

Office of the Mayor

County of Hawaii • 25 Aupuni Street, Rm. 213 • Hilo, Hawaii 96720 • (808) 961-8211 • Fax (808) 961-6553

Lorraine R. Inouye
Mayor

Barry T. Mizuno
Managing Director

David Fuyertes
Deputy Managing Director

RECEIVED

Environmental Quality Commission
220 S. King Street, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

'91 AGO 14 P1:31

Gentlemen,

OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL


Subject: Negative Declaration for Homeless Shelter Project in
Kawaihae, South Kohala, Hawaii
TMK: 6-2-01: Por. of 60

The County of Hawaii Planning Department has reviewed the environmental assessment for the Homeless Shelter Project in Kawaihae, and has determined that the project will not have any significant impacts on the environment. Based on our determination, we are filing a negative declaration for this project.

Enclosed please find four copies of the environmental assessment for the Homeless Shelter Project in Kawaihae.

If there are any questions, please contact Mary Finley of the County Office of Housing & Community Development at 961-8379.

Aloha,


Lorraine R. Inouye
Mayor

1991-08-23-H1 -

FILE COPY

DOCUMENT FOR PUBLICATION IN THE OEQC BULLETIN

FBA - Kawaihae Homeless Shelter

TITLE OF PROJECT: County of Hawaii
Homeless Shelter Project in Kawaihae

LOCATION: ISLAND Hawaii DISTRICT South Kohala

TAX MAP KEY NUMBERS: 6-2-01: Por. of 60

TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE AGENCY ONLY:

TYPE OF ACTION: AGENCY APPLICANT

PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY IN BOTH CATEGORIES:

CATEGORY 1: Applicable State or Federal Statute

Chapter 343, HRS Chapter 205A, HRS NEPA (Federal Actions Only)

CATEGORY 2: Type of Document

- Negative Declaration or FONSI
- EIS Preparation Notice or NOP
- Draft EIS
- Final EIS
- Revised Draft EIS
- Revised Final EIS
- Supplemental Draft EIS
- Supplemental Final EIS

Please submit to OEQC: 4 copies of the Negative Declarations or EIS Preparation Notices, 60 copies of the Draft EIS's, and 25 copies of the Final EIS.

PROPOSING AGENCY OR APPLICANT SHOULD SUBMIT COPIES OF THE DOCUMENTS TO THE ACCEPTING AUTHORITY PRIOR TO SUBMITTING COPIES TO OEQC.

ACCEPTING AUTHORITY'S ADDRESS: Office of the Mayor
County of Hawaii
25 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
CONTACT: Lorraine R. Inouye, Mayor PHONE: 961-8211

PROPOSING AGENCY OR APPLICANT'S ADDRESS: Office of Housing and Community Development
County of Hawaii
50 Wailuku Drive
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
CONTACT: Brian T. Nishimura, Administrator PHONE: 961-8379

CONSULTANT'S ADDRESS: William L. Moore & Associates
411 Haili Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
CONTACT: William L. Moore, Principal PHONE: 935-5678

COMMENT LETTERS ADDRESSED TO: AGENCY OR APPLICANT CONSULTANT

CONDITIONS WHICH TRIGGERED THE EIS LAW; PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY TO THE PROPOSED ACTION.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use of State or County lands or funds | <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment to a County General Plan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of Conservation District Lands | <input type="checkbox"/> Reclassification of Conservation Lands |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of Shoreline Setback Area | <input type="checkbox"/> Construction or modification of helicopter facilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of Historic Site or District | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of lands in the Waiala Special District | |

SUMMARY of the proposed action or project to be published in the OEQC Bulletin. Please submit it as a summary ready for publication. The description should be brief (300 words or less), yet provide sufficient detail to convey the full impact of the proposed action.

The County of Hawaii Office of Housing and Community Development is proposing to construct a temporary housing facility for homeless families with children on three acres of land located on the Waimea-Kawaihae Road, Kawaihae, South Kohala, TMK: 6-2-01: Por. of 60. More specifically, the site is located 0.3 miles makai of the intersection of Queen Kaahumanu Highway and the Waimea-Kawaihae Road and is on the northeastern side of the Waimea-Kawaihae Road.

The project will consist of 21 single family cabins arranged in clusters on a three acre site. The development concept features pathways from each unit to a central play area. A central parking facility for at least 17 stalls will be located near the entrance to the site. Access will be directly off of the Waimea-Kawaihae Road.

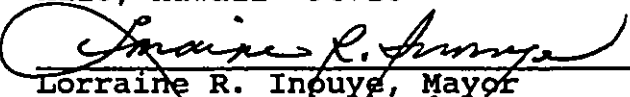
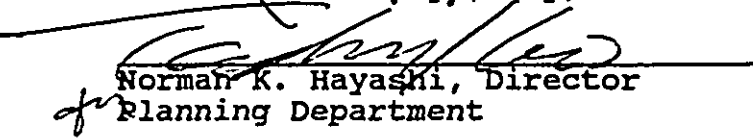

Each of the units will be constructed on post and piers and will contain approximately 142 square feet of combined living and kitchenette area and a separate bathroom.

The facility will be operated by the Hawaii Island Catholic Charities (HICC), under contract to the County of Hawaii. Criteria for qualification, length of temporary residency and other program guidelines and requirements will be established by the HICC and the County. A resident manager will reside on site.

Programs to provide employment and life skills training as well as assistance with medical, mental health and child care will be provided.

The proposed housing project is an interim facility and is not intended to be permanently located on the project site. The County of Hawaii will enter into a revocable license with Mauna Kea Land Corp. and The Queen Emma Foundation for project site.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
COUNTY OF HAWAII
HOMELESS SHELTER PROJECT IN KAWAIHAE

- I. ACCEPTING AUTHORITY: Office of the Mayor
County of Hawaii
25 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
- II. AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES: 
Lorraine R. Inouye, Mayor
- 
Norman K. Hayashi, Director
Planning Department
- III. PROPOSING AGENCY: County of Hawaii
Office of Housing and
Community Development
50 Wailuku Drive
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
- 
Brian T. Nishimura,
Administrator
- IV. AGENCIES CONSULTED: STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Transportation,
Office of the Director
Department of Transportation,
Highways Div., Hawaii District
Department of Land and Natural
Resources, Office of the Chairman
DLNR - Historic Preservation
Division.
Department of Health
Housing Finance & Development Corp.
Hawaii Housing Authority
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- COUNTY OF HAWAII
Department of Public Works,
Building Division
Department of Public Works,
Engineering Division
Planning Department
Transit Office
- OTHER AGENCIES
Hawaii Electric Light Company
National Park Service
Puukohola Heiau National
Historic Site

V. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

The County of Hawaii Office of Housing and Community Development is proposing to construct a temporary housing facility for homeless families with children on three acres of land located on the Waimea-Kawaihae Road, Kawaihae, South Kohala, TMK: 6-2-01: Por. of 60.

The project will consist of 21 single family cabins arranged in clusters on a three acre site. The development concept features pathways from each unit to a central play area. A central parking facility for at least 17 stalls will be located near the entrance to the site. Access will be directly off of the Waimea-Kawaihae Road. (See Figure 1, Schematic Site Plan.)

Each of the units will be constructed on post and piers and will contain approximately 142 square feet of combined living and kitchenette area and a separate bathroom.

Landscaping will be provided along the Waimea-Kawaihae Road. This will help screen the project, reducing visual impacts from the road as well as from surrounding areas.

The facility will be operated by the Hawaii Island Catholic Charities (HICC), under contract to the County of Hawaii. Criteria for qualification, length of temporary residency and other program guidelines and requirements will be established by the HICC and the County. A resident manager will reside on site.

Programs to provide employment and life skills training as well as assistance with medical, mental health and child care will be provided.

The proposed housing project is an interim facility and is not intended to be permanently located on the project site. The County of Hawaii will enter into a revocable license with Mauna Kea Land Corp. and The Queen Emma Foundation for project site.

Funding for the project will be through County of Hawaii capital improvement project appropriations and private contributions. A total of \$270,000 has been appropriated by the County for the construction of the project.

Homelessness has been a growing problem in the State and County of Hawaii. According to a survey sponsored by the State's Hawaii Housing Authority in February/March of 1990, there were over 256 homeless individuals in West Hawaii. Of this total, 25% were living in their cars, 23% were sleeping on beaches, and 18%

were staying in State or County parks. There are currently no shelter or sleeping facilities for homeless persons in West Hawaii.

VI. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The proposed site is a three acre portion of TMK: 6-2-01: 60, located in Kawaihae 2nd, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii. The site is located 0.3 miles makai of the intersection of Queen Kaahumanu Highway and the Waimea-Kawaihae Road and is on the northeastern side of the Waimea-Kawaihae Road. It is approximately one mile mauka of Kawaihae Harbor at elevations ranging between 169 and 198 feet above mean sea level. (See Figures 2 and 3.)

Surrounding land uses include the Kawaihae Village residential development to the southeast, Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site and the County's Spencer Beach Park to the west, and Kawaihae Harbor to the northwest.

Mean annual rainfall in the Kawaihae coastal region is approximately 9 inches. Average temperatures range between 79-80 degrees F during August and September, the warmest months and between 74-76 degrees F during February and March, the coldest months. The area is subject to diurnal wind shifts due to its leeward location. It is also occasionally subject to strong winds from the east which are channeled from the windward side of the island over the Waimea saddle between Mauna Kea and the Kohala Mountains.

Soils of the area are of the Kawaihae series, more specifically, the Kawaihae extremely stony very fine sandy loam of 6 to 12 percent slopes. This soil occurs on the leeward coastal plains of Mauna Kea. In representative profile, the surface layer is dark reddish-brown about 2 inches thick. Below this a dark reddish-brown and dusky-red stony silty loam and loam. Hard pahoehoe lava bedrock is at a depth of about 33 inches. The surface layer is neutral and the subsoil neutral mildly alkaline. Permeability is moderate, runoff is medium, and the erosion hazard is moderate. This soil is used mostly for pasture, wildlife habitat and recreation. Mauka sections of the site have been altered by bulldozing activity, perhaps for the construction of the neighboring HELCO substation and plant nursery.

Vegetation in the area consists mostly of grasses and scattered Kiawe (*Prosopis pallida*). Ground cover consists primarily of buffleggrass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) mixed with pili grass (*Heteropogon contortus*). It is relatively dense in the upper elevations of the project site, within the walled enclosure. The lower portion of the site is sparsely vegetated

with clumps of grasses occurring on barren soil. It is also apparent that the vegetation has been altered by bush fires. The remaining charred tree stumps indicate that closed canopy of kiawe occurred, particularly on the eastern side of the project site.

A faunal survey of the project site was conducted. The survey found the following species of birds were recorded during the survey: Zebra Dove (*Geopelia striata*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicus*) and Warbling Silver-bill (*Lonchura malabarica*). No special or unusual habitat for birds was found on the property. No mammals were observed but the Small Indian Mongoose (*Herpestes auro-punctatus*) likely occurs on the property. Rats, mice and feral cats may also likely be found here. (See Appendix A.)

An intermittent stream runs along the northern boundary of the project site. A historic wall delineates the length of the stream. Although the area is not designated as being within a floodway according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) it is considered a special flood hazard area by virtue of the known stream. A short section of an eroded ditch also occurs near the boundary along the Waimea-Kawaihae Road.

An archaeological inventory survey of the property was conducted and confirmed the presence of two historic walls which had been previously recorded. The wall complex has the potential for yielding information important to research concerning prehistoric and historic agricultural patterns. Therefore a data recovery program, consisting of digging a trench at selected areas within the site under the direction of an archaeologist, will be implemented. (See Appendix B.)

All necessary utilities, including electricity and water are available at the project site. Police and fire protection, educational facilities and other public services and facilities are available in the South Kohala region.

The project area is designated for Industrial Development by the County's General Plan Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide (LUPAG) map. The State Land Use classification is Urban while the County's zoning designation is Agricultural - 40 acre (A-40a). The subject area is situated within the Special Management Area (SMA) established pursuant to Chapter 205A, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS).

VII. IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES:

It is not anticipated that the proposed temporary housing project will have major impacts to the environment. Portions of the project site have already been altered by bulldozing. The post and pier construction of the units will minimize further alternation of the existing topography. Areas which would require further leveling would be confined to the entry, parking area and playground which are all situated on the previously bulldozed portions of the property.

An archaeological survey of the property has been completed. One historic site, a walled agricultural complex was found. According to the Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, it has concurred with the assessment that the site is significant for its information content.

Accordingly, an archaeological data recovery program shall be implemented at the site to mitigate any potential impact. This mitigation program shall consist solely of two trenches excavated in the agricultural soils against one of the walls. The purpose of this work is to clarify the age of the site, whether the agricultural use predates the historic period conjunction of the walls. This trenching shall be done in conjunction with any construction work on the site.

Based on this proposed mitigation program, the Historic Preservation Division has agreed that a "no adverse effect" determination would result for the project.

There are no special or unique habitats for fauna nor are there any rare or endangered species of plants on the project site.

The intermittent stream along the eastern boundary of the project area may impact the project. However, prior to the commencement of any construction, an assessment of the drainage way will be conducted to ensure that no structure or improvement is situated within the floodway.

All necessary utilities and infrastructure will be provided to serve the project. A waste disposal system will be constructed meeting with the approval of the Department of Health. Police and fire protection, educational facilities and other services and facilities are available in the South Kohala region to meet the needs of the proposed development.

The proposed homeless shelter is consistent with the State Land Use Urban classification. However, it is not a permitted

use under the County's Agricultural-40 acre zoned district. In addition, an SMA Use Permit would be required for the proposed use.

The County is proposing to invoke its experimental housing powers provided under Chapter 46-15, HRS. These experimental housing powers allow the County Council to exempt certain affordable housing projects from applicable planning, development, and other regulatory requirements provided that health and safety of residents is not compromised. Once the requirements of Chapter 46-15, HRS are complied with, the proposed activity would be considered a permitted use on the subject parcel.

The development of the homeless shelter will provide a much needed service in the region. Presently, there are no homeless shelters in West Hawaii. Consequently, many of the homeless are living in parks or on beaches in the region. The development of the facility will not only provide a facility for these people, along with employment and life skills training, it will relieve the pressures on the public parks and beaches to serve as homeless shelters.

VIII. Determination:

Based on the foregoing assessment, it is not anticipated that the project will have major impacts to the environment. It is determined that a Notice of Negative Declaration is being filed with the Environmental Assessment.

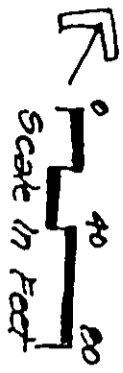
IX. Agency Comments:

Written comments from the consulted agencies are attached in Appendix C. In addition, the Hawaii Electric Light Company and the National Park Service did not provide any comments on this project.

X. Environmental Assessment Preparation:

The Environmental Assessment was prepared by:

William L. Moore & Associates



SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN
KAWAIIHAE HOMELESS PROJECT
 Townscape, Inc., 5-15-91 *gaw*

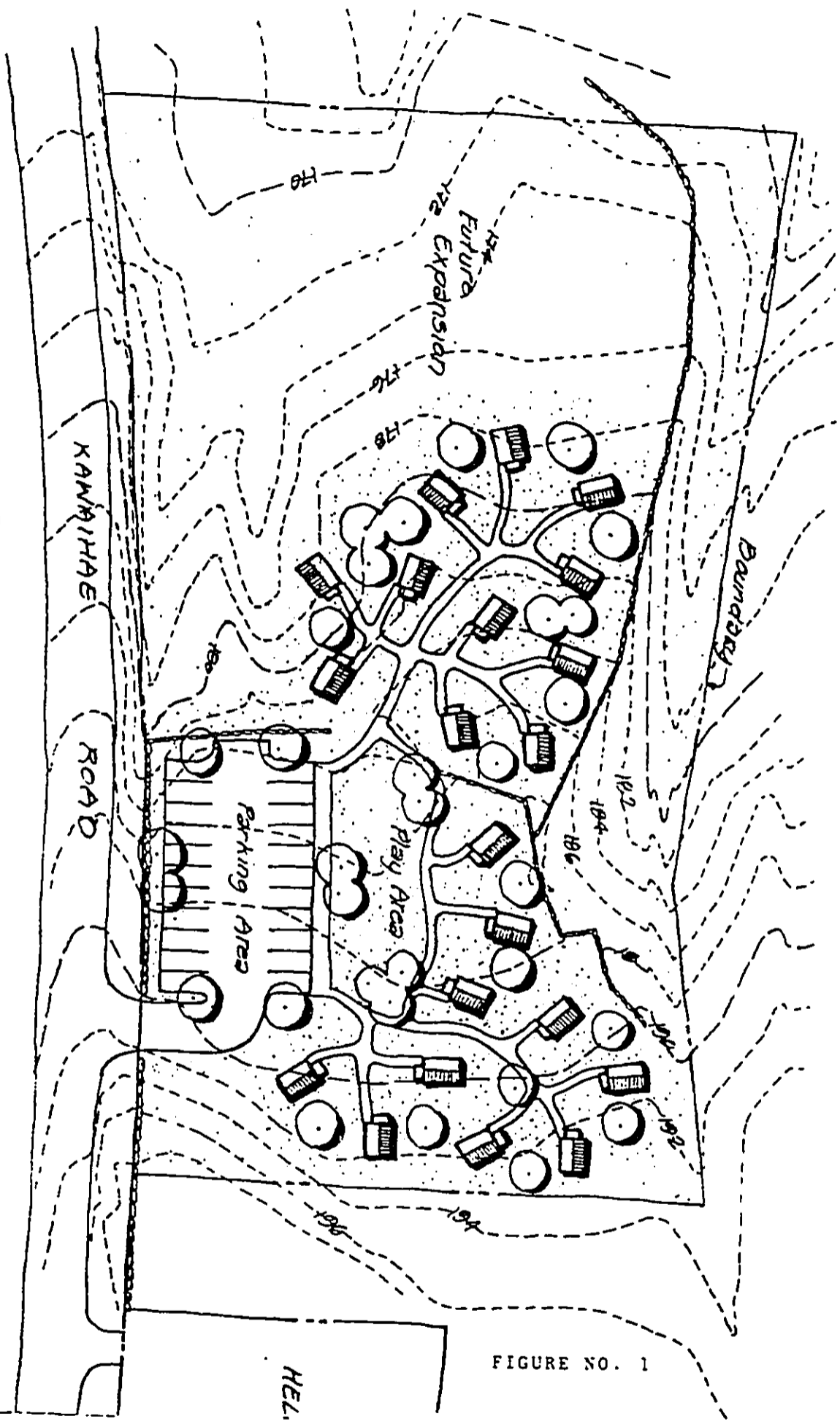
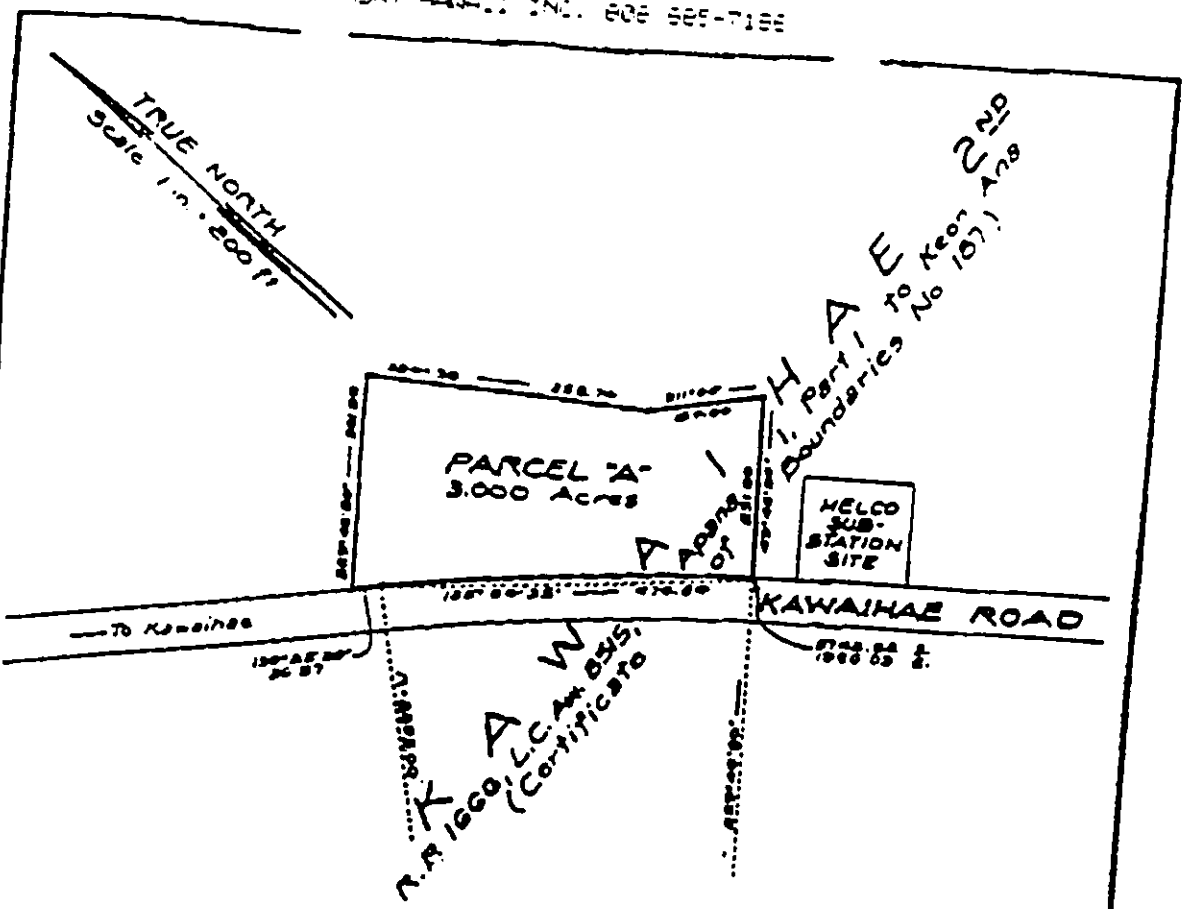


FIGURE NO. 1

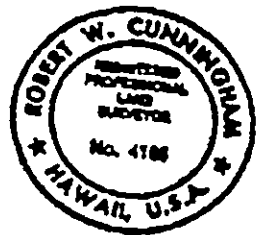
HEL.



MAP SHOWING
PARCEL "A"

Being a portion of R.P. 1666, L.C. Aw. 8515, Apāna 1
Part 1 to Keoni Ana (Certificate of Boundaries No. 1071)

**AT KAWAIHAE 2ND, SOUTH KOHALA,
ISLAND OF HAWAII, HAWAII**
Tax Map Key 6-2-01: per 60



This work was prepared by
me or under my supervision
Robert W. Cunningham

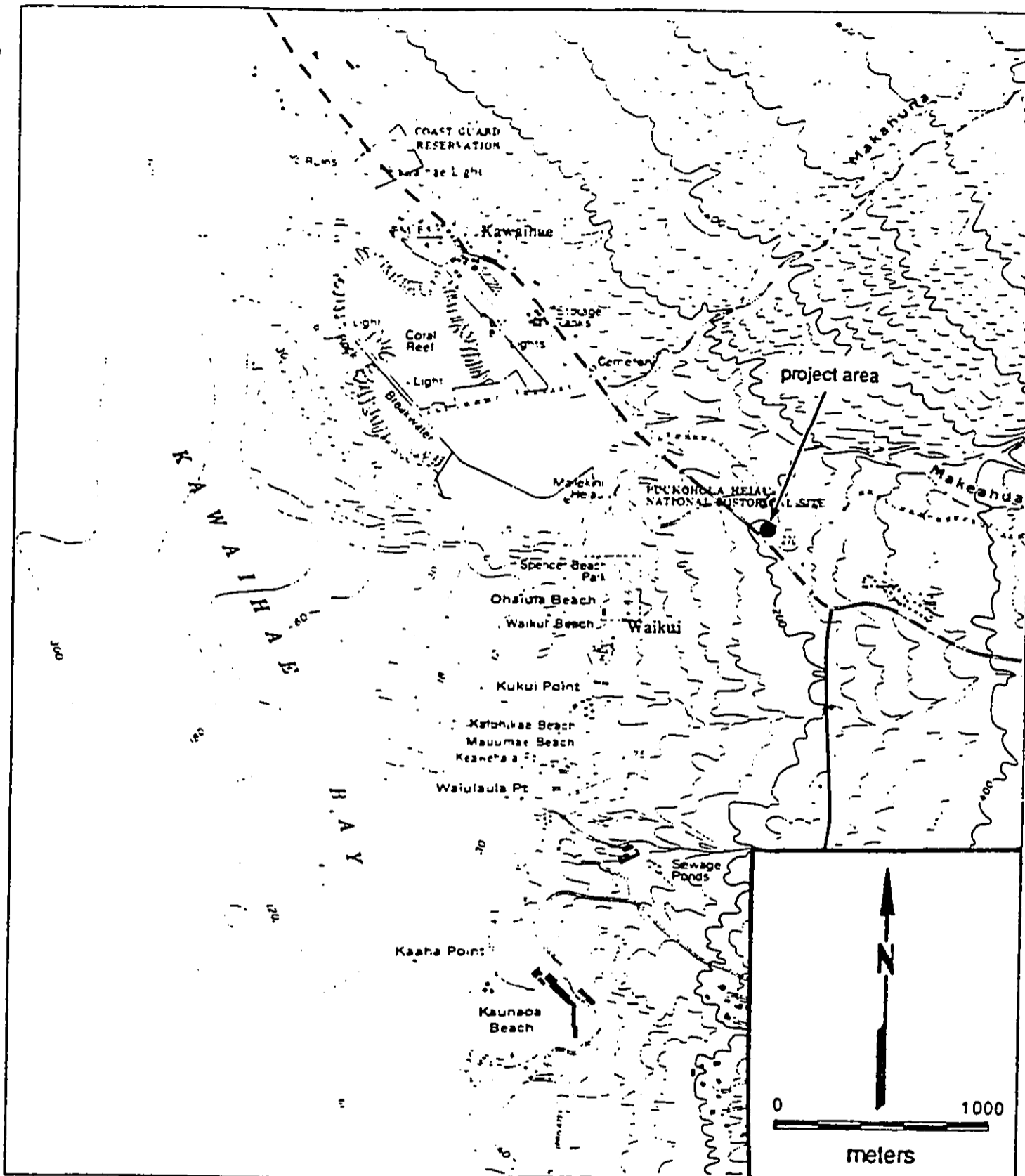
BELT COLLINS & ASSOCIATES
680 Ala Moana Boulevard
Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

NOTE:
Coordinates referred to "PUU KANALI 2"4

Job No. 555-0300

February 13, 1991

8 1/2" x 13"



STUDY AREA
USGS KAWAIIHAE 7.5 MIN

FIGURE
3

Appendix A
Kawaihae Homeless Shelter Project
Faunal Survey

Brigham Young University
Hawaii Campus
Museum of Natural History



19 March 1991


Christine Barada
Nansay Hawaii, Inc.
P.O. Box 111222
Suite 727
Kamuela, Hawaii 96743-0020

Dear Christine:

This letter will serve to report on a brief (1 day) faunal survey of an approximately two acre sized lot located at Kawaihae, South Kohala, Hawaii. Tax map key 6-2-01: Pcr. 60. This site is covered in second growth grass and Kiawe (Prosopis pallida). Property located to the south contains a variety of trees and introduced plants and is presently being used as a plant nursery. The following species of birds were recorded during the survey: Zebra Dove (Geopelia striata), Common Myna (Acridotheres tristis), Northern Cardinal (Cardinalis cardinalis), Japanese White-eye (Zosterops japonicus) and Warbling Silver-bill (Lonchura malabaricus). No special or unique habitat for birds was found on the property. The development of this site should have no measurable effect on the bird populations in this region of the island. No mammals were observed but the Small Indian Mongoose (Herpestes auropunctatus) likely occurs on the property. Rats, mice and feral cats may also likely be found there.

I hope this brief report will be sufficient for your needs in obtaining the necessary permits to develop this site. If there are any questions about this property and the fauna that occur or may be found there please let me know.

Sincerely,


Phil Bruner
Assistant Professor of Biology
Director, Museum of Natural History
Environmental Consultant - Faunal (Birds & Mammals) Surveys

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MAR 25 1991

Brigham Young University - Hawaii Campus, Law, Hawaii 96762-1294 (808) 293-3800, 3816

NANSAY HAWAII I

Appendix B

Kawaihae Homeless Shelter Project

Archaeological Investigations for the
Kawaihae Homeless Project, Kawaihae,
South Kohala District, Hawaii Island

Archaeological Investigations for the
Kawaihae Homeless Project
Kawaihae, South Kohala District, Hawaii Island

By:
Allan Schilz

With contributions by:
Harvey Auna
Rosemary Schilz

Submitted to:
Nansay Hawaii, Inc.
Kamuela Business Center
P.O. Box 111222, Suite 727
Kamuela, Hawaii 96743-0020

Submitted by:
ERC Environmental and Energy Services Co. (ERCE)
Pionees Plaza
900 Fort Street Mall, Suite 1550
Honolulu, Hawaii 19813

May 1991

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B	Boundaries of Lands of Kawaihae 2 (Dec 31, 1903)

INTRODUCTION

This report describes and evaluates the results of an intensive archaeological inventory survey within the *ahupuaa* of Kawaihae 2, South Kohala, Hawaii Island (TMK 6-2-01: Por 60) (Figure 1). The investigations were performed by ERC Environmental and Energy Services Company (ERCE), Honolulu, Hawaii for Nansay Hawaii, Inc., Kamuela, Hawaii.

The South Kohala District extends along the coast from the *ahupuaa* of Anaehoomalo to approximately Kai opae Point, and includes the lower leeward slopes of Mauna Kea, the south Kohala Mountains, and the Waimea area.

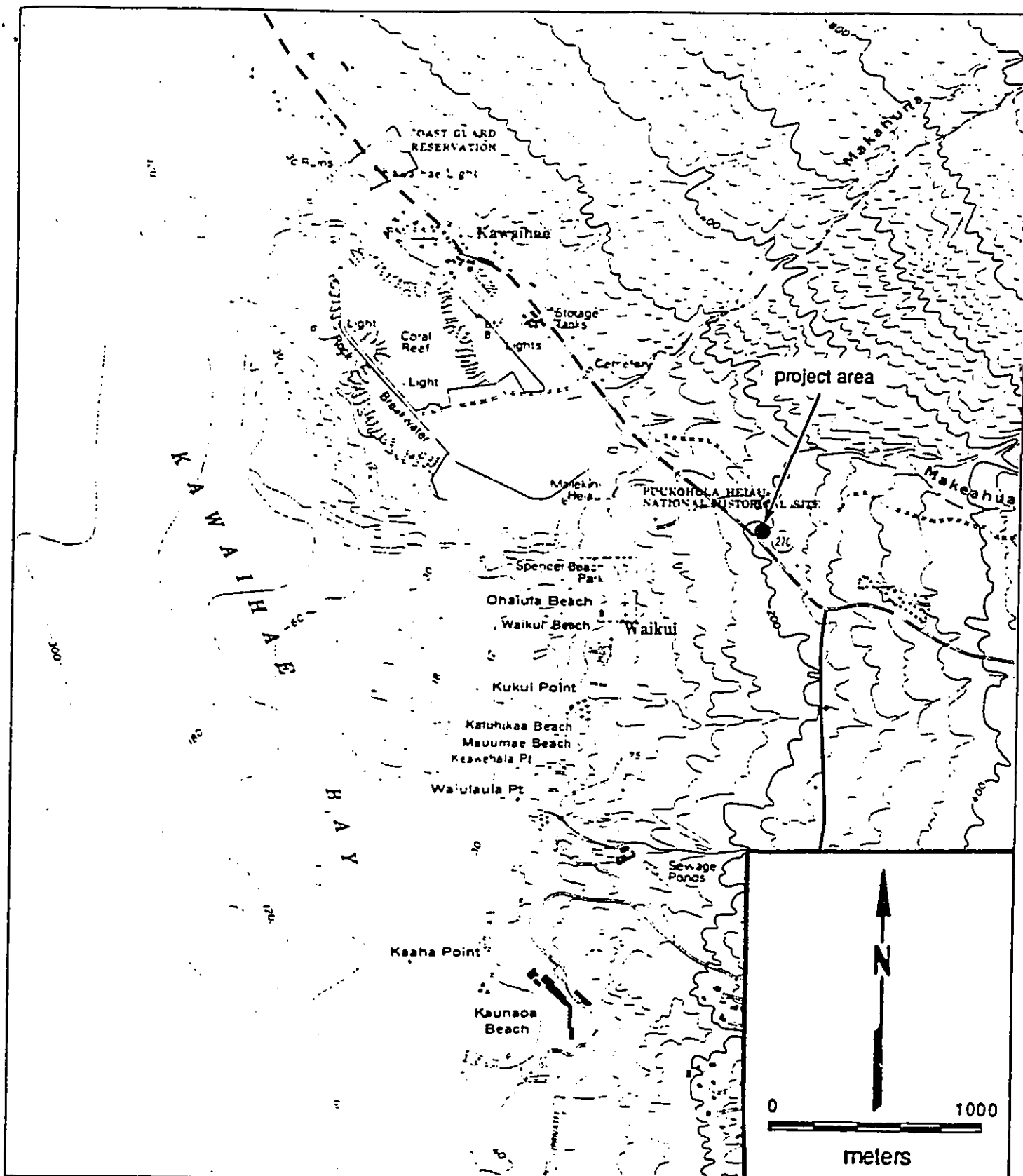
The parcel under study covers an area of approximately 3 acres and is located northwest of the intersection of the Kaahumanu Highway and the Kawaihae Road (Highway 19). The southwest boundary is Kawaihae Road and the northeast boundary is a tributary of Makeahua Creek. The western, or *makai*, boundary is approximately 170ft (52m) above sea level and the eastern, or *mauka*, boundary is approximately 205ft (62m) above sea level.

The scope of the program includes background research and interviews to establish historic land use patterns, a review of comparative archaeological literature, an intensive pedestrian field survey, and an evaluation of the recorded resources. The specific goals of the program were to locate and identify significant cultural resources (i.e., historic properties), and to provide management recommendations to avoid or mitigate the impacts to those resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Climate

The Hawaiian archipelago enjoys a bi-seasonal weather pattern with summer between May and October and winter between November and April. Generally, the warmest months are August and September, with average temperatures between 79 and 80 degrees F; the coldest months are February and March, with temperatures between 74 and 76 degrees F (Armstrong 1983:53-58). Rainfall throughout the state is variable. This variability is related to changes in temperature due to elevation and cloudiness due to the shadowing



ERCE

STUDY AREA
USGS KAWAIHAE 7.5 MIN

FIGURE

1

effect (Giambelluca et al. 1986:1-2) Rainfall generally increases with the Kona storms during the winter months and decreases during the summer months when the northeast tradewinds prevail. Rainfall along the leeward coast near Kawaihae averages less than 250mm annually and rainfall at Kamuela averages approximately 1800mm annually (Armstrong 1983:57).

Soils

The Kawaihae soil series dominates the area and is represented by Kawaihae extremely stony very fine sandy loam and Kawaihae very rocky very fine sandy loam (Sato et al. 1973:26, map 19) Kawaihae extremely stony very fine sandy loam occurs within and surrounding the parcel. The surface layer of the soil is described as "...dark reddish-brown extremely stony very fine sandy loam about 2 inches thick." Underlying the surface layer is "...dark reddish-brown and dusky-red stony silt loam and loam." Finally, pahoehoe bedrock occurs at a depth of approximately 33 inches (Sato et al. 1973:26).

Vegetation

In a study for the Mudlane-Waimea-Kawaihae road corridor, McEldowney (In Clark and Kirch 1983:407-448) describes 8 vegetation zones present in the area and proposes that 12 vegetation zones were present prior to AD 1850. Of interest to the current study is McEldowney's vegetation Zone II. Zone II is characterized by open-to-scattered canopy *kiawe* with closed-canopy *kiawe* occurring along stream channels. Bufflegrass (*cenchrus ciliaris*) mixed with *pili* grass (*Heteropogon contortus*) provide the principal ground cover. Also represented within Zone II are *ilima* (*sida* sp.), *pauo-Hiiaka* (*Jacquemontia sandwicensis*), and *ihi* (*Portulaca cyanosperma*). The current project area is dominated by *kiawe* and grasses.

BACKGROUND

The following discussion focuses on historical and archaeological research that may provide information concerning land-use patterns within the study area. The purpose of such research is twofold: it provides advanced information on the types of archaeological resources that may be expected within the study area and it provides a context in which to interpret those resources. The primary sources of information for the present study included the Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Land and Natural

Resources, the State Archives, the Bureau of Conveyances, and the Land Survey Division. The records and field notes from the Mudlane-Waimea-Kawaihae corridor survey, on file at the Bishop Museum, were also reviewed.

Historic Background

Kohala was one of the six original chiefdoms of the Island of Hawaii. When King Kamehameha I unified the island in 1790, the geographic divisions of these chiefdoms were retained as districts of his kingdom. It was not until after the Great Mahele of 1848 that the district boundaries changed significantly; Kohala and Kona were each divided into north and south districts in 1859 and Hilo was divided into north and south districts in 1886.

In 1790 the first American ships, the *Eleanora*, under the command of Captain Simon Metcalf, and the *Fair America*, under the command of Metcalf's son Thomas, visited the islands. In retaliation for the humiliating treatment at the hands of the crew of the *Eleanora*, Kameciāmoku captured the *Fair America* and, with the exception of the mate Isaac Davis, killed the entire crew. Davis was captured and eventually became allied with Kamehameha in his conquest of the islands. John Young, of the *Eleanora*, was also captured by Kamehameha because it was feared that he knew of the fate of the *Fair America* and her crew and would warn Captain Simon Metcalf.

Davis and Young joined Kamehameha in his quest to unite the islands and, upon his success, were given land as a reward. Young was given Ouli as an *ili kupo* and the *ahupuaa* of Kawaihae 2. The current boundaries of Kawaihae 2 were established based on testimony taken in 1873, 1876, and 1903 (see Appendix B). Davis was given the less productive lands of Waikoloa (Clark and Kirch 1983; Kelly 1974). The children of John Young and Isaac Davis received considerable land in the Great Mahele of 1848 (Kelly 1974:46; Native Register Vol. 3:708). Two of Young's sons, Keoni Ana and James Y. Kanehoa, received East Kawaihae and Ouli, respectively. George Davis Hueu, one of Isaac Davis' sons, received Waikoloa.

By AD 1850 the population of the region had grown considerably (Rosendahl 1972; Griffin et al. 1971). By 1900, however, the introduction of cattle had severely damaged the field systems, and cattle ranching and a cash economy had replaced the agricultural system.

Previous Archaeological Studies

The Kohala field system is perhaps the most intensively studied agricultural complex in leeward Hawaii Island (Kirch 1985). At one time, the Kohala field system was 3 km wide and 20 km long (Rosendahl 1972). In 1793, while sailing from Hamakua to Kawaihae with Vancouver, Menzies (1920) noted the extent and number of small fields visible from the sea. Research conducted by Griffin et al. (1971) and Rosendahl (1972) has provided considerable information concerning the Kohala field system, particularly within the *ahupuaa* of Lapakahi. The coastal region of Lapakahi was first settled around AD 1300 by people relying heavily on fishing for subsistence. As the population increased, the uplands were developed for agriculture, and by about AD 1500 shifting cultivation using slash-and-burn techniques was widespread. By AD 1800 the agricultural system had expanded further and had become permanent (Rosendahl 1972). The principal crop grown was sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*).

The Waimea-Lalamilo field system was also an extensive system and was still in use as late as 1935 (Handy and Handy 1972; Barrera 1974; Kelly 1974). In 1793 Menzies (1920) commented on the "plantations" and the fertile soil of the region, and in 1824, Ellis (1827) noted the large villages surrounded by plantations. Ellis estimated the population size as high as 1,200. The Waimea-Lalamilo field system was composed of four complexes located south and west of the present town of Waimea. In contrast to the Kohala field system, the Waimea-Lalamilo field system was irrigated using *auwai* to divert water from the streams (Clark 1981; 1983b). The principal crops were taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) and bananas (*Musa paradisiaca*), but stone mounds for the cultivation of sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas*) and gourds (*Lagenaria siceraria*) have been found in the area (Clark 1983b; 1983c). This system dates from as early as AD 1200-1300.

The Mudlane-Waimea-Kawaihae road corridor study (Clark and Kirch 1983) is particularly useful because it provides a transect across several elevation and vegetation zones from near sea level to 2800 ft and crosses the current study area (see also Clark 1986). Most sites occur between 40 and 280 ft elevation, with the highest density near gullies and gulches. Density drops off, however, around 160 ft.

Sites found between 40 and 500 ft elevation include historic and possible prehistoric farming complexes, residential sites, and burial sites. The study area falls within Clark's Coastal Zone 2 (CZ2) (Clark 1986:246). The coastal zone is further divided into six wards; the study area is located within Ward 5, but very close to the boundary with Ward 4 (Clark 1986:282-283). A number of domestic units (see Clark 1986:201-206), community-oriented structures, and agricultural features are located within Ward 4 and Ward 5. Agriculture, however, appears to have been the focus of activity within Ward 5. Typically, the agricultural features included walled enclosures and irrigation ditches. Walls and wall segments occurred most frequently in Ward 4 and Ward 5; most of these are historic and served to mark boundaries and protect the crops from animals (Clark 1986:284-286).

Mounds, cairns, and terraces indicating dryland cultivation of sweet potatoes and gourds have been found at the lower elevations between Waimea and Kawaihae (Clark 1983a; Welch 1983). Radiocarbon dates from sites between Kawaihae and Waimea indicate an occupation and use of the area from AD 1600 to AD 1800.

Settlement Within the Coastal Zone of Kawaihae

Several researchers (e.g., Hommon 1976; Rosendahl 1972) have proposed models of prehistoric and early historic settlement of leeward Hawaii Island using zones to help analyze archaeological data. Generally, these "zonation models" consist of three areas of occupation: the coastal habitation zone, the intermediate zone, and the upper habitation zone. These zones are defined by a number of factors, including elevation, climate, vegetation, and distance from the coast. Clark (1986:245-330) provides a discussion of the settlement pattern of the area using four zones. Clark refines the three-zone schemes used by others by dividing the Coastal Zone into two sub-zones; by dividing the Kula Zone (i.e., upland habitation zone) into two sub-zones, and adding a Wilderness Zone.

Regardless of which model is used, there are some general consistencies. First, the coastal habitation zone, Clark's Coastal Zone 1 and Coastal Zone 2, is believed to have been the location of the earliest occupants of the region. These occupants were oriented toward a maritime economy and probably used the inland portions of the zone for limited agriculture. Second, the upland habitation zone, Clark's Kula Zone, was an area of permanent habitation by people oriented toward an agricultural economy and occupied by late prehistoric times. Finally, located between the zones of habitation was an Intermediate Zone that was apparently only marginally used throughout prehistory. The Intermediate

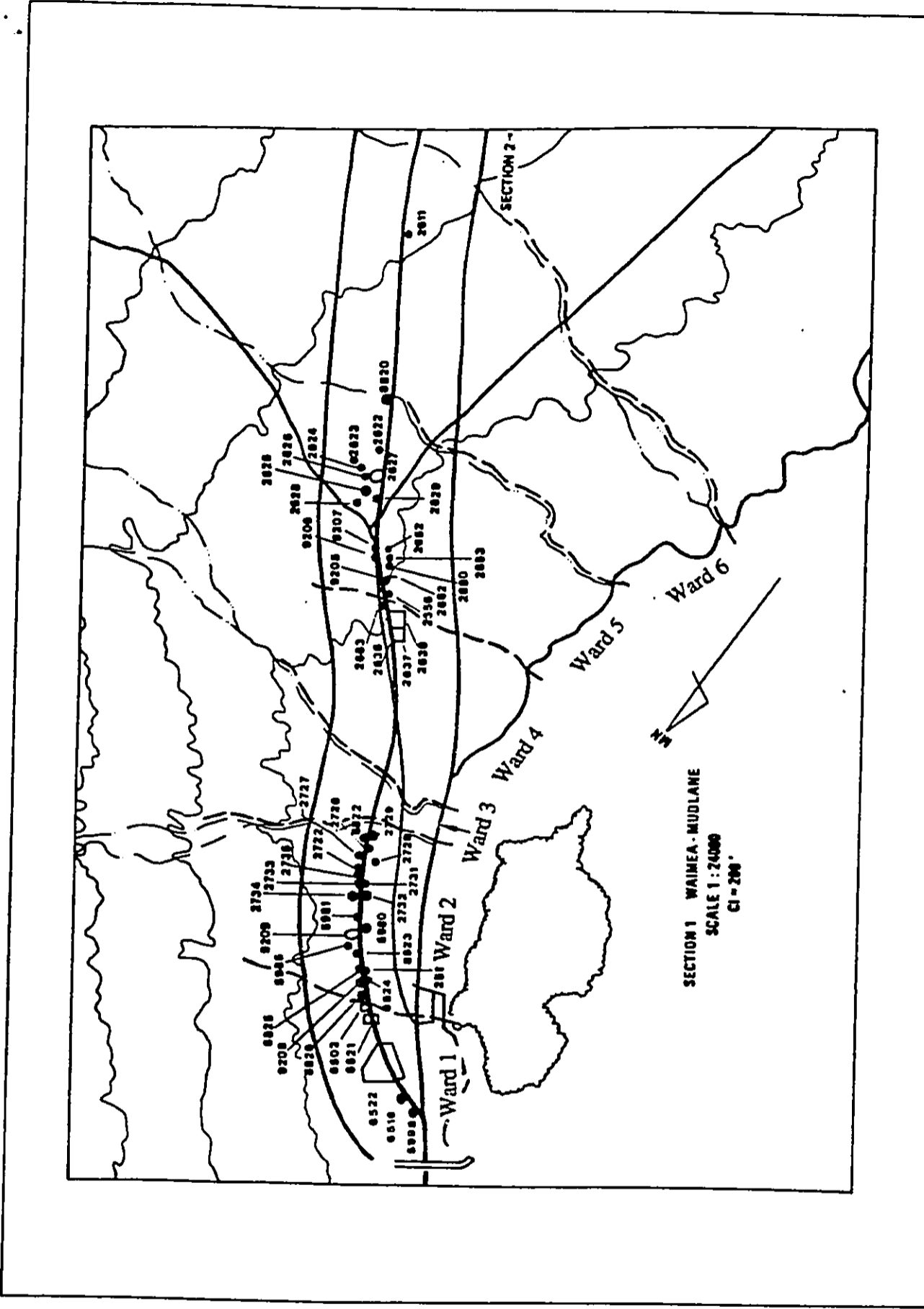
Zone is hot and dry with very little soil suitable for agriculture. While limited occupation and agriculture in the zone is known, the coastal and upland zones were the principal areas of habitation.

The coastal zone is of particular interest to the current project. Clark (1986:245-333) divides the zone into two sub-zones and his discussion focuses six residential wards located within these sub-zones. The six wards are numbered sequentially from north to south (Figure 2). Because much of Coastal Zone 1 lies within previously developed areas of Kawaihae, most of the information available from that zone is from historic documents. More substantial archaeological information is available from Coastal Zone 2.

The principal activities within the coastal zone were related to the exploitation of marine resources, but salt making and cultivation of food and utilitarian plants were also important. As indicated in Clark (1986:Table 8.7), most of the domestic units were found in Wards 1 and 2; 27% and 37%, respectively. Wards 4 and 5 had 6% and 13%, respectively. Ward 2 also had the highest percentage of temporary shelters with 41%, followed by Ward 4 with 16%, and Wards 1 and 3 with 15% each. Ward 1 had the highest percentage of burial features with 54%, followed by Ward 2 with 26%.

Clark notes a marked decrease in domestic units and an increase in agricultural activities in Ward 4 (1986:281). He attributes the decrease in domestic units to the proximity to Mailekini *heiau* in Coastal Zone 1 and the *kapu* that would inhibit domestic activity. With the possible exception of site 2704, all of the agricultural sites within the ward were farmed during historic times. This does not, however, rule out the possibility that they may have been farmed prehistorically.

Sixty-three percent of the sites located within Ward 5 were historic features, more than any in of the other five wards. The prehistoric occupation of this ward may have occurred as early as AD 1580, and Clark (1986:283) suggests that this occupation was only short-term and for seasonal farming. The focus of activity during the historic period, however, was agriculture.



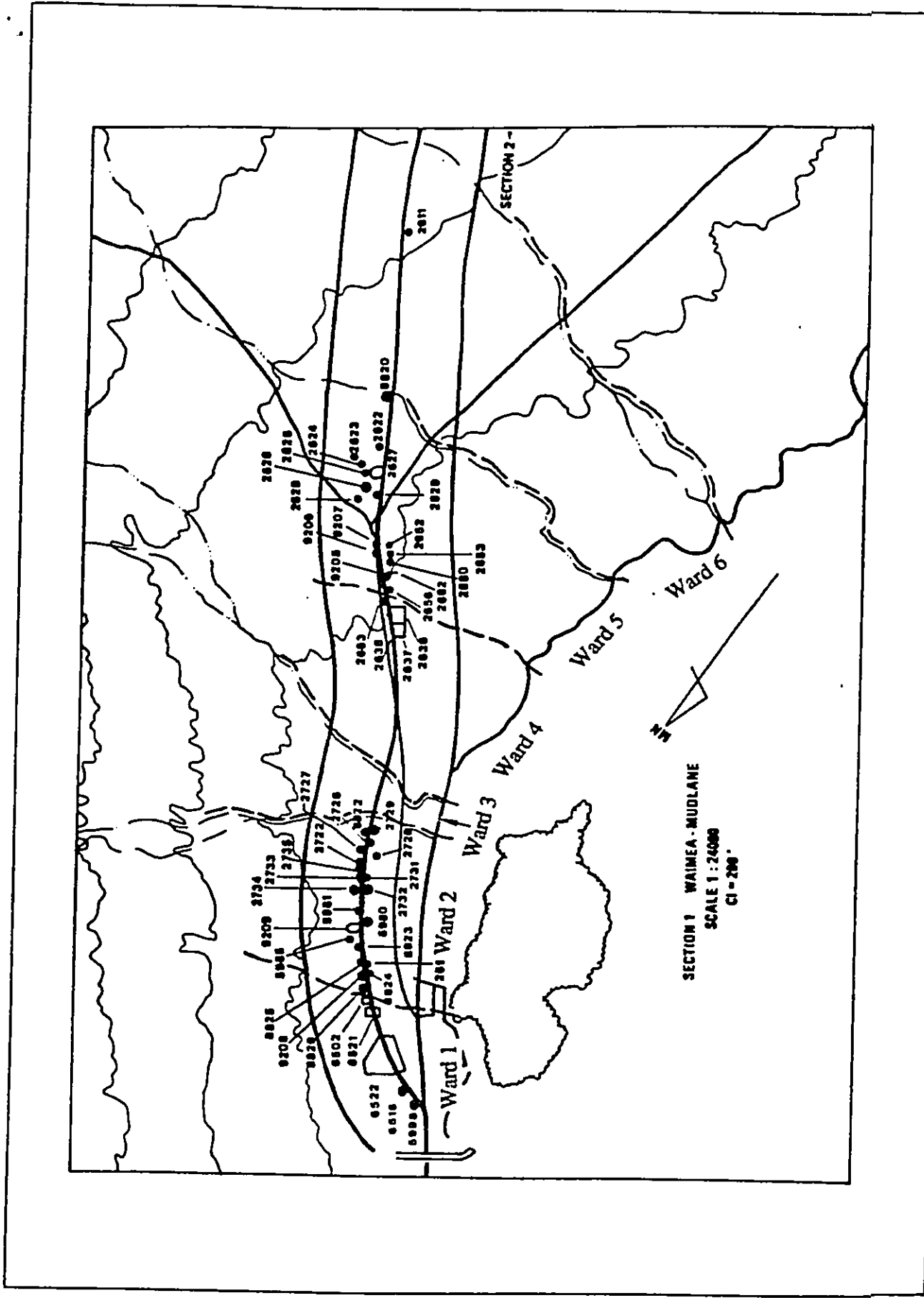
MAP OF SECTION 1 OF MUDLANE-WAIMEA-KAWAIHAE ROAD CORRIDOR, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF SITES AND WARD
(Adapted from Clark 1983 a)

FIGURE

2

CORRECTION

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) HAS
BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED TO ASSURE
LEGIBILITY
SEE FRAME(S)
IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING



ERCE

MAP OF SECTION 1 OF MUDLANE-WAIMEA-KAWAIIHAE ROAD CORRIDOR, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF SITES AND WARD
(Adapted from Clark 1983 a)

SECTION 1 WAIMEA-MUDLANE
SCALE 1:24000
CI=200'

SECTION 2-

Ward 1
Ward 2
Ward 3
Ward 4
Ward 5
Ward 6

FIGURE 2

METHODS

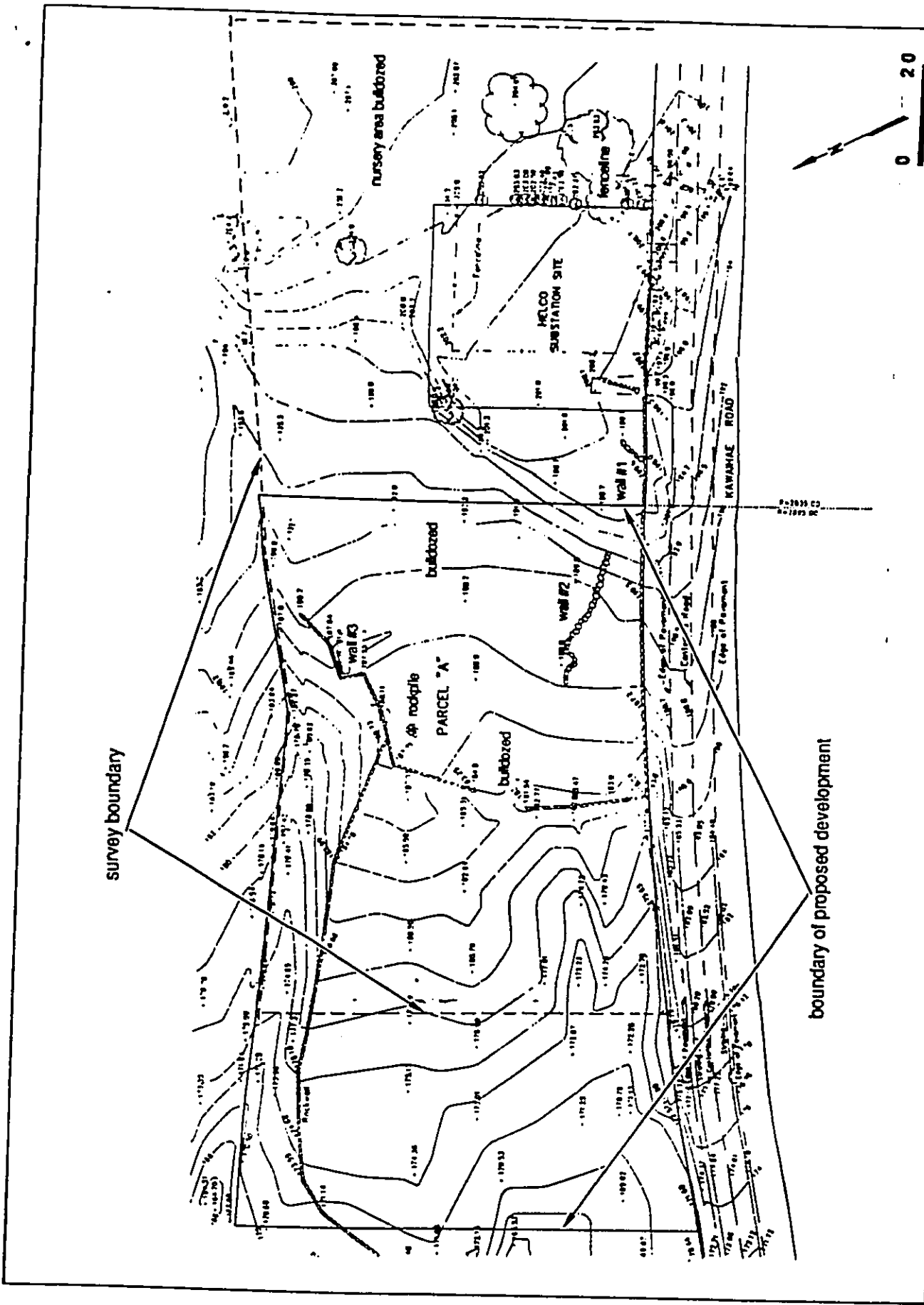
The current project area is located within the corridor surveyed by Barrera (Barrera and Kelly 1974) and Clark (1983a). Three stone wall segments (sites 9205, 9206, and 9207) were recorded in the vicinity of the current project during the Mudlane-Waimea-Kawaihae corridor survey (Clark 1983a); these walls had not been recorded during the initial survey (Barrera and Kelly 1974). Clark (1983a:120) concluded that these wall segments, along with feature C of site 2652, at one time formed a large historic enclosure.

As noted above, the field notes and aerial photographs from the Mudlane-Waimea-Kawaihae survey located at the B.P. Bishop Museum were reviewed to obtain more information concerning the recorded sites because the descriptions and locations provided by Clark (1983a and 1986) lacked some detail. The fieldnotes on file at the Bishop Museum were also lacking specific details concerning construction and location. The aerial photographs, however, clearly indicate the presence of wall segments within the current study area. While not specifically identified in the fieldnotes, these walls are assumed to be sites 9206 and 9207.

The current field survey focused on collecting more specific information concerning the walls recorded by Clark. The field survey and site recordation was completed under the direct supervision of Kanalei Shun with the assistance of Douglas Reveley, Carolyn Rice, and Danielle Huey. The fieldwork was completed on January 25, 1991; 16 person hours were expended in the field. Approximately 2.5 acres of the 3 acre parcel was systematically walked at transect intervals of 15m. The remaining 0.5 acre was not walked because the area had been previously surveyed (Clark 1983a; 1986), although the extent of the wall was noted. This area will be included in the subsurface investigations during data recovery. All features and areas of disturbance were noted and located on a 1" = 40 ft scale map. Each feature was mapped and measured.

RESULTS

A wall complex consisting of walls and wall segments was located and recorded (Figure 3). The site has been assigned number 50-10-05-14753 at the State Historic Preservation Division. The complex appears to include two historic walls (sites 9206 and 9207)



SURVEY AREA
 TMK 6-2-01, POR 60
 KAWAIIHAE 2, SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT, HAWAII ISLAND

FIGURE

3

recorded by Jeffrey Clark within the Mudlane-Waimea-Kawaihae road corridor (see Clark 1983a:120; Clark 1986:245-295). The walls, or wall segments, are described below.

Wall #1: This wall parallels Kawaihae Road. According to Mr. William Akau the wall was built at the same time as Kawaihae Road. The wall is 0.60m wide and 0.83m to 0.88m high (4 to 5 boulders high). It is constructed of aa cobbles and boulders and is faced on both sides; it is not rubble-filled. Concrete mortar has been used to reinforce the wall on both sides of the entrance to the HELCO substation. Toward the north end of the property, the wall turns east and joins with the wall that runs parallel to the stream. This segment of the wall has been partially destroyed by a bulldozer cut.

Wall #2: Wall #2 is a short, irregularly aligned, north-south segment 35m long. It appears as though the wall was longer and may have connected with walls located to the north or south. There may also have been segments running east and west from this wall, but modern disturbance, i.e., bulldozer cuts, have disturbed much of the area; a bulldozer cut runs east-west (*mauka-makai*) across the north end of the wall.

The wall is constructed of water-worn aa boulders and cobbles and is faced on both sides, but is not rubble filled. It is 0.5m high on the east (*mauka*) side, 0.63m high on the west (*makai*) side, and 0.77m wide. It is 2 to 3 boulders high.

Wall #3: This wall generally parallels the stream along the western (*makai*) bank of the stream. Only a small section of the wall toward the eastern (*mauka*) end of the property still stands, but the western (*makai*) section seems to be well preserved. The wall makes several small turns at the north end of the property and joins with wall #1, as well as extending north along the stream bank beyond the property.

The wall is 0.70m high and is faced on both sides, but is not rubble filled. The height is 0.70m on the east (*mauka*) face and 0.80m on the *makai* side. It is 2-3 boulders high on the *mauka* side and 3-4 boulders high on the *makai* side.

Mr. William Akau, a lifetime resident of the area, was interviewed by Mr. Harvey Auna to gather additional information about the age and use of the walls. Prior to 1831 and up to 1950's, the area was used extensively for farming. Makeahua Creek provided water for drinking and irrigation until the water was eventually closed off at its source by large landowners and the government because of population growth in the uplands.

Farm produce included sweet potatoes, taro, watermelons, peanuts, papaya, avocados, bananas and mangoes. William Akau's great great grandfather, Kepea, and his great great grandmother, Kamakahema, farmed portions of the parcel as early as 1830, and Mr. Akau's great grandfather, William Paul Akau, farmed the same areas until the 1940s. The Lelepali family and the Mahelono family also farmed portions of the parcel.

CONCLUSIONS

A wall complex (site 10-05-14753) consisting of walls and wall segments was recorded during the field survey. The wall complex appears to include two historic walls (sites 9206 and 9207) recorded by Jeffrey Clark within the Mudlane-Waimea-Kawaihae road corridor (see Clark 1983a:61-137; Clark 1986:245-295). These walls formed part of a historic agricultural area used from the 1830s through the 1950s (W. Akau, personal communication).

Previous studies in the area indicate a pattern of primary settlement along the leeward coast during the early prehistoric periods and an expansion into the uplands during the late prehistoric and historic periods. As noted in Clark (1986:284-286), the project area is located within an area where domestic units, community-based structures, and agricultural features are expected. While the present project comprises only a small sample of the area, the pattern suggested by Clark appears to be supported.

SIGNIFICANCE

The recognition that historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, i.e., historic properties are valuable to society is reflected in the federal and state laws and regulations designed for their protection. Based on existing legislation, historic properties are those historic and prehistoric sites, artifacts, features, and other humanly produced elements that represent or reflect the heritage of the people within an area of affected environment. Prehistoric resources may vary from isolated rock features to site complexes that may include midden deposits, fish ponds, and any number of related features. Historic resources may vary from an individual structure, or remains of a structure, to a complex of structures encompassing an entire community.

As stated in Chapter 6E, paragraph 2 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes (H.R.S.),

"Historic preservation means the research, protection, restoration, rehabilitation, and interpretation of buildings, structures, objects, districts, areas, and sites, including underwater sites, significant to history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of this State, its communities or the nation."

The Historic Preservation Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources has drafted rules and regulations (Title 13, Subtitle 6, Chapter 146-154, draft May 1989) to govern the procedures and standards for historic preservation. Chapter 146, Rules Governing Procedures for Historic Preservation Review, defines the criteria to be used in evaluating significance. Section 13-146-5 (b) states that, "to be significant, a historic property shall possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and shall meet one or more of the following criterion:

1. Criterion "a". Be associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
2. Criterion "b". Be associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Criterion "c". Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value;
4. Criterion "d". Have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history;
5. Criterion "e". Have an important historical cultural value to an ethnic group of the state.

Under criterion d, sites may be considered significant if they "have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history." The wall complex, site 14753 has the potential for yielding information important to research concerning prehistoric and historic agricultural patterns and is, therefore, considered significant.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Section 13-146-6 (a) (draft May 1989) provides four criteria to be used in assessing impacts to significant historic properties. These are:

1. "No effect". The project will have no effect on significant historic properties.
2. "Beneficial effect". A project will have a beneficial effect on significant historic properties if the project is to protect, exhibit, restore, or otherwise enhance these properties.
3. "Adverse effect". These effects include partial or total destruction, detrimental visual impingement, detrimental spatial impingement, and/or increasing access with chances of resulting damage.
4. "No adverse effect". This category applies only to cases where an historic property, significant solely for its information content, is planned to undergo data recovery to record and/or recover a reasonable and adequate amount of its significant information. Until data recovery is planned, one of the three effects applies.

Mitigation of impacts to resources whose significance lies in their information content (criterion d) can be accomplished through a data recovery program, resulting in a determination of "no adverse effect". The wall complex, site 14753, has been plan mapped and the walls have been described and measured. The field recordation and personal interview with Mr. William Akau have provided information important to the history of the area. This information has advanced our knowledge of land-use in the area and served to identify specific individuals who used the area.

The walls at site 14753 recorded during the current project appear to be the walls recorded by Clark (1983a,b) as sites 9206 and 9207. Clark notes that these walls are part of a larger enclosure and date to the historic period, although no sub-surface tests were performed and no radiocarbon dates were obtained. That the walls are historic is confirmed by our interview with Mr. William Akau. Nevertheless, while there is no direct evidence, there exists a possibility that an earlier buried cultural deposit may exist, reflecting a longer period of use for agriculture.

Therefore, it is appropriate that a data recovery program be developed and implemented. Briefly, it is recommended that backhoe trenching at selected areas within the site be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. The goals of the monitoring program include: 1) record the stratigraphy and determine if earlier cultural layers are present, 2) identify and describe the wall constructions and how they interface with the ground surface, and 3) collect samples for radiocarbon determinations, if appropriate. Prior to implementation of the data recovery program, a scope of work detailing the location and extent of subsurface excavations to be undertaken and the types of analyses to be completed should be developed for review by the State Historic Preservation Division.

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Appendix C
Kawaihae Homeless Shelter Project
Agency Comments

JOHN WAIHEE
GOVERNOR



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

May 1, 1991

EDWARD Y. HIRATA
DIRECTOR
DEPT. DIRECTOR:
AL PANG
JOYCE TOMNE
JEANNE A. SCHULTZ
CALVIN M. TSUDA

IN REPLY REFER TO

HWY-PS
2.6706

Mr. William L. Moore
William L. Moore & Associates
411 Haili Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mr. Moore:

Homeless Shelter Project in Kawaihae

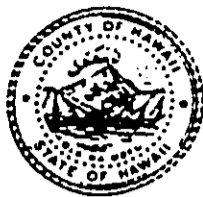
Thank you for your letter of April 19, 1991, requesting our comments on the subject proposed project.

There should be only one traffic access point for this project onto Kawaihae Road. Sight distances at the access connection should conform to current State Highway Design Standards.

Very truly yours,


Edward Y. Hirata
Director of Transportation

SPENCER KALANI SCHUTTE
Councilman



COUNTY COUNCIL

County of Hawaii
- Hawaii County Building
25 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

April 2, 1991

Mr. Hugh Ono, District Engineer
Highways Division, State Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 4277
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Subject: Temporary Shelters for the Homeless, Kawaihae,
South Kohala

Dear Mr. Ono,

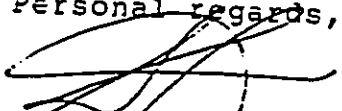
This letter in follow-up to our previous discussion on the above subject is intended to confirm commitments and bring you up to date on progress of the homeless project.

The County Office of Housing and Community Development has been designated as the office that will process and coordinate the actions for the project as directed by the Hawaii County Housing Agency.

This letter is intended to serve as confirmation of your verbal commitment to me that access to the proposed site from the State highway would be approved through your office.

We hope to expedite processing of this project and would appreciate any assistance from you.

Personal regards,


Spencer Kalani Schutte, Councilman

cc: OHCD

JOHN WAINEE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

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

DEPUTIES

KEITH W. AHUE
MANABU TAGOMORI
Dan T. Kochi

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PROGRAM
AQUATIC RESOURCES
CONSERVATION AND
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
CONSERVATION AND
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PROGRAM
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT
File No.: 91-444
Doc. No.: 0814E

Mr. William L. Moore
William L. Moore & Associates
411 Haili Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

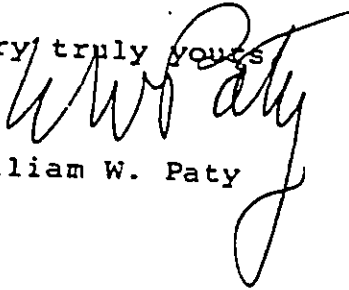
Dear Mr. Moore,

Subject: Homeless Shelter Project in Kawaihae, South Kohala,
Hawaii @ TMK: 6-2-1: por. 60

Thank you for giving our Department the opportunity to comment
on this matter. We have reviewed the materials you submitted and
have no comments at this time.

Please feel free to call me or Roy Schaefer at our Office of
Conservation and Environmental Affairs, at 548-7837, if you have
questions.

Very truly yours


William W. Paty

JOHN WAIMEE
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

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CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PROGRAM
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

June 26, 1991

William L. Moore
William L. Moore & Associates
411 Haili Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mr. Moore:

SUBJECT: Information for EA on Homeless Shelter Project in Kawaihae
Kawaihae, South Kohala, Hawaii

In an April 19, 1991, letter to Mr. Paty of our department you requested comments on this project for incorporation into an EA on the project which you were preparing. We are late in responding; so we are sending our division's comments separately, and hopefully they will still be of use.

Since this is a county undertaking compliance with the State's historic preservation law (Chapter 6E, H.R.S.) is required. Also, if federal funds are involved, compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act is required. Both involve similar steps. The project underwent initial Chapter 6E review, with mitigation commitments finalized by a letter of April 18, 1991 to Mary Finley of the County Housing and Community Development Office.

An archaeological inventory survey was done of the property. One historic site, a walled agricultural complex (14,753) was found. It was agreed in consultations that the site is significant for its information content. Also, it was agreed that a "no adverse effect" determination would result if archaeological data recovery work were done at the site (as a form of mitigation). This work is to consist solely of two trenches excavated in the agricultural soils against one of the walls. The aim of this work would be to clarify the age of the site -- whether the agricultural use predates the historic period construction of the walls. This trenching is to be done in conjunction with the construction work, or before.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office. Ross Cordy (587-0012) should be able to answer any questions.

Sincerely,

DON HIBBARD, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

cc: OCEA (File 91-444)

JOHN WAINEE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



JOHN L. LEWIN M.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

P. O. BOX 916
HILO, HAWAII 96721-0916

March 27, 1991

Honorable Spencer Kalani Schutte
Councilman
County of Hawaii
25 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

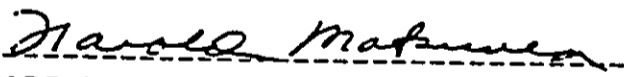
Subject: Temporary Shelters for the Homeless,
Kawaihae, South Kohala

Dear Councilman Schutte:

This letter confirms my verbal communication on the wastewater system allowed in the proposed Wastewater Rules for the subject project. A cesspool may service four (4) one-room shelters. The rationale for the permitted uses are the size of the land area for the project, the number of shelters proposed, the location of the project in a non-critical wastewater area and the suitable soil condition in the area.

My comments and commitments are made in warm respect of your services to the people.

Sincerely,



HAROLD MATSUURA
Chief Sanitarian, Hawaii District

JOHN WAIMEE
GOVERNOR



JOSEPH R. CONANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
HOUSING FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
SEVEN WATERFRONT PLAZA, SUITE 300
500 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
FAX (808) 543-6841

IN REPLY REFER TO

91:PLNG/22615

May 10, 1991

Mr. William L. Moore
411 Haili Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720


Dear Mr. Moore:

Re: Homeless Shelter Project in Kawaihae

Thank you for seeking our comments on the proposed project.

We are supportive of the County's efforts to assist the homeless in West Hawaii and would appreciate being kept apprised of the status of the project.

Sincerely,


JOSEPH R. CONANT
Executive Director

JT:eks

JOHN WAIHEE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
HAWAII HOUSING AUTHORITY
P. O. BOX 17907
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817

MITSUO SHITO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LEONARD PARESA, JR.
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FAX (808) 548-3313
IN REPLY REFER TO:
RSB: 91/598

May 9, 1991

Mr. William L. Moore & Associates
411 Haili Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mr. Moore:

Subject: Homeless Shelter Project in Kawaihae

This is in response to your letter of April 19, 1991. The following are our comments:

- 1) With respect to HHA projects both proposed and existing in Hawaii County, we foresee no adverse environmental impact of the homeless shelter project at Kawaihae at this time.
- 2) HHA has been addressing the homeless issue in west Hawaii along with Hawaii County officials, shelter providers and advocates. We fully support efforts that are being made to alleviate the problems of homelessness in West Hawaii.
- 3) We believe that the Hawaii Island Catholic Charities is capable of managing the project and providing the necessary supportive services to families who are homeless.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. Good luck in your preparation of the environmental assessment. Please call Aric Arakaki at 848-3322 should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Leonard Paresa, Jr.
MITSUO SHITO
Executive Director

cc: Clyde Yoshida, OHCD

JOHN WAIHEE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII



HOALIKU L. DRAKE
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
P O BOX 1879
HONOLULU HAWAII 96805

May 2, 1991

Mr. William L. Moore
William L. Moore & Associates
411 Haili Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mr. ^{BH}Moore:

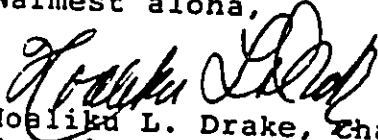
Subject: Homeless Shelter Project in Kawaihae

This is in response to your recent letter regarding OHCD's proposal to construct a temporary housing facility for homeless families with children in Kawaihae, South Kohala.

We are currently working on the development of a master plan for the use of Hawaiian Home lands in Kawaihae. It does not appear, however, that the proposed project will have an impact on our plans for these lands. We, therefore, have no comments to offer at this time.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal. Please keep us informed of your progress in this matter.

Warmest aloha,


Hoaliku L. Drake, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission

HLD: BH: ay

2133L

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
COUNTY OF HAWAII
HILO, HAWAII

DATE January 11, 1991

Memorandum

TO Office of Housing and Community Development
Attention: Edwin Taira

FROM Herbert Hayama, Division Chief ^{HH}
Building Division

SUBJECT PROPOSED PORTABLE SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EFFICIENT LIVING UNIT:

I. HOUSING CODE

- *1. Living room of not less than 220 square feet of superficial floor area.
- 2. A separate dressing closet.
- 3. Kitchenette of 3' x 5'.
- 4. Separate bathroom.

II. ELECTRICAL CODE

- *1. 1 Laundry outlet (20 AMP).
- **2. 2 Kitchen circuits (20 AMP).
- *3. 1 Exterior GFI plug.
- **4. 1 Bathroom GFI outlet.
- **5. Lights Required
 - a. 1 in Bathroom.
 - b. 1 in Living Room.
 - c. 1 at Exterior of Entrance.
- 6. 1 Outlet Along Wall Not Exceeding 12' of Wall and 1 Outlet for Every 2' of Wall Space.

NOTE: *Pre-emption required.
**Pre-emption not recommended.

Should you have any question call me at 961-8331.

HH:1b

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Copies to Bth,
By + file
orig. to ET*

DATE December 12, 1990

Memorandum

TO Office of the Mayor

FROM Robert K. Yanabu, Division Chief, Engineering Division *OK*

SUBJECT: TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR HOMELESS
Kawaihae, S. Kohala, HI

We have reviewed the proposed site plan and have the following comments:

1. There appears to be a gulch area which drains towards and through proposed site. A flood control study shall be prepared and submitted to our office for review. We recommend a cut-off ditch be provided along the mauka boundary in order to prevent storm runoff from entering site.
2. All grading work shall conform to Chapter 10, Erosion and Sedimentation Control, of the Hawaii County Code. Submit a grading plan for review and comment.
3. All development generated storm runoff shall be contained on-site and shall not be directed to adjacent properties and roadways.
4. Kawaihae-Waimea Road is under the jurisdiction of the State, Department of Transportation, Highways Division. All roadway connection concerns should be directed to their office.

If you have any questions, please call Glenn Okada of my staff at 961-5327.

GO:lb

cc: OHCD
Planning Department



Department of Public Works

25 Aupuni Street, Room 202 • Hilo, Hawaii 96720 • (808) 961-8321 • Fax (808) 969-7138

Lorraine R. Inoué
Mayor
Bruce C. McClure
Chief Engineer
Laurence E. Capell
Deputy Chief Engineer

MEMORANDUM

March 8, 1991

TO: Councilman Spencer Kalani Schutte
County Council

FROM: *f David M. ...*
Robert K. Yanabu, Division Chief, Engineering Division

SUBJECT: HOMELESS PROJECT SITE PLAN
South Kohala, Hawaii

We have reviewed the conceptual plan and we have the following comments:

1. Project is along an intermittent stream. A drainage study is needed to determine the inundation area.
2. A sight distance study should be done for the driveway.
3. Will the HELCO substation have a negative impact on the site?

DHM:st

cc: Brian Nishimura, Housing
Planning Department
Mayor's Office

William L. Moore & Associates
411 Haili Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Phone/Fax (808) 935-5678

May 27, 1991

To: Files
Kawaihae Homeless Project
Environmental Assessment

From: William L. Moore

Subject: Drainage

I met with David Murakami of the Department of Public Works with respect to the drainage and flood issues related to the proposed Kawaihae Homeless Project.

According to Dave, the project site is adjacent to a drainage channel which runs along the proposed northern property line. Consequently, although the area is not designated as being within a floodway according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), it is considered a special flood hazard area by virtue of its location adjacent to known drainage way.

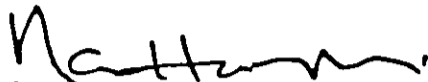
Accordingly, prior to the commencement of any construction activity within the subject area, an assessment of the drainage way must be conducted to ensure that no structure or improvement is situated within the floodway.

MEMORANDUM:

PLANNING DEPARTMENT - County of Hawaii, Hilo, Hawaii 967

To: Brian Nishimura, Housing Administrator

Date:
December 17, 1990

From: 
Planning Director

Subject: Portable Shelter for the Homeless
TMK: 6-2-01:por. 60

The following are our comments on the proposed project:

1. The property is zoned Agricultural 40-acre (A-40a) by the County and is within the State Land Use Urban District. The proposed lot is three acres in size and does not conform to the minimum 40-acre requirement.
2. The property is within the Special Management Area (SMA); therefore, an SMA Use Permit is required. Along with this, an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be prepared and accepted along with an archaeological report.
3. The current zoning allows for only one single family dwelling per lot. The proposed 17 units do not conform to the zoning. The units must be designed as single family dwellings and must also conform to Housing Code requirements.
4. If the 3-acre area is to be subdivided out, it must comply with the zoning (A-40a) requirements and the Subdivision Code (access, water, etc.) requirements.
5. Parking shall be provided at a minimum of one space for each unit.
6. Subdivision Requirements:
 - a. Access - Agricultural standard is 50-foot right-of-way with a 20-foot wide pavement.
 - b. Water must be available for the proposed development.

We hope that the information is of assistance to you. We are enclosing a copy of the site plan.

MO/NH:syw

Enclosure

William L. Moore & Associates
411 Haili Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Phone/Fax (808) 935-5678

April 23, 1991

To: Files
Kawaihae Homeless Shelter Project

From: Bill Moore *W*

Subject: Transit Office
Steven Shinchi

I spoke to Steve Shinchi regarding the availability of public transportation in the vicinity of the proposed homeless shelter. According to Steve, the only County bus service is from North Kohala to the resorts along the South Kohala Coast.

The bus service is geared to serve the 8 am to 4 pm shift. As such, pick-up in the vicinity of the Homeless Project would be about 7 am with the return at approximately 5 pm. If there is demand, a bus stop would be provided at the site.