JOHN WAIHEE KEITH W. AHUE, CHAIRPERSON BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNOR OF HAWAII DEPUTIES JOHN P. KEPPELER, II DONA L. HANAIKE R = cREC AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AQUATIC RESOURCES BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT CONVEYANCES STATE OF HAWAII 193 STATE OF DAVIAU DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES **'**93 SE 2 P. O. BOX 621 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809 OFC. OF TOUCH 0FC. 61 OUAL; CONVEYANCES FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE HISTORIC PRESERVATION LAND MANAGEMENT STATE PARKS WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT September 28, 1993

Ref:LM-DU

Mr. Brian J.J. Choy, Director Office of Environmental Quality Control 220 South King Street, 4th Floor Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Choy:

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF DETERMINATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT Lease of State Lands for Diversified Agriculture Hamakua, Hamakua Coast, Island of Hawaii

The Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Land Management has reviewed the comments received during the 30-day public comment period which began on August 8, 1993. The agency has determined that this project will not have significant environmental effect and has issued a negative declaration. Please publish this notice in the October 8, 1993 OEQC Bulletin.

We have enclosed a completed OEQC Bulletin Publication Form and four (4) copies of the final EA.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact Mr. Dean Uchida at 587-0414.

truly yours, uppeler " Jala J. K. Keith W. Ahud

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cc: Mr. Yuen

Honorable Yukio Kitagawa, DOA W/EA Honorable Mufi Hannemann, DBEDT W/EA Mr. Harold Masumoto, OSP W/EA Mayor Steven Yamashiro, County of Hawaii W/EA Representative Dwight Takamine W/EA

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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Lease of State Lands for Diversified Agriculture Hamakua, Island of Hawaii

September 1993

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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Lease of State Lands for Diversified Agriculture Hamakua, Island of Hawaii

This document was prepared pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes, because State lands will be utilized. It is determined that the proposed use of such lands will have negligent impacts and therefore no environmental impact statement is needed.

Determined By:

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Ahue Honorable Keith

Chairperson M Board of Land and Natural Resources

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Date

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COMMENTS ON DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

EXHIBITS

SUMMARY SHEET

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Project Proponent:

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State of Hawaii Dept. of Land & Natural Resources

See Section 3.0 and Exhibits 1, 2,

Property Location:

Hamakua Region Island of Hawaii

Parcel Identification:

State Land Use District:

Area:

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<u>.</u>

Existing Use:

Proposed Use:

County Zoning:

EIS Required:

Approx. 6560 acres

Sugar Cane Cultivation Leased to Hamakua Sugar Co. Unencumbered

Diversified Agricultural Crops

Agriculture

Agriculture

No

1.0 IDENTIFICATION OF PROPOSING AND APPROVING AGENCY:

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

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2.0 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING SUITABLE AND ADEQUATE LOCATION AND SITE MAPS.

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action which triggered this Environmental Assessment (EA) is the use of State lands. The State of Hawaii, by its Board of Land and Natural Resources, hereinafter referred to as the "State", is proposing to lease approximately 6560 acres of public lands to various private vendors for the development of diversified agriculture to include tree planting, nurseries, agricultural crops, etc. in the Hamakua Region, Island of Hawaii. The subject parcel was previously leased and used by Hamakua Sugar Company (HSC) for sugar cane cultivation. Due to financial hardship, however, HSC went bankrupt and will be ceasing its sugar cultivation and operations. One final harvest of sugarcane is scheduled in the near future.

The subject EA will address the following uses:

<u>Site</u>

<u>Proposed Use</u>

1.	2.25	Acres	(Former School Site)	Vegetable/Truck Farming
2.	160	Acres	,	Vegetable/Horticulture
з.	1,100	Acres		Horticulture/Taro Farming
4.	10.7	Acres		Vegetable/Papaya
5.	32.1	Acres		Horticulture/Papaya
6.	118	Acres		Taro/Macadamia/Pasture
7.	<u>5,136</u>	Acres		Plantation Forestry

6,559.05 Acres Total (Approx.)

2.25 ACRES (FORMER SCHOOL LOT) -- PAAUHAU COMMUNITY GARDEN

The Hamakua coast of Hawaii is populated by people with a long history of self sufficiency and community service. Located in the center of Hamakua is Paauhau cane camp. The land making up this small community, created to house plantation workers, is owned and surrounded by other lands owned by the now bankrupt Hamakua Sugar Company. Community members are employed for completing the final harvest, working part time, unemployed, or transitioning from secure union employment to often less secure jobs in different sectors of the economy. The immediate effect of this community upset is economic and social hardship. A community garden will create a living example of sustaining products produced by the people of Paauhau. The people living in Paauhau created the Paauhau Community Association to act in their behalf for community projects.

The idea of a community garden is an obvious offshoot of the work the people of the community have undertaken since the company's bankruptcy. They have considered those elements necessary to begin the garden and have community members ready to proceed as soon as the land and water are available.

The basic objective of the Community Garden will be to:

- (1) Provide supplemental food to members of Paauhau Community.
- (2) Provide home gardening examples, education and training.

The community garden provides an example to all ages of the potential to produce their own food on a small parcel of land. It provides a show place where out of work parents can demonstrate their farming skills and experienced gardeners can train interested parties. It can provide food for a financially stressed community.

Project Coordinator: Paauhau Community Association Tony Ancheta (President) P. O. Box 1277, Honokaa, Hawaii 96727 (808) 755-9425

Major Participants: Honokaa Farmers Cooperative Robert Tamaye (President) P. O. Box 1363, Honokaa, Hawaii 96727 (808) 766-1602

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Cooperators: Honokaa Young Farmers

160 ACRES--VEGETABLE/HORTICULTURE

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The 160 acre parcel (General Lease S-3946) is located below 500' elevation, with deep soil and an extensive irrigation system. The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) map indicates suitability for a multitude of crops and our farmers agree. The cooperative surveys returned to date indicate interest in farming over 1,000 Hamakua acres.

Crops planned by the Honokaa Farmers Cooperative (HFC) are:

•	<u>Crop</u> Pasture Tropical fruit Taro Vegetable Other	<u>Acres</u> 100 10 10 2 28	<u>Farmers</u> 3 2 2 2 2 2 2
•	Other		

The 1,100 acre parcel (General Lease S-4285 & Revocable Permit S-6092) is a property with diverse elevations, a variety of slopes, varied access to irrigation and roads, differences in rainfall and sunshine.

1,100 ACRES -- HORTICULTURE / TARO FARMING

Crops planned by the Honokaa Farmers Cooperative for (General Lease S-4285, Revocable Permit S-6092) the 1,100 Honokaia parcel are:

	Crop	Acres	Farmers
•	Pasture	200	6
	Macadamia	200	4
	Tropical fruit	220	6
	Taro	166	4
	Vegetable	15	· 2
	Other	145	3

These designations reflect member's intent. Specific members for specific properties are not yet established. The soil, water, slope, farm size, road access, and a dozen other details for each property are being worked out.

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10.7 ACRES--VEGETABLE/PAPAYA

The 10.7 acre parcel for General Lease S-4002 is well drained at a low elevation and can be part of the acreage used in the Department of Defense Hamakua Papaya study demonstrating potential for Hamakua papaya production.

HFC use planned for General Lease S-4002 - TMK: 4-3-05:01; [10.7 acres] Paauilo is:

	Crop	<u>Acres</u>	Farmers
•	Papaya (DOD grant study)	10.7	1

32.1 ACRES--HORTICULTURE/PAPAYA

The 32.1 acre parcel for General Lease S-3587 is well drained at a low elevation and can be part of the acreage used in the Department of Defense (DOD) Hamakua Papaya study to demonstrate the potential for papaya production in Hamakua. HFC also has experienced farmers interested in flower production on this site.

HFC use planned for General Lease S-3587 - TMK: 4-4-01:01; [32.1 acres] Paauilo is:

	Crop	Acres	<u>Farmers</u>
•	Papaya (DOD grant study)	27.1	4
•	Flowers	5	2

118 ACRES--TARO/MACADAMIA/PASTURE

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The 118 acre parcel, General Lease S-4107, consists of diverse soil and slope. The access to the Hamakua ditch water is a prime factor for interest in this parcel. The Department of Defense Taro Project hopes to use 10 acres of this land for the study of wet land taro production on land previously in sugar cane.

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	HFC	use	plan	ned	for	Genera	l Lease	S-4107	-
TMK :	4-6-	01:07,	08,	18;	[118	acres]	Honokaa	is:	

	Crop	Acres	<u>Farmers</u>
•	Pasture	70 20	2
•	Tropical fruit Taro (DOD grant		4
	study)	10	4
٠	Other	18	4

5,136 ACRES--PLANTATION FORESTRY

The Department of Land and Natural Resources is proposing to utilize 5,136 acres for sustainable forest plantations. These plantations would establish a core production area to support a stable forest product industry based on high value tropical hardwoods and other unique Hawaiian forest products.

Sustainable forest plantations are recommended as a desirable land use for this area for four major reasons:

1. <u>The potential for growing forest products is</u> <u>excellent.</u>

Simply stated, the Hamakua coast contains some of the best land for growing forests in the State of Hawaii. In 1981, the State Division of Forestry and Wildlife conducted a prime forest land study on the Island of Hawaii, identifying the best potential forest land, regardless of the current land use. The Prime 1 designation is the best of the State's forest lands and was primarily found on the Hamakua Coast. These lands can produce high quality wood in both long (25-40 years) and short (6-12 years) rotation periods.

A forestry scoping was completed in August with results presented in two public workshops, discussing the economics, marketing, and preferred strategies for development of a forest products industry in Hawaii. Findings of the session, which are available upon request, reinforced the value of Hawaii's land asset for forestry. Hawaii's major advantages for forest investment are its political stability, ideal growing conditions, skilled workers with relatively easy transition of skills and machinery from the sugar industry, and easy

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access to both US and Pacific/Asian markets. A huge market demand will exist for solid wood products by the year 2000 fueled by the cessation of logging in primary tropical hardwood rainforests in the Pacific/Asian Region and the old-growth soft-wood forests in the Pacific Northwest. The Pacific/Asian Region will also have rapid population growth and increased standards of living with subsequent higher demands for wood products. Hawaii is ideally suited and geographically situated to fill a portion of the world's demand for tropical hardwoods.

A forest investment prospectus is now being prepared. The investment strategy is to leverage Hawaii's land asset and existing forest resource to attract high quality forest investment and technology to create a value added industry that supports a skilled labor force and is compatible with the tourist industry. Discussions to consolidate public and private lands for forestry with an appropriate regulatory climate at both the County and State levels are ongoing.

2. <u>There is a wide variety of forest product options</u> which can be enhanced by value added processing.

The report from the scoping session recommended a mix of a short rotation crop to recoup initial investments and help carry a longer rotation crop of higher value hardwoods. One of the short term product recommended was laminated veneer lumber plywood made from eucalyptus trees (e.g. <u>Eucalyptus grandis/saligna/deglupta</u>). The plywood is made of veneer sheets of wood laminated together and used for form wood to build concrete structures. This has been the primary use of the wood harvested from the Asian rainforests. Medium density fiber board is another value-added short rotation product being considered.

The long term product would be higher value hardwoods such as mahogany, tropical maples and cedars, and our Acacia Koa which could support many value added opportunities in Hawaii such as fine furniture and assorted craftwood products. Potential species include Koa (<u>Acacia koa</u>), Queensland Maple (<u>Flindersia brayleyana</u>), Australian Toon (<u>Toona ciliata</u>), Narra (<u>Pterocarpus</u> <u>indica</u>), Pheasantwood (<u>Cassia siamea</u>), Mahogany

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(<u>Sweitenia spp.</u>), Camphor (<u>Cinnamomum camphora</u>), Monkeypod (<u>Samanea saman</u>), 2 Spanish Cedar (<u>Cedrela</u> <u>spp.</u>), True Kamani (<u>Calophyllum inophyllum</u>), Kou (<u>Cordia subcordata</u>), Milo (<u>Thespesia populnea</u>) and Blue Marble (<u>Elaeocarpus grandis</u>). These species are recommended for their proven growth and available seed sources within the State. There are also existing forest plantations that could be harvested while the planted crop is maturing.

3. <u>Forestry can provide both short and long term</u> <u>employment opportunities.</u>

At full production, a sustainable forest industry could employ a wide range of people, including tree planters, nursery workers, heavy equipment operators, harvesters, sawmill workers, supervisors, retail personnel, tour guides, and forest managers. The amount of employed people would be determined by the scale of the operation and the expansion of forestry activities on adjacent private lands. Immediate short-term employment opportunities could include nursery activities, site preparation and tree planting. There are also employment opportunities with existing tropical hardwood plantations that could be harvested. Many of the jobs created will not be dissimilar with those associated with sugar cane (e.g. harvesting, transportation, processing, and marketing).

4. <u>Sustainable forest management is environmentally</u> <u>beneficial, preserves Hamakua's rural lifestyle,</u> and is compatible with Hawaii's visitor industry.

Sustainable forestry is management that uses and enhances the productive capacity of the land and its resources while conserving the integrity of the forest's ecological processes. In regard to forest plantations, it means the production of wood commodity that does not reduce the capacity of the lands to support successive or continuous yields with no long-term degradation of water quality and soil fertility. It should produce, over time, stable or increasing quantities and qualities of both commodity and non-commodity forest outputs, with recognition of the fluctuations of the market cycles. The public needs to be informed and involved in forest management and policy issues.

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Forest Management Plan

A specific forest management plan that documents the establishment, growth and harvesting activities for sustainable forest plantations will be written and approved by the Board of Land and Natural Resources. It will include:

- Species and provenance selection.
- Planting area design and site preparation.
- Drainage design and identification of graded contours and runoff control systems for water management.
- Riparian protection guidelines.
- Road system, firebreaks, and maintenance schedules.
 Weed control management, materials, techniques, and
- equipment.
 Forest management operations (e.g. timber stand improvement, insect and disease management).
- Harvesting operations.

The following emphasis will be stressed to the lessee in preparing the plan: 1) utilization of existing road network whenever possible, 2) contour planting, 3) encouragement of understory vegetation (e.g. early thinning and planting if needed), 4) protection and enhancement of riparian areas along streambanks, 5) encouragement of public access with appropriate recreational facilities where feasible, 6) visual buffer strips along major roadways, 7) decentralized hauling activities on public roads, 8) no conversion of native forests to non-native species, and 9) encouragement of native species where economically feasible.

Marketing

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Environmental interests are much more in tune with industry interests where secondary manufacturing and higher-value crops are concerned. Tropical hardwood sold from Hawaii should be marketed with a "green seal of approval" stressing their origin from managed and sustainable forest ares, not from removal of tropical rainforests. Current efforts to develop "green seal" criteria for Hawaii are ongoing led by the Hawaii Chapter of the Society of America Foresters. A wood products show was held on September 8-12 on Oahu to highlight tropical hardwoods grown and currently available in Hawaii and to develop material for Hawaiian tropical hardwood marketing campaign. The wood show will also travel to Hawaii and Maui.

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Community Involvement

It should be noted that local community concerns and interests pertinent to forest products and forest management need to be determined in greater detail. There will be a facilitated forest symposium for the Island of Hawaii in Hilo on November 9-11 to develop criteria for a "green seal" for sustainable production of Hawaiian wood products, seek community support and input for a forest products industry for the Hamakua Coast, and disseminate information and materials on current forest management activities. Three demonstration tree planting areas in the Ookala area will be established as soon as the last sugar field is harvested and/or trustee permission is received.

Value-Added Processing

A natural resource-industrial park with an emphasis on the vertical integration of many wood-related small business, with both primary and secondary manufacturing may be considered within the proposed area. The park could support:

- (1) A baseyard for forest management vehicles and equipment;
- (2) Landing site for delivery and storage for primary logs;
- (3) Facilities (sawmill, kiln) for primary wood processing (available at a cost basis for trees coming from smaller private forest areas);
- (4) Processing facilities for other forest products;
- (5) A retail outlet for purchasing sawn lumber and other forest products;
- (6) Working space for wood artisans and craftsmen to include public viewing of works in progress and classrooms for furniture making and bowl turning training; and
- (7) A Forestry Center describing facilities, resources, and activities.

Research and Development

Research and development for forest establishment, growth, harvesting, and processing will be needed to support a forest industry. These valuable work should be supported by existing organizations such as the U.S. Forest Service, University of Hawaii, and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Cooperative agreements may be sought with other international tropical forest

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research agencies to assure the most relevant and up to date information is being used in Hawaii.

The passage of the Federal Hawaiian Tropical Forest Recovery Act is a timely legislation that could bring much needed federal forest research and development resources funds from the United States Forest Service to Hawaii. Research facilities, which are called for in the Recovery Act, could be placed at the University of Hawaii at Hilo, providing a critical mass of trained forest management expertise and promoting interchange with professors and students at the University of Hawaii. The development of experimental forests, also called for in the Recovery Act, could be placed within this area.

2.2 Purpose of the State Action

The purpose of the proposed action is two-fold: 1) Provide opportunities to enhance and diversify Hawaii's agricultural base; 2) To provide for alternative means of employment for the Hamakua Region resulting from the HSC shutdown.

The proposal to lease State lands was prompted by Hamakua Sugar Company's decision to cease its entire sugar operation. Prior to bankruptcy, HSC cultivated approximately 35,000 acres of sugar lands on the Big Island, was Hawaii's second largest producer of sugar, and generated approximately twelve percent of the energy needs on the island. The plantation has long been a major influence in the land use and social fabric of the Hamakua coastline.

Loss of jobs and plantation supported housing are major concerns of the State. Workers laid off because of the shutdown will not be limited to plantation personnel. Businesses providing goods and services both statewide and within the community would also be affected since the need for their services will be drastically reduced. According to the Department of Business and Economic Development, approximately 1,700 jobs both directly and indirectly related to the plantation would be lost at a cost of about \$9.9 million in unemployment benefits.

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Leasing public lands previously used for HSC's sugar cultivation, would provide opportunities for other types of agricultural products to be developed, and provide for employment benefits for members in the community.

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An environmental assessment is required when State funds or State lands are used. This EA was prepared pursuant to Chapter 343 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

Disposition of state lands identified in this EA will be done in accordance with the applicable section of Chapter 171 HRS. Immediate short term occupancy of selected parcel will be allowed through a revocable permit. Long-term tenure, as currently provided in Chapter 171 HRS, will be disposed of through the sale of leases at public auctions.

2.3 Project Location

The subject parcels, consisting of approximately 6560 acres, are situated in the Hamakua Region, Island of Hawaii. The lands are situated on the northeastern coast of the Island of Hawaii and are identified as contained within seventy-nine tax map parcels. (See Exhibit 1)

2.4 Ownership and Brief History of Existing Land Use

The subject parcels were part of approximately 35,000 acres of land used by Hamakua Sugar Company for sugar cultivation. Stretching over 30 miles from the Kaiaakea in the south, to the rim of Waipio Valley at its northern most point, the plantation accounted for about 50% of the total cane acreage on the island and 18.8% of the total state sugar cane acreage. Financial hardship, however, caused the Hamakua Sugar Company to file bankruptcy and cease its sugar operations.

The subject lands were leased to Hamakua Sugar Company as part of twenty-nine individuals leases and revocable permits issued by the Department of Land and Natural Resources. On most of the leases, land use was restricted primarily for agricultural or sugar cultivation.

3.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION'S TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Physical Environment

Diversified agricultural uses are proposed for the subject lands. Having similar characteristics with the existing sugar cultivation, the proposed use of subject lands for other agricultural products would have no new impacts on the physical environment.

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> The State leased about 6,560 acres of land to Hamakua Sugar Company (HSC) which will become available for other agricultural uses after the sugarcane is harvested. The land is located between Waipio Valley and Hilo along the coast and from sea level to over the 2,000 foot elevation. This elevation gradient makes possible a great number of crop species with different temperature ranges. The rainfall variation ranges from about 100 to 160 inches or more annually which is high compared to most agricultural areas which is detrimental to some crops such as coffee and pineapple. The following <u>soil</u> <u>series</u> described by the USDA Soil Conservation Service consists of:

Hilo (HoD) Honokaa (HsC, HsD, HsE) Kaiwiki (KaD) Kukaiau (KuC, KuD, KuE) Ookala (OoC, OoD, OoE) Paauhau (PaC, PaD, PaE) Rough, broken land (RB)

Hilo and Kaiwiki soils are found between Hilo and Papaaloa. Hilo series is found from sea level to 800 foot elevation with an annual rainfall of 120 inches and greater. Kaiwiki series from 800-1,500 feet and 150 inches of rainfall and greater. (Generally, the higher the elevation, the cooler and wetter the growing conditions.)

Honokaa and Ookala soils are found between Papaaloa to Paauilo. Ookala series is from sea level to 1,000 foot elevation and about 100 to 120 inches rainfall. Honokaa series from 1,000 to over 2,000 feet and 100 to 150 inches rainfall.

Kukaiau and Paauhau soils are found between Paauilo and Waipio Valley. Paauhau series is from sea level to 1,000 foot elevation and less than 100 inches rainfall. Kukaiau series is from 500 to 1,500 feet and up to 100 inches rainfall.

DLNR'S Strategic Land Management System's computerized crop suitability program identified a variety of crops suitable for the growing conditions on much of these lands. The Crop Suitability computer forms (Exhibit 2) included with this document show several potential crops for some of the soil map units found on the TMK's for the State lands leased to HSC. The better soils consisting of HsC, KuC, OoC and PaC soil map units

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have "suitable" scores for most of the crops including the orchard crops (except coffee). The soils with lower rated map units (HoD, HsD, HsE, KaD, KuD, KuE, OoD, OoE, PaD, PaE and RB) had "Flaws" (primarily steeper slopes) which made them potentially "unsuitable" or poorly suited except for pasture.

Orchard crops have similar requirements to forestry tree species and based on the Crop Suitability rating for orchard crops, forestry would be suitable for much of the sugarcane lands that are identified as with the following soil types HsC, KuC, OoC and PaC.

The soil map unit lettering system indicates relative slope ranges which relate to erosion hazard. The "C" soils have moderately sloping land (HsC, KuC, OoC and PaC).

The soils with lower rated map units (HoD, HsD, HsE, KaD, KuD, KuE, OoD, OoE, PaD, PaE and RB) usually had a critical slope of 15% or greater which is an erosion hazard and limits machinery operation. This slope "land factor" also is the cause of the crop suitability score of "0" on most of the analysis forms, although some soil map units have a slope range that includes areas with less than 15%. See attached maps (Exhibit 1) showing generalize soils ("C", "D" and "E") on state lands.

Water to these sites will be provided from the existing Lower Hamakua Ditch System, which presently services much of the lands involved.

The following tables contain a list of HSC's general leases, revocable permits, TMK's and corresponding soil types. The attached <u>Crop Suitability</u> forms in the back of this document (Exhibit 2) indicate the potential crops and their scores on all of these soils found on the sugarcane lands.

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1. 2.25 acres former school site for proposed vegetable/truck farming.

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SCHOOL	ТМК	SCS MAP UNITS
Comm. garden	4-4-05:02	PaC, PaD

2. 160 acres for pasture, tropical fruit, taro, vegetable and other crops by the Hamakua Farmers Cooperative.

LEASE	TMK	SCS MAP UNITS
GL S-3948	4-3-03:02	RB
	4-3-03:03	PaC, PaD
	4-3-03:04	PaC, PaD
	4-3-03:05	RB
	4-3-03:06	RB
	4-3-03:07	PaC, PaD

3. 1,100 acres for use by the Hamakua Farmers Cooperative.

LEASE/PERMIT	ТМК	SCS MAP UNITS
GL S-4285	4-6-03:01	PaD, PaE, RB
	4-6-03:02	KuD, KuE, PaD
	4-6-03:20	PaD, PaE, RB
	4-6-04:01	KuC, KuD, KuE, RB
	4-6-04:03	KuD
	4-6-04:08	Reservoir
RP S-6092	4-6-04:02	HSD, HSE, KuC, KuD, KuE, RB
	4-6-04:05	KuD, RB
	4-6-04:06	KuC, KuD, RB

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4. GL S-4002, 10.7 acres for vegetable/papaya.

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LEASE	ТМК	SCS MAP UNITS
GL S-4002	4-3-05:01	OoD, OoE, RB

5. GL S-3587, 32.1 acres for horticulture/papaya.

LEASE	тмк	SCS MAP UNITS
GL S-3587	4-4-01:01	PaC, RB

6. GL S-4107, 118 acres for taro/macadamia/pasture.

LEASE	ТМК	SCS MAP UNITS		
GL S-4107	4-6-01:07	KuD, PaC, PaD, PaE, RB		
02 2 12 1	4-6-01:08	PaC, KuD, RB		
	4-6-01:18	RB		



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LEASE	ТМК	SCS MAP UNITS
S-3354	4-6-05:10	KuD, KuE
S-3472	4-8-02:06	HsD, HsE, KuD
	4-8-03:09	HSD, HSE
S-3612	4-2-01:06	RB
	4-2-01:05	KuC, RB
	4-2-01:13	KuD
	4-2-07:02	HSC, HSD, HSE, KuC, KuD, OoC, RB
S-3613	3-9-01:01	AkD, KaC, KaD, KaE, RB
	3-9-01:13	OoD, OoE, RB
	3-9-01:18	RB
	3-9-02:01	HSD, RB
· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·	3-9-02:07	HSC, HSD, HSE, KaD, KaE, RB
S-3614	4-1-02:01	RB
	4-1-02:04	HSE, OoC, OoD, RB
	4-1-02:05	OoD, HSE
	4-1-02:06	OoD, CoE
	4-1-03:19	OoD, RB
	4-1-03:26	000
	4-1-04:01	HsD, HsE
	4-1-04:31	HSD, HSE, OOD, OOE, RB
	4-1-04:33	HsD, OoD, OoE, RB
5-3615	3-9-01:02	OoD, HsD, RB
	3-9-01:07	OoC, OoE, RB
	3-9-02:08	HSC, HSD, RB
	4-1-01:06	HSC, HSD, HSE, RB
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4-1-05:01	HsC, HsE, KaD, RB

7. 5,136 acres for proposed plantation forestry.

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LEASE	ТМК	SCS MAP UNITS
S-3616	3-4-03:11	HoD, RB
	3-4-03:12	HoD
	3-4-03:13	HoD
	3-4-03:14	HoD
	3-4-03:16	HoD
	3-4-03:38	HoD, RB
	3-4-03:39	HoD, RB
S-3617 .	4-5-01:01	PaC, PaD, PaE, RB
	4-5-01:07	PaC, PaE, RB
Í	4-5-01:08	KuC, PaE
	4-5-01:13	PaC, PaD, PaE, RB
	4-5-01:16	KuC, PaD, PaE
S-3948	4-3-03:02	RB .
	4-3-03:03	PaC, PaD
	4-3-03:04	PaC, PaD
	4-3-03:05	RB
	4-3-03:06	RB
	4-3-03:07	PaC, PaD
S-4002	4-3-04:04	RB
	4-3-06:01	OoD, RB
	4-3-06:04	HsD, RB
	4-3-06:08	KuC, RB
	4-3-06:10	KuC, RB
	4-3-06:12	HsD, RB
	4-3-07:02	HsD, RB
	4-3-08:02	HsC, HsD, HsE, RB
	4-3-11:04	HsD
S-4108	4-7-04:09	PaC, PaE, RB
	4-7-04:11	PaC, PaE

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LEASE	TMK	SCS MAP UNITS		
S-4109	4-6-02:01	PaC, PaD, PaE		
	4-6-02:07	PaD, PaE, RB		
S-4285	4-6-03:01	PaD, PaE, RB		
	4-6-03:02	KuD, KuE, PaD		
	4-6-03:20	PaD, PaE, RB		
	4-6-04:01	KuC, KuD, KuE, RB		
	4-6-04:03	KuD		
	4-6-04:08	Reservoir		

PERMIT	<u>TMK</u> _	SCS MAP UNITS
S-6087	3-5-02:27	000
S-6088	3-5-02:27	RB
S-6089	3-5-01:07	KaD, RB
S-6090	4-1-03:17 & 18	RB
S-6091	4-7-02:18	PaD, KuD
S-6092 4-6-04:02		HSD, HSE, KuC, KuD, KuE, RB
	4-6-04:05	KuD, RB
	4-6-04:06	KuC, KuD, RB
S-6093	4-4-03:47	PaC, PaD
S-6094	3-5-02:06	RB
S-6095	3-5-01:46	RB
S-6096	4-4-03:24	Hamakua Ditch
	4-4-03:26	Hamakua Ditch
	4-5-01:02	Hamakua Ditch
	4-6-01:09	Hamakua Ditch
	4-6-03:17	Hamakua Ditch
	4-6-03:18	Hamakua Ditch
	4-6-03:19	Hamakua Ditch



PERMIT	ТМК	SCS MAP UNITS
S-6097	4-3-03:32	KuC
S-6488	4-3-03:25	KuC

3.2 Social and Economic Characteristics

The lifestyle of the Hamakua Region is distinctly rural, where agriculture dominates. The general atmosphere is "small-town" with a warmth and friendliness that permeates the community. The informal lifestyle is important to the residents, and is reflected in the desire for preservation of open space, agriculture, architectural integrity, community activities and gathering places. The region contains approximately 6,800 persons, representing 8.3% of the island's population.

Replacement of sugar cultivation with an alternative agricultural use is consistent with the rural character of the region and would have no new impacts on the social environment.

3.3 Public Facilities

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No new impacts on public facilities, traffic, flood and drainage are anticipated.

3.4 Relationship to Land Use Plans and Policies

The Hawaii State Plan serves as a guide to future development in Hawaii. The following sections in Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes are applicable and consistent with the proposed action to lease State lands for diversified agricultural uses:

Chapter 226-6: Objectives and policies for the economygeneral.

(a) (1) Increased and diversified employment opportunities to achieve full employment, increased income and job choice, and improved living standards for Hawaii's people.

(a) (2) A growing and diversified economic base that is not overly dependent on a few industries.

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Chapter 226-7: Objectives and policies for the economy-agriculture.

(a) (2) Continued growth and development of diversified agriculture throughout the State.

(b)(5) Enhance agricultural growth by providing public incentives and encouraging private initiatives.

(b) (10) Promote economically competitive activities that increase Hawaii's agricultural self-sufficiency.

3.5 State Land Use Law

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> There are four districts in which the State Land Use System classifies all lands in the State of Hawaii: Urban, Rural, Agricultural and Conservation. All lands in the subject area are within the Agricultural District. Because the proposed use is permitted within the Agricultural District, a district boundary amendment is not required.

3.6 County Development Plan and Zoning

The current county zoning of the subject area is Agriculture. Under current county zoning, no zone change for agricultural crop development which is similar to the existing use is needed.

Use of the State lands will require approval from the Board of Land and Natural Resources.

4.0 IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY OF MAJOR IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

- A. <u>No Action</u>: One of the alternatives is to take no action. If so, the subject lands would lay fallow, providing for no alternative, productive agricultural uses. As a result, potential employment opportunities that are desperately needed by former HSC workers may not be available.
- B. <u>Lease Lands for Non-Agricultural Uses</u>: Another option is to utilize the subject lands for non-agricultural purposes, providing for its highest and best use.

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^{3.7} Required Approvals

Commercial, residential, resort and industrial uses are possible, subject to appropriate State and County land use approvals. Such uses, however, would not be consistent with the rural character of the Hamakua Region, and would have significant impacts in the local and surrounding community.

5.0 FINDINGS AND REASONS SUPPORTING THE DETERMINATION

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Pursuant to Section 11-20-12, Administrative Rules, an action shall be determined to have a significant impact on the environment if it meets any one of the following criteria:

- Involves a loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resource;
- Curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment;
- Conflicts with the State's long-term goals or guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, Hawaii Revised Statutes;
- Substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or state;
- Substantially affects public health;
- Involves substantial secondary effects, such as population changes or infrastructure demands;
- Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality;
- Is individually limited but cumulatively has considerable effect on the environment, or involves a commitment to larger actions;
- Substantially affects a rare, threatened or endangered species or its habitat;
- Detrimentally affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels; or
- Affects an environmentally sensitive area, such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, freshwater area, or coastal waters.

The proposed uses do not meet any of the aforementioned criteria and thus will have no significant environmental impacts.

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Page 22

6.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

NONE

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7.0 DETERMINATION

The State's objective in leasing public lands in the Hamakua Region is to provide for alternative agricultural uses in the area. This action was prompted by Hamakua Sugar Plantation's decision to shutdown its operations. The impacts resulting from the transition between sugar cultivation and other forms of diversified agriculture is minimal, and will not have physical and socioeconomic impacts in the surrounding area. area.

It is therefore, determined that the proposed use of such lands will have no significant impacts (Negative Declaration) and therefore no environmental impact statement is needed.

8.0 IDENTIFICATION OF AGENCIES CONSULTED IN MAKING THE ASSESSMENT

- Department of Land and Natural Resources 1)
- 2)
- Department of Agriculture Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism Department of Labor and Industrial Relations 3)
- 4)
- 5) County of Hawaii



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COMMENTS ON DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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KEITH W. AHUE, CHARPERSON BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

> DEPUTIES JOHN P KEPPELER, II DONAL, HANAIKE

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

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STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

P. O. BOX 621 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

SEP 28 1993

REF.: LM-DYU

MEMORANDUM:

HONORA	ABLI	E YUKIO	KITAG	AWA,	CHAIR	PERSON	
BOARD	OF	AGRICU	TURE	05	1,	-0	
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KEITH	w.	ANUE	CHAIRP	ERSO	N ///		

BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT Lease of State Lands for Diversified Agriculture Hamakua, Hamakua Coast, Island of Hawaii

Thank you for your letter of July 30, 1993 regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the Hamakua Sugar Company leases involving state owned lands.

Many of the relevant concerns you raised in your letter were incorporated into the Final Environmental Assessment (see attached). However, some of the concerns you raised cannot be addressed at this time and will probably be provided as we begin working with the individual users of the properties.

As you are aware, the task of preparing an Environmental Assessment for this project is very complex. The demise of Hamakua Sugar has left the state and other property owners with a real need to accelerate land use planning for this region. This Environmental Assessment is the state's proposal to move toward a "transition" from sugar to other agricultural crops. Towards this end, the state is working with the Hamakua Farmers Cooperative to insure a smooth and efficient economic/social transition in this region is accomplished.

With respect to the specific concerns you raised, the Environmental Assessment has been revised and now identifies seven (7) specific areas for transitional use. The uses are identified as followings:

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JOHN WAIHEE

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FROM:

Honorable Yukio Kitagawa Page 2

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Site			Proposed Use		
1.	2.25	Acres	(Former School Site)	Vegetable/Truck Farming	
2.	160	Acres		Vegetable/Horticulture	
3.	1,100	Acres		Horticulture/Taro Farming	
4.	10.7	Acres		Vegetable/Papaya	
5.	32.1	Acres		Horticulture/Papaya	
6.	118	Acres		Taro, Macadamia, Pasture	
7.	5,136	Acres		Plantation Forestry	

6,559.05 ACRES TOTAL

The Environmental Assessment explains in detail each of the areas (Physical, Economic, Social, etc.) and the proposed uses within each area. Furthermore, the fact that all of the lands involved were historically cultivated sugar lands would lead us to believe that a mere changing of crops, with proper attention given to infrastructure needs, would not have a significant impact on the subject or surrounding lands.

Finally, we contemplate that the immediate disposition will be through revocable permits with conditions attached requiring individual farmers to submit detailed "business plans" before we would consider any type of long term disposition. We believe that this will give the individual farmers adequate assurance of the state's commitment to assist them in the transition, and equally provide some assurance to the state that farming operations are legitimate business ventures.

We appreciate your comments on this matter. Should you have any further questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Dean Uchida at 587-0414. ÷

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cc: Mr. Yuen Honorable Mufi Hannemann, DBEDT Mr. Harold Masumoto, OSP Mayor Steven Yamashiro, County of Hawaii

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TO:

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1428 So. King Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-2512

July 30, 1993

Keith W. Ahue, Chairperson Board of Land and Natural Resources

ATTN: John Keppeler, II

FROM: Yukio Kitagawa, Chairperson M Board of Agriculture

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) Lease of State Lands for Diversified Agriculture Hamakua, Island of Hawaii TMK: (various) Area: 6,566.802 acres (total)

We have obtained a copy of the subject document, in response to the notice in the July 23, 1993, OEQC Bulletin, and have the following comments to offer.

The Department of Agriculture (DOA) is in total support of the leasing of State lands for diversified agriculture in the Hamakua region. In the aftermath of the bankruptcy of the Hamakua Sugar Company, the action of offering these lands to the public will be a major stimulus to the regeneration of the region's economy. Our comments are purposely constructive, and are intended to expedite the proposed land disposition by encouraging full disclosure of the impacts resulting from this action.

\$1.1 This section should describe the proposed action in sufficient detail to indicate: (a) the intended uses by TMK parcel; (b) the proposed method of lease disposition (public auction, drawing of lot, or direct negotiation); (c) the anticipated lease rentals by TMK parcel (appraisal or upset values); and (d) the proposed term(s) of the leases. The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) has developed a Strategic Land Management System which may have the answers. Further, individuals may have already applied for lease disposition of specific parcels in advance of this Draft EA.

In section 1.1, will orchards, intensive livestock, pasture, and forestry be included among the diversified agricultural uses? Also, will agricultural parks (under set aside order to the DOA) be considered for the State Hamakua lands? Our Department has been working for many months to identify suitable sites and

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YUKIO KITAGAWA Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

ILIMA A. PIIANAIA Deputy to the Chairperson

FAX: (808) 973-9613

Mailing Address; P. O. Box 22159 Honolulu, Hawaii 96823-2159

Keith W. Ahue July 30, 1993 Page 2

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projects as "agricultural options" for the region, but this information is not reflected in the Draft EA.

Section 1.1 should also describe the schedule of the final sugarcane harvest under the settlement agreement among the major creditors of Hamakua Sugar Company, and the relationship of this harvest schedule to the dates of termination of the State leases and revocable permits under default proceedings, on a parcel by parcel basis.

\$1.3 This section should include a series of maps showing the location of each of the tax map parcels listed in Attachments 1 and 2. In addition, Attachments 1 and 2 should indicate the acreage of each individual parcel, rather than lumping it together under the general lease or revocable permit number.

§2.1 This section should describe the physical environment of the subject lands (including adequate location and site maps) in terms of soil characteristics, elevation, slope, rainfall, and other parameters related to the proposed agricultural uses. Also, the OEQC "Guidelines for Preparing Environmental Assessments" specify that descriptions of flora, fauna, significant habitats, and historical/archaeological and cultural sites be included.

If the proposed uses are described in sufficient detail in section 1.1, it is apparent that they will have impacts which differ from those of sugarcane cultivation and vary by location. For example, alternative crops may require greater applications of pesticides and herbicides than sugar; livestock or pasture uses may generate sources of ground and surface water contamination which did not previously exist. Appropriate mitigation measures should be described in general terms (as "best management practices") related to the proposed uses at various physical types of sites.

§2.2 This section should describe the social and economic characteristics of the affected population in sufficient detail that the impact of the replacement of sugarcane cultivation with alternative agricultural uses can be assessed. For example, what adjustments will former plantation workers have to make in terms of acquiring new job and management skills, and in possibly accepting greater personal responsibilities at lower wages than what they were accustomed to? If the subject parcels are leased to the highest bidder rather than at fair market rentals in agricultural use, what will be the impact on the disposition of these lands to qualified members of the community versus "outsiders"?

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Keith W. Ahue July 30, 1993 Page 3

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\$2.3 This section should describe in general terms the impact of the shutdown of the plantation on the availability of public facilities such as maintained roadways, drainage/flood control improvements, and irrigation water and electrical power at the affected State parcels. Will the leasing of these parcels to a variety of separate individuals generate demands for public sector provision of infrastructure and services formerly operated by Hamakua Sugar Company as private systems for the entire region? In particular, who will own, maintain in good condition, and provide water from the Lower Hamakua Ditch system to the subject parcels?

\$3.3 Not all of the tax map parcels listed in Attachments 1 and 2 are zoned A40-A (40-acre minimum lot size in agricultural use). The County zoning should be given on a parcel by parcel basis for greater accuracy.

\$4.0 Depending on the proposed use(s) and the physical characteristics of the subject parcels, subdivision and infrastructure improvements may be required for County permits and approvals in certain cases. For example, is public road access available to each parcel? These circumstances should be anticipated and described in the Draft EA.

\$5.0 The impacts resulting from the transition from sugarcane cultivation to other forms of agriculture at the subject parcels may not be significant, so as to warrant a determination of negative declaration. However, this conclusion will be better supported if the assessment is expanded as suggested above.

In accordance with the OEQC "Guidelines" cited above, the Draft EA should also specify the approving agency, and identify the agencies consulted in preparation of the document, as required by §11-200-9, HAR. For example, the Department of Agriculture was not consulted, but could have provided a significant amount of the information for a more complete Draft EA. Contact Dr. Paul J. Schwind, Planning Program Administrator, at 973-9469 for assistance in this regard. Similarly, the Office of State Planning and Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism are preparing their own plans for the transition of the Hamakua region, which could affect and be affected by the

c: Office of Environmental Quality Control Office of State Planning Dept. of Business, Economic Development & Tourism

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EXHIBIT 1

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Image: soil code ending: C
Image: Soil code ending: D
Image: Soil code ending: E
∧ State land

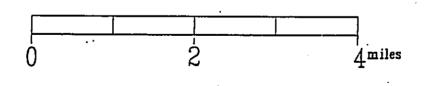
1235 acres

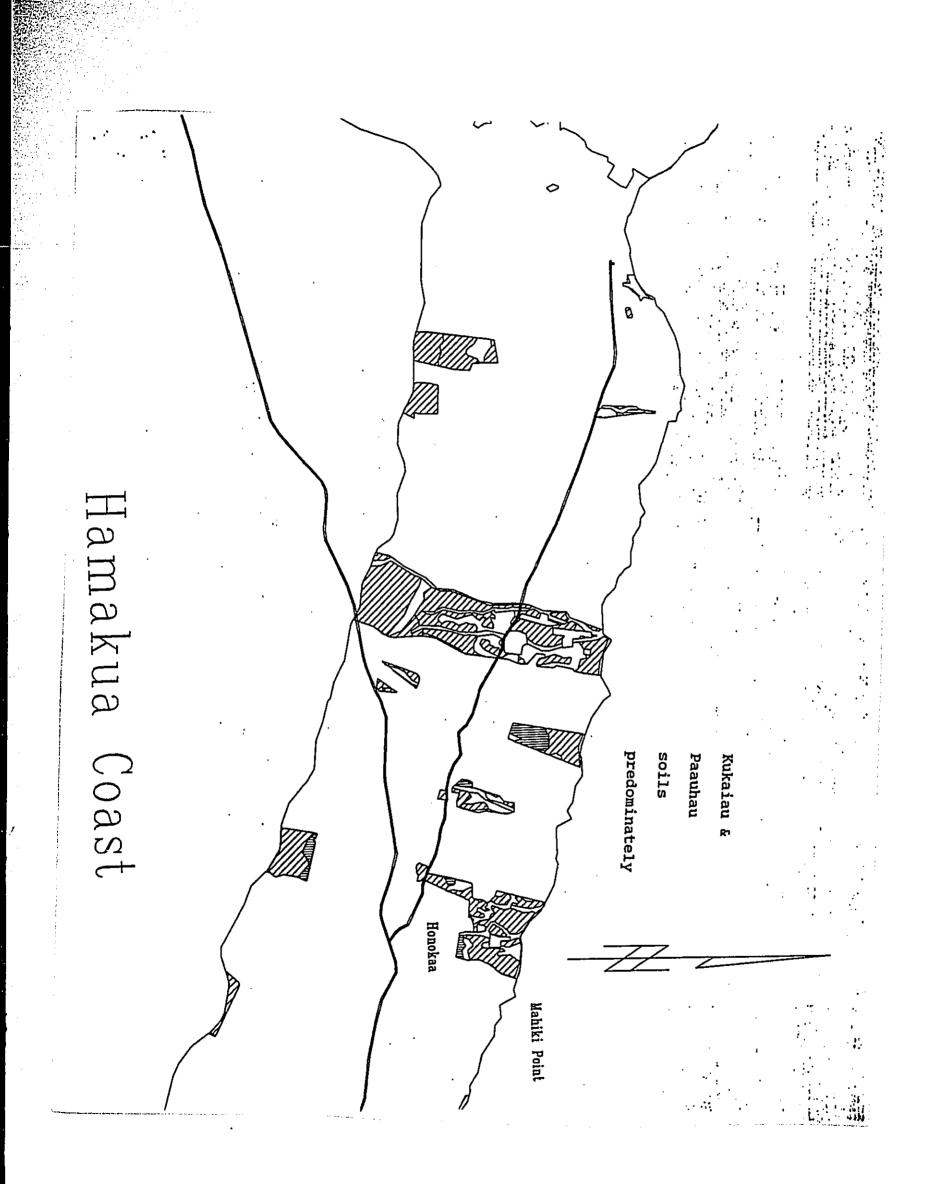
5905 acres

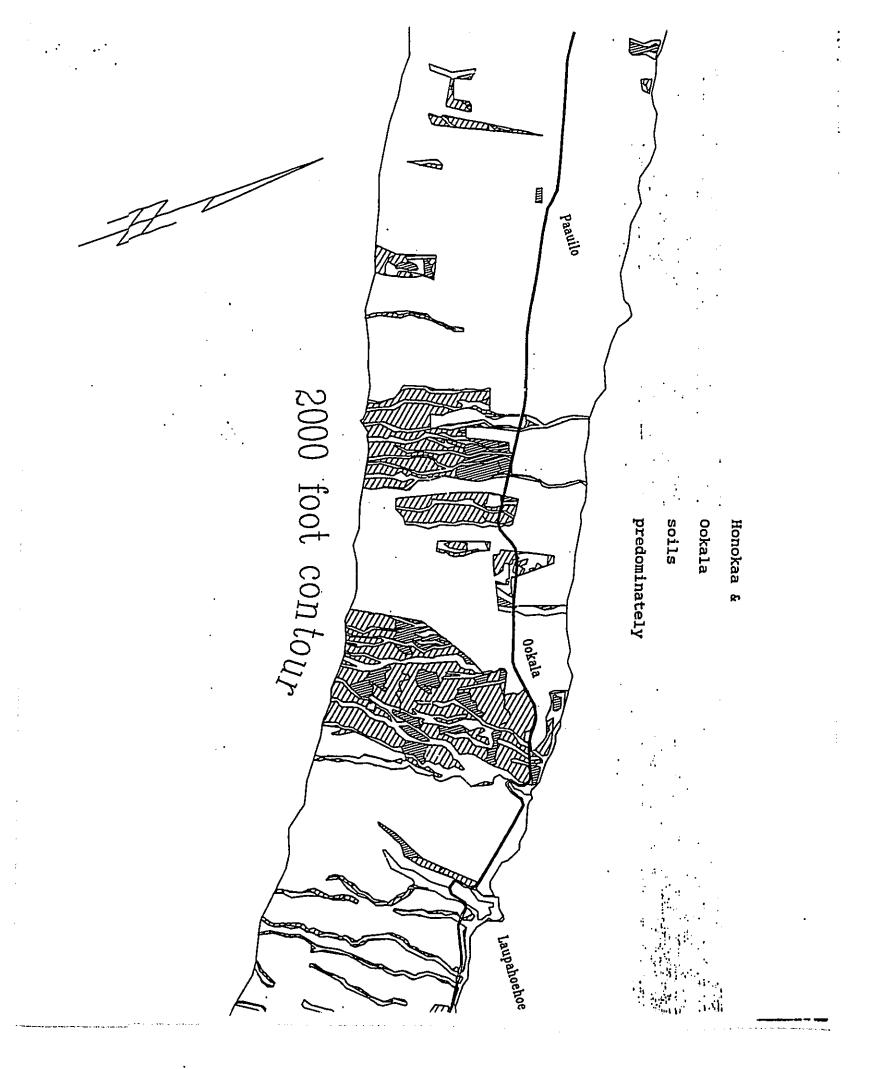
1429 acres

N Major Highway

Produced by the Office of State Planning in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management on the Statewide GIS. Data Sources - State Land: USGS Giras data, 1976; Soil: Soil Conservation Service; Roads: USGS Digital Line Graph, 1983. Map for display purposes only.







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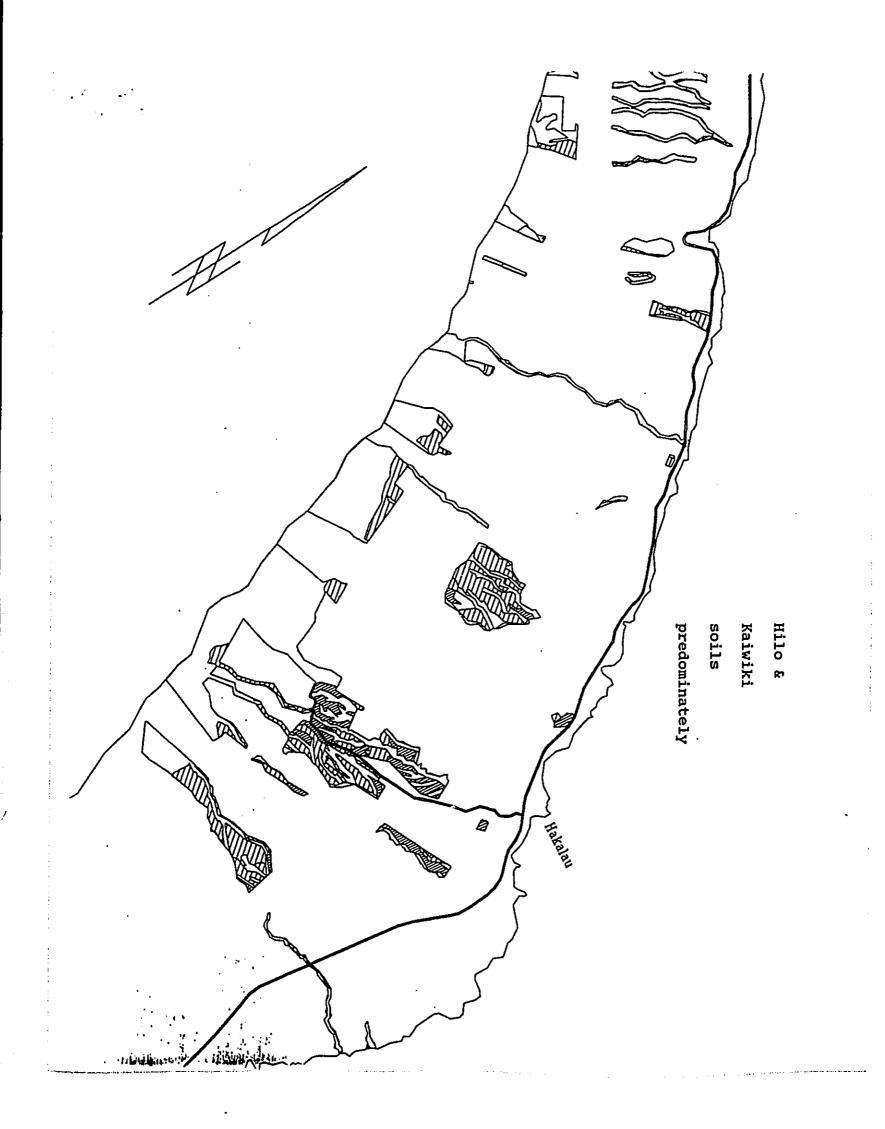


EXHIBIT 2

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State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Land Management

Date: August 26, 1993

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CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

 Land ID

 Lease Number Tax Map Key
 Map Unit
 Exposure
 Wind Speed
 Area (Acre)

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Land Factors		Crop	Suitability	Score	ſ
Elevation: 0 - 80	ō	Avocado	U	16 ر	İ
Slope: 10 · 2	σ	Banana	S	15 /18	Ī
k Value: 0.050	ז	Coffee	U	0 /18	ľ
Depth to Bedrock: - 60	ז	Forage Crops	SWI	12 /16	ſ
Depth to Pan: -		Guava	U	ŋ /18	ĺ
Coarse Fragments: - 0)	Macadamia	Ŭ	ŋ /18	
Drainage: we	BN	Papaya	Ŭ	0 /18	ľ
Temperature: 72 · 74	ĩ	Pasture	S	/16	ľ
Rainfall: 120 - 180	5	Pineapple	Ű	ŋ /20	ľ
pH: 4.5 · 6		Root Crops	U	<u>ე</u> /16	ľ
Serles: HILO		Sugar Cane	SWI	13 /16	F
		Truck Crops	U	0 /16	

U = UNSUITABLE SL = SLOPE S = SUITABLE SWI = SUITABLE WITH IRRIGATION

state of Hawali Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Land Management

Date: August 27, 1993

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CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

[Lan	d ID		
Lease Number Tax Map Key	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Speed	Area (Acre)
	HsC	E	<25 MPH	

Land Fa	ctors		Crop	Suitability	Score	
Elevation:	1000 - 3	5000	Avocado	SWI	15 /16	
Slope:	0 ·	10	Banana	S	15 /18	
k Value:	0.	050	Coffee	PS	0 /18	
Depth to Bedro	ock: -	60	Forage Crops	S	13 /16	
Depth to Pan:	-		Guava	PS	0 /18	
Coarse Fragme	nts: •	0	Macadamia	S	16 /18	
Drainage:	· · · ·	well	Papaya	S	16 /18	
Temperature:	66 -	69	Pasture	S	15 /16	
Rainfall:	100 •	150	Pineapple	PS	0 /20	
pH:	5.6 -	7	Root Crops	PS	0 /16	
Series:	HONOK	AA	Sugar Cane	SWI	12 /16	-
			Truck Crops	S	15 /16	

PS = PARTIAL SUITABLE RF = RAINFALL (excessive) TE = TEMPERATURE

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State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Land Management

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Lease Number:

Date: August 27, 1993

CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

		Land	a id		
Lease Number	Тах Мар Кеу	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Spe	ed Area (Acre)
		HsD	E	<25 MP	
Land Fac	tors	Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
Elevation: 1	000 - 3000	Avocado	PSWI	0 /16	SL
Slope:	10 - 20	Banana	S	14 /18	
Value:	0.050	Coffee	PS	0 /18	SL RF
Pepth to Bedroo Depth to Pan:	:k: - 60	Forage Crops	S	12 /16	
oarse Fragment		Guava	PS	0 /18	SL TE
rainage:		Macadamia	PS	0 /18	SL
emperature:	well	Papaya	PS	0 /18	SL
	66 · 69	Pasture	S	14 /16	
	100 · 150 5.6 · 7	Pineapple	PS	0 /20	SL TE RF
	IONOKAA	Root Crops	PS	0 /16	SL TE
		Sugar Cane	SWI	11 /16	
	Γ	Truck Crops	PS	0 /16	SL

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State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Land Management

^{Date:} August 27, 1993

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CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

			Land	ID		
Lease Numbe	r Tax	Мар Кеу	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Spe	eed Area (Acre)
			HSE	E	<25 MF	PH
Land Fa	ctors]	Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
Elevation:	1000 -	3000	Avocado	PSWI	0 /16	SL.
Slope:	20 -	35	Banana	S	14 /18	
k Value:		0.050	Coffee	PS	0 /18	SL RF
Depth to Bedro	ock: ·	60	Forage Crops	PS	0 /16	· SL
Depth to Pan:	-		Guava	PS	0 /18	SL TE
Coarse Fragme	nts: •	0	Macadamia	PS	0 /18	SL
Drainage:		well	Papaya	PS	0 /18	SL
Temperature:	66 -	69	Pasture	S	13 /16	
Rainfall:	100 -	150	Pineappie	PS	0 /20	SL TE RF
pH:	5.6 -	7	Root Crops	PS	0 /16	SL TE
Series:	HONC	DKAA	Sugar Cane	SWI	10 /16	
			Truck Crops	PS	0 /16	SL

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State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Land Management

Date: August 26, 1993

CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

Iope:10 - 20BananaS15 /18Value:0.050CoffeeU0 /18Depth to Bedrock:- 60Forage CropsSWI12 /16Depth to Pan:CuavaU0 /18	
Land FactorsCropSuitabilityScoreElevation:800 - 1500AvocadoU0 /16Iope:10 - 20BananaS15 /18Value:0.050CoffeeU0 /18Depth to Bedrock:- 60Forage CropsSWI12 /16Depth to Pan:-GuavaU0 /18	Area (Acre)
AvocadoU0/16Iope:10 - 20BananaS15 /18Value:0.050CoffeeU0Depth to Bedrock:- 60Forage CropsSWI12 /16Depth to Pan:-GuavaU0	
Iope:10 - 20BananaS15 /18Value:0.050CoffeeU0 /18Depth to Bedrock:- 60Forage CropsSWI12 /16Depth to Pan:-CuavaU0 /18	Flaw
Slope:10 - 20BananaS15 /18K Value:0.050CoffeeU0 /18Depth to Bedrock:- 60Forage CropsSWI12 /16Depth to Pan:-GuavaU0 /18	
Depth to Bedrock: 60 Depth to Pan: - Cuava U 0 ^{/18}	
Depth to Pan: Guava U 0 ^{/18}	SL
Coarse Fragments: 0 Macadamia 11 0 /18	SL
	SL
Drainage: well Papaya U . 0 /18	SL
emperature: 70 - 70 Pasture S /16	
eainfail: 150 - 200 Pineapple U 0 /20	SL
0 /16 Root Crops PSWI 0 /16	SL
eries: KAIWIKI Sugar Cane U () /16	SL
Truck Crops PSWI 0 /16	SL

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State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Land Management

^{Date:} August 27, 1993

فالاستقادة ليقاد المواجد

CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

		Lan	d ID		
Lease Number	Тах Мар Кеу	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Speed	Area (Acre)
		KuC	E	<25 MPH	

Land Fa	ctors			
Elevation:	500 -	1500		
Slope:	6 -	12		
k Value:	(0.100		
Depth to Bedro	ock: -	72		FC
Depth to Pan:	•	_		
Coarse Fragme	nts: -	5		N
Drainage:		well	ŀ	
Temperature:	67 -	69	ŀ	
Rainfall:	70 -	100	ł	F
pH:	4.5 -	7	ŀ	R
Series:	KUKA	IAU	f	S
			-	

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Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
Avocado	SWI	15 /16	····
Banana	S	15 /18	
Coffee	S	14 /18	
rage Crops	S	11 /16	
Guava	PS	0 /18	TE
lacadamia	S	15 /18	
Papaya	S	16 /18	
Pasture	S	15 /16	
Pineapple	PS	0 /20	RF
oot Crops	PS	0 /16	TE
ugar Cane	SWI	12 /16	
uck Crops	S S	13 /16	

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CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

			nd ID		
Lease Number	Тах Мар Кеу	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Speed	Area (Acre)
		KuD	E	<25 MPH	

Land F	actors	
Elevation:	500 •	1500
Slope:	12 •	20
k Value:		0.100
Depth to Bedr	ock: •	72
Depth to Pan:	-	
Coarse Fragme	ents: •	5
Drainage:		well
Temperature:	67 ·	69
Rainfall:	70 •	100
pH:	4.5 -	7
Series:	KUKA	IAU

Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
Avocado	PSWI	0 /16	SL
Banana	S	13 /18	
Coffee	PS	0 /18	SL
Forage Crops	s	10 /16	
Guava	PS	0 /18	SL TE
Macadamia	PS	0 /18	SL
Papaya	PS	0 /18	SL
Pasture	S	13 /16	,
Pineapple	PS	0 /20	SL RF
Root Crops	PS	0 /16	SL TE
sugar Cane	SWI	11 /16	
ruck Crops	PS	0 /16	SL

State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Land Management

<u>^</u>

Lease Number:

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Date: August 26, 1993

CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

		Land	ID		
Lease Number	Тах Мар Кеу	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Speed	Area (Acre)
•••	•••••	KuE	Е	<25 MPH	0.00
Land Fact	tors	Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
Elevation: 5	00 - 1500	Avocado	U	0 /16	SL
slope:	20 - 35	Banana	U	ŋ /18	SL
Value:	0.100	Coffee	U	ŋ /18	SL
Depth to Bedroc	k: • 72	Forage Crops	U	ŋ /16	SL
Pepth to Pan:		Guava	U	₀ /18	SL
Coarse Fragment		Macadamia	U	ŋ /18	SL
prainage:	well	Papaya	U	0 /18	SL
emperature:	67 - 69	Pasture	S	11 /16	
ainfall:	70 - 100	Pineapple	U	0 ^{/20}	SL
	4.5 - 7	Root Crops	U	0 /16	SL
eries:	KUKAIAU	Sugar Cane	U	0 /16	SL
		Truck Crops	U	₀ /16	SL

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CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

		Land	di D		
Lease Number	Tax Map Key	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Speed	Area (Acre)
		0oC	E	<25 MPH	
Land Fac	tors	Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
Elevation:	0 - 1000	Avocado	swi	15 /16	
Slope:	6 - 12	Banana	S	15 /18	<u> </u>
k Value:	0.100	Coffee	PSWI	0 /18	RF
Depth to Bedroc	k: - 60	Forage Crops	SWI	12 /16	
Depth to Pan:		Guava	SWI	16 /18	
Coarse Fragment		Macadamia	SWI	15 /18	• <u> </u>
Drainage:	well	Papaya	SWI	16 /18	
Temperature:	72 • 74	Pasture	S	15 /16	
Rainfall:	90 • 120	Pineapple	PSWI	0 /20	RF
	5.1 · 7	Root Crops	SWI	13 /16	
Series:	OOKALA	Sugar Cane	SWI	13 /16	<u></u>
	-	Truck Crops	SWI	14 /16	

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CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

		Land	ID		
	Tay Man Key	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Spee	d Area (Acre)
Lease Number	Tax wap key	OoD	E	<25 MPH	
			suitability	Score	Flaw
Land Fac	tors	Crop	Juicaster		
Elevation:	0 - 1000	Avocado	U	ŋ /16	SL
slope:	12 - 20	Banana	S	13 /18	
k Value:	0.100	Coffee	U	0 /18	<u>SL</u>
Depth to Bedro	ck: 60	Forage Crops	SWI	11 /16	
Depth to Pan:	-	Guava	U	0 /18	SL
Coarse Fragmer	its: - 0	Macadamia	U	0 /18	SL
Drainage:	weil	Papaya	U	· 0 /18	SL
Temperature:	72 - 74	Pasture	S	/16	
Rainfall:	90 - 120	Pineapple	Ú Ú	0 /20	SL
pH:	5.1 - 7	Root Crops	PSWI	0 /16	SL
Serles:	OOKALA	Sugar Cane	U	0 /16	SL
		Truck Crops	PSWI	0 /16	SL

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Date: August 26, 1993

CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

			Land	ID.		
Lease Number	Tax M	ар кеу	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind S	the second se
			OOE	E	<25 N	IPH
Land Fac	tors		Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
Elevation:	0	1000	Avocado	U	₀ /16	SL
Slope:	20	35	Banana	U	0/18	SL
k Value:		.100	Coffee	U	0/18	SL
Depth to Bedroo	ck: -	60	Forage Crops	ប	0/16	SL
Depth to Pan:	-		Guava	U	0 ^{/18}	SL
Coarse Fragmen	ts: -	0	Macadamia	U	0 ^{/18}	SL
Drainage:		well	Papaya	U	ე/18	SL
Temperature:	72 -	74	Pasture	S	/16	
Rainfall:	90 -	120	Pineapple	U	0/20	SL
pH:	5.1 -	7	Root Crops	U	0 ^{/16}	SL
Series:	OOK	ALA	Sugar Cane	U	0 ^{/16}	SL
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Truck Crops	U	0/16	SL

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State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Land Management

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CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

	Land	ID		
х Мар Кеу	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Speed	d Area (Acre)
· · · ·	PaC	E	<25 MPH	
s	Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
• 1000	Avocado	SWI	15 /16	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
- 12	Banana	S	15 /18	
0.100	Coffee	SWI	14 /18	
- 60	Forage Crops	S	11 /16	
• .	Guava	SWI	16 /18	
- 5	Macadamia	S	15 /18	
well	Papaya	SWI	16 /18	
- 74	Pasture	S	15 /16	
- 80	Pineapple	PSWI	0 /20	RF
• 7	Root Crops	SWI	14 /16	
UHAU	Sugar Cane	SWI	14 /16	
	Truck Crops	SWI	15 /16	
	s - 1000 - 12 0.100 - 60 - - 5 well - 74 - 80 - 7	C Map KeyMap Unit PaCSCrop- 1000Avocado- 12Banana0.100Coffee- 60Forage Crops- 60Guava- 5MacadamiawellPapaya- 74Pasture- 80Pineapple- 7Root CropsSugar Cane	PaCESCropSuitability- 1000AvocadoSWI- 12BananaS0.100CoffeeSWI- 60Forage CropsS- 60Forage CropsS- 60GuavaSWI- 5MacadamiaSWellPapayaSWI- 74PastureS- 80PineapplePSWI- 7Root CropsSWIUHAUSugar CaneSWI	K Map KeyMap UnitExposureWind SpeedPaCE<25 MPH

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CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

Land ID						
Lease Number Tax Map Key	Map Unit	Exposure		Area (Acre)		
	PaD	E	<25 MPH	1		
			l	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

Land Factors					
Elevation:	0 - 1	1000			
Slope:	12	20			
k Value: 0.100					
Depth to Bedro	ock: -	60			
Depth to Pan:	-				
Coarse Fragme	nts: •	5			
Drainage:		well			
Temperature:	72 -	74			
Rainfail:	60 -	80			
pH:	5.1 -	7			
Series:	PAAUH	IAU			

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Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
Avocado	U	0 /16	SL
Banana	S	13 /18	
Coffee	U	0 /18	SL
Forage Crops	SWI	10 /16	
Guava	Ū	0 /18	
Macadamia	U	₀ /18	SL
Papaya	U	<mark>18</mark> ر	SL
Pasture		/16	
Pineapple	U	_ე /20	SL
Root Crops	U	0 /16	SL
Sugar Cane	SWI	13 /16	
Truck Crops	U	0 /16	SL

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State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Land Management

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CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

		Land	d ID	·······	
Lease Number	Tax Map Key	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Sp	eed Area (Acre)
		PaE	E	<25 M	
Land Fac	tors	Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
Elevation:	0 - 1000	Avocado		0 /16	
Slope:	20 · 35	Banana	U	0/18	SL
k Value:	0.100	Coffee	ប	0 /18	SL
Depth to Bedroc Depth to Pan:	k: 60	Forage Crops	U	ر /16	SL
Coarse Fragment	<u>s: - 5</u>	Guava	U	₀ /18	SL
Drainage:	well	Macadamia	<u> </u>	0 /18	SL
remperature:	72 • 74	Papaya Pasture	U	0 /18	SL
Rainfall:	<u>60 · 80</u>	Pineapple	S:	/16	· .
DH:	5.1 7	Root Crops	U	0/20	SL
ierles: P	AAUHAU		U	o ^{/16}	SL
	J	Sugar Cane	<u> </u>	0 /16	SL
	L	Truck Crops	<u> </u>	0/16	SL

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	Lease Number:	

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CROP SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

Land ID						
Lease Number Tax	Мар Кеу	Map Unit	Exposure	Wind Speed	Area (Acre)	
		RB	E	<25 MPH		

Land Factors	Crop	Suitability	Score	Flaw
Elevation: 0-3,000	Avocado	U	ŋ /16	SL, K
Slope: 35 70	Banana	U	J /18	, . , .,
k Value:	Coffee	U	0 /18	SL, K
Depth to Bedrock: •	Forage Crops	IJ	ŋ /16	SL, K
Depth to Pan:	Guava	U	0 /18	SL, K
Coarse Fragments: -	Macadamia	U	0 /18	SL, K
Drainage:	Papaya	U	ر ر	SL, K
Temperature:	Pasture	S	/16	• • • • • • •
Rainfall:	Pineapple	Ų	ე /20	SL, K
pH: -	Root Crops	S	ባ /16	SL, K
Series: Rough broken	Sugar Cane	U	ŋ /16	SL, K
	Truck Crops	U	0 /16	SL, K

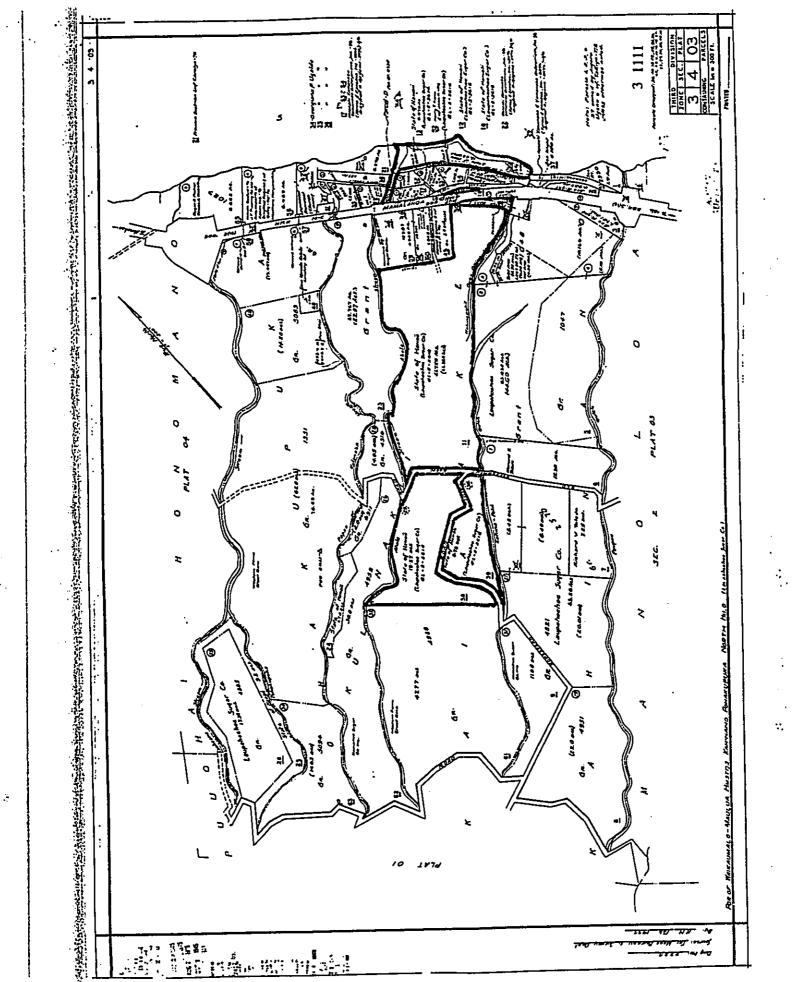
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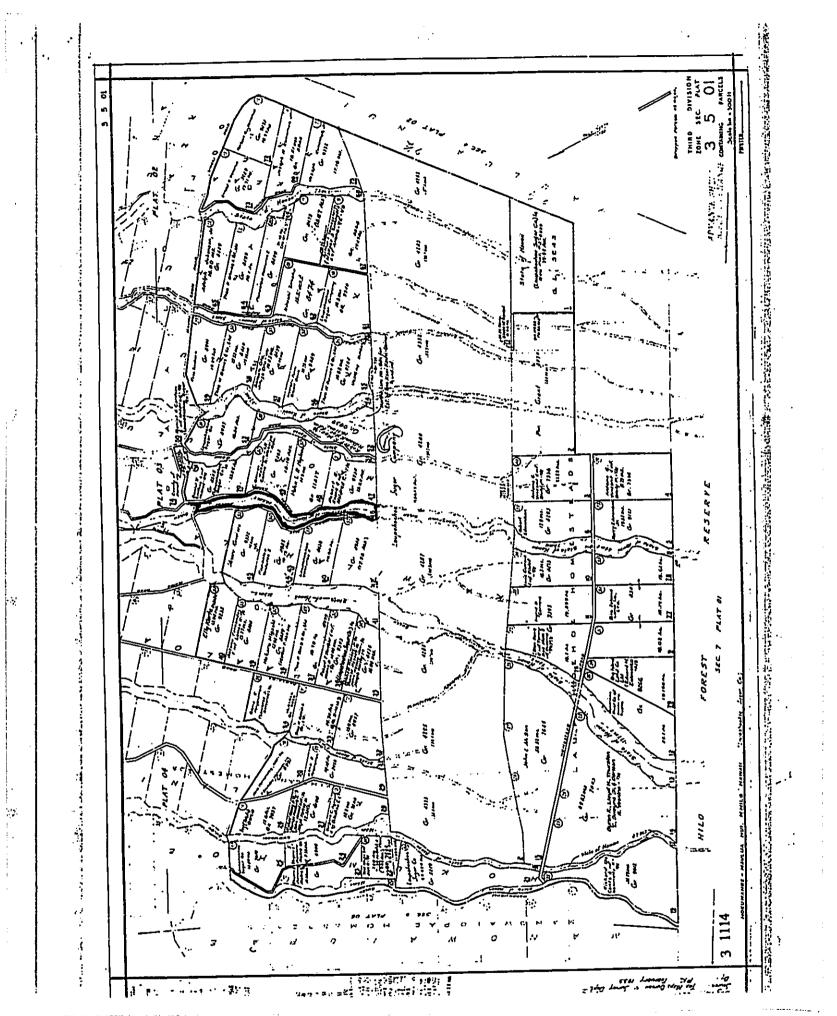
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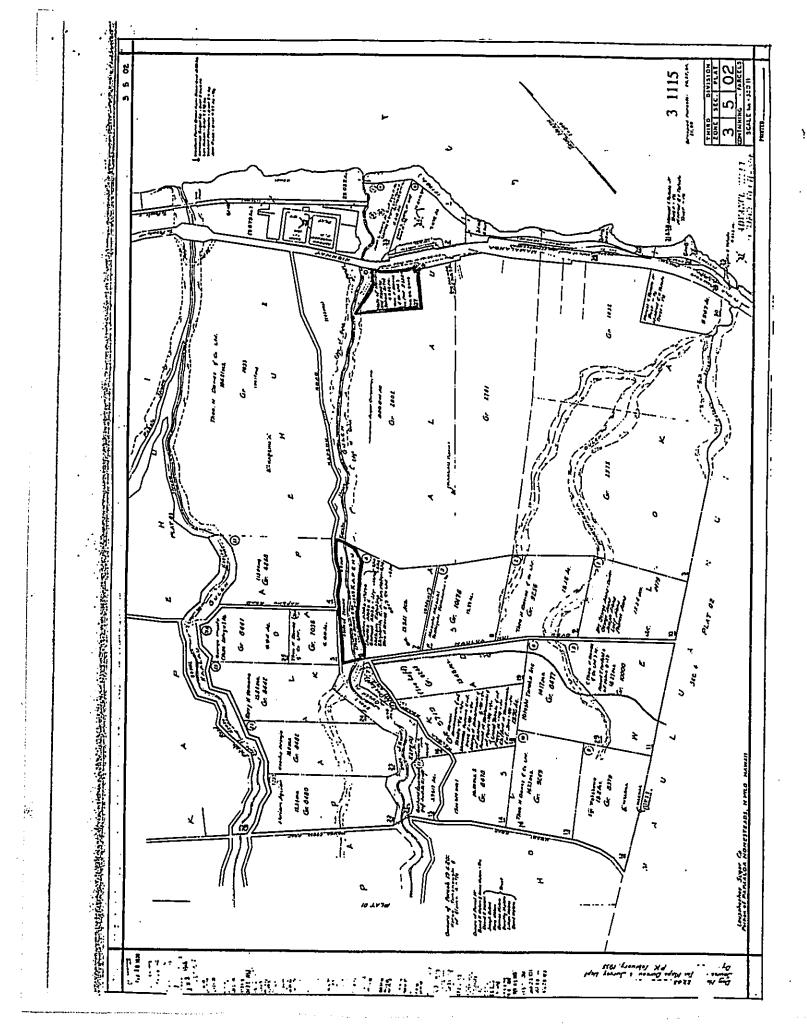
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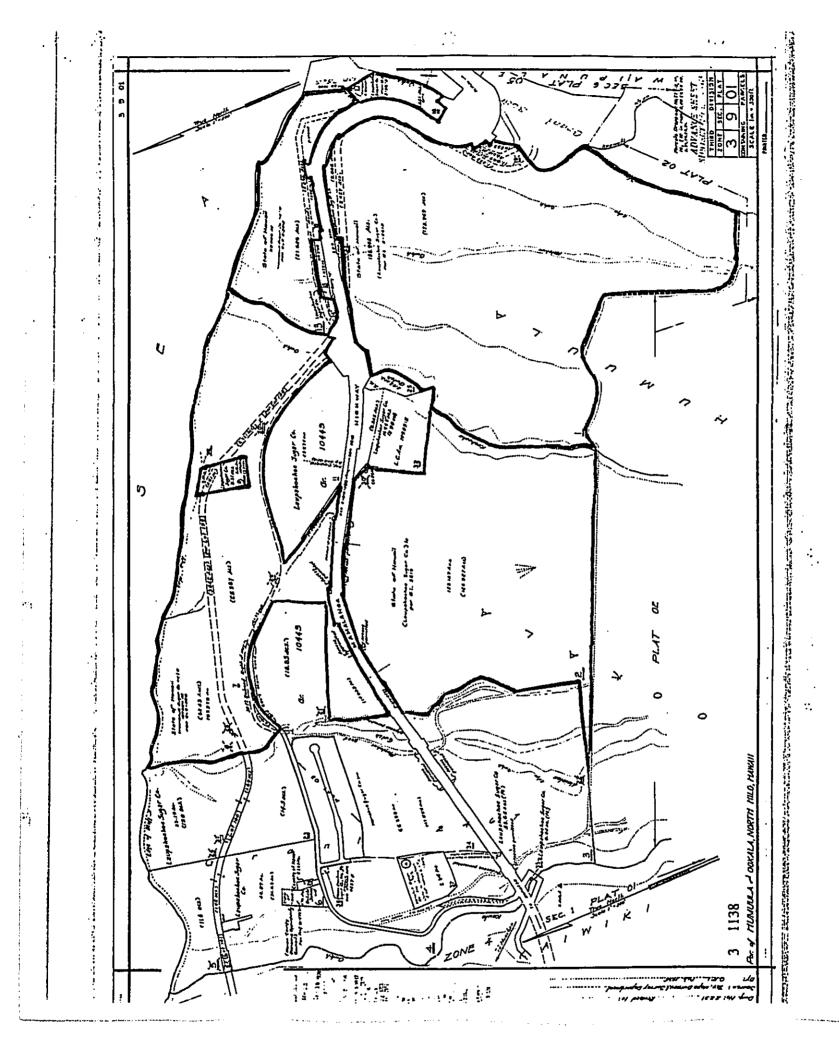
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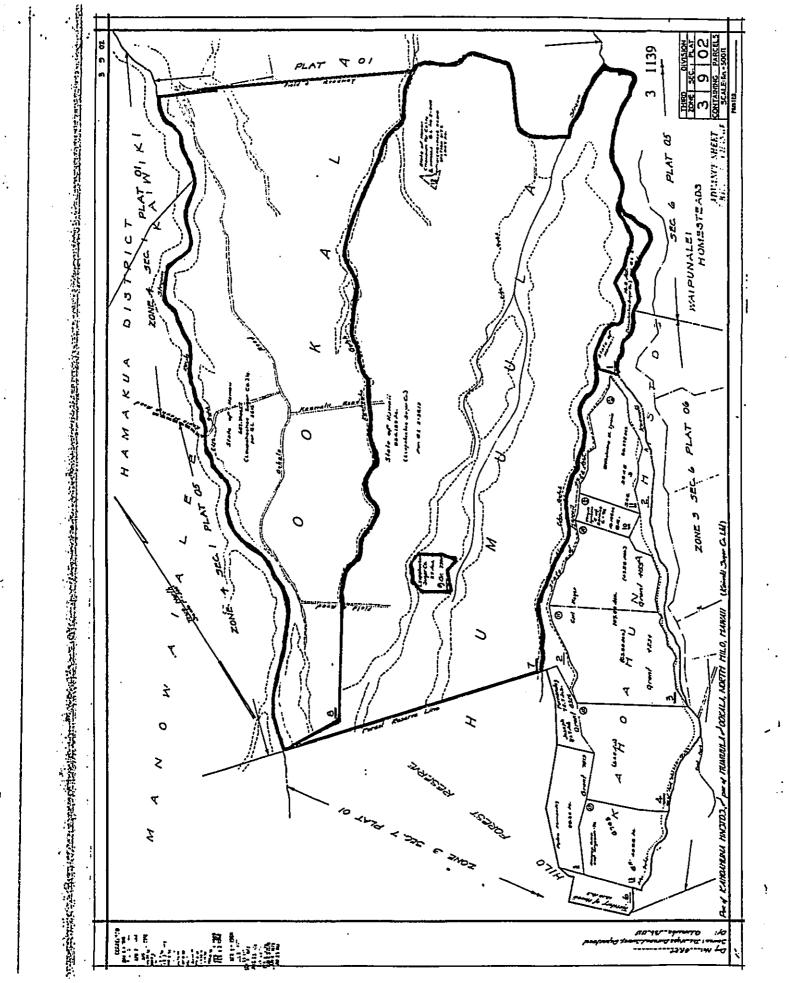
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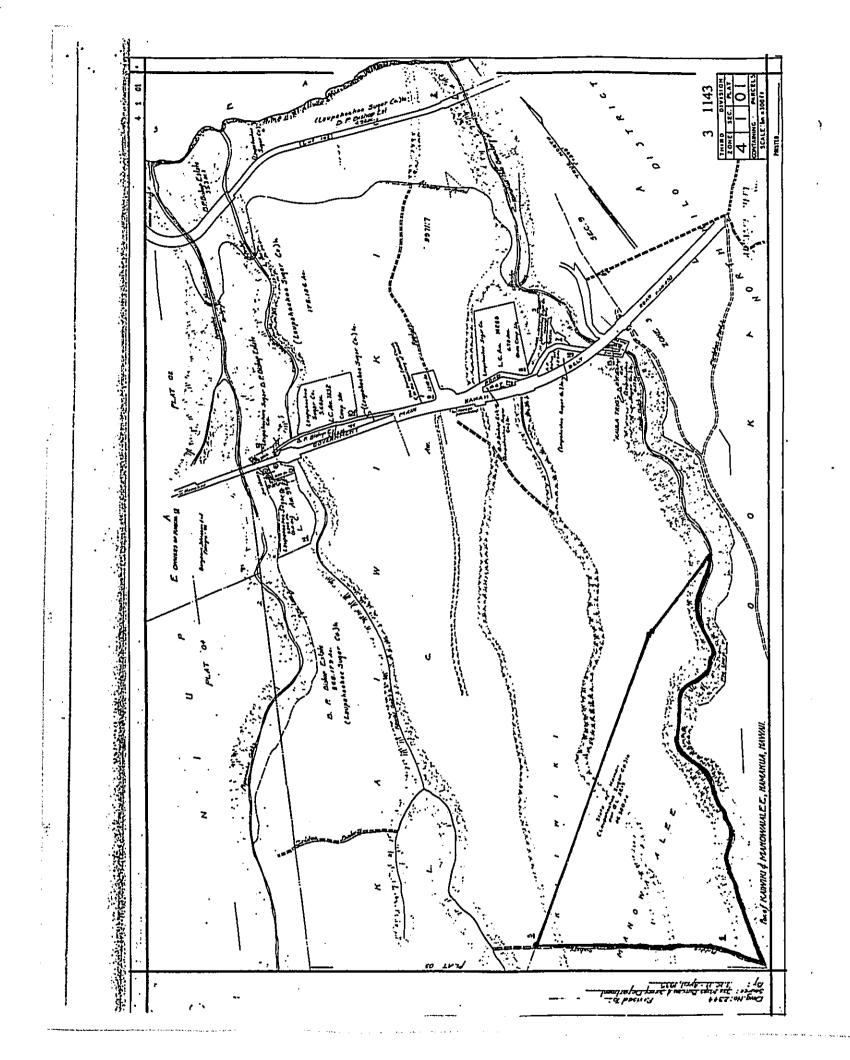




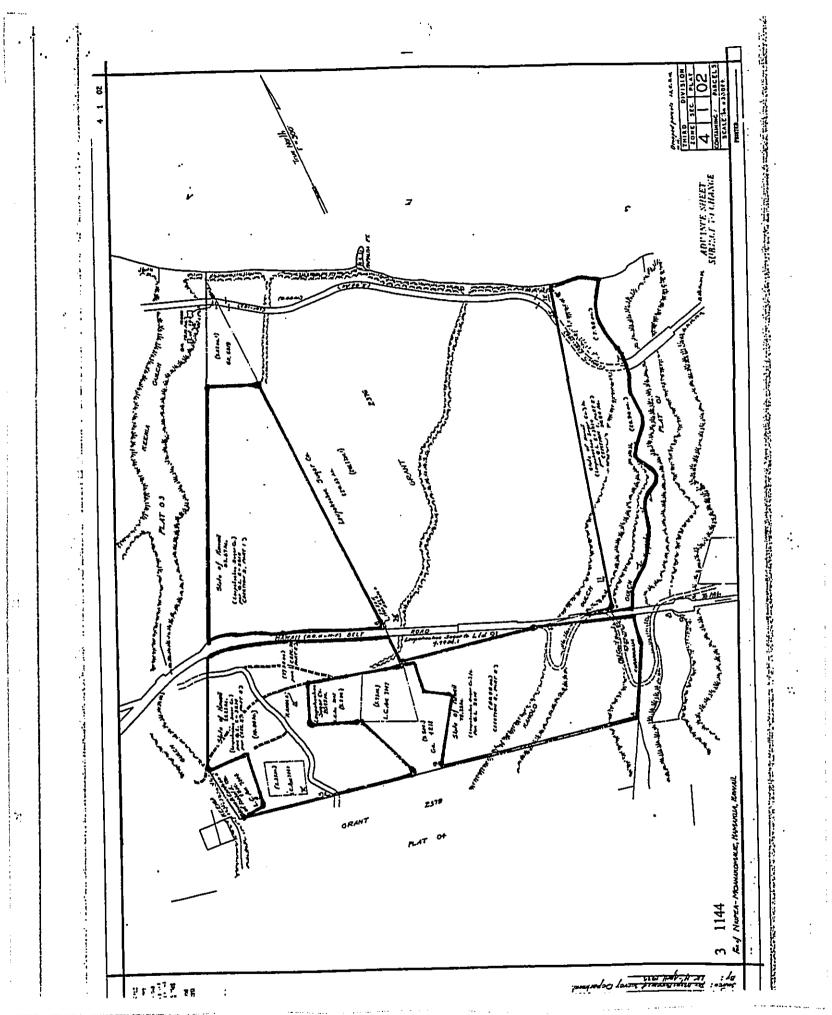
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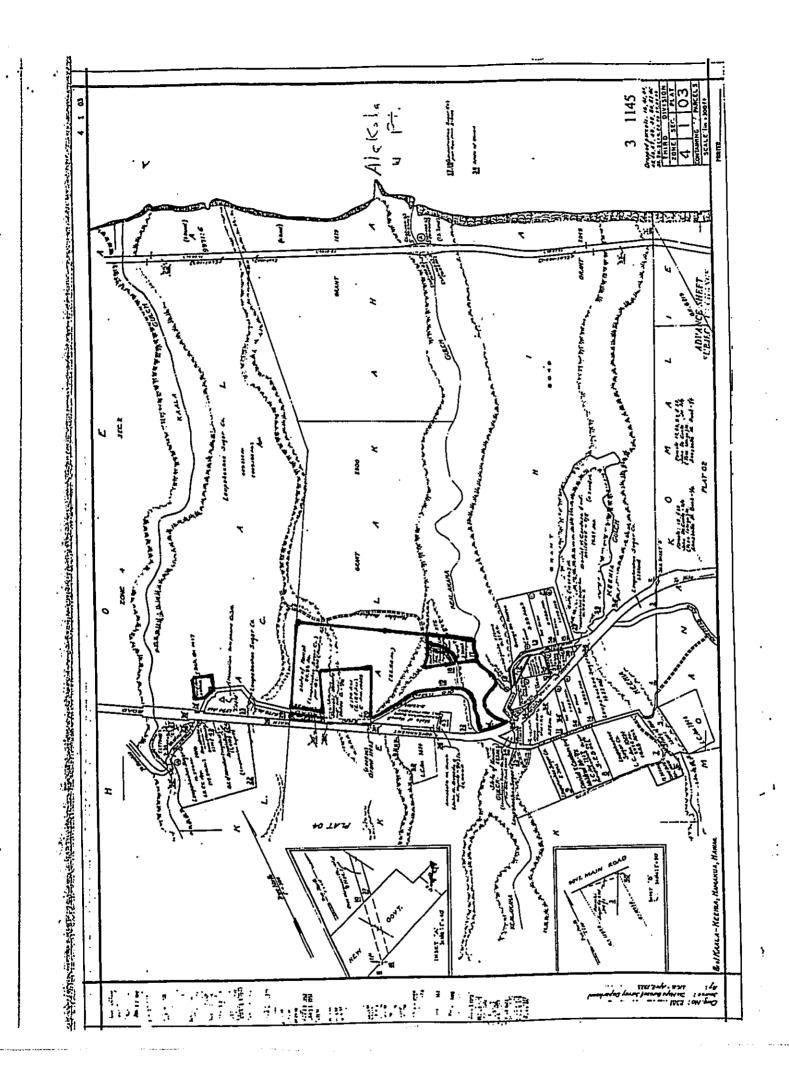
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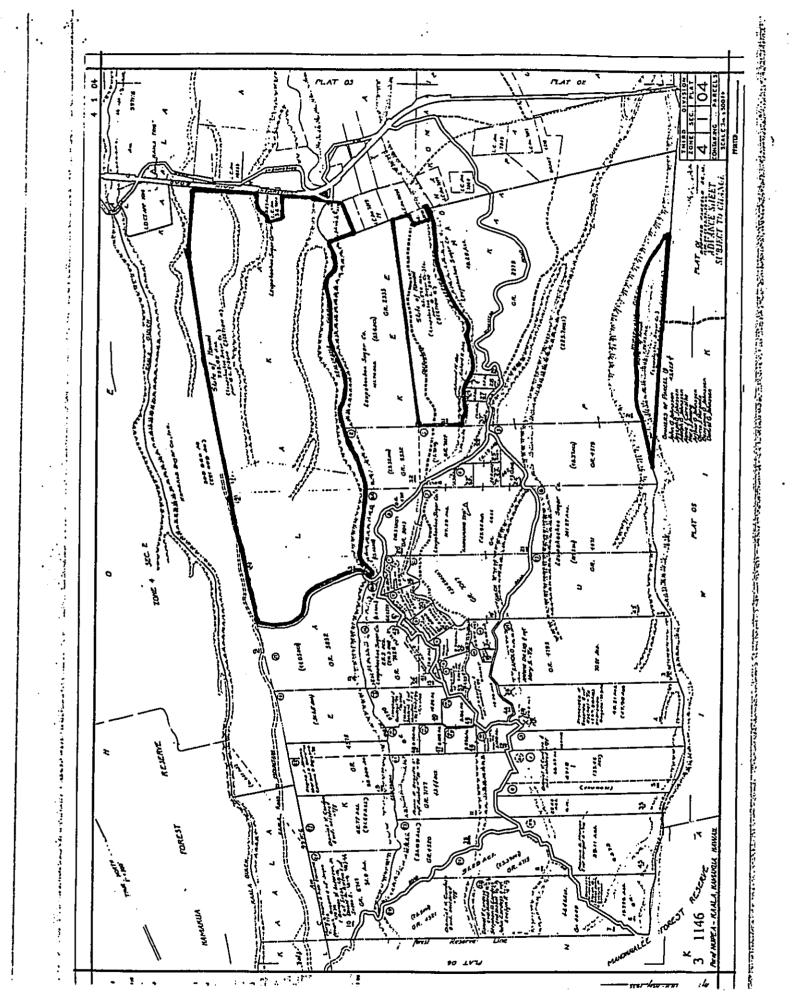
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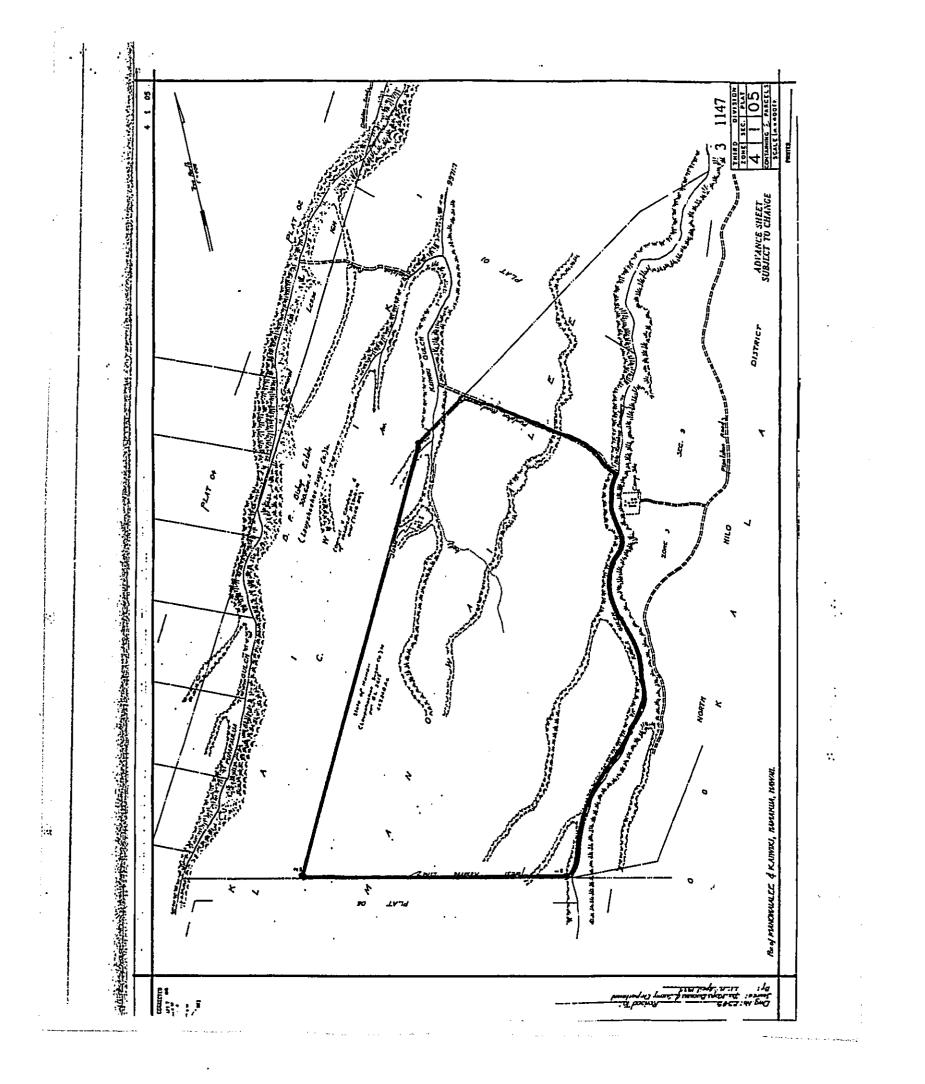
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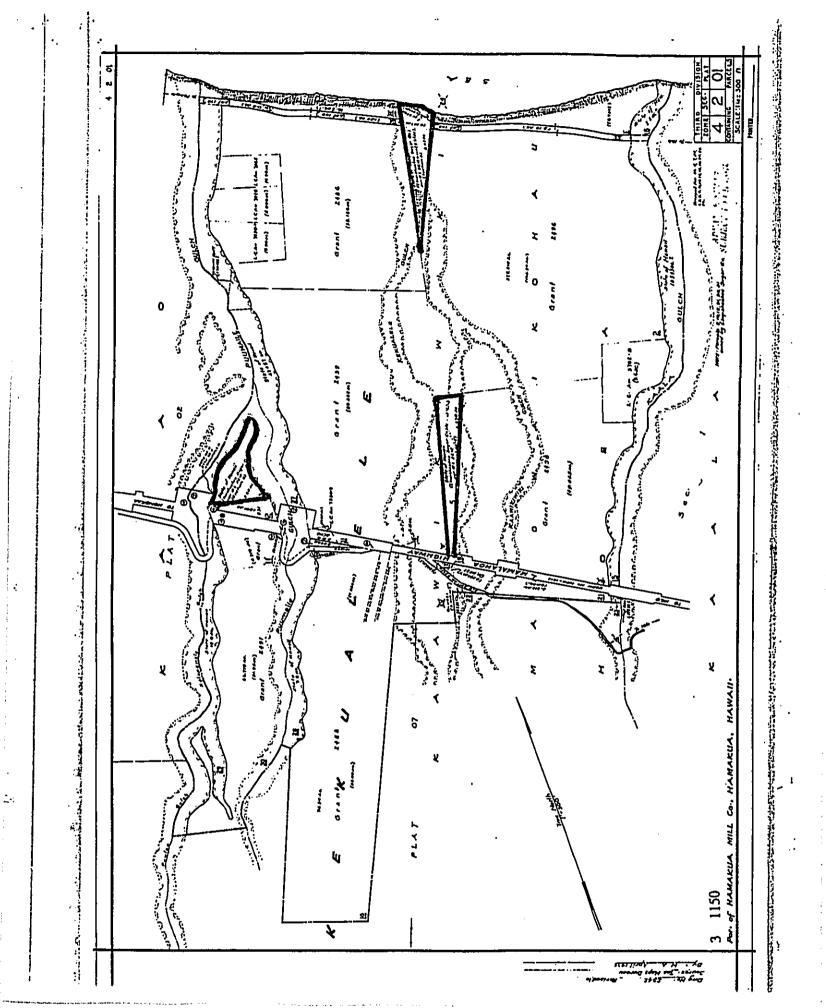
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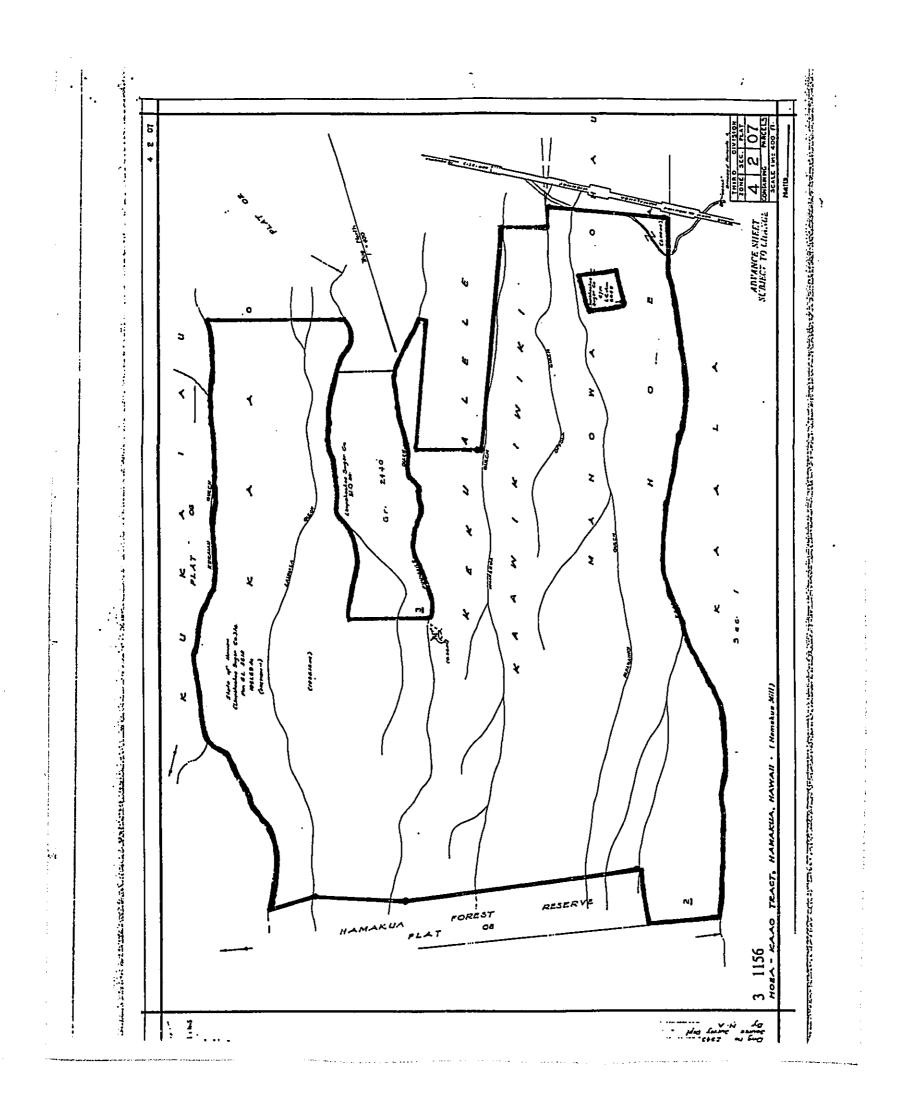


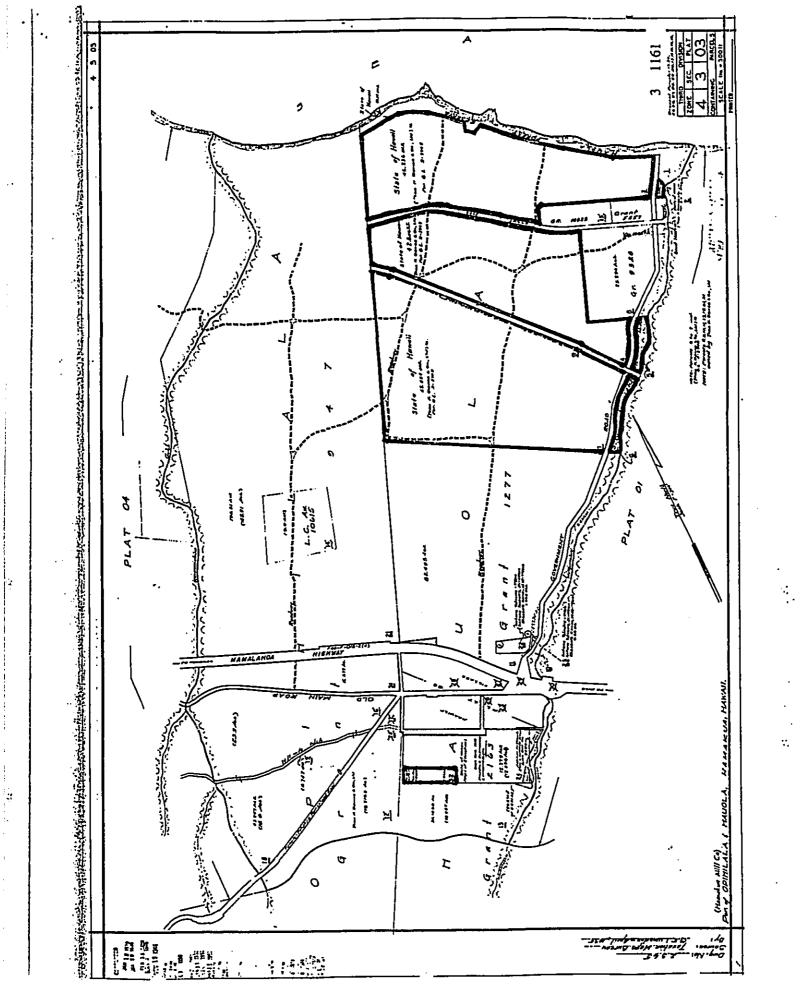


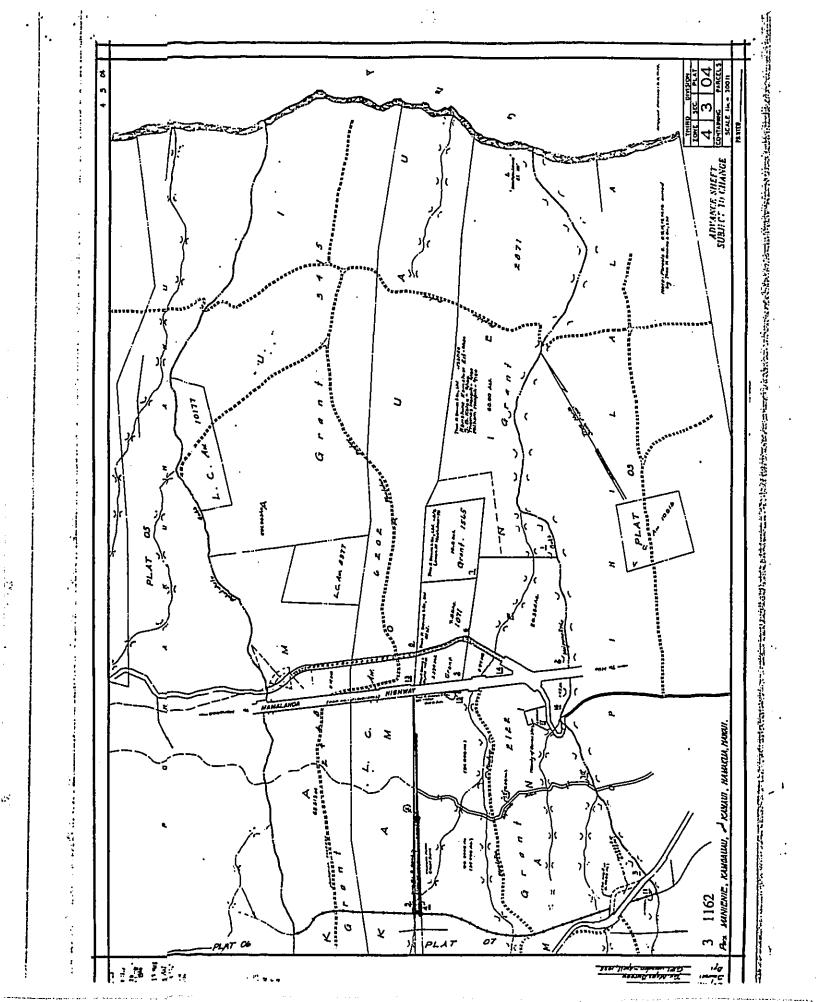


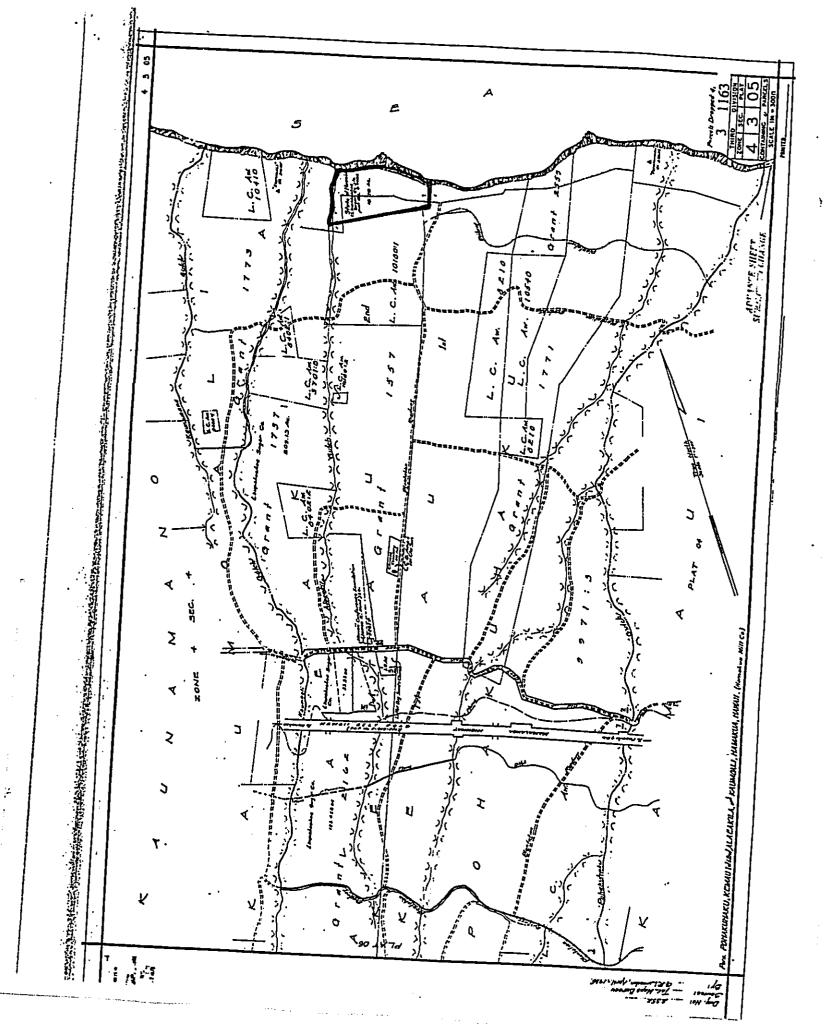


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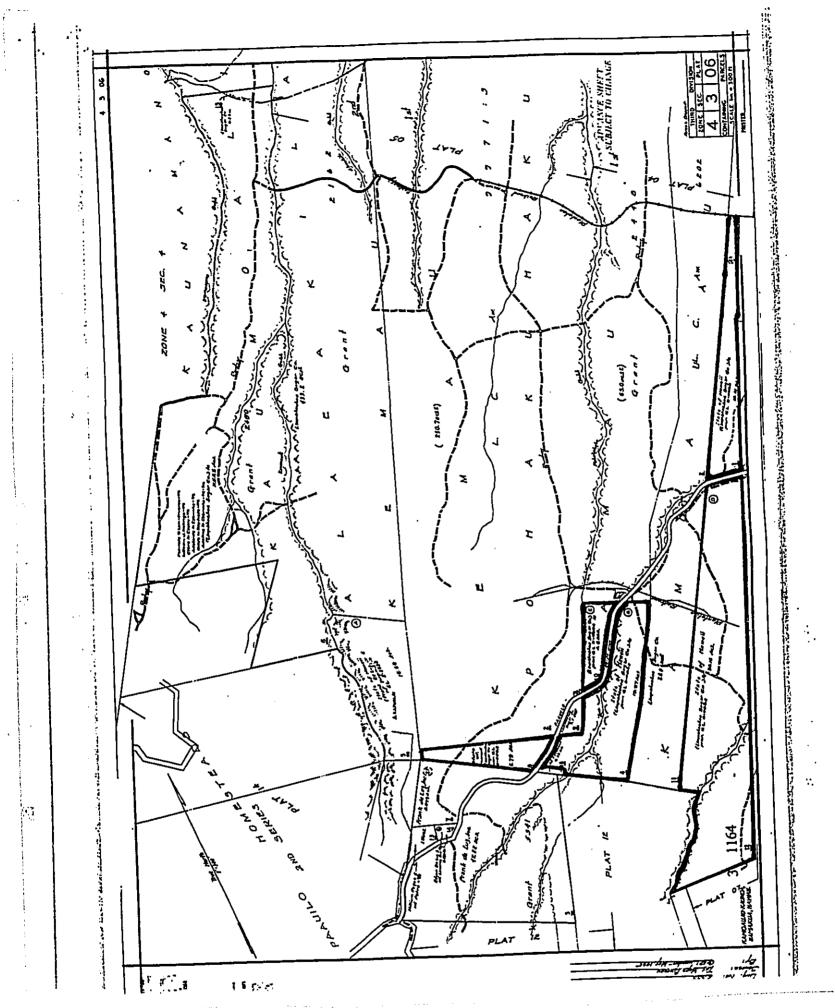


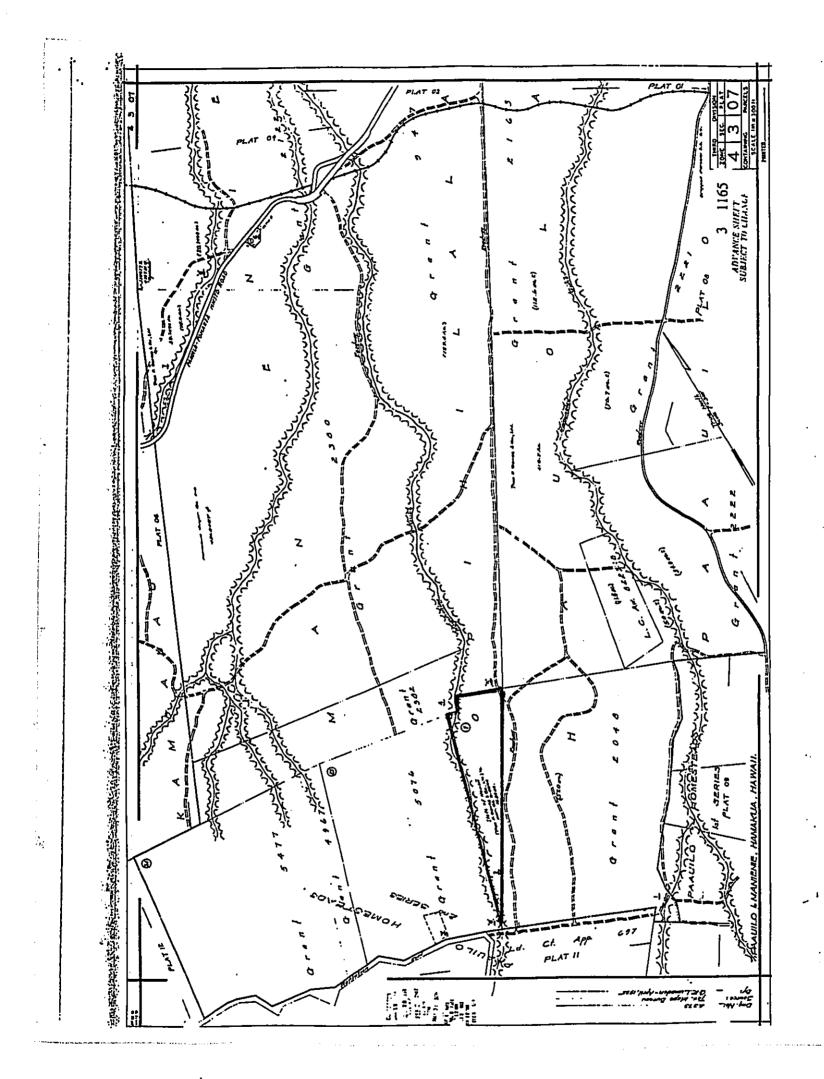


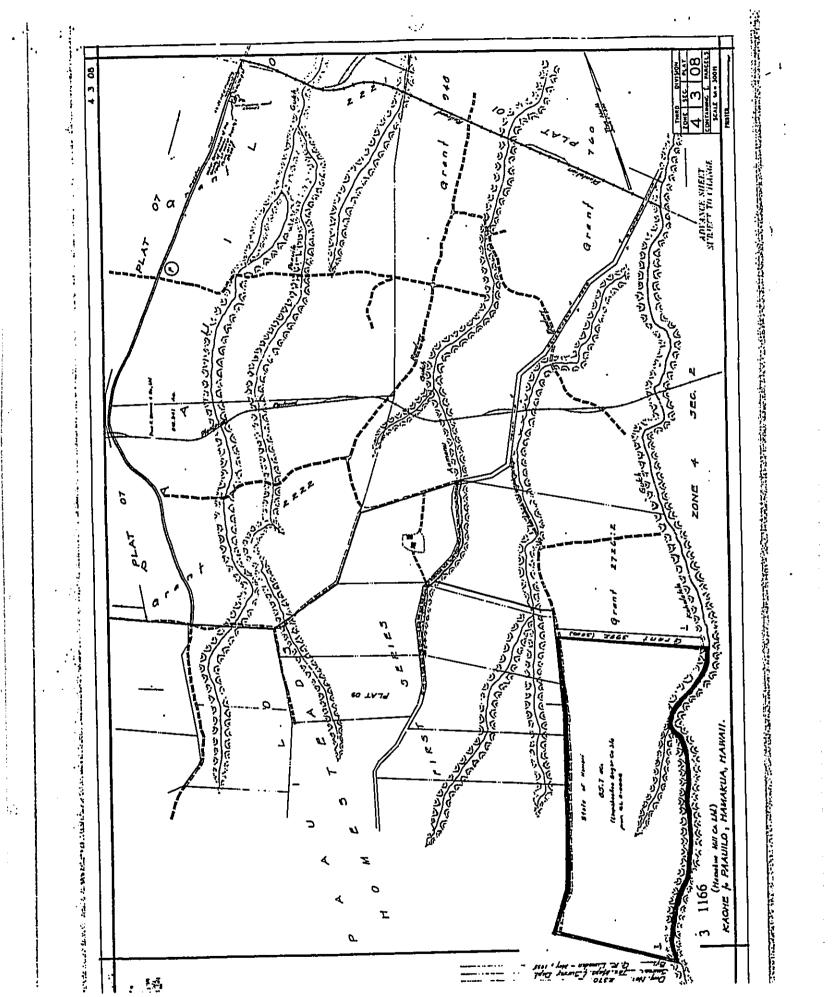


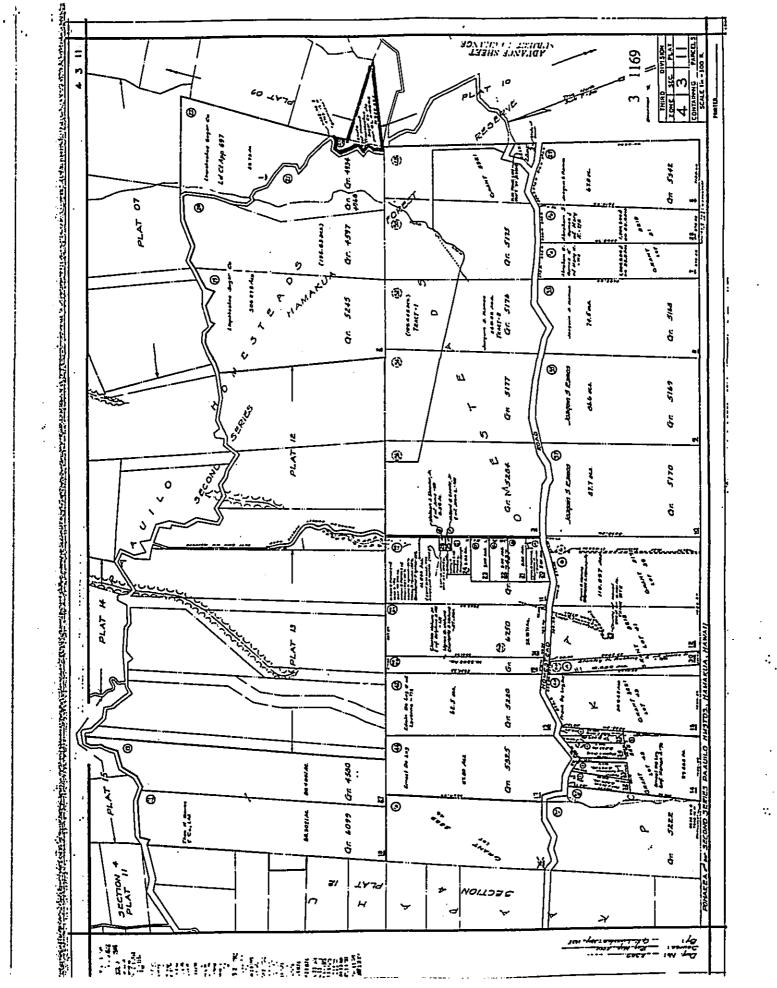
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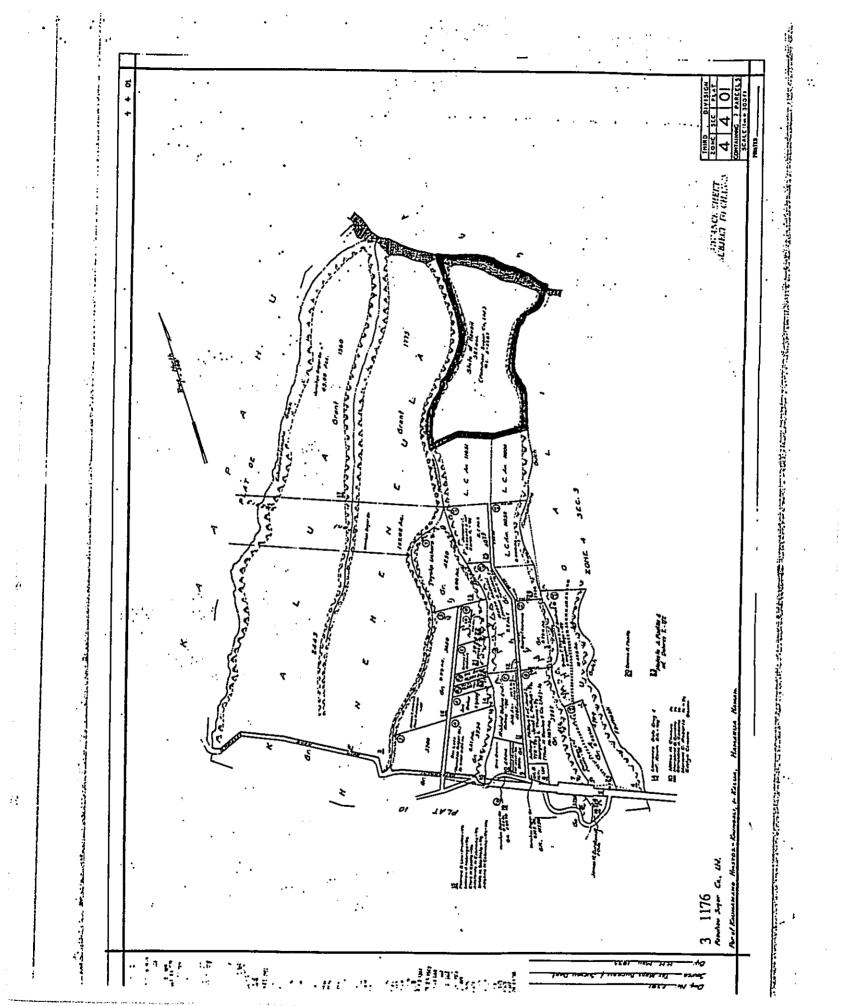


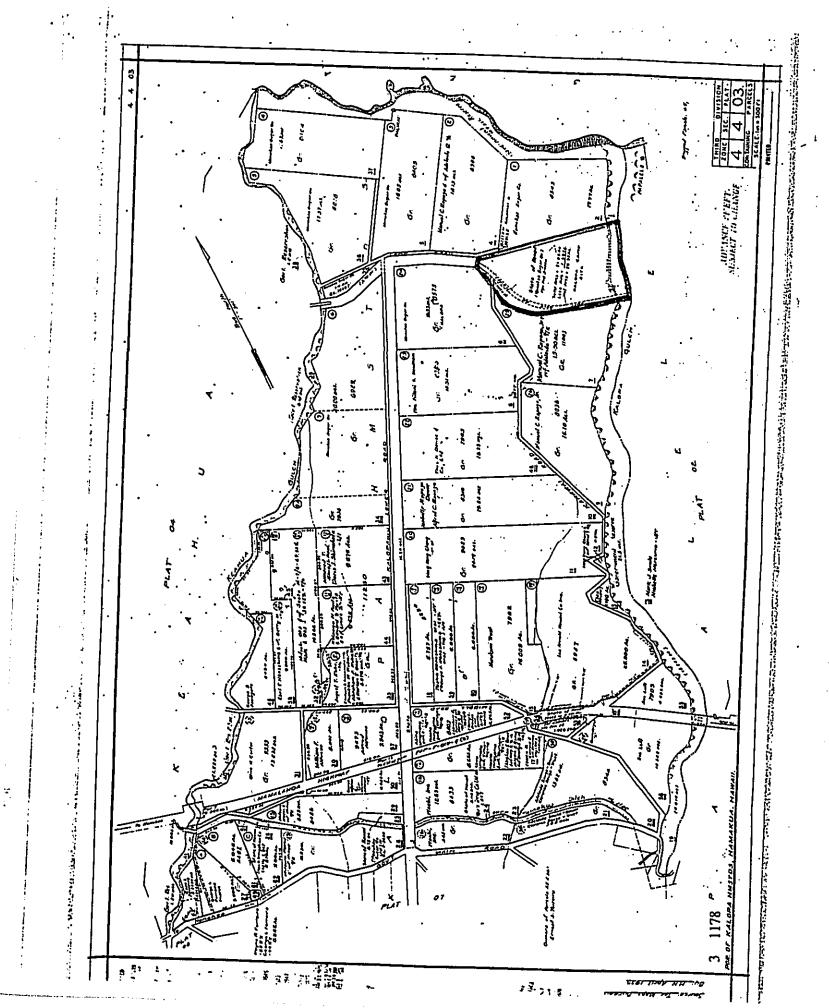


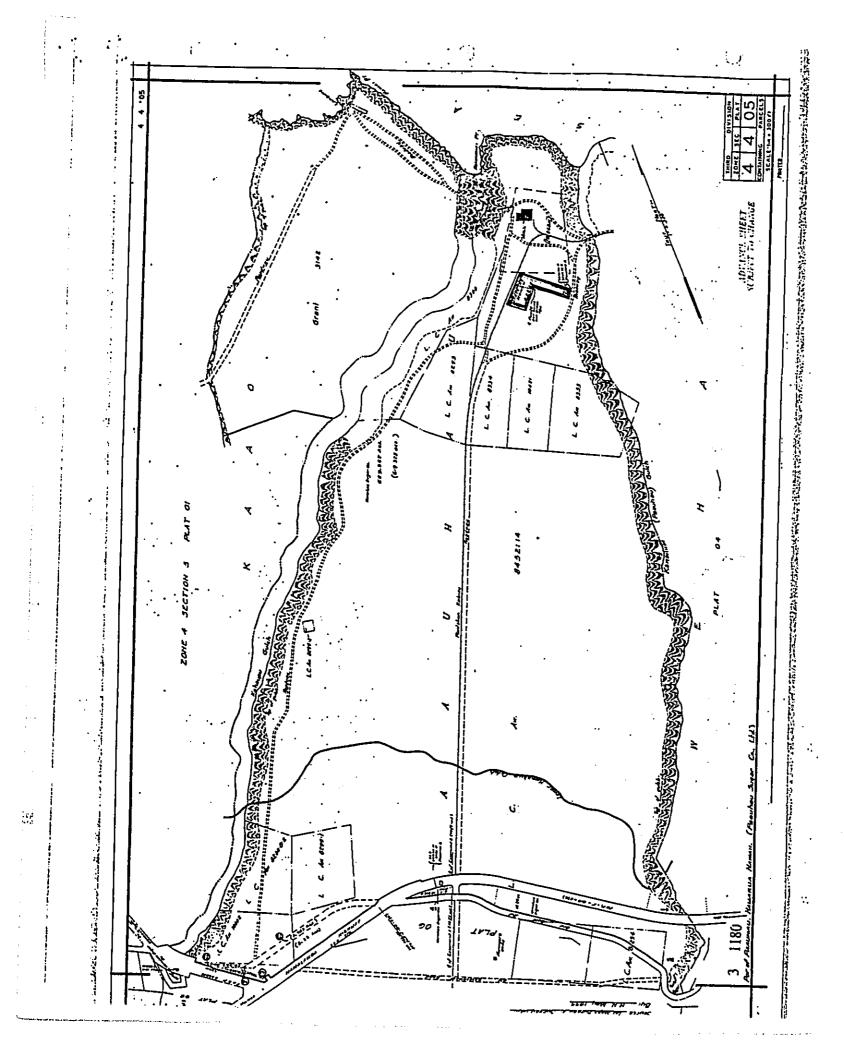
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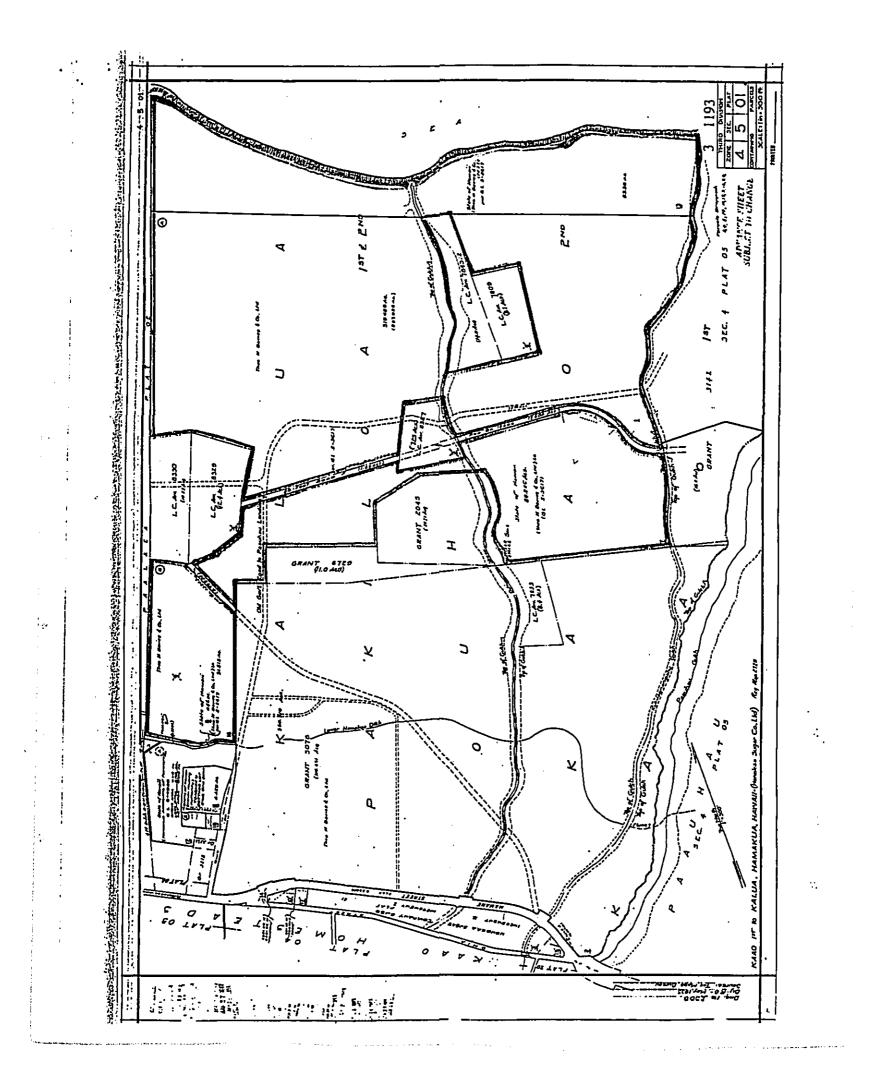
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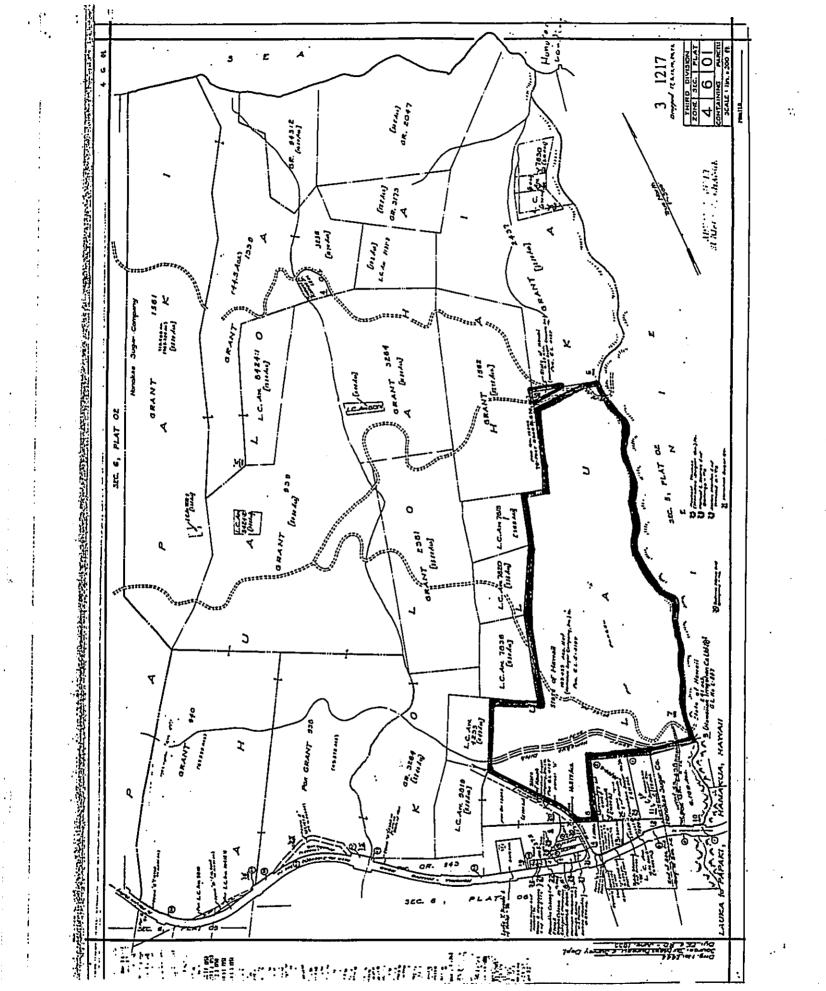




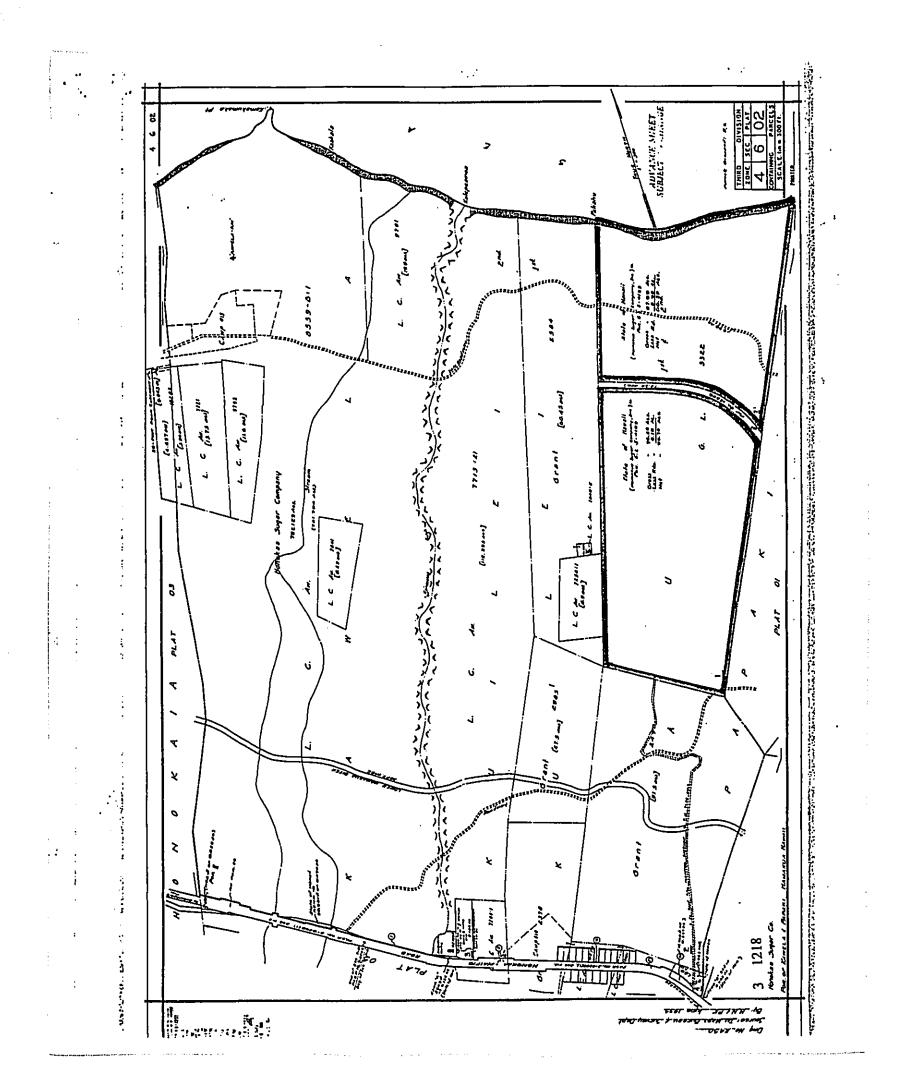


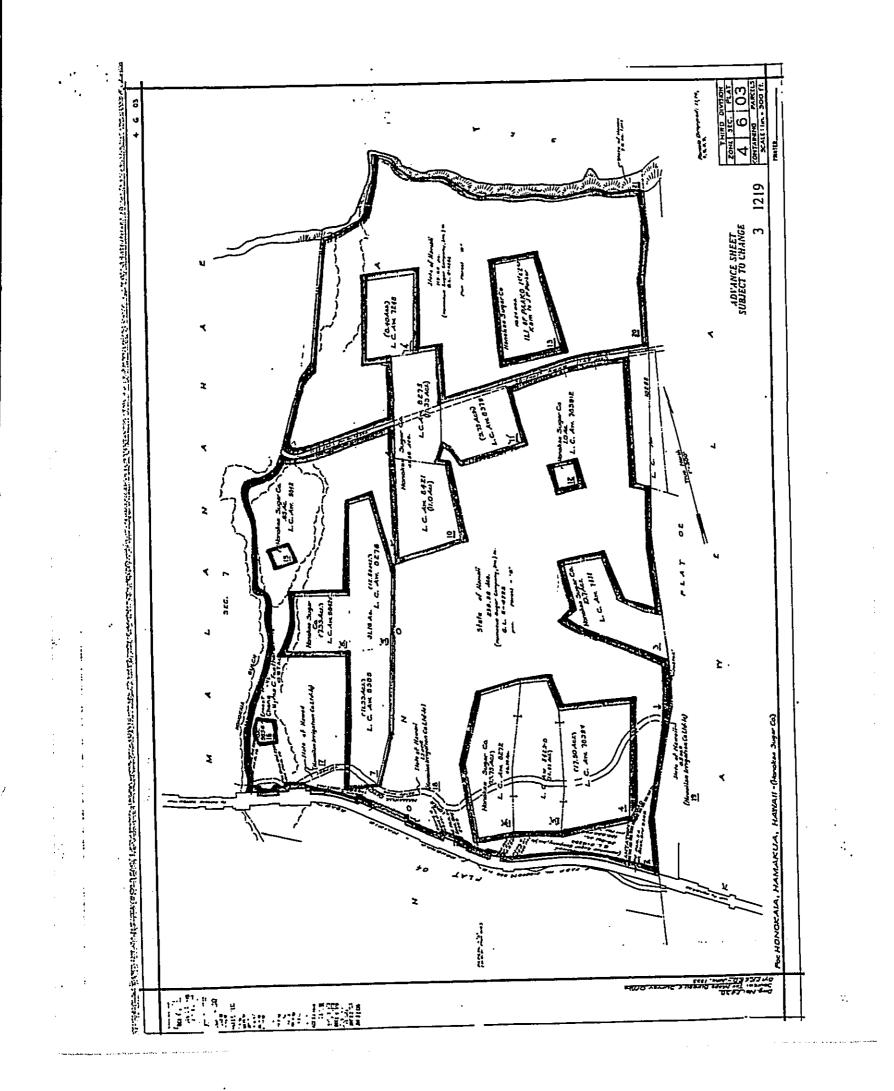
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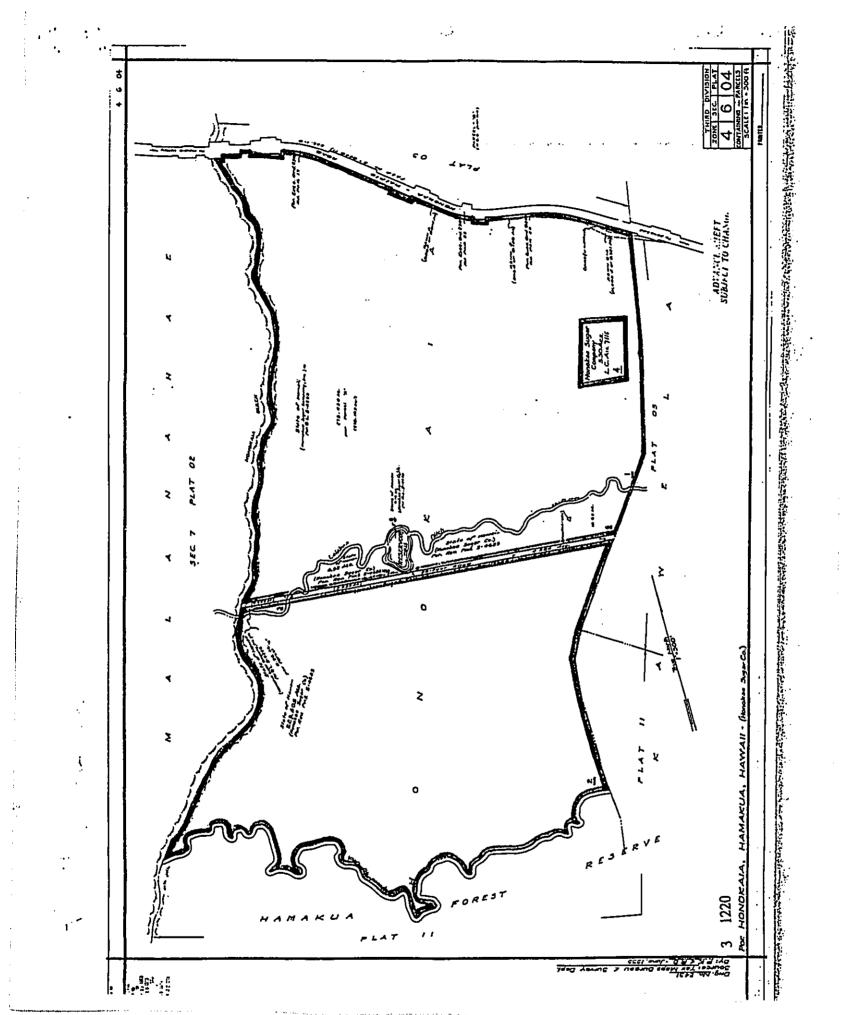


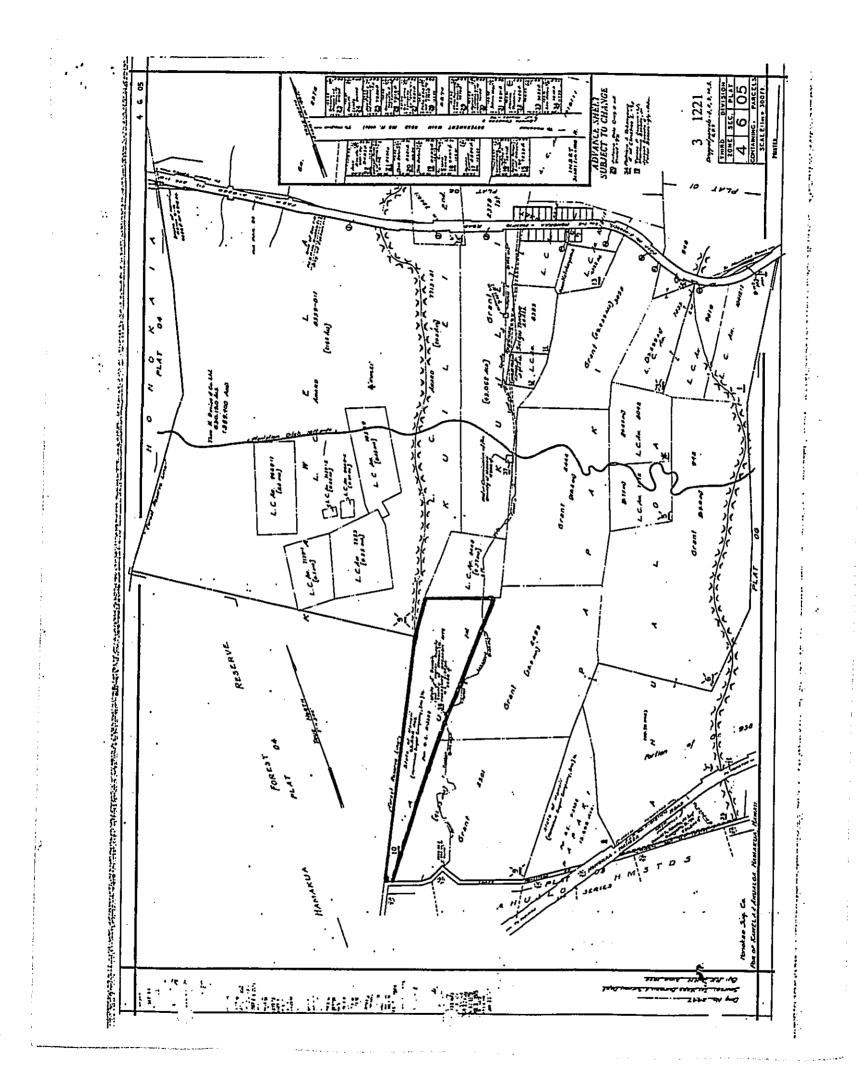


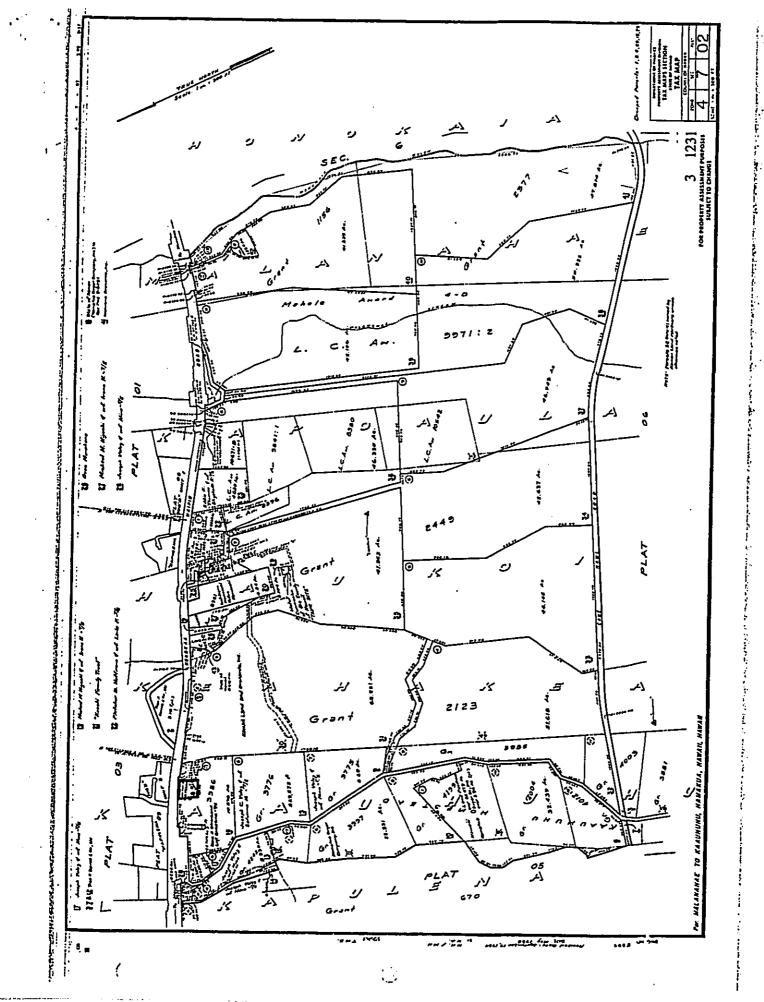
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