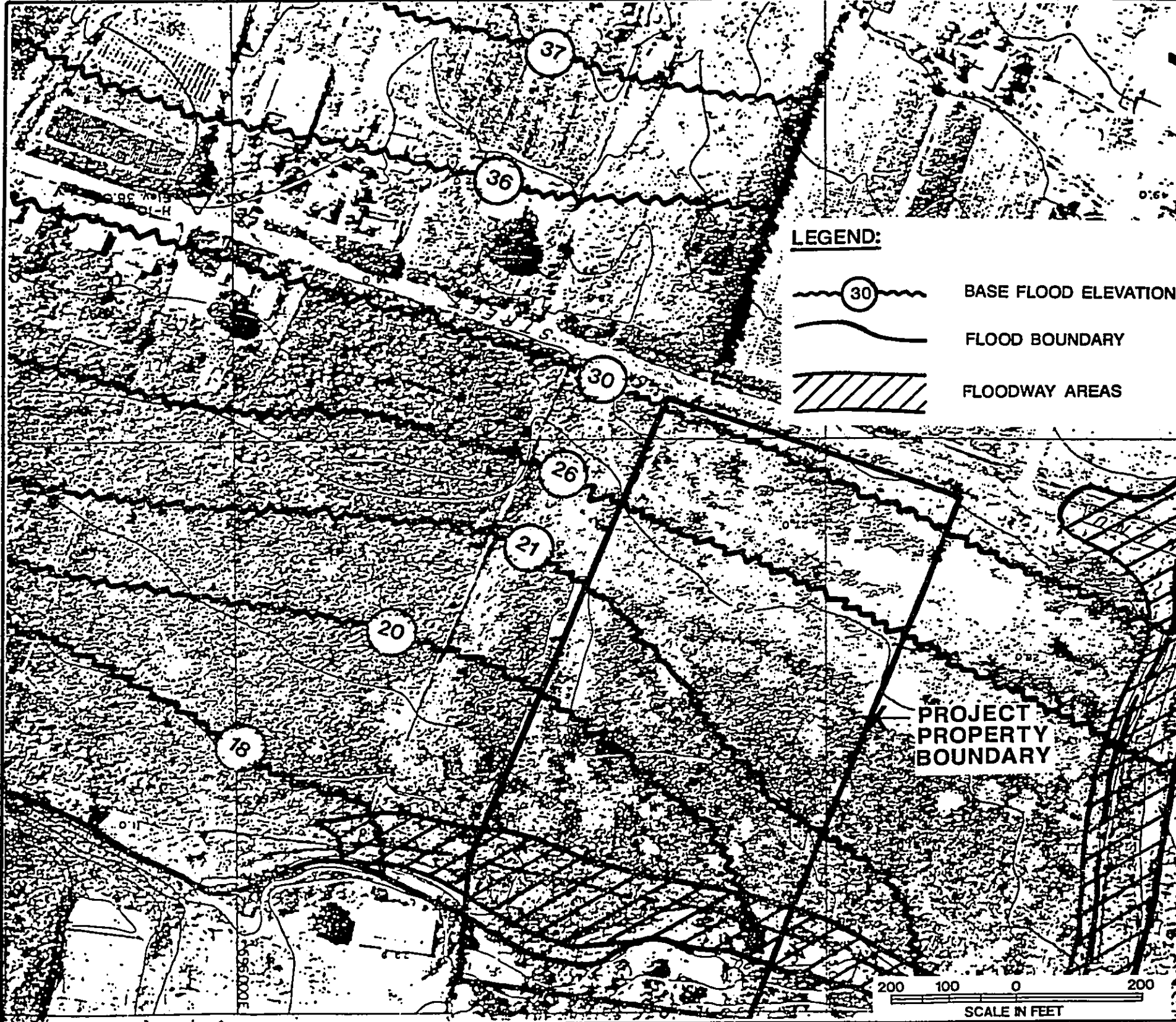
The project site lies entirely within the floodway and flood fringe districts. The boundaries of these districts are shown on Figure 6. The floodway is defined as the channel of a river or other water course and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot at any point. The flood fringe is the area outside the floodway and within the limits of the regulatory flood plain boundary on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

The flood water elevation for the base flood varies from approximately 30 feet (MSL) to 18 feet on the site. The depth of flooding above existing ground varies from approximately one to three feet. No development or construction within the floodway is proposed as part of this project.

Floodway data, including Section A on the project site, are shown in Table 2. Velocity data given are for floodway sections and are not indicative of flood fringe areas.

There are no existing flood-control structures within the immediate vicinity of the project site. The Unnamed Stream that flows into the ocean south of Waimanalo School has been channelized. The remaining streams in the study area are unimproved and currently not scheduled to be improved.

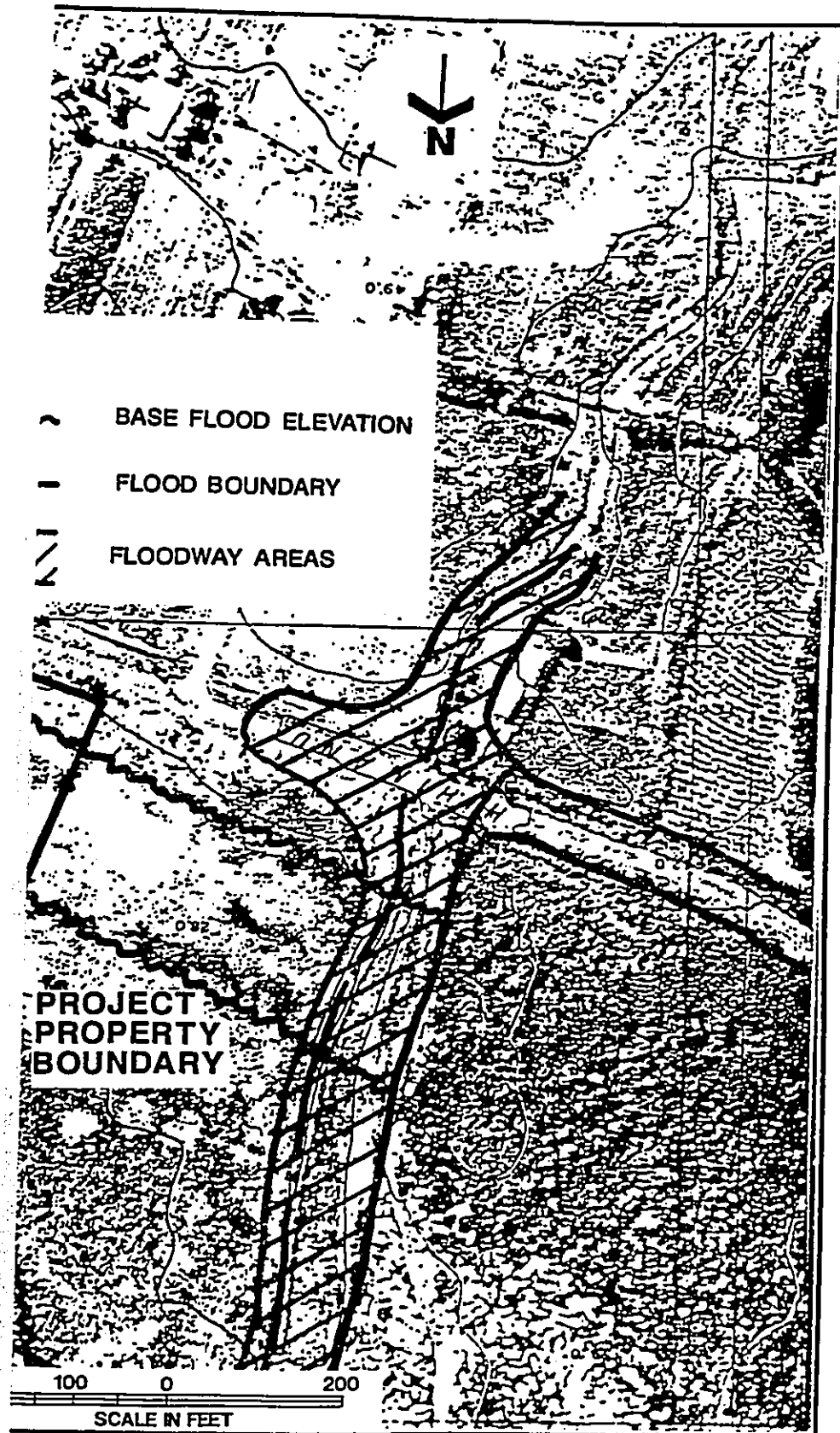
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Environmental Assessment

FLOOD HAZARD

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ZARD

Figure

6

Table 2. Floodway Data

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD ELEVATION			
Cross Section	Distance	Width (Feet)	Section Area (Square Feet)	Mean Velocity (Feet per Second)	Regulatory (Feet)	Without Floodway (Feet)	With Floodway (Feet)	Increase (Feet)
Waimanalo Stream:								
Stream C								
A	2,600 ¹	145	564	3.1	18.9	18.9	19.9	1.0
B	3,200 ¹	100	190	9.2	21.1	21.1	21.9	0.8
C	4,060 ¹	129	178	9.8	30.4	30.4	31.4	1.0
D	4,410 ¹	40	170	10.2	38.3	38.3	39.3	1.0
E	5,000 ¹	57	175	9.9	46.1	46.1	47.1	1.0
F	5,665 ¹	101	166	7.3	60.8	60.8	61.8	1.0
G	6,530 ¹	20	70	17.4	82.6	82.6	83.5	0.9
H	6,880 ¹	20	68	17.9	97.4	97.4	98.4	1.0
I	7,530 ¹	10	59	20.7	117.0	117.0	117.0	0.0
Waimanalo Stream:								
Stream D								
A	300 ²	300	535	3.5	19.8	19.8	20.8	1.0
B	900 ²	354	591	3.1	29.6	29.6	30.4	0.8
C	1,260 ²	257	414	4.5	35.6	35.6	36.6	1.0
D	1,500 ²	71	140	13.3	37.4	37.4	38.4	1.0
E	2,020 ²	95	229	8.1	49.3	49.3	50.3	1.0
F	2,500 ²	111	208	6.3	55.7	55.7	56.7	1.0
G	3,000 ²	30	96	13.6	63.4	63.4	64.2	0.8
H	3,640 ²	20	51	14.9	76.7	76.7	77.6	0.9
I	4,320 ²	150	76	10.0	94.5	94.5	95.4	0.9
J	4,670 ²	180	39	19.5	105.9	105.9	105.9	0.0
K	5,080 ²	83	200	3.8	125.3	125.3	126.3	1.0

¹ Feet Above Confluence With Incaole Stream ² Feet Above Confluence With Stream C

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency. 1987. Flood Insurance Study, City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii. Volume I of 3.

A watershed management project was proposed (SCS, 1981) that included a land treatment component which would have provided additional technical assistance to individual farmers for conservation cropping systems, storm runoff diversions and grassed waterways. However, the project was never implemented.

Identification and Summary of Major Flood Plain Impacts

Because the site is within a special flood hazard district, the Land Use Ordinance (Department of Land Utilization, 1989) requires that site development meets the following development standards:

- A. Be designed and structures adequately anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including effects from buoyancy caused by the regulatory flood.
- B. Use construction materials and equipment that are resistant to flood damage caused by the regulatory flood.
- C. Use construction methods and practices that will minimize damage caused by the regulatory flood.
- D. Be consistent with the need to minimize damage by the regulatory flood to the best available technological and practical design and construction.
- E. Provide utilities and facilities (including but not limited to sewers, water, electric, telephone and gas) to be designed, located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage caused by the regulatory flood.

- F. Provide drainage to minimize damage by the regulatory flood in accordance with the Storm Drainage Standards of the Department of Public Works.
- G. For new or replacement potable water system and facilities, be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems.
- H. For new or replacement sanitary sewer system and waste disposal system, be designed, located and constructed so as to minimize impairment to them or contamination from them during and subsequent to flooding by the regulatory flood.

In addition, all construction and improvements of non-residential structures shall have the lowest floor elevated to or above the regulatory flood elevation. All construction of fully enclosed areas for access purposes, storage, garages, and carports below the regulatory flood elevation shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters.

The construction of the project to the above standards will mitigate impacts relative to flood hazard conditions both on and off the site.

4.8 Storm Water Drainage

Storm water flowing through and originating on the site drains from mauka to makai direction (south to north). There are two principal catchments that drain offsite water. In addition, two principal streams (Figure 5) discharge

floodwater originating at the edge of the Pali, into the floodplain encompassing the site.

The principal offsite drainage is shown as Catchment A on Figure 7. In terms of drainage, area Catchment A's size is approximately 18 acres. Ground cover is predominantly agricultural row crops, nursery landscape vegetation, and buildings and roads. It is likely that runoff from this catchment will occur as shallow sheet flow across Hihimanu Road, except where localized depressions help concentrate flow.

The second drainage catchment is shown as Catchment B on Figure 7. It is approximately 50 acres in size. This catchment is similar to the former in terms of ground cover. However, the runoff which overflows from a depression south of Hihimanu Road is collected in an grass-lined drainage swale and discharged into the drainageway along the northern boundary of the site.

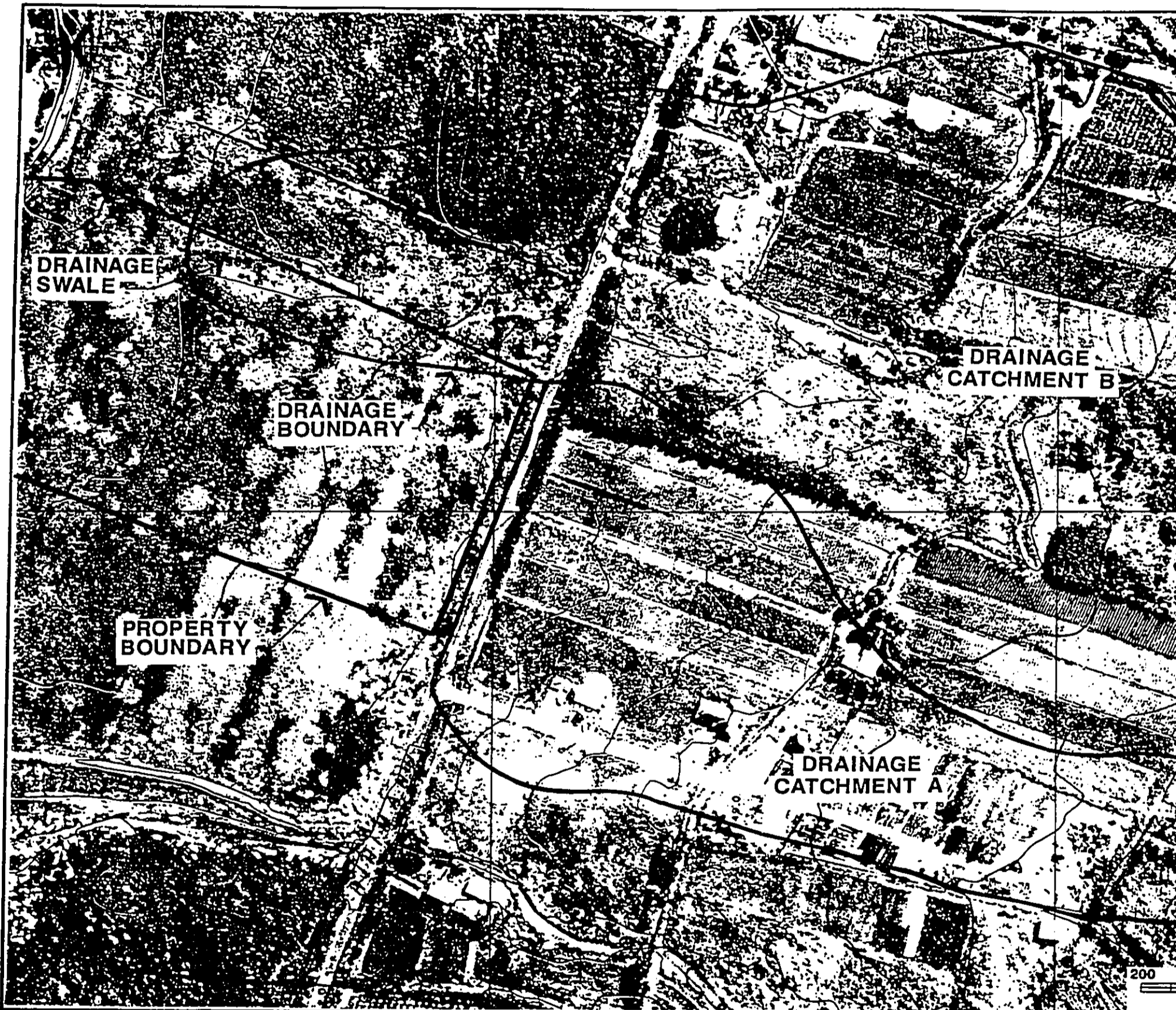
Runoff will also be generated onsite, particularly from roof tops and paved areas. At present, plans call for approximately 2.1 acres of the 12.4-acre site to be developed into building area. In addition, approximately 2.6 acres will be developed into paved or other impervious areas. Thus, approximately 38 percent of the site will be changed into relatively impervious ground cover.

Identification and Summary of Major Storm Water Impacts

The major impact of the development will increase onsite runoff. Assuming the amount of runoff is directly proportional to impervious cover, then the increase will be approximately 38 percent more runoff because there are presently no impervious areas on the site.

There are no impacts of the project upon the upslope offsite drainage. However, the offsite drainage, particularly from Catchment A, will need to be addressed in the site grading and drainage plan prepared during the design phase of the project. Subject to review and approval by the City and County of Honolulu Department of Public Works, the drainage design onsite would require provisions to convey storm runoff. The basis for selection of the design storm would typically be 10-year return period event, based upon the catchment area. These drainage facilities may have to collect and concentrate the offsite drainage through the site to prevent onsite drainage and nuisances.

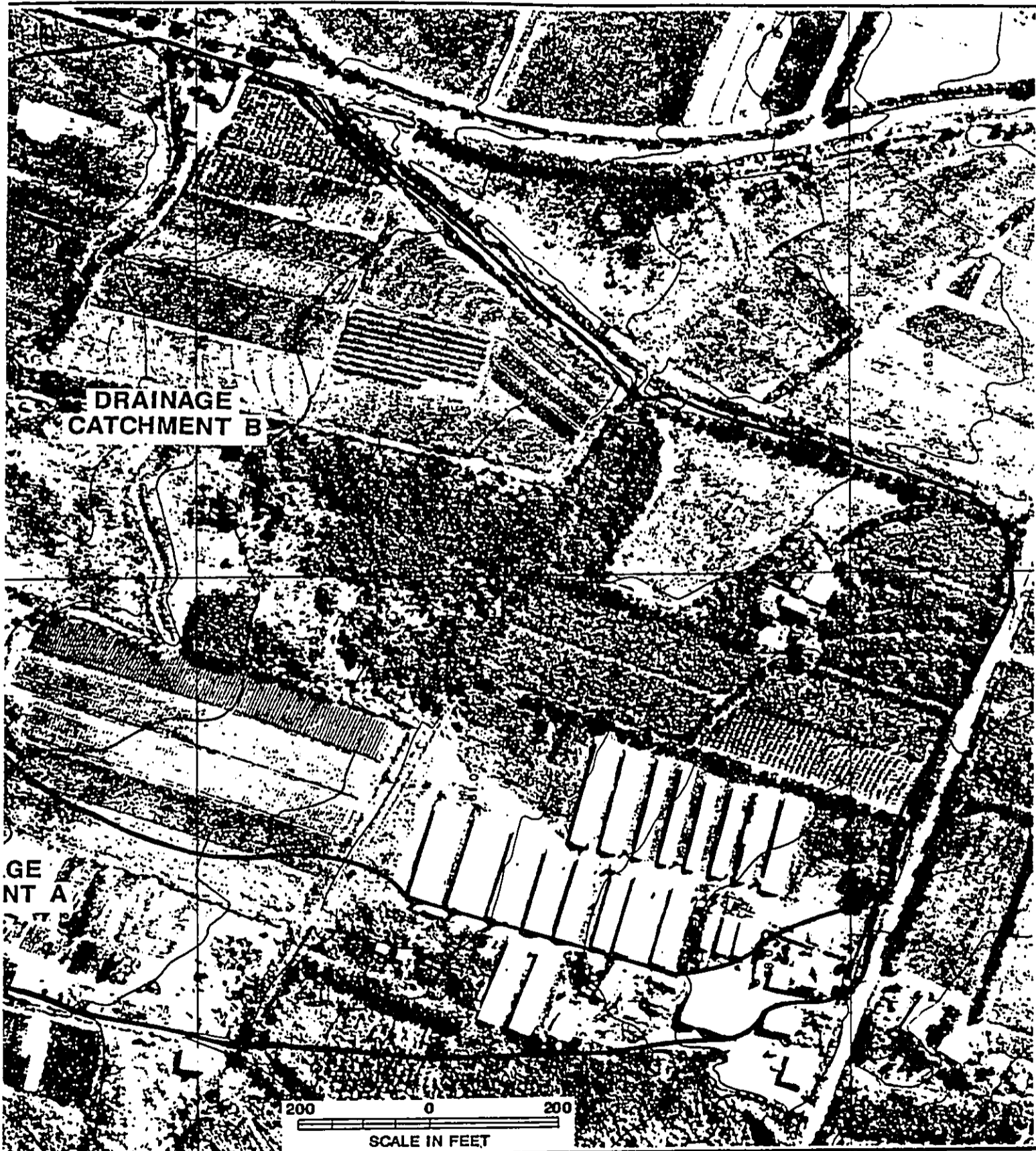
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Walmanalo Job Corps Center
Environmental Assessment

STORM DRAINAGE PATTERN

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DRM DRAINAGE PATTERNS

Figure
7

4.9 Wetlands

Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is covered by shallow water. They have at least one of three attributes: 1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes (water loving plants), 2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil and 3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.

Based upon the present inventory, the boundaries of the project site do not encompass any legally protected wetlands; however, because of site characteristics, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) was asked to make a determination regarding this site. A field survey conducted by the COE determined that a portion of the project area contains a wetland. (See appendix for letter of determination.) This is an isolated wetland, a wetland not influenced by tidal action, and is not considered to be a unique habitat. The determination was based on the presence of California grass (Brachiaria mutica), which also grows in non-wetland areas, and saturated soil.

Identification and Summary of Wetlands Impacts

The "conceptual" site plan (Figure 2) is presently being redrawn to avoid the wetland. If the wetland cannot be avoided, the intrusion into the wetland will be minimized and involve only the outer fringes. No significant impact to the wetland is anticipated. A COE permit will be obtained if the wetland cannot be avoided.

4.10 Flora

Vegetation on the site consists of various grasses; California grass is a predominant species. Most of the plants are considered to be weeds. Macro flora at the site include Koa trees. The site has been under cultivation; there are banana trees on the site and the remains of an irrigation system. There are no known endangered species or vegetation of significance located on the site. Macro flora will be retained where possible.

4.11 Fauna

Overall, most of the wildlife habitat in the Waimanalo area is not unique. Most wildlife found in the area are common introduced species such as, feral dogs, cats, mongoose, pigs and rats; avifauna includes mynahs, barred and spotted doves, cardinals, sparrows, and egrets.

The nearest habitat of endangered avifauna is located at Bellows Air Force Station. It is categorized as a secondary area for four endangered, endemic waterbirds by the Hawaii Waterbirds Recovery Plan. This area is located approximately 1.5 miles north of the site.

Aquatic species that have been found in Waimanalo Stream include Hawaiian and Tahitian prawns, goby, guppy, and green swordtail. The habitat is not considered to be unique.

There are no known endangered or threatened species inhabiting the site. Macro flora will be preserved where possible; this will mitigate impacts to the avifauna that inhabit the area.

4.12 Public Facilities and Services

4.12.1 Transportation

Waimanalo is located approximately 14 miles from downtown Honolulu by way of the Pali Highway. Kalaniana'ole Highway is the major thoroughfare linking Waimanalo with other locations on the windward side. Both residential and commercial developments have been established along both sides of the highway in the vicinity of the site.

The site can be approached from two intersections on Kalaniana'ole Highway; one is at Hihimanu Road and one is at Poalima Street. The Poalima intersection is controlled by a traffic signal. The area is serviced by MTL, Inc. (The Bus), which provides island-wide public transit service.

The Center will employ approximately 100 people, working three shifts. Approximately 40 people will work the 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. shift; others will report at various times. There should be little or no noticeable increase in traffic. The City and County of Honolulu Police Department had no concerns about or objections to the project. (Telephone conversation March 14, 1991.)

4.12.2 Electrical Power

Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO) services the Waimanalo area. Along Hihimanu Road, 12.47 KV electric service is available. A transformer rated at approximately 500 KVA

will be required to provide electrical service to the project site. The estimated electric requirement for the project is 435 KVA, 524 amperes at 480 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire. No significant increase is anticipated.

4.12.3 Solid Waste Disposal

The Kapaa Sanitary Landfill, which previously serviced Windward Oahu, is no longer open to commercial haulers. Solid waste is now hauled to H-Power at Campbell Industrial Park for incineration or Waimanalo Gulch Landfill in Ewa.

No increase in solid waste generation is anticipated. All special wastes, such as medical waste and waste generated by vocational training, will be hauled by special handlers as is the present practice.

4.12.4 Water Supply

Based on planned and estimated program population and unit daily usages, the estimated water demand for the proposed facility is 30,200 gpd (gallons per day) According to Water System Standards for the State of Hawaii, 1985, the minimum flow for fire protection is 2,000 gallons per minute, sustained for 2 hours. There is an 8-inch main along the mauka side of Hihimanu Road to which the required 3/4 inch meter connection can be made. No significant increase in water consumption is expected.

4.12.5 Wastewater Disposal

The area is serviced by Waimanalo Sewage Treatment Plant, which is located approximately 1 mile from the site. The

Plant is operated and maintained by the City & County of Honolulu, and owned by the State. All development in the immediately vicinity of the site drains to a 15" sewer main along Kalaniana'ole Highway. According to the 1983 Facilities Plan, no sewers are planned along Hihimanu Road. The Wastewater Division does not anticipate problems with hooking up to the main on Kalaniana'ole Highway.

The average estimated flow generated by the Center is 17,500 gpd. No significant increase is anticipated.

4.12.6 Fire Protection

The Waimanalo Fire Station is located approximately one mile away, on Kalaniana'ole Highway. The Fire Department has no objections to the project providing it is in compliance with Article 10 of the Uniform Fire Code.

4.12.7 Police Protection

The site is in the Windward District (extends from Makapuu Point to Kahuku) of the Honolulu Police Department. The District Station is located in Kailua, approximately 4.5 miles from the site. According to the Police Department, no significant impacts are anticipated.

4.12.8 Health Care

The Center will have its own medical/dental clinic. Castle Medical Center, a full-service, acute care, hospital with 24-hour emergency care, is located approximately 3.5 miles away.

4.12.9 Recreational Facilities

There are several recreational resources in the area including:

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Waimanalo Bay State Recreation Area	124
Bellows Field Beach Park	54
Kaiona Beach Park	4
Makapuu Beach Park	47
Waimanalo Community Beach Park	38
Waimanalo District Park	25

These facilities, especially Waimanalo District Park, will be used on an availability basis. The Department of Parks and Recreation has no objection to the Job Corps using the Waimanalo District Park.

4.13 Social Environment

4.13.1 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Community

In 1980, Waimanalo was in Census Tract No. 113. Many of the Census Tracts were changed for the 1990 Census. No. 113 was divided into Tracts 113.01 and 113.02, and it is difficult to determine how the boundaries of the new tracts relate to previous boundaries.

The site is located in Census Tract 113.01. The population count for this tract is 4,859; the housing-unit count is 1,236. The average number of persons per housing-unit is 3.93; this follows the trend of decreasing persons per housing-unit for the area.

In the 1980 Neighborhood Data Book: Waimanalo, there was a high proportion of Hawaiians and part Hawaiians in Waimanalo. At the time of the 1980 Census, this group accounted for 48 percent of the residents, compared to 15 percent for Oahu as a whole. Demographic information for the 1990 Census is presently incomplete.

The unemployment rate in 1979 was 5.5 percent, according to statistics provided by the State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. This was slightly less than the islandwide rate of 6.7 percent for the same year. Income levels on the whole were lower than for other areas of Oahu, with nearly three-fourths of the households having incomes below the 1979 Oahu median household income of \$21,077.

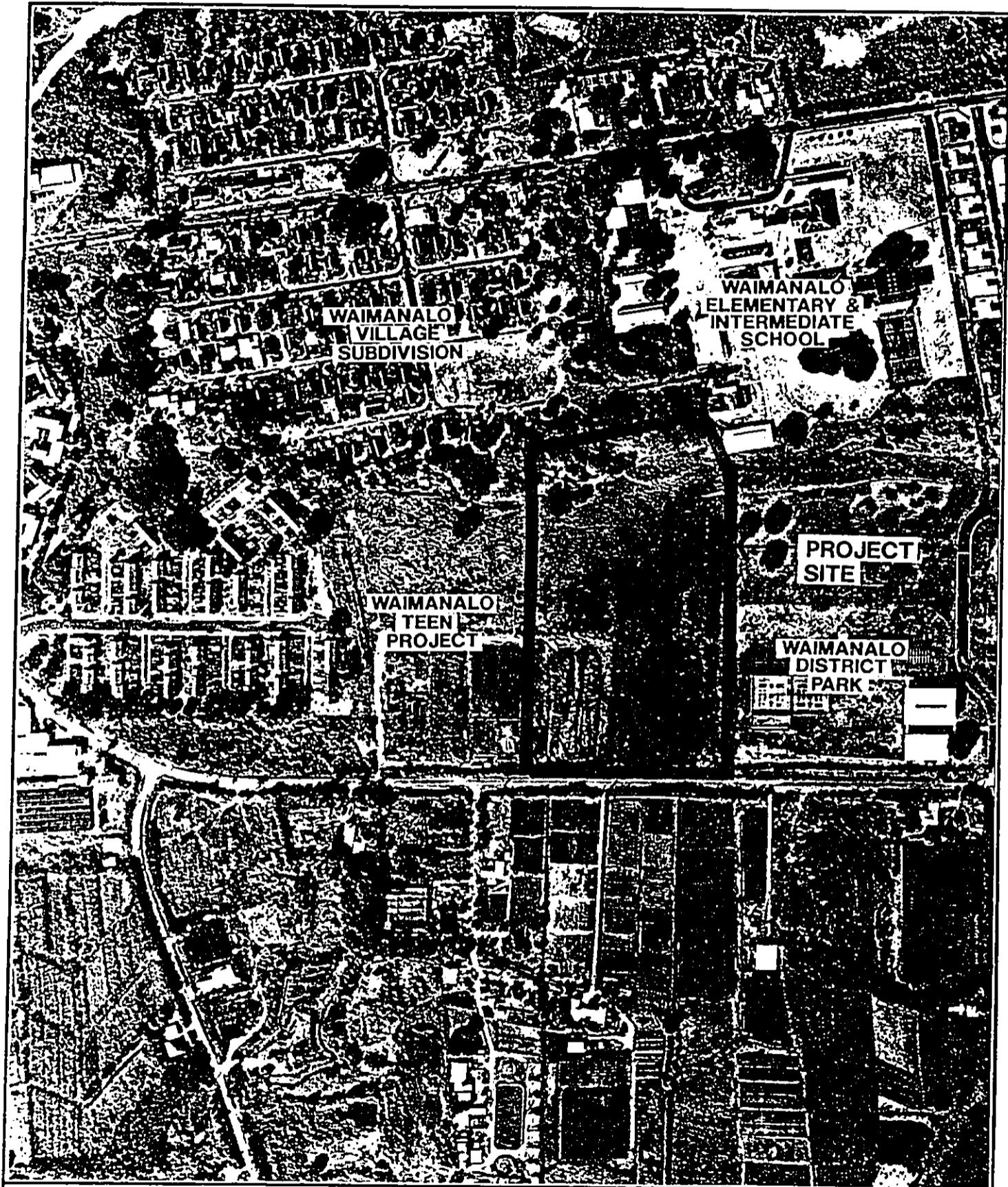
Neighbor Board No. 32 (Waimanalo) was consulted about the proposed project. All Board members present at the May 14, 1990, meeting gave their support for the project; however, because a quorum was not present, the Board postponed taking formal action until its next regular meeting. On June 11, 1990, the Board voted to support the Hawaii Job Corps' application for lease of state property.

4.13.2 Land Uses

The site is surrounded by at least five other properties. The north side of the site is bounded by the Waimanalo area Village Subdivision and northeast by Waimanalo Elementary and Intermediate School. The east is bounded by Waimanalo District Park. The southern boundary is Hihimanu Road, with private residences and agricultural areas on the south side of the street. The Waimanalo Teen Project Farm Program uses the area on the west side of the site. (See Figure 8.)

The site is designated Agricultural by the State Land Use Commission. Presently, agriculture in the Waimanalo area is diversified and consists of dairy and poultry operations in the valley, nurseries and truck crops. Also, the University of Hawaii maintains a research station in Waimanalo. The site is not presently being used for agricultural purposes and represents only 0.6 percent of the total 2,170 acres of "Prime" and "Other Important" agricultural land in Waimanalo Valley (excluding military and residential land).

In 1985, the land use law was amended to allow applicants for land use changes of 15 acres or less to apply directly to the countries. This only applies to Agricultural Districts. The site is zoned AG-1 (Restricted Agricultural District) by the City and County of Honolulu. "Public uses and structures" is a principal use in this zoning. The Land Use Ordinance defines "Public uses and structures" as: "Uses conducted by or structures owned or managed by the Federal Government... to fulfill a governmental function, activity or service for public benefit and in accordance with public policy." Because Job Corps Center is an allowed use in AG-1, a land use and zoning change is not required.



Waimanalo Job Corps Center
Environmental Assessment

LAND USES

Figure
8

4.13.3 Coastal Zone Management

The proposed action is subject to the National Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Act of 1972. The coastal zone in the State of Hawaii is defined as all land areas within the State, except for State forest reserves and Federal lands. Under the Act, Federal agencies are required to conduct their planning, management, development and regulatory activities in a manner consistent with State CZM programs. Pursuant to the regulations in 15 CFR Part 930, once a Federal agency makes its consistency determination, the determination is reviewed by a State's CZM lead agency; in Hawaii this is the Office of State Planning.

4.13.4 Historical and Archaeological Resources

There are four historical/archaeological sites in the vicinity of the site which have been placed either on the Hawaii or National Register of Historic Places. (See Figure 9.) There are no known historical or archaeological resources on the site.

<u>Hawaii Register of Historic Place</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Register Status *</u>
50-80-15-302	Pohakunui Heiau	4-1-27:22	sa
50-80-15-511	Bellows Field Archaeological Area	4-1-15:1,15	N
50-80-15-1031	Heiau	4-1-08:5	sa
50-80-15-1037	Pahonu Turtle Pond	4-1-02:7	S

* S: Placed on the Hawaii Register Historic Places.

N: Placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

a: Sites are eligible for the National Register.

Source: State Office of Historic Preservation.

Since the site was modified during agricultural activities, it is not anticipated that remains of archaeological or historical significance will be found. In event that unanticipated sites or remains are encountered, the State Historic Preservation Officer will be notified in order to assess potential impact of the project and make further recommendation for mitigative action, if deemed necessary.

If trenching is required, the State Office of Historic Preservation (SOHP) has requested that an archaeologist be hired to inspect the open trenches and document any historic evidence that might be present. A report describing any findings (even negative findings) must be submitted to SOHP. The inclusion of this report would result in a "no adverse effect" and, in the opinion of SOHP, would satisfy the State Historic Preservation Law (Chapter 6E, HRS) and the Federal National Historic Preservation Act.

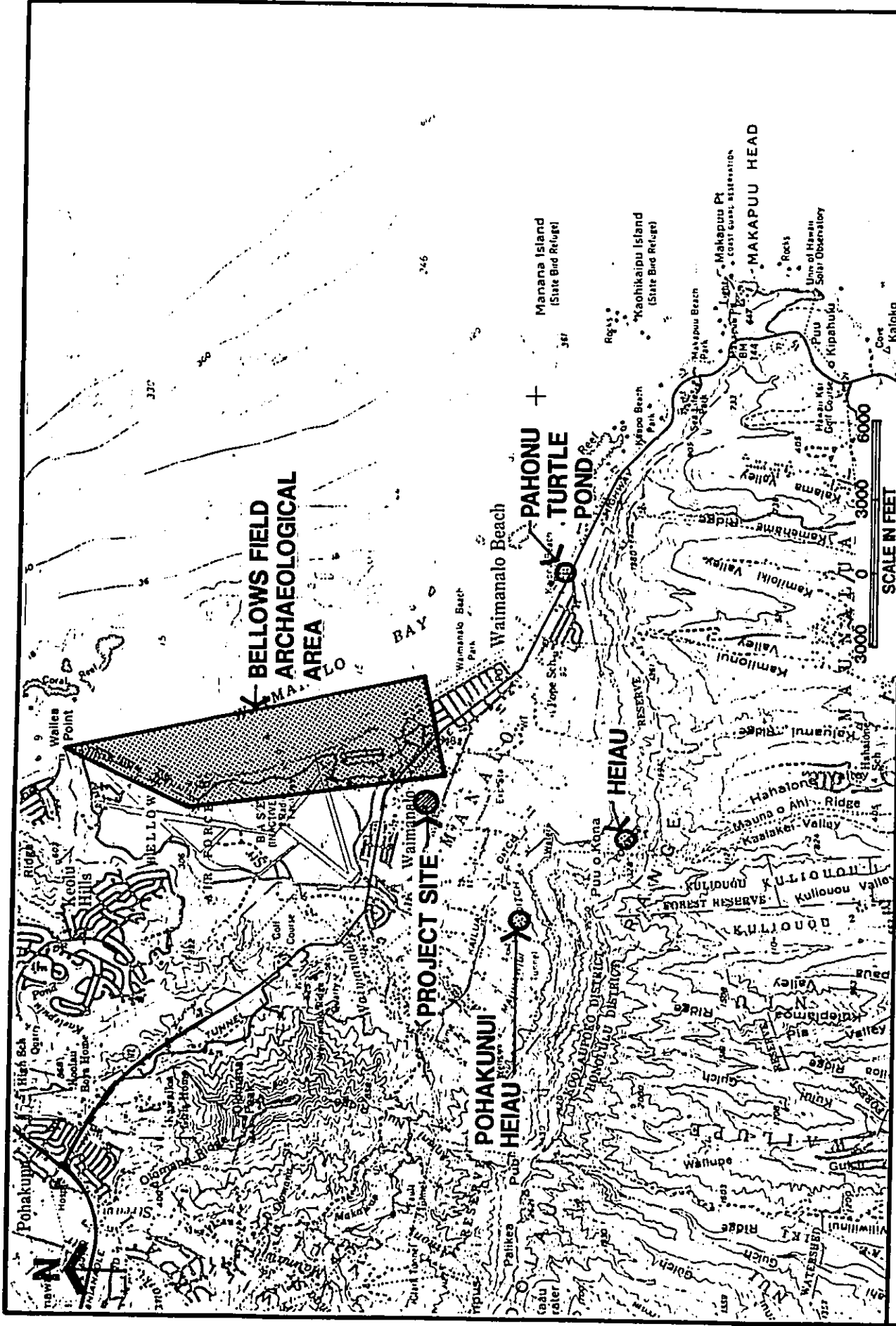


Figure 9

ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SITES

Waimanalo Job Corps Center Environmental Assessment

4.13.5 Visual Resource

Topographically, the site is lower than Hihimanu Road, and the site of the Waimanalo Elementary and Intermediate School along the eastern boundary. The site is not within a mountain or coastal view plain.

The buildings will be single-storied and perimeter vegetation will be preserve where possible. Visual impact will be minimal.

CHAPTER 5.0

SITE SPECIFIC CONCERNS

5.1 Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

There was no visible evidence of USTs being or having been present on the site.

5.2 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

There was no visible evidence of any transformers containing PCBs on the site.

5.3 Debris on Site

Two abandoned cars and one bus are on the site. The vehicles appear to have been in place for quite some time. It is possible that some oil, gas, coolant or other automotive fluids may have leaked in the past. Several unlabeled, 55-gallon drums were observed scattered about the site, all appeared to be empty. All the drums were either rusted through or were without lids. No evidence of any leakage or spillage of previous contents were observed.

5.4 Pesticides/Herbicides

According to members of the Waimanalo Teen Project, the site was previously used for agriculture by the Teen Project until 1990. Crops such as corn, papayas and bananas were grown. Pesticides and herbicides were not used during this time. Inorganic fertilizers were used in small amounts.

CHAPTER 6.0

ALTERNATIVES

The following analysis addresses the "No Action" Alternative and the alternative site selection process.

6.1 "No Action" Alternative

The Job Corps Center is presently located at Koko Head and leases the property from the City and County of Honolulu. However, the City and County has requested that the Hawaii Job Corps terminate its lease as of December 1990. The Job Corps has been given two years to relocate. The Job Corps must relocate or cease operations on Oahu.

6.2 Alternative Site Selection

Four criteria for site selection were identified: (1) anticipated land lease costs, (2) site development costs, (3) proximity to the existing Center and to downtown and (4) proximity to city-owned recreational field and facilities. The Waimanalo site was selected based on these criteria. The following other sites were evaluated:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Reason for non-selection</u>
1) Vacant Land Bellows Air Force Base	Land not available
2) Kuhio Elementary School Kuhio, Oahu	Remote location Cost
3) 47-477 Waihee Place Kahalua, Oahu	Property not available
4) Crawford Convalescent Home North Shore, Oahu	Major remodeling required Remote location

CHAPTER 7.0

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

The proposed project poses no known, significant, short or long term adverse impacts which can not be mitigated. No endangered or threatened species will be affected and the area is not a unique habitat. If the wetland cannot be avoided, the intrusion will be minimized and involve only the outer fringes, per the guidelines of the COE. No significant impact to the wetland is anticipated. There are no known historical resources in the vicinity of the proposed action. The project has the support of the community.

Because the site is located within the 100 year flood zone, the possibility of flooding is a concern. However, impacts relative to flood hazard conditions can be mitigated by using good engineering principles and constructing the project to the standards dictated by the Land Use Ordances.

While the proposed project is not without short-term adverse impacts, such as increased traffic by construction equipment, dust and noise, these can be mitigated by proper scheduling, timing, and watering for dust control and attention to the monitoring of construction activities. These impacts are not significant as defined by Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) and 11-200-12, Administrative Rules, and are outweighed by the long-term benefits, in terms of the number of young people who will be provided with vocational training and basic education. Therefore, a finding of "no significant impacts" is appropriate and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

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Telephone Conversations

Tina Dejesus
City and County of Honolulu, Wastewater Engineering -
February 28, 1991

Charles Yoshimoto
City and County of Honolulu, Wastewater Engineering,
Master Planning - February 28, 1991

Susan Gadorik
Honolulu Police Department, Research Division - March
14, 1991

John Piper
Honolulu Fire Department, Fire Prevention Bureau -
March 15, 1991

Albert Koga
Board of Water Supply - April 15, 1991

Benten Ching
Corps of Engineers - May 2, 1991

APPENDIX A
COMMENT LETTERS

JOHN WAIHEE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
33 SOUTH KING STREET, 6TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

WILLIAM W. PATY, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPUTIES

KEITH W. AHUE
MANABU TAGOMORI
DAN T. KOCHI

AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM
AQUATIC RESOURCES
CONSERVATION AND
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
CONSERVATION AND
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PROGRAM
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

REF:HP-TK

APR 18 1991

C. Anna Ulaszewski
Environmental Planner
M & E Pacific, Inc.
Suite 500, Pauahi Tower
1001 Bishop Street
Honolulu, HI 96813-3497

Dear Ms Ulaszewski:

SUBJECT: Proposed Waimanalo Job Corps Center
Waimanalo, Ko'olaupoko, O'ahu
TMK: 4-1-9: 1

Thank you for your letter of March 25, 1991, outlining the project plans for the proposed Waimanalo Job Corps Center. Plans call for construction of 11 one-story buildings and related facilities on 2.6 acres of the 12 acre site. Most of this area will require fill before construction and there will be a minimum of grading work. Trenches will be excavated for water and sewer lines.

Because state land will be leased and federal funds will be used, compliance with the State Historic Preservation law (Chapter 6E, HRS) and the Federal National Historic Preservation Act must occur. This compliance involves going through a historic preservation review process to determine if significant historic sites are present and, if so, to mitigate any adverse effects.

A review of our records shows that there are no known historic sites at the parcel. Since the parcel has not been inventoried for historic sites, historic sites may be present. The project parcel has been cultivated commercially for many years, so it is unlikely that historic sites remain on the surface. Subsurface remains of prehistoric agriculture and/or habitation sites may be present, but the description of the project indicates that it is unlikely to have a major impact on such historic sites if they are indeed present. However, trenching for water and sewer lines may uncover evidence from subsurface historic sites.

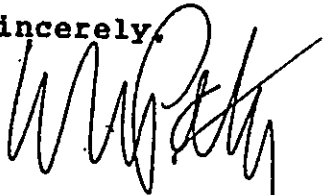
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C. Anna Ulaszewski
Page Two

To cover this possibility, we ask that an archaeologist be hired to inspect the open trenches before sewer or water lines are laid, to document any historic sites that might be present. If deposits are identified, then samples must be taken for laboratory analysis. A report describing the findings (even negative findings) must be submitted to our office. Inclusion of this archaeological documentation approach would result in a "no adverse effect" on significant historic sites in our opinion and would satisfy state and federal historic preservation compliance concerns.

We hope that our comments assist you in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment.

Sincerely,



WILLIAM W. PATY
Chairperson and State
Historic Preservation Officer



Richard M. Sekiya
Manager
Distribution Engineering Department

April 1, 1991

M & E Pacific, Inc.
Engineers and Architects
Suite 500, Pauahi Tower
1001 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3497

Attention: Willy Ganaden

Gentlemen:

Re: Waimanalo Job Corps Center
Hihimanu Road, Waimanalo
HECO Request No. P179414

This transmittal letter is in reply to your recent request regarding the above project. Attached is a shop drawing showing the existing overhead facilities on Hihimanu Road.

Please feel free to call me at 543-7097 should you desire information prior to receiving our proposal letter.

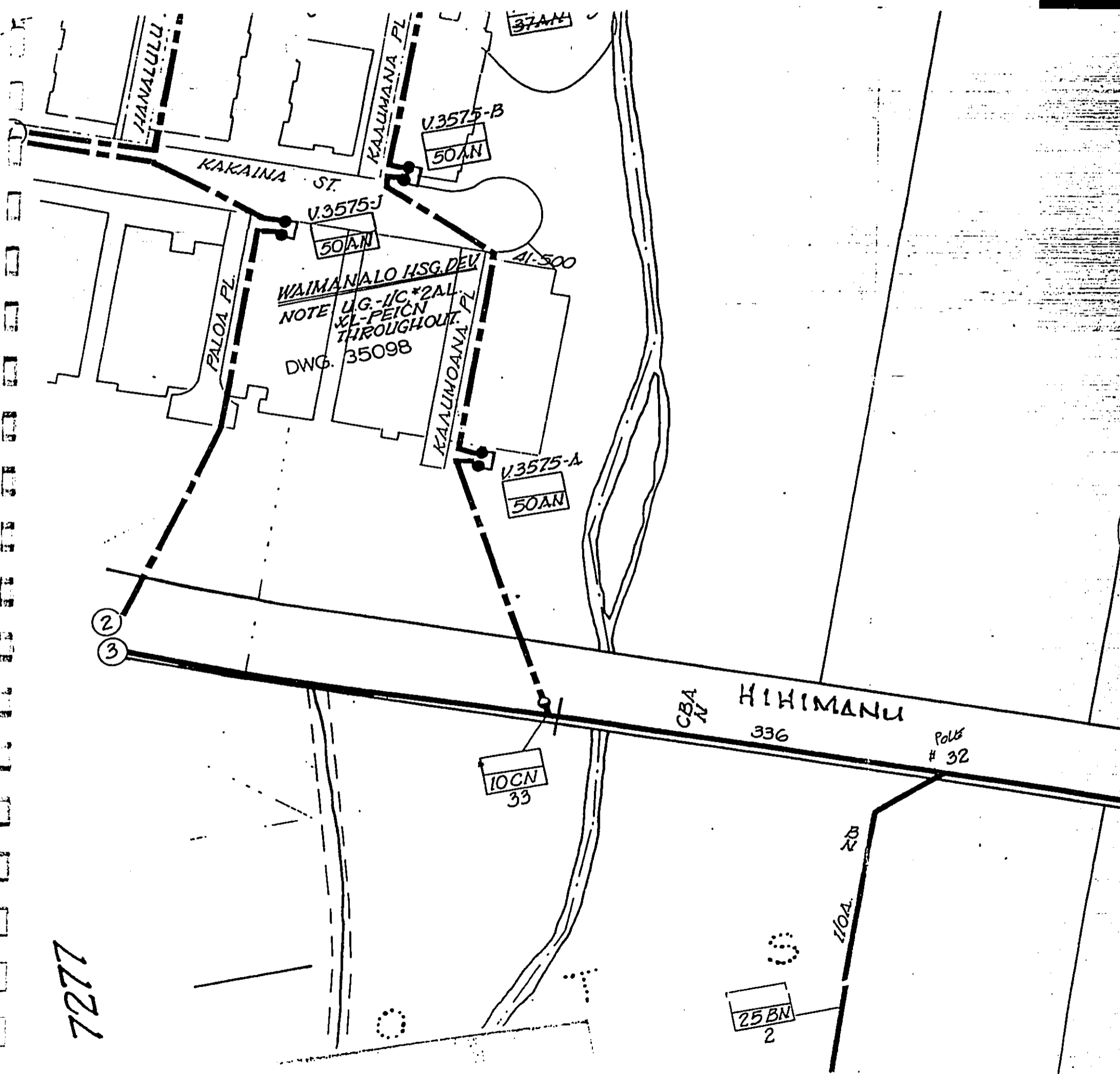
Very truly yours,

Stanford Pa
Design Planner
Distribution Engineering Department

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Attachment

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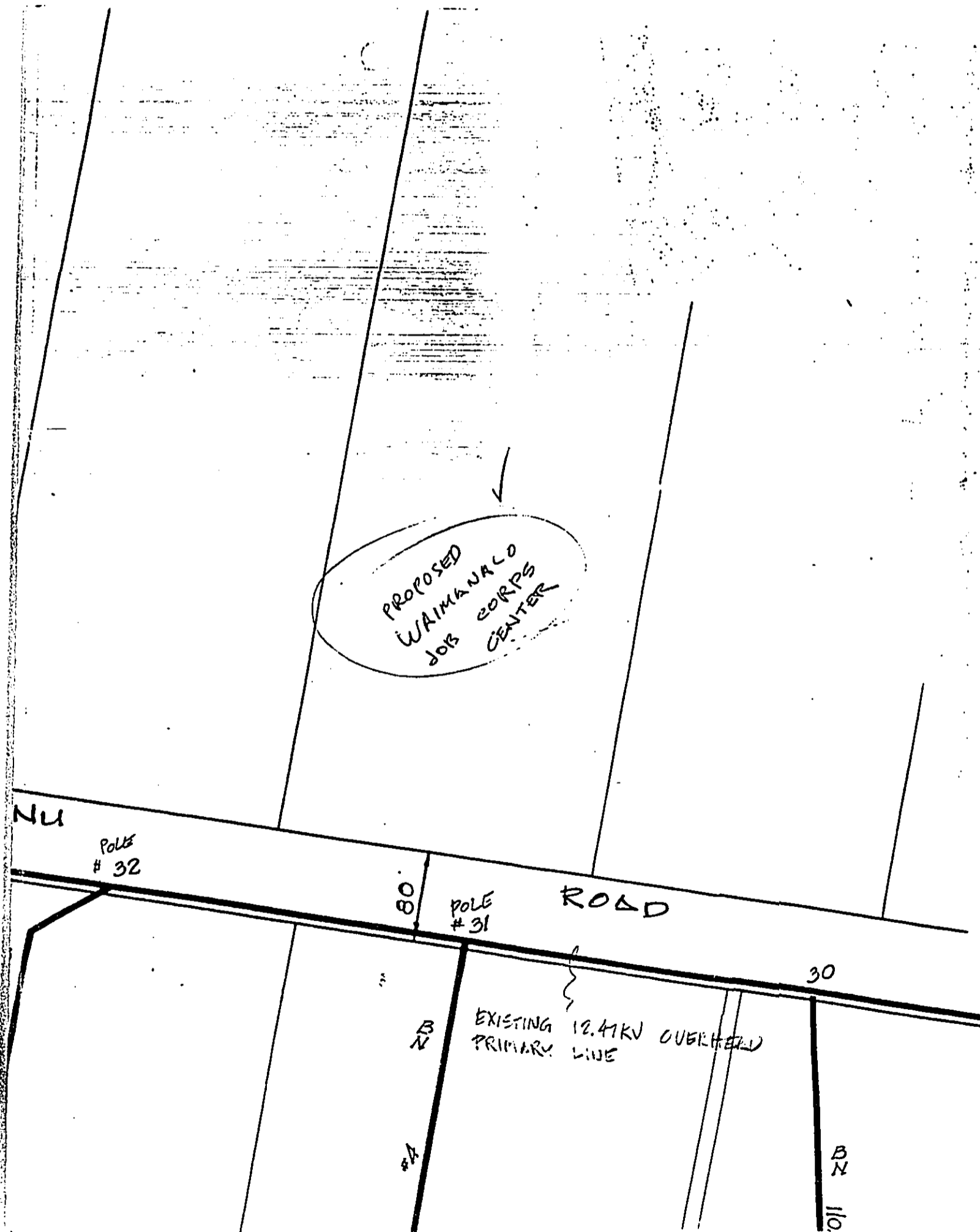
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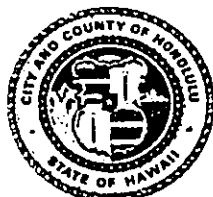
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FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

1455 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET, ROOM 305
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814



FRANK F. FASI
MAYOR

LIONEL E. CAMARA
FIRE CHIEF
DONALD S. M. CHANG
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF

March 27, 1991

Ms. C. Anna Ulaszewski
Environmental Planner
M & E Pacific, Inc.
Suite 500
Pauahi Tower
1001 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3497

Dear Ms. Ulaszewski:


Subject: Proposed Waimanalo Job Corps Center

We have reviewed the application and made an on-site assessment of the above subject request, and have no objections to the proposal providing the following conditions are complied with prior to subdivision approval. Compliance with Article 10 of the Uniform Fire Code should also be made, but not limited to the following:

1. Provide a private water system where all appurtenances, hydrant spacing and fire flow requirements meet Board of Water Supply standards.
2. Provide a fire access road to within 150 feet of the first floor of the most remote structure. Such access shall have a minimum vertical clearance of 13 feet 6 inches, be constructed of an all-weather driving surface of not less than 20 feet in unobstructed width shoulder to shoulder capable of supporting the minimum 60,000 pound weight of our fire apparatus and with a gradient not to exceed 20%. All dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with an approved turnaround having a radius of not less than 35 feet.

Should additional information or assistance be required, you may contact Captain Michael Chung or Fire Inspector Michael Aki of our Fire Prevention Bureau at 523-4186.

Very truly yours,


DONALD S. M. CHANG
Fire Deputy Chief

DSMC/MC:mc

RECEIVED APR 1 1991



Richard M. Sekiya
Manager
Distribution Engineering Department

March 5, 1991

M & E Pacific, Inc.
Engineers and Architects
Suite 500, Pauahi Tower
1001 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3497

Attention: Willy Ganaden

Gentlemen:

Re: Waimanalo Job Corps Center
Hihimanu Road, Waimanalo
HECO Request No. P179414

I will be preparing our Company's service requirements, work drawings, and cost of service for the above project as requested by your letter dated March 1, 1991.

Please be advised that transformers and material that may be required for this project, have a minimum of 6 to 8 months delivery time after an order is placed.

Please feel free to call me at 543-7097 should you desire information prior to receiving our proposal letter.

Very truly yours,

Stanford Pa
Design Planner
Distribution Engineering Department

SP/CLG

**W.T.P. Waimanalo Teen
Project, Inc.**

41-1347 Kalaniana'ole Hwy.
Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795

July 23, 1990

Mr. Dean Uchida,
Oahu District Land Agent
Department of Land and Natural Resources
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Uchida,

We are responding to your request for a description of the Waimanalo Teen Project's efforts to comply with your directions to discuss joint use of TMK 4-1-09:1 with service agencies in Waimanalo which have been requesting state land from DLNR.

You mentioned several agencies: Seagull Schools, Inc., Therapeutic Horsemanship Project, the Community Garden, the Waimanalo Maternal and Infant Care Project, and the Kailua-Waimanalo Community Education Coalition which had expressed an interest in receiving a state lease for land in Waimanalo.. We discussed their future plans and the possibility of joint use with each group as follows:

Seagull Schools, Inc.

Mr. Charles Larsen, Executive Director of Seagull Schools, Inc. met with the Waimanalo Teen Project Board of Directors last year and updated his requirements in a phone conversation this year. He would like a long term lease on the portion of the property next to the Waimanalo District Park to build a preschool, an elementary school, an institutional kitchen to supply his various schools throughout Oahu and an administration building to support these programs. In addition, he would need outdoor recreation space and parking. His plans are contingent not only on DLNR approval, but City and County of Honolulu rezoning from the current AG 1.

The Therapeutic Horsemanship Project.

The Therapeutic Horsemanship project requires a stable and pasturage for four or five horses and a riding ring. This would be

compatible with the current AG 1 zoning. However Eve Anderson, a board member, has reported that the project will be moving to Kokohead Stables in the future where the facilities required are already available.

The Waimanalo Community Garden

The Waimanalo Community Garden has occupied a portion of the property since the first year of the Waimanalo Teen Project's month-to-month permit and is considered an integral part of any future plans made possible by continued use of the property by the Teen Project. Since crop production is a principle use for AG 1 no changes are required to continue this popular community program.

The Maternal and Infant Care Project.

The Department of Health which currently operates this project has encouraged the community to set up an Advisory Board to seek federal funds to build a clinic and privatize the services using the Waianae Community Health Center as a model. The Advisory Board Chairperson, Kawaihine Othello, met with representatives from the Teen Project this spring and discussed the Health Clinic's future plans. They have laid out a sequence of milestones which include Waimanalo receiving federal designation as a medically underserved community which will make them eligible for federal funds, expanding current services into general medicine on a pilot basis through a state legislative appropriation at the present site, and finally identifying a new site in Waimanalo, obtaining funds and building a clinic. .

However, they feel that they will not be in a position to say if they would like to initiate joint use of the Teen Project site for perhaps five years. In the meantime they would like to start a native Hawaiian nutrition project growing taro and other traditional starches to help control diabetes and weight on one to three acres if volunteers are available. This could be instituted immediately in conjunction with our farm project and we would be willing to assist with use of our tractor and community service sentencing volunteers.

The Kailua-Waimanalo Community Education Coalition.

Members of this group include the Teen Project's executive director, James Torres, and board member Dr. Robert Gibson. The group is currently taking a survey of Waimanalo residents to find out if there is support for a Family Based Education Center which could be eventually colocated with the Teen Project on the portion of the property not used by the Hawaii Job Corps Center. Prerequisites would be the Teen Project receiving a long term lease from DLNR, rezoning from the City Council,

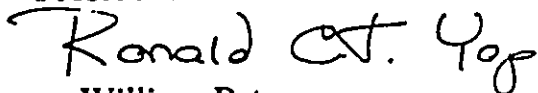
and funds to build a mechanics shop, storage, and meeting facility from trusts and foundations.

In closing we feel that providing Hawaii Job Corps with a site on Oahu is very valuable to the residents of Hawaii. This action should be given a priority over the future plans of other agencies in Waimanalo. The Job Corps is facing eviction by the City and County of Honolulu on December 31, 1990 if they can't secure an alternate site within the next month or so. The Waimanalo Neighborhood Board feels that joint use of the property by Hawaii Job Corps and the Waimanalo Teen Project would be advantageous to the youth of Waimanalo and their families.

If the Board of Land and Natural Resources approves the Waimanalo Neighborhood Board's request to allow Hawaii Jobs Corps to construct a center on twelve acres of the property and the Waimanalo Teen Project to continue its youth services program and community garden on the remaining eleven acres, we can continue to be a partner in assisting activities identified as needed by the Waimanalo community.

Sincerely,

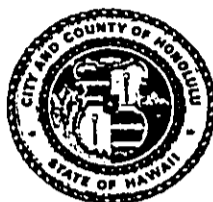
Ronald C. T. Yap
President



cc: William Paty
Mason Young
Grace Oness

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

1455 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814 • AREA CODE (808) 943-3111



FRANK F. FASI
MAYOR

MICHAEL S. NAKAMURA
CHIEF

HAROLD M. KAWASAKI
DEPUTY CHIEF

OUR REFERENCE SS-LK

March 18, 1991

Ms. C. Anna Ulaszewski
Environmental Planner
M&E Pacific, Inc.
Pauahi Tower
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 500
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3497

Dear Ms. Ulaszewski:

Subject: Proposed Waimanalo Job Corps Center

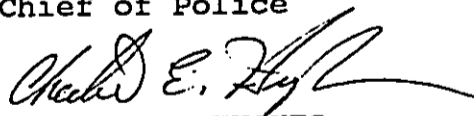
We have reviewed the information provided to us on the above-proposed project and have no comment to offer at this time.

Please keep us informed of the development of this project so we can evaluate the potential impact that relocating the center to Waimanalo will have on our services.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL S. NAKAMURA
Chief of Police

By 
CHESTER E. HUGHES
Assistant Chief of Police
Support Services Bureau

RECEIVED MAR 21 1991



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HONOLULU
FT. SHAFTER, HAWAII 96858-5440

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF
Operations Division

17 MAY 1991

Ms. C. Anna Ulaszewski
Environmental Planner
M&E Pacific, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street
Suite 500, Pauahi Tower
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Ulaszewski:

This is in response to your written request dated April 26, 1991 for a wetland determination for the proposed Job Corps Center located at Waimanalo, island of Oahu, TMK 4-1-009:001.

A field survey conducted by my staff determined that the project area contains wetlands. Enclosed is a marked-up copy of a black and white aerial photograph showing the wetland boundary at your project site. The northern boundary of the wetland is the interface between the Brachiaria mutica (California grass) and the upland vegetation which includes a stand of Pennisetum purpureum (Elephant grass). The southern boundary is at the transitional area between the Brachiaria and upland species.

For your information, the Corps delineates small wetlands as a courtesy to the public. These are done on a time-available basis and the applicant is required to provide either a large-scale color aerial photograph or a topographic map. For larger projects, the applicant is required to hire a consultant to delineate the wetland which would later be confirmed by the Corps.

As you are aware, a Department of the Army permit would be required for the discharge of any fill into the wetland. Grading or disturbance of the soil by mechanical equipment also constitutes a discharge of fill. The placement of fill material into wetlands for non-water dependent purposes should be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. If filling in the wetland cannot be avoided then it must be minimized and adequately mitigated before a permit can be issued.

RECEIVED 17 1991

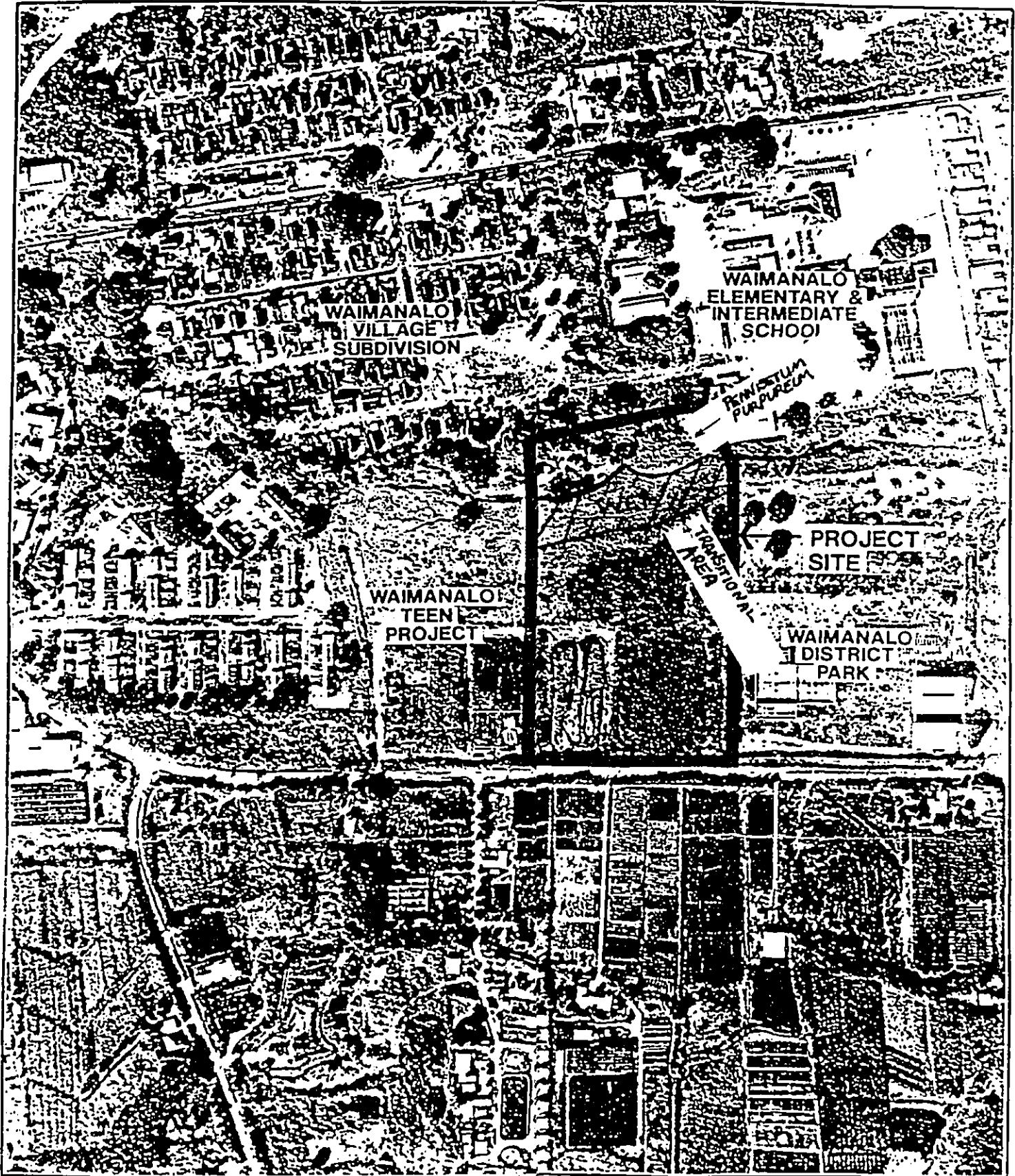
-2-

For more information on permit requirements,
please contact Benton Ching of my staff at 438-9258 and
refer to file no. P091-087.

Sincerely,

Stanley T. Arakaki
Stanley T. Arakaki
Chief, Operations Division

Enclosure



Waimanalo Job Corps Center
Environmental Assessment