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

RECEIVED
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OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

LETTER NO. (P)1074.2

FEB 12 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control

FROM: Gordon Matsuoka
Public Works Administrator

SUBJECT: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for Expansion of
Kamaile Elementary School
TMK: (1) 8-5-02: 22 & 37
Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii

The Department of Accounting and General Services has reviewed the comments received during the 30-day public comment period which began on October 23, 2001. This agency has determined that the proposed project will not have significant environmental effects and has issued a FONSI. Please publish this notice in the February 23, 2002 OEQC Environmental Notice.

We have enclosed a completed OEQC Publication Form, four (4) copies of the Final Environmental Assessment, and a project summary description on disk. Please call our consultant, Mr. Glen Koyama of Belt Collins Hawaii, at 521-5361 if there are any questions.

RY:mo
Attachment
c: Mr. Glen Koyama

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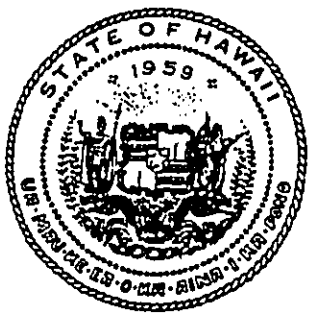
2002-02-23-OA-FEA-

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii



State of Hawaii
Department of Education
and
Department of Accounting and General Services

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii

February 2002

Prepared for:

State of Hawaii
Department of Education
and
State of Hawaii
Department of Accounting and General Services

Prepared by:

Belt Collins Hawaii Ltd.
Honolulu, Hawaii

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The State of Hawaii (State), Department of Education (DOE), is proposing to expand Kamaile Elementary School to meet its standard design enrollment for an elementary school.

II. LOCATION

Kamaile Elementary is located on Ala Akau Street (Tax Map Key 8-5-02: 37) in Waianae, Oahu (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed expansion is planned to occur on an approximately 5.0-acre site within an adjacent 124.6-acre vacant parcel (TMK 8-5-02: 22). The proposed expansion will increase the existing school site from 7.06 acres to approximately 12.00 acres, a standard DOE site size for an elementary school.

The proposed action will use public funds and facilities. Thus, the action is subject to the provisions of Chapter 343, *Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS)*, which requires a State environmental review.

III. ACCEPTING AUTHORITY

The accepting authority for this Environmental Assessment (EA) is the State's Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS).

IV. AGENCIES, COMMUNITY GROUPS, AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED

The following government agencies, community groups, and individuals were consulted during the early consultation period.

State of Hawaii

Department of Health (DOH)
Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD)
Department of Transportation, Highway Division (DOT-HD)

City and County of Honolulu

Department of Environmental Services (DES)
Department of Parks and Recreation Services (DPRS)
Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP)
Department of Transportation Services (DTS)
Honolulu Fire Department (HFD)

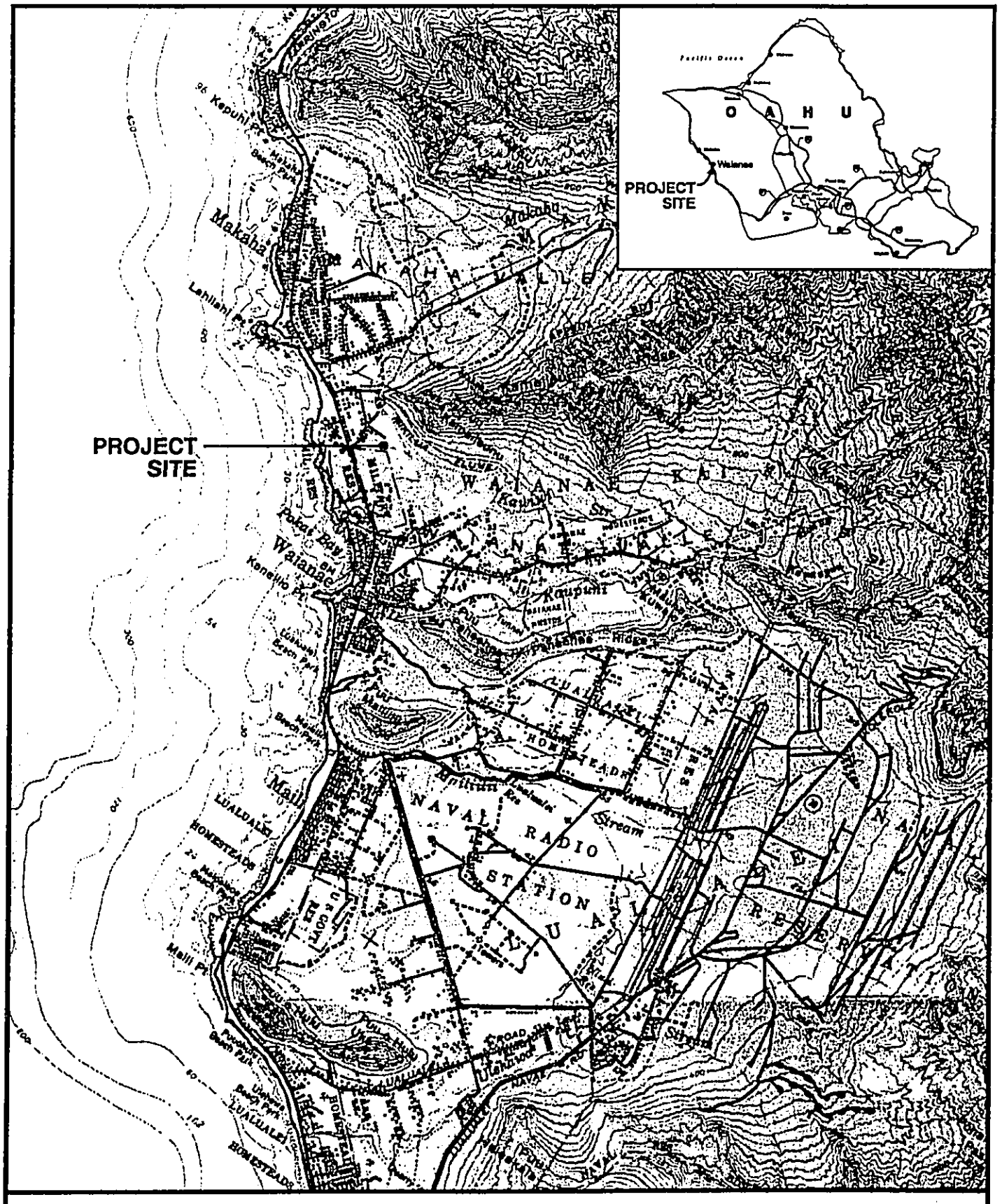

Figure 1
LOCATION MAP

KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPANSION
Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii

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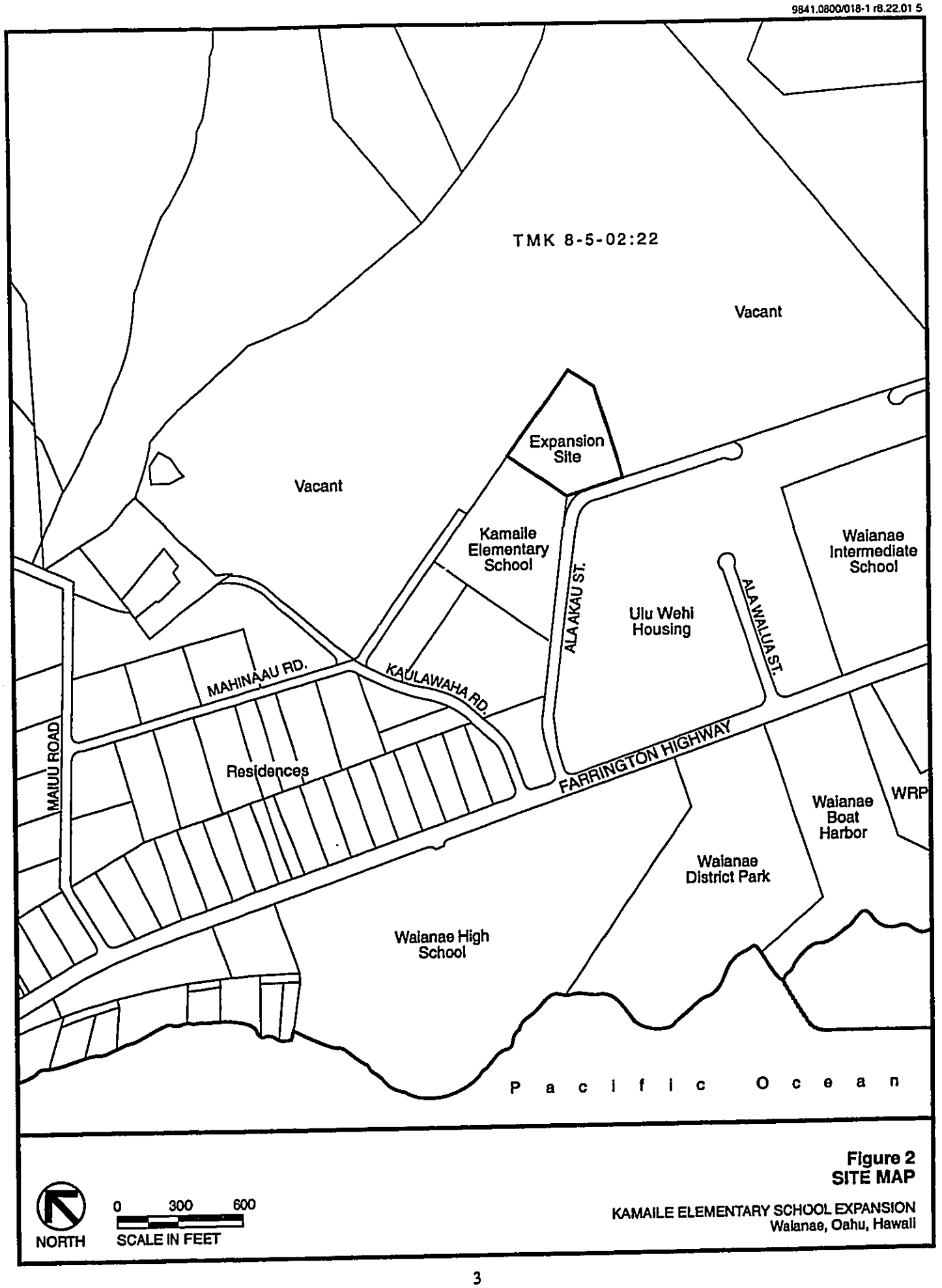

Figure 2
SITE MAP

KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPANSION
Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii

Community Groups
Ulu Wehi Homeowners Association

Public Official
State Senator Colleen Hanabusa

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION'S GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Description of the Proposed Action

The DOE is proposing to expand Kamaile Elementary School (see Figure 3) to meet its design enrollment of 840 students for the facility. As of August 2001, the school's student enrollment was 728. The school currently serves school-age children of the southern Makaha Valley and northern Waianae Valley areas of the Waianae Coast.

In 1989, when Kamaile Elementary first opened, the school site was undersized at 7.06 acres. Initial facilities were minimal, and subsequent facilities were built incrementally as growth in the area's population occurred and demand for more classrooms increased. The proposed expansion is intended to provide the required number of classrooms and 12-acre site to meet the design enrollment for a standard elementary school. To that effect, the DOE is proposing to acquire approximately 5 acres in the adjacent property and develop a new 8-classroom building, two portable classroom buildings, a supplementary playfield, and additional parking (see Figure 4).

The new 8-classroom building will be two-stories and single-loaded similar to the school's existing classroom buildings. Although the existing portable classroom buildings are located on the western side of the school grounds, the new portable buildings will be located in the expansion area where ample room is available.

The new playfield will be used by the older children (3rd to 6th grades), while the existing field will be used by the Kindergarten to 2nd (K-2) grade students. The new field would be used also for after-school sporting activities, such as little league baseball and organized soccer. The existing basketball courts may relocate to the new field or remain in place and new basketball courts would be constructed in the expansion area.

Other improvements would include reconfiguration of the existing parking facility to provide an improved pickup and drop-off zone for students. Parking at the new field would include approximately 100 stalls and accommodate any loss of parking stalls from the existing parking area reconfiguration. The additional parking would be done, in part, to meet the requirements of the DOE and the City's Land Use Ordinance.

To secure the adjacent property for the expansion, an acquisition process would be initiated within 1 to 2 years with the private landowner.

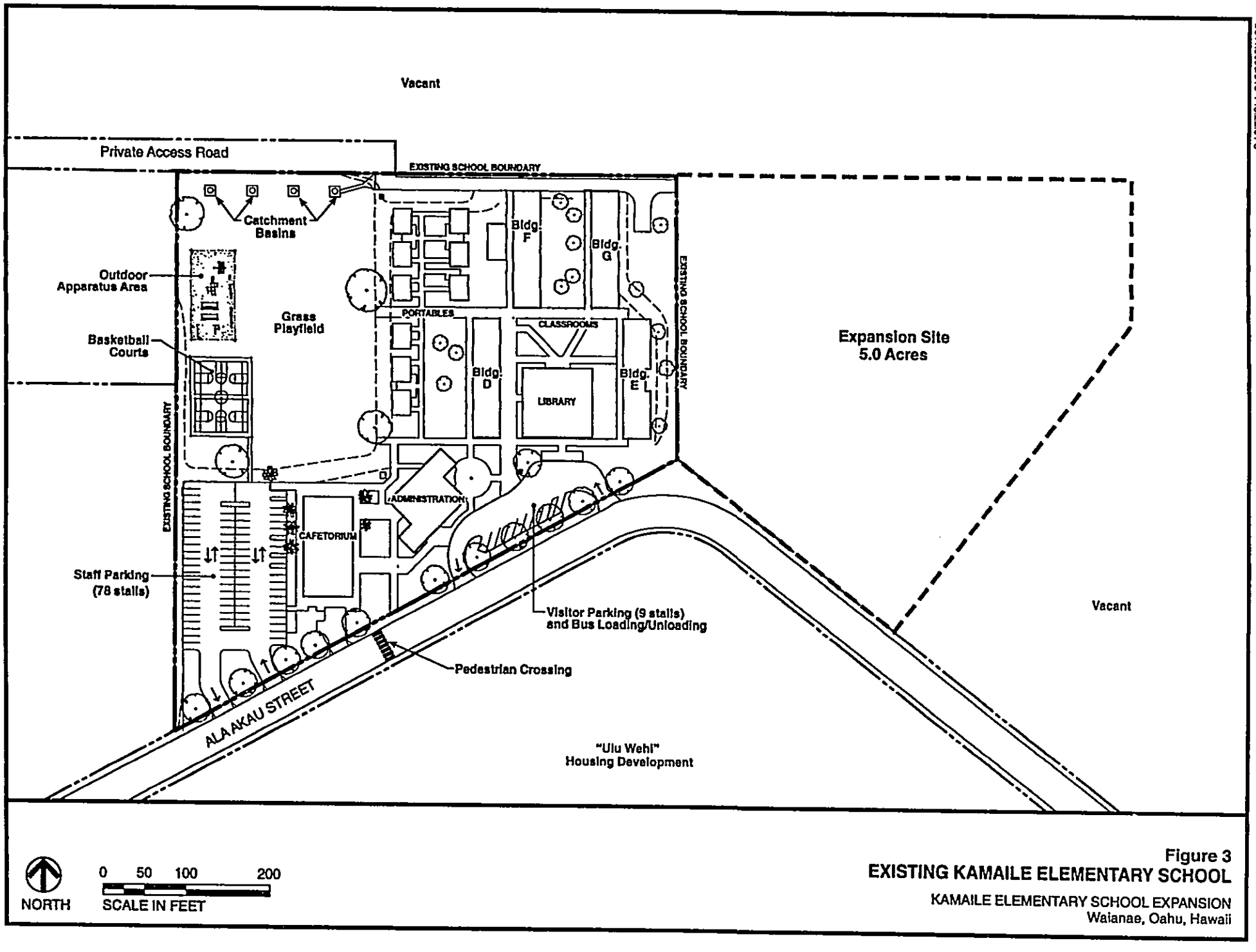

Figure 3
EXISTING KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPANSION
Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii

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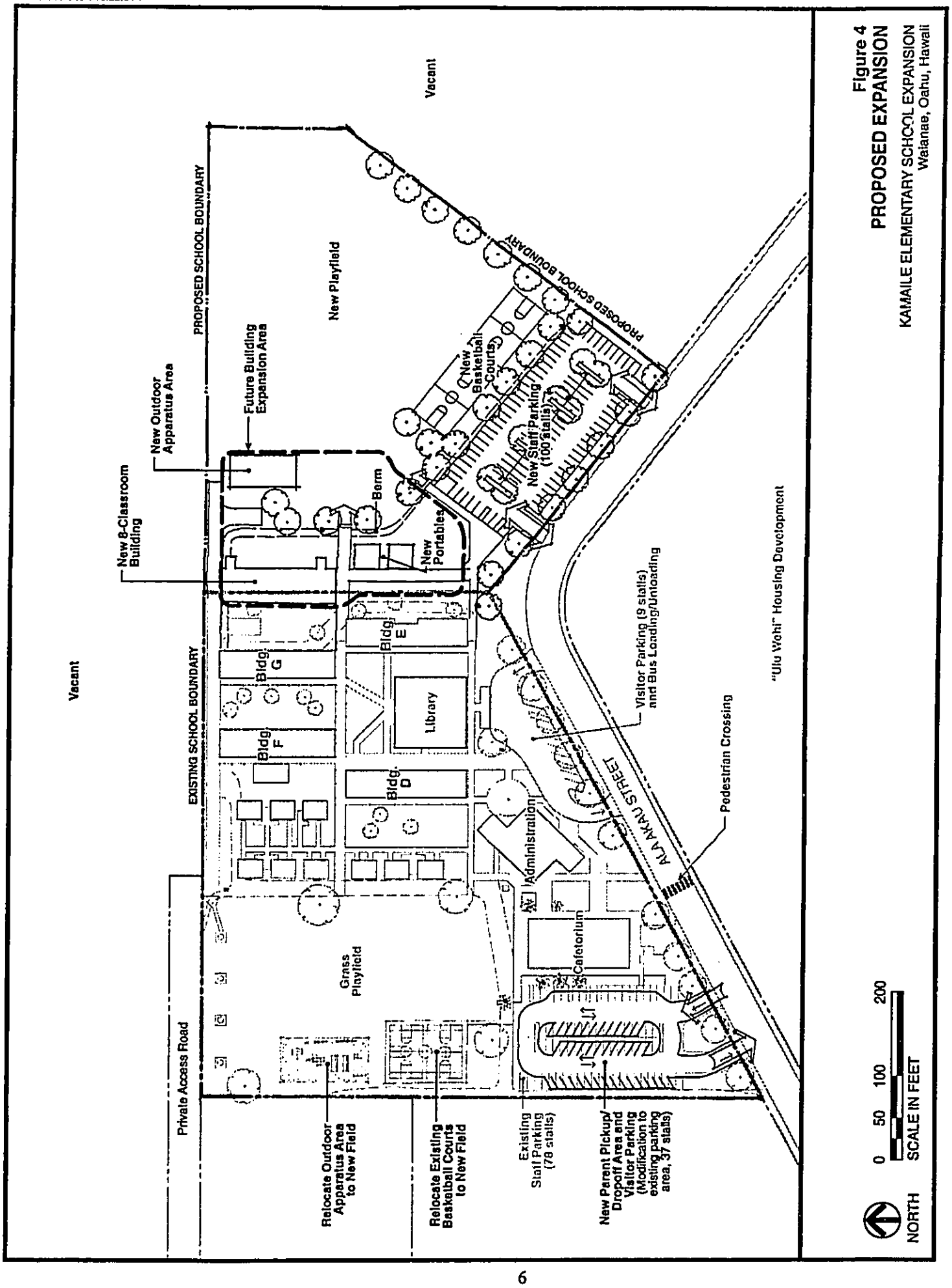

Figure 4
PROPOSED EXPANSION
KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPANSION
Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii

Preliminary Development Schedule

Securing State funding for the expansion site acquisition is scheduled to occur in 2002. The actual acquisition is expected to take place later in the year.

Construction monies are planned to be sought in 2003. Construction of the expansion facilities is then expected to begin in late 2003 and be completed in 2004.

Development Cost

The acquisition cost of the expansion site is estimated to be in the range of $200,000 to $300,000. This will be confirmed by an appraisal prior to purchase.

The cost of construction is projected to be approximately $3.0 to $3.5 million. This estimate does not include planning and design fees.

The source of the construction funding will be the State of Hawaii; no federal funding will be involved.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Regional and Project Setting

Kamaile Elementary is located on the northern outskirts of Waianae, a rapidly growing community on the Waianae Coast of Oahu. Situated between Makaha Valley and Lualualei, Waianae includes a coastal area where commercial facilities, residential developments, a civic center, public beaches, and Farrington Highway exist and a *mauka* region within Waianae Valley where rural dwellings, farm homes on homestead lands, and large vacant properties occur.

Kamaile Elementary is located about one block inland of Farrington Highway (see Figure 2). Waianae Intermediate School is located a short distance to the south, and Waianae High School, which serves a major portion of the Waianae Coast, is situated on the *makai* side of Farrington Highway along the oceanfront.

Ulu Wehi, a townhome and duplex housing development consisting of both resident-owned and rental units, is located across Ala Akau Street from the school site. Within the complex are 380 owned units and 60 rental units (owned by the State). To the west of Kamaile Elementary are a few single-family residences, and to the north and east are vacant lands. Beyond these properties to the north is Kamaileunu Ridge which forms the natural boundary between Makaha Valley and Waianae Valley. The proposed expansion will occur on the vacant land to the east of the existing school.

Existing Land Use

The proposed expansion calls for occupying approximately 5.0 acres of the adjacent vacant land (see Figure 5). Aerial photographs taken in 1962, 1963, and 1965 show that the property was not used for at least the past 35 years.[1]

Present facilities at Kamaile Elementary include 4 8-classroom two-story buildings, 9 portable classroom buildings, an administration building, a library, a cafetorium, and a playfield. There are also a visitor parking and bus loading/unloading area in front of the administration building and a staff parking lot on the *makai* side of the cafetorium.

The school is on a year round schedule starting in the last week of July and ending on the first week of June. The school provides classes for Kindergarten through 6th grade students, as well as children in the Special Education Program. During regular school days, classes are in session from 7:45 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The school is also a participant in the State's A-Plus Program for after-school care of students from 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Land Tenure

The proposed 5.0-acre expansion site is part of a larger 124.6-acre parcel owned by the World Union Industrial Corp. Ltd. The parcel abuts Ala Akau Street and wraps around the eastern and northern boundaries of the existing school.

On the school's northern boundary is a 44-foot-wide reserve access from Kaulawaha Road. Tax Map Key (TMK) maps currently show this access, which terminates at the school site, as being TMK 8-5-02: 40 (0.882 acre) and owned by Alfred and Regina Ruis.

In order to develop the expansion site, the DOE must first define and map the proposed boundaries of the site. It would then negotiate the purchase of the property with the current owner. Upon completion of the land purchase, the property will be subdivided out of the 124.6-acre parcel and consolidated with the 7.06-acre existing school parcel.

An application for the subdivision/consolidation review process will be prepared by DAGS and processed by the City's DPP.

Physiography

The expansion site is relatively level with a slight overall slope from east to west of less than 5 percent. Elevations range from approximately 19 feet near the *mauka* or eastern boundary of the property to 11 feet at the *makai* boundary. There are no distinct physiographic features, such as promontories, major rock outcrops, ravines, gulches or

1 U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of Hawaii. August 1972. Soil Survey of Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii.

Figure 5
EXISTING LAND USE

KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPANSION
Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii

drainageways on the site. With the absence of any distinct natural features and the presence of a relatively level site, there are no major site constraints for development on the property.

Soils

According to the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the U.S. Soil Conservation Service), soil on the expansion site is *coral outcrop* (CR). This soil type consists of coral or cemented calcareous sand. It is noted that coral reefs of this soil type formed in shallow ocean waters during the ages, when the ocean stand was at a higher level. Small areas of coral outcrop can be found on the ocean shore, on the coastal plains, and at the foot of the uplands, as high as approximately the 100-foot elevation. Within this soil type, coral outcrop occupies about 80 to 90 percent of the area. The remaining area consists of a layer of friable red soil material in the coral outcrop's cracks, crevices, and depressions.

Hydrology

There are no streams, ponds, ravines, or distinct drainage courses in the proposed expansion area. The site is relatively level, and surface runoff is generally slow by sheetflow across the property. When runoff occurs, it generally flows onto the existing school site at the eastern boundary, then follows a grass swale toward the northeastern corner of the property where a system of catchment basins conveys the flow underground through a 30-inch drainage pipeline to a series of four dry wells. The dry wells are located within a playfield at the northwestern end of the school grounds.

Surface runoff over the rest of the property is generally from southeast to northwest, where the flow finally collects in the dry wells. After prolong rainfalls, however, water tends to stay on the playfield longer than desired. This may be the result of inadequate capacity in the dry wells to discharge the collected water into the ground.

Along the southern boundary of the school site, runoff is toward Ala Akau Street, where catchment basins collect street runoff and convey it into an existing 18-inch diameter storm water drainage line. The line enlarges to a 24-inch line toward the west along Ala Akau Street where it connects with Farrington Highway's drainage system.

Flora

The scattered vegetation on the expansion site is predominantly kiawe and koa haole. A common species of grass is the predominant groundcover. No rare, threatened or endangered flora species occupy the area.

Fauna

The expansion site is located adjacent to a residential area, where human and vehicular activities occur. Hence, fauna on the site is closely associated with an urban environment. Lowland urban birds, such as common myna, red-crested cardinal, house finch, bulbul, house sparrow, and zebra dove are abundant and typical. Migratory species are noticeably

absent from the property. Mammals, such as mongoose, rats, stray cats, and dogs, may wander through the area, but no rare, threatened, or endangered wildlife are known to occur on the site.

Archaeological and Cultural Sites

International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. (IARII) conducted an archaeological reconnaissance[2] of approximately 12 acres of land on the northern and eastern sides of Kamaile Elementary in May 2000, (see Appendix A). Literature research was also conducted for background information. The objective was to assess the archaeological and historical resources and determine the potential impact of the proposed action on the study area.

The reconnaissance revealed that the project area had been previously bulldozed. The ground consists of the now broken remnants (from bulldozing) of a raised limestone reef with a thin layer of loamy sediment on the surface. No archaeological sites or archaeological remains were found.

IARII's report indicated that although the project vicinity was once an important area for early Hawaiian habitation and *lo'i* (taro plots) agriculture, historic maps suggest that *intensive* traditional land use was probably confined to an area just northwest of the school site where it would be outside of the raised limestone reef formation.

In March and April of 2001, Social Research Pacific, Inc. (SRPI) conducted a cultural impact assessment[3] for the proposed action (see Appendix B). This study entailed interviews with persons and residents who could be potentially affected by the proposed school expansion. Efforts were made to contact *kupuna* (Hawaiian elders) who are knowledgeable about the site, and literature research was conducted to provide general background information.

The study revealed that the lands in the lower valley had traditionally been used for light agriculture. According to several references, the area was used by Hawaiians to grow taro. Notably, wet taro was known to be grown throughout the Waianae area (Handy and Handy, 1972). Ranching and plantation activities then became a major operation in the region. Later, military activities were established, and several residents recall that the Ulu Wehi housing area was once occupied by military facilities.

The area that is currently occupied by Kamaile Elementary School was once occupied by plantation camp homes. Before construction of the school and the Ulu Wehi housing project, water flowed into a nearby marsh (or creek). The marsh, as pointed out and described by informants, was located along the southern edge of the school. Though now completely dry, its original delineation can be determined by the change in vegetation in the

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[2] International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. September 2000. Archaeological Reconnaissance for Kamaile Elementary School Expansion.

[3] Social Research Pacific, Inc. May 1, 2001. Cultural Impact Assessment of the Proposed Expansion of Kamaile Elementary School, Waianae, Oahu.

area. It is noted that the marsh was a popular place to gather crayfish. According to one informant, the crayfish died when the City's Board of Water Supply capped the wells there and all along the Waianae Coast sometime during the late 1960s.

As for any previous use of the proposed expansion site, residents recall only that it was used as a crossing field for gaining access to the mountain slope. Others recall that the area was used from time to time for light agriculture as well as grazing land for cattle, horses, and pigs.

Based on the interviews in the Waianae community, the potential impact of the proposed action would be generally positive. The majority of area residents, including those who live in Ulu Wehi, see expansion of the school as an improvement to their community. No traditional uses of the land were identified during the course of the SRPI study. Traditional access to other land uses in the vicinity would not be affected by the proposed project.

Natural Hazards

The project site is located outside of the coastal high hazard area and tsunami inundation zone. According to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) (November 20, 2000) prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the property is situated in Zones D and X which are considered areas of minimum flooding or areas in which flood hazards are undetermined.

The project area is not known to be affected by severe wind conditions and is not located on high grounds that would expose it to potential high winds.

Since the property is not located in the shoreline area, it is not subject to coastal subsidence or shoreline erosion. Historically, the site has been subject to brush fire hazards and will require an emergency plan for such possible occurrences when the property is developed. The emergency plan should be coordinated with and reviewed by the Honolulu Fire Department (HFD).

Noise

The primary sources of noise in the community are the resident activities in the adjacent housing development, vehicular traffic on Ala Akau Street and in the housing parking areas, and children in the existing school facilities. None of these sources are a significant element of nuisance.

The proposed action will generate noise during the project's short-term construction phase. Bulldozers, graders, backhoes, hauling trucks, flatbed trucks, cranes, rollers, and cement trucks will be involved in site preparation, building construction, and landscaping. After construction is completed, noise will be significantly reduced to near pre-construction conditions.

During the long-term operational stage when school is in session, noise will be generated by the occupants of and activities associated with the new classroom building, two portable classroom buildings, supplementary playfield, and parking area. These generated noises would come primarily from parents, teachers, administrators, and children arriving at and leaving the school grounds in vehicles and from playground activities during lunch and recess periods. Although the proposed action will result in construction of additional facilities, the number of students is expected to be in the normal range of the school's optimum design enrollment.

The additional facilities will also generate more maintenance activities that will include, among others, the emittance of additional noise from lawn mowers and service vehicles. The level of impact will be only minor.

Air Quality

The quality of the air in the project area is estimated to be relatively good. There are no sources of major pollutants, such as manufacturing plants, agricultural burning operations, and incinerators, in the vicinity. The nearest large-scale farming or agricultural activity is located approximately 1,800 feet to the east. Odor from this operation, however, is not a nuisance problem. Vehicular emissions, the only major generator of any measurable impacts on air quality, are anticipated to be quickly dissipated by northeasterly tradewinds.

The proposed action will temporarily affect the quality of air during its construction phase. Emissions from construction equipment, fugitive dust from site preparation and construction, and exhausts from employee and contractor vehicles are expected to be generated during various times of the day during the 18-month construction period in the project vicinity.

During the project's long-term operational stage, the quality of the air is expected to return to normal replicating pre-construction conditions. Although the number of students will increase, the increase will be marginal and will conform to the established design enrollment for the school. The anticipated additional students will not result in intensified activities that would significantly degrade air quality in the area.

It is uncertain whether the new parking stalls in the expansion area will generate additional traffic. Designed to supplement the existing parking and help relieve congestion around the school, the new parking facility will help redistribute traffic on the property.

Similarly, the new playfield will be designed to make up for the inadequacies of the existing field, particularly in terms of having separate play areas for the school's different age groups. The new field also will be available to the community for soccer practice and other sports activities when the school is not in session. These non-DOE activities, therefore, would not compound the effects of existing school traffic.

Increased emissions from maintenance equipment on the new playfield are expected to be minor and typical of park maintenance operations.

Visual Resources

The proposed expansion will alter the visual characteristics of the site. Presently vacant and covered with scrub vegetation, the expansion site would have a built-up appearance with a two-story classroom building, a large grass lawn for recreational activities, and a parking area for vehicles. The expansion area will constitute an extension of existing facilities from the adjacent school and, thus, will not change the overall character of the area.

The new classroom building would not significantly obstruct views from Alakea Street to Kamaileunu Ridge. Puu Kamaileunu near the project site on Kamaileunu Ridge is approximately 1,200 feet high and provides a dominant backdrop for the area. The overall view of the ridge will be maintained. Views of the prominent Waianae Range will also be maintained and will not be obstructed by the project. The shoreline of the Waianae Coast is not visible from the site.

VII. SOCIOECONOMIC SETTING

Local Economy

Waianae is a rural community on the Waianae Coast of Oahu. The 1994 population estimate of the Waianae region, which includes Makaha, Waianae, Maili, and Nanakuli, was 37,900 (1990 U.S. Census and Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates). This population figure represents an increase of approximately 20 percent from 1980 to 1994.

Within the Waianae region are low-density residential development, farms, diversified agricultural uses, strip commercial development, public facilities, military lands, and vacant properties. Waianae town is the commercial/civic center of the Waianae Coast containing commercial/shopping facilities, government offices, and public facilities.

Those residents who do not work in the valley on local farms, in government, or retail/service industries are employed outside of the region in Ko Olina, Kapolei, Ewa, and Honolulu. Many of these residents commute daily to their work places.

Social Environment

The expansion site is located in a residential area that is served by various neighborhood commercial and public facilities in nearby Waianae town. The residential homes across the street from Kamaile Elementary are owner-purchased and rental units. Public schools, neighborhood parks, beach parks, a library, community centers, and City satellite offices are in the vicinity.

The expansion site is currently vacant. Development of the site will not involve removal of any existing uses or displacement of any existing homes. The new facility will

be located adjacent to the existing school and will maintain the present character of the neighborhood.

Government Revenues

The State and City will receive additional revenues from taxes paid in the community as a result of the new facilities. The project will generate an increase in school staff to administer, utilize, and maintain the new facilities. The additional staff will also generate new income that is taxed as personal income, as well as money spent in retail stores and business establishments that is subject to excise tax.

Community Issues and Concerns

In May 1999, DOE and DAGS held a public informational meeting regarding the school expansion project. The meeting was attended by a small number of people and questions were raised on a wide range of subjects. The major concerns by residents included traffic congestion at the school entrance during morning drop-off and afternoon pick-up periods, potential conflicts between children crossing Ala Akau Street and vehicular traffic, the need for heat abatement measures (windows, fans, air conditioning, etc.) in the classrooms, and potential dangers of smoke and heat from occurrences of brush fires in the adjacent lands.

Since traffic was a major concern voiced at the public meeting, the City Department of Transportation Services (DTS) was consulted for further information regarding the area. Complaints received by the DTS about the area reflect many of the traffic concerns expressed at the May public meeting. Other concerns that were noted included the need for measures to reduce vehicular speeding on Ala Akau Street and the need for a new sidewalk on the Makaha side of Ala Akau Street.

VIII. PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Local Circulation and Traffic

Kamaile Elementary School is presently served by Ala Akau Street and Farrington Highway. Ala Akau Street is a two-lane, 56-foot-wide City right-of-way that extends from Farrington Highway, a State right-of-way, to a dead end that terminates approximately 800 feet beyond the school site. Ala Akau Street currently provides access to Ulu Wehi and a small number of single-family residential homes. The right-of-way includes curbs, gutters, and a sidewalk on one side. There are no traffic lights on Ala Akau Street except at the intersection with Farrington Highway. The posted speed limit is 25 miles per hour, which is reduced to 15 mph at the school site. Curb-side parking is allowed on both sides of the street, and a pedestrian crosswalk (shown on Figure 3) is located at the school entrance near the cafetorium.

A private vehicular access from Kaulawaha Road is located at the rear of Kamaile Elementary, but is not available to the school. The access, approximately 44 feet wide, is currently owned by Alfred and Regina Ruis.

Ala Akau Street connects with Farrington Highway at a signalized T-intersection. The State highway is partially channelized with a southbound left-turn storage lane into Ala Akau Street. There are no other turning or acceleration/deceleration lanes at the intersection. A crosswalk is provided on Ala Akau Street and on the Makaha side of the intersection on Farrington Highway.

School Circulation

Weekday mornings, parents typically drop off their children in the school's visitor parking lot, in the staff parking area, or on the side of Ala Akau Street, while sometimes double parking. Three school buses arrive at various times before classes begin at 7:40 a.m. to drop off students in the visitor parking lot drop-off zone. The remainder of the students arrives at the school on foot. Some cross Ala Akau Street at the crosswalk fronting the cafetorium with the assistance of Junior Police Officers (JPOs) and an adult supervisor. Others arrive by walking along the Makaha side of Ala Akau Street.

School staff employees arrive earlier and park in the staff parking lot located on the *makai* side of the campus.

In the afternoon, the buses load the students and leave approximately 10 minutes after the school day ends at 2:00 p.m. During the afternoon loading period, the visitor parking entry gate is closed. Parents picking up children in vehicles, park and sometimes double park along the curb of Ala Akau Street fronting the school. Parents also use the staff parking lot to pick up their children. JPOs assist others who cross the street at the crosswalk. School staff employees leave later and depart from the staff parking area.

Kamaile Elementary also participates in the State's A-Plus Program for after-school student care, which extends from 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Some parents arrive at the end of their workday to pick up their children, while other students walk home.

After-school organized sports activities generally occur during the week. These activities include soccer, basketball, and baseball, all of which utilize the school's outdoor playfield for practices. Participants use the field and staff parking lot only with permission from the school administrators. Official games occur on the weekends at nearby district and community parks.

Although there are three categories of traffic generated by the school, they occur at separate times. The heaviest traffic occurs when children arrive and leave the school in large numbers over a short period of time. The morning hour is particularly heavy in traffic, but in the afternoon, there is less conflict with the local commuter traffic. The school day ends at 2:00 p.m. and not at the end of the workday, when the afternoon peak-hour traffic occurs.

As described earlier, the proposed expansion is designed to bring the capacity of the existing school up to the design enrollment standard for an elementary school. This means the expanded school would be able to ultimately accommodate 840 children.

The current enrollment is approximately 728 children. Hence, the new facilities would mean an addition of 112 students, an increase in enrollment of approximately 15 percent. This does not translate, however, into a similar increase in traffic. Since a number of students ride to school on buses or walk, the number of trips to the school by parents will be considerably less than the enrollment increase and thus only a small increase in generated traffic. Yet although small, this increase still represents an increase, which for some, may mean the compounding of an existing problem. Mitigation measures to avoid or lessen this problem is proposed and discussed in Section XI.

Water

Water service is available from an 8-inch BWS line that runs along Ala Akau Street (see Figure 6). The BWS system is anticipated to be adequate to accommodate the needs of the existing school and its planned expansion.

Sewer

Public sewage collection is currently available via an 8-inch sewer line along the adjacent Ala Akau Street and a 42-inch collector main along Farrington Highway (see Figure 6). Secondary sewage treatment occurs at the Waianae Waterwaste Treatment Plant, which has a capacity of 5.2 million gallons per day (gpd). Current usage is about 3.2 mgd, or 62 percent of the plant's capacity. The proposed action is not expected to overburden the sewer system or treatment facility.

Electricity and Telephone

Electricity to Kamaile Elementary is currently provided by Hawaiian Electric Co. Inc. (HECO) from an existing overhead line that runs along the school's rear boundary (see Figure 6). The line extends from the private access along the northern boundary toward the east, then bends south along the eastern boundary until it reaches Ala Akau Street, where it follows the right-of-way to its terminus. Connection to the school is made from the line along the rear boundary, which abuts the private access road.

The proposed expansion facilities will connect to the power line that is routed within the school grounds. It is anticipated that the additional power demand generated by the new facilities will be adequately provided by HECO.

Since the new expansion will occur on the eastern side of the existing school, the present power line will be relocated. Current plans call for moving the line to the *mauka* or eastern edge of the expansion site. The line will be maintained as an overhead line.

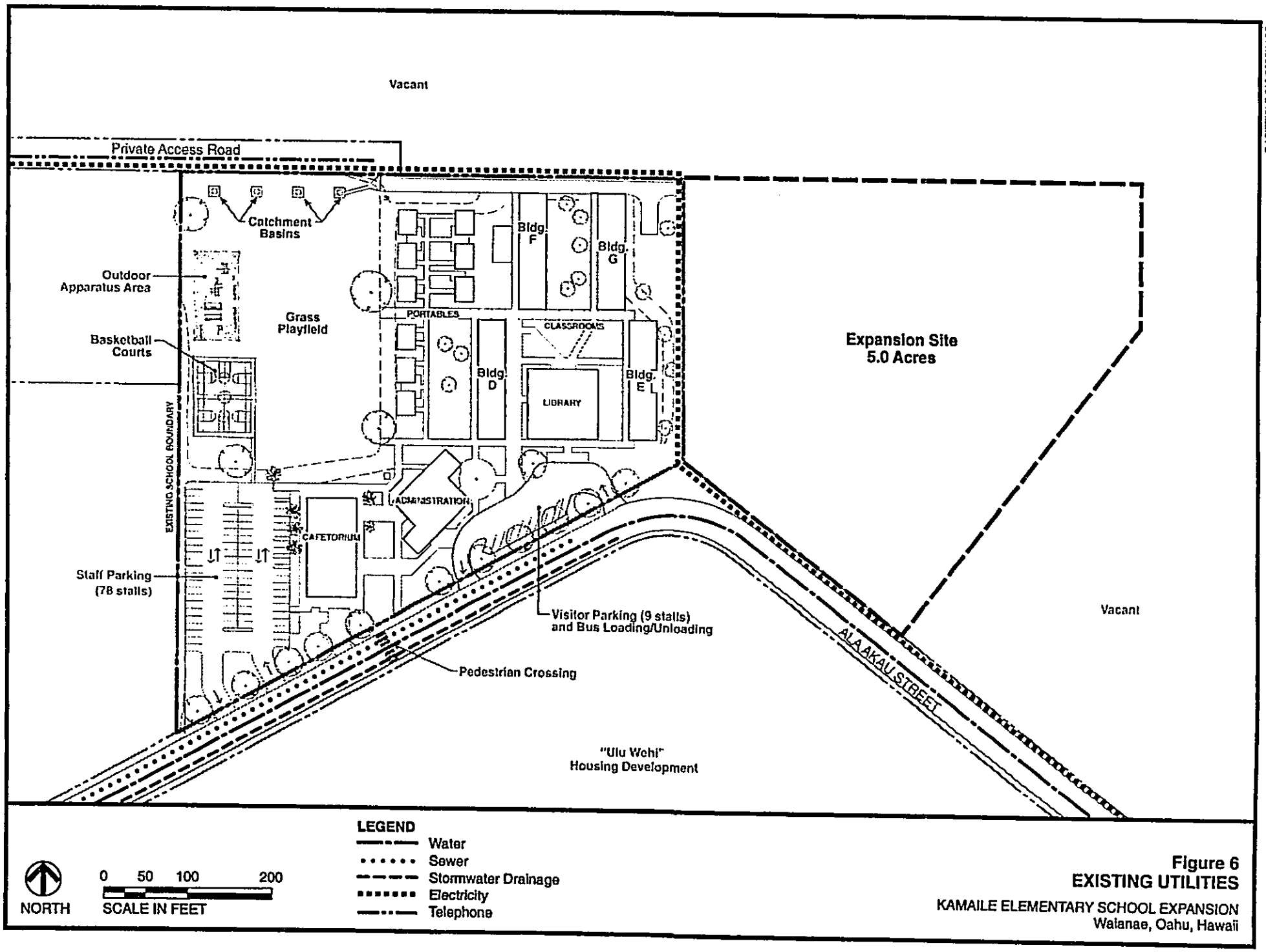

Figure 6
EXISTING UTILITIES
KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPANSION
Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii

Telephone service will be provided from lines currently serving the existing school. An existing Verizon Hawaii line connects to the property from the same poles containing the HECO's power line.

Solid Waste

A private contractor currently hauls solid waste daily from the school to the H-Power facility in the Campbell Industrial Park. The proposed expansion facilities will generate additional solid waste, but the increase in generated waste will not be significant and will not overburden H-Power's operating capacity.

Police and Fire Protection

The school site is located in existing service areas of the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) and Honolulu Fire Department (HFD). The HPD's substation in Waianae is capable of responding to emergency calls from this station or mobile units in the area.

During school hours, Kamaile Elementary has administrative personnel and teachers who monitor activities and double as on-campus security. After hours, the school facilities are secured by gates and locks to prevent unauthorized entry. With permission from the school administrators, the existing playfield is opened to the community for pre-arranged after-school functions or sporting activities.

HFD's fire station in Waianae, located across Farrington Highway from the Waianae Intermediate School, is equipped with ladder, engine, and tanker trucks and is on call 24-hours a day. The station will respond to emergency calls and, if necessary, solicit the neighboring stations in Nanakuli and Makakilo for assistance.

There are two fire hydrants on the school grounds; one at the rear of the campus and the other at the front side near the administration building. Fire trucks would be required to traverse the school grounds to obtain access to these hydrants. HFD requirements will be met to assure that a hydrant is available for the new expansion.

Medical Services

Kamaile Elementary has a health room for minor injuries and medical needs, and nearby Waianae Fire Station is equipped with a defibrillator for special emergencies.

St. Francis Medical Center – West, which offers 24-hour emergency services, is the nearest full-service medical facility to Kamaile Elementary. Located in Ewa, it is approximately 20 miles from the school. The hospital is staffed with physicians, nurses, and technicians, and has beds for long-term care. Emergency responses from the hospital to the school may take approximately 35 minutes.

The Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center (WCCHC), located in Maili, provides medical and social care services as well as 24-hour walk-in emergency care for the

Waianae Coast. There are no beds, so overnight or long-term care is not available. Ambulance services also are not available, hence emergency cases must find their own way to WCCHC's emergency room. Students from Kamaile Elementary with medical emergencies could reach WCCHC in less than 5 minutes.

Kaiser Permanente - Nanaikeola Clinic is located in Lualualei, approximately 2.4 miles from the school. It has physicians on duty during normal office hours, a laboratory, and a pharmacy.

Schools, Parks, and Recreation

A number of elementary schools, in addition to Kamaile Elementary, serve the Waianae Coast including Makaha Elementary, Waianae Elementary, Leihoku Elementary, Maili Elementary, Nanaikapono School, and Nanakuli Elementary School. The Waianae Coast is divided up into service areas which are assigned a school. Each school has a playground to meet the recreational needs of its students.

Besides the elementary school playgrounds, there are areawide and neighborhood recreational facilities, including Waianae Park, Waianae District Park, and Kaupuni Neighborhood Park. A number of beach parks and a State park are located along the Waianae Coast.

IX. RELATIONSHIP TO STATE AND COUNTY LAND USE POLICIES

Hawaii State Plan

The proposed project is consistent with the Hawaii State Plan objective to "achieve physical, social, and economic well-being for individuals and families in Hawaii that nourishes a sense of community responsibility, of caring, and of participation in community life," (Section 226-4(3)).

The proposed action is particularly consistent with the socio-cultural advancement objective of the Hawaii State Plan (Section 226-21(a)) on education. This objective states that "planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to education shall be directed towards the achievement of providing a variety of educational opportunities to enable individuals to fulfill their needs, responsibilities, and aspirations." To that end, it shall be the policy of the State to "ensure the provision of adequate and accessible educational services and facilities that are designed to meet individual and community needs," (Section 226-21(b.2)). The proposed expansion is designed to meet the growing demand for educational facilities in the Waianae region.

The State Land Use District Maps, administered by the State's Land Use Commission, designate the expansion property as Urban. The proposed school addition is a permitted use in this district.

State Functional Plans

State Educational Functional Plan

The proposed project is consistent with the functional plan policy "to ensure the provision of adequate and accessible educational services and facilities that are designed to meet individual and community needs." Moreover, the project implements the goal, to "provide facilities that are sufficient in number, functional, well-paced and compatible with the physical surroundings."

The proposed action is intended to meet the design enrollment for a standard elementary school and meet the needs of a growing community. The proposed expansion is based on site analyses and infrastructure studies, functional and spatial needs, and physical facilities master planning.

State Environmental Policy

The proposed action is consistent with the State Environmental Policy (Chapter 344, HRS) relating to "enhance the quality of life by establishing communities which provide a sense of identity, wise use of land, efficient transportation, and aesthetics and social satisfaction in harmony with the natural environment which is uniquely Hawaiian."

The proposed school expansion is intended to bring the existing capacity of the school facility up to standard so it would be able to adequately serve the community. It is an integral part of establishing an identity in the community and creating a sense of social and educational satisfaction to enhance the residents' quality of life.

Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program

Recreational Resources:

The objective and policies of the "recreational resources" element of the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program relate to the provision of coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public. The proposed action will not interfere with any public access to the shoreline and its potential recreational opportunities.

Historic Resources:

The CZM's objective and policies regarding "historic resources" relate to the protection, preservation, and restoration of significant natural and manmade Hawaiian and American historic and prehistoric resources in the coastal zone management area. Findings of an archaeological reconnaissance and a cultural impact assessment conducted on the expansion site reveal that there are no archaeological features and no evidences of traditional gathering of natural resources in the area.

Scenic and Open Space Resources:

The CZM's objective and policies regarding "scenic and open space resources" relate to the protection, preservation and restoration or improvement of the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources. The proposed action is located inland of the shoreline and will not disrupt or interfere with the scenic qualities of the Waianae coastline. Moreover, it will not adversely affect any open space resources.

Coastal Ecosystems:

The CZM's objective and policies regarding "coastal ecosystems" relate to the protection of valuable coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs, from disruption and minimizes adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems. The proposed action is located *mauka* of Farrington Highway and will not disrupt any valuable coastal ecosystems on the Waianae Coast.

Economic Uses:

The CZM's objective and policies regarding "economic uses" relate to the provision of public or private facilities and improvements important to the State's economy in suitable locations. The proposed action is not coastal dependent and, thus, is located in a suitable area accessible to school-age children in the community.

Coastal Hazards:

The CZM's objective and policies regarding "coastal hazards" relate to the reduction of hazards to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution. The site of the proposed action is located inland of the coastline and will not be subject to tsunami inundation, storm waves, coastal erosion, and shoreline subsidence. It is located outside of any designated stream floodway, as determined by the FEMA, and away from any recognized area of potential pollution.

Managing Development:

The CZM's objective and policies regarding "managing development" relate to the improvement of the development review process, the communication, and the public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards. This proposed action is subject to requirements of the Chapter 343, HRS, environmental review process, which includes public participation in the project review. During this process, community interaction with the applicant is provided, and the management of coastal resources and hazards are addressed.

Public Participation:

The CZM's objective and policies regarding "public participation" relate to the stimulation of public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management and are

directed at public agencies. The proposed action will participate in the public review process by complying with all coastal zone and associated shoreline land use rules and regulations.

Beach Protection:

The CZM's objective and policies regarding "beach protection" relate to the protection of beaches for public use and recreation. The proposed action will not involve the construction of structures, including erosion-protection facilities, in the shoreline area.

Marine Resources:

The objective and policies of "marine resources" relate to the implementation of the State's ocean resources management plan. Implementation of the proposed action will exercise overall conservation ethics during the planning process and, although not on the shoreline, will respect the use and development of marine and coastal resources in the area.

City and County General Plan

The proposed project is consistent with Objective B of the Health and Education goals of the City's General Plan "to provide a wide range of educational opportunities for the people of Oahu." The proposed action will expand existing facilities to provide needed education opportunities in the school's service area.

Policy 3 of Objective B states that after-hours use of school buildings, grounds, and facilities should be encouraged. Kamaile Elementary's new field will be opened for after-school activities such as soccer and other sporting and recreational activities.

Policy 4 of Objective B states that school facilities should be designed for flexibility and high level use. The master plan for the school expansion includes the construction of classrooms that are adaptable to different spatial and functional requirements. This is important for the school to accommodate future changes in enrollment characteristics.

Policy 5 of Objective B states that educational facilities, ranging from preschools to universities, should be appropriately located. The selected site is one of three sites adjacent to the school that were studied and assessed for environmental adaptability, functionality in the system, and physical feasibility.

Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan

The Honolulu City Council adopted the Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan (WSCP) in 2000. This plan is intended to implement and accomplish the development objectives and policies of the City's General Plan. It presents a vision for Waianae's future development through policies, guidelines and conceptual schemes that serve as a guide for the more detailed zoning maps and regulations.

The proposed school expansion will be consistent with the "MultiPurpose Function of Schools" and "General Design Standards" sections of the WSCP. The proposed project will continue to support the community by making available school facilities to area residents for various community activities. Such activities are expected to occur during off-school hours.

The design of the expansion facilities will be consistent with the existing campus and compatible with the surrounding environment including the natural and man-made physical setting and climate. Structural configuration, material and color will be important considerations in the new design.

Waianae Coast Emergency Routing Plan

The City is currently planning an emergency vehicular route through the Waianae community to accommodate traffic in the event of a natural hazard or accident along Farrington Highway that causes temporary blockage or closure of the highway. Preliminary route plans for the project area currently call for a new road that would extend from Mahinaau Road to the east along a private access and around the school expansion site to a route parallel with Ala Akau Street. The City is coordinating its planning for the emergency route with community groups and individuals, landowners, and local organizations. The school's proposed expansion site is currently on file with the emergency route project coordinator and is being considered in the City's planning process.

City and County Zoning (Land Use Ordinance)

The City's zoning designation for the expansion property is "AG-2 General Agricultural District." According to the Department of Planning and Permitting, an elementary school owned and operated by the State is a permitted use in the AG-2 district. The proposed expansion will comply with or, when necessary, seek a waiver from the Land Use Ordinance (LUO) which include such development standards as building height limit, yard requirement, and maximum building area.

Special Management Area

The expansion site is located outside of the Special Management Area (SMA) and, thus, is not subject to the City's SMA Rules and Regulations.

Subdivision/Consolidation

The proposed project will require acquisition of private property from the adjacent land. Upon completion of the acquisition, the property will be subdivided from the larger adjacent property and consolidated with the existing school site.

Summary of Required Permits

Since the proposed project is a permitted use under the LUO, no City land use permit will be required. A subdivision/consolidation of property will be necessary to separate the

expansion site from the large adjacent private property and include it as part of the existing school site. Finally, construction permits, including grading and building permits, will be required from the DPP.

X. SUMMARY OF ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

Short-Term Impacts

Construction of the expansion facility will involve site clearing and grubbing, rough grading, laying of utilities and foundations for the buildings and parking area, construction of the buildings, laying of pavements, finish grading, and landscaping. Heavy equipment including bulldozers, backhoe, scraper, roller, cranes, hauling trucks, cement trucks, and utility trucks is expected to operate on the property. Construction of the project will occur over an 18-month period in one phase; no incrementation is being planned.

While in the construction phase, the contractor will be moving material and equipment to and from the expansion site. Slow-moving construction vehicles associated with the project may affect traffic on the surrounding local streets.

During the site preparation work, there will be possible soil erosion and sedimentation from heavy rainfall over the exposed dirt areas of the property, fugitive dust from grading work, and noise generated by construction equipment. Oil spills from machinery and construction vehicles may occur during equipment operations and maintenance. As described in Chapter XII, mitigative measures, if necessary, will be employed to reduce or avoid any such impacts.

Long-Term Impacts

Although the new facility will increase the capacity of the school to accommodate additional students, the proposed expansion would be within the typical design enrollment for a standard elementary school. The design enrollment for Kamaile Elementary is 840 students. The 2001-2002 school year began with an enrollment of 728 students. Thus, the projected increase in enrollment would be 112 or approximately 15 percent of the current enrollment. The increase would not generate a significant difference in traffic considering the different modes of transportation that the students would use to commute to school. Public services and utilities also would not be significantly affected. There will be no displacement of existing homes or uses, no impact on existing archaeological sites, and no change in the overall visual characteristics of the area.

Noise generated by the additional students is not expected to significantly raise the current noise level at the school. Noise from the new field, however, will be noticeable at the residential units across Ala Akau Street. Playing activities are expected to occur during school recess hours, after school, and during daylight hours on weekends. The new playfield will not have lights, thus no night-time organized activities will occur.

Since the playfield will be situated on the *mauka* side of the property, there will be more distance between the residents and playfield to attenuate potential noise levels. School administrators believe the playfield will be used, but not extensively by the local community. Other parks in the community, such as Waianae District Park, Waianae Pililaau Field, Kaupuni Neighborhood Park, and Waianae Intermediate Playfield, will be used for that purpose. Thus, noise levels from the new playfield will occur from time to time, but will not be a predominant factor.

Although expansion of the school will generate impacts such as additional traffic and noise from students on the new playfield and in the new classroom building, the major impacts of the proposed action will be beneficial particularly to the local economy. Beneficial impacts would include employment of additional teachers and new grounds maintenance personnel, purchase of additional school supplies and educational material, and more lunches served from the cafeteria. Kamaile Elementary currently has 79 full-time administrative personnel, teachers, and maintenance workers on staff and approximately 35 part-time employees.

Operations of the new facilities will require additional water, sewer, electricity, and telephone services. The increased demand for these services, however, is not expected to have a significant adverse effect on the utility providers.

When the new improvements are completed, surface runoff in the expansion area would flow into the new play field and landscaped area and any remnant runoff would flow into the street drainage system. The play field may have a system of dry wells or other similar system depending on the final drainage calculations for the project, and any discharge to the street system will be coordinated with the City. The proposed expansion will maintain the overall existing drainage condition at the site so no net increase in surface runoff would flow into the adjacent properties. DOE will comply with the City's water quality requirements under the Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards.

XI. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

No Action

The alternative to the proposed action is to do nothing. No new land would be acquired adjacent to the existing school and no new facilities would be built. The existing school would carry the load of accommodating the increased demand for new facilities. This could impose a physical, as well as psychological, strain on the current and new students at the school.

This alternative was quickly dismissed as an option. The proposed action is intended to bring the capacity of the existing facility to current design enrollment standards for an elementary school.

Alternative Sites

Alternative sites for the expansion were investigated and required to be adjacent to the present school to accommodate the expansion of existing facilities.

One site was identified to the west, one to the north, and a third to the east. The east site was selected as the preferred site. It provides the best continuity with existing facilities and was the most feasible in terms of engineering and cost. It also had the best access of the three to Ala Akau Street, which allows students, faculty, and the public to enter and exit the property.

Alternative Size

The selected site size was determined by standard school site requirements. The current site at Kamaile Elementary is approximately 7 acres. The standard site size for an elementary school in Hawaii is 12 acres. Hence, Kamaile Elementary would require five additional acres to meet standard requirements. No alternative site size was considered.

Alternative Facilities

After determining the need to expand the existing facilities to accommodate a design enrollment of 840 students, a master plan study[4] was conducted to establish what additional facilities would be required and where they should be located. The study concluded that one additional 8-classroom building and an additional playfield with parking would be required. These additions were clearly manifested and became the only alternative for the expansion of the facilities. The master plan also identified the possibility of relocating facilities within the existing school to maximize use and create better efficiency among uses.

XII. PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

During the site preparation stage, the contractor will work during normal daylight hours. This will avoid the potential impacts of noise and lights during night-time hours, when noise is more noticeable and glare is a greater nuisance for adjacent residents.

It is noted that during the normal day-time operations, noise will be audible to children in the classrooms nearest the expansion site. The noise, however, will be temporary and can be buffered by the closing of windows on the construction side of the buildings. Fans and air-conditioning units may be necessary to prevent the buildings from overheating during prolong hot spells.

Fugitive dust from construction may impact adjacent homes on the Maili side of Ala Akau Street. If wind conditions have the potential to carry fugitive dust to adjacent properties, mitigative measures (such as frequent watering of exposed dirt areas, covering of dirt stock piles, erecting of dust screens on the downwind side of the construction site, and

[4] Belt Collins Hawaii Ltd. July 1999. Kamaile Elementary School Expansion Master Plan Report.

planting of groundcovers as soon as possible over completed graded areas) would be employed to avoid or minimize the impacts.

During construction, erosion and sedimentation from surface runoff could potentially occur. Considering the usual dry weather condition in the area, such occurrences, however, would be very seldom. Should unusually extensive rainfall do occur, the project contractor would implement best management practices to prevent or minimize the effect of runoff–generated erosion and sedimentation. The overall intent of the contractor would be to create a site condition that would not increase the net flow of runoff from the property to the adjacent properties.

As described above, during the operational stage of the project, runoff would be directed to the grassy new field and landscaped areas. The drainage system will be designed to prevent any net increase in surface runoff from the property to the adjacent lands. Further, DOE will comply with the City's water quality requirements under the Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards.

Traffic associated with construction will be coordinated with school administrators so there would be no disruption to children commuting to and from school and parents dropping off or picking up their children.

After the expansion facilities are completed, it is anticipated that the school will be able to accommodate additional students. This suggests that additional traffic would be generated. The proposed expansion will include traffic improvement measures to reduce congestion at the school before classes begin and after they end. Current plans call for the existing staff parking lot to be modified to provide a better place for student drop-off and pick-up than on the street fronting the school, where this activity currently occurs. This modification will require the removal of approximately 41 stalls from the existing parking and relocating them to the new parking in the expansion site. The new pick-up/drop-off area will be located *makai* of the existing pedestrian crosswalk on Ala Akau Street. This proposed improvement would eliminate a major traffic conflict that now occurs during the morning and afternoon peak hours. Additionally, with the pick-up/drop-off areas located on the school grounds, there would be less double parking on Ala Akau Street.

XIII. DETERMINATION

This EA demonstrates that the proposed action will have no significant adverse effects on the environment and that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not warranted. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), therefore, is determined for this project.

XIV. FINDINGS AND REASONS SUPPORTING THE DETERMINATION

The following findings and reasons demonstrate that the proposed action will have no significant adverse impacts on the environment and, consequently, support the above determination.

- Background studies and interviews with long-time residents indicate that the proposed expansion site is not an area for traditional gathering of important natural and cultural resources.

- The proposed action will not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment. The project site is currently vacant and is adjacent to the existing school for which expansion is planned. Although the City designates the property for agricultural use, the expansion site will require extensive site enhancement and treatment for it to be agriculturally productive.

- As provided in Section VI of this document, the proposed action is consistent with the State's long-range environmental policies and guidelines (Chapter 344, HRS).

- The proposed action is expected to have a beneficial effect on the economy. Its construction stage will generate work and personal income as well as stir spending throughout the county and state. Its operational stage would also benefit the local economy by increasing the demand for school supplies and material and maintaining the employment of new teachers and administrative and maintenance personnel.

- Construction equipment will be using petroleum products that could leak from their engines or hydraulic systems. The construction contractor, however, will be required to maintain its equipment in good working order, monitor for leaks, and employ safety precautions. If there are any petroleum spills, the contractor will be responsible for all necessary remedial actions and cleanups. The public health would not be jeopardized.

- The proposed action will not have substantial secondary impacts involving significant population increases. The proposed action is being undertaken to fulfill a demand created, in fact, by population increases.

- The proposed action calls for improvements that are consistent with the existing school facility and will not change the general character of the area.

- The proposed action is not part of a larger plan. No additional expansion site is being considered by the school.

- The expansion site is located in a dry and sparsely vegetated area and is not expected to adversely affect any known rare, threatened, or endangered flora or fauna species.

- The anticipated impacts associated with project construction, such as erosion, sedimentation, fugitive dust, and noise, are short-term and temporary. They will be

minimized or prevented from occurring by implementation of mitigative measures in accordance with applicable federal, State, and City laws, statutes, ordinances, and rules and regulations.

- The proposed expansion site is not situated in a hazard-prone area. No damage is expected from tsunami inundation, storm waves, coastal subsidence, and shoreline erosion. Brush fire has occurred and may occur again in the area. The proposed action calls for the development of a playfield on the windward side of the existing school where it could act as a natural fire break.

- The project site is not included in any public document as a scenic resource.

- The proposed new facilities will require the use of some but not a substantial or significant amount of energy.

XV. COMMENTS FROM AND RESPONSES TO PUBLIC AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, PUBLIC OFFICIALS, AND PROPERTY OWNERS

A Draft Environmental Assessment for this project was transmitted to the following agencies, organizations, public officials, and property owners for review and comment. The parties that responded are indicated below and a copy of their correspondence with a response from the proposing agency is attached to this section. Comments from these agencies, organizations and individuals that are applicable have been incorporated into this Final EA.

Federal Agencies	Agencies Responded	Agencies Responding w/No Comment	Agency Letters & Responses Attached in this Section
U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service			
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service			
State Agencies			
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Office of Planning			
Department of Health			
Department of Land and Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division	X		X
Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division			
Office of Environmental Quality Control	X		X
Office of Hawaiian Affairs	X		X

City and County of Honolulu Agencies	Agencies Responded	Agencies Responding w/No Comment	Agency Letters & Responses Attached in this Section
Department of Design and Construction			
Department of Environmental Services			
Department of Facility Maintenance			
Department of Parks and Recreation Services	X		X
Department of Planning and Permitting	X		X
Department of Transportation Services			
Police Department	X		X
Fire Department	X		X
Board of Water Supply	X		X
Utility Companies			
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.			
Verizon Hawaii	X		X
Community Groups			
Ulu Wehi Homeowners Association			
Waianae Coast Neighborhood Board			
Property Owners or Their Representatives			
World Union – Waianae, Inc.			
Mr. Peter Taaffe			
Rhonda Kent, Esq.			
Ms. Marty Walters			
Mr. John M. White			
Ulu Wehi Apartments			

Public Officials	Agencies Responded	Agencies Responding w/No Comment	Agency Letters & Responses Attached in this Section
Senator Colleen Hanabusa			
Representative Emily J. Auwae			
Councilmember John DeSoto			

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

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

DEPUTIES
JANET E. KAWELO
LINNEL NISHIOKA

STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

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

November 7, 2001

Glen T. Koyama
Belt Collins
680 Ala Moana Boulevard, First Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

LOG NO: 28544
DOC NO: 0111EJ03

Dear Mr. Koyama:

SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review –Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Proposed Kamaile School Expansion Site, Wai`anae-Kai, Wai`anae, O`ahu
TMK: 8-5-002:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the DEA for the Proposed Kamaile School Expansion Site. The DEA includes a report documenting the results of an *Archaeological Reconnaissance for Kamaile Elementary School Expansion, Wai`anae, O`ahu*, IARII, September 2000. The site area is underlain by remnants of a raised limestone reef with a thin loamy sedimentary layer on the surface. The reconnaissance revealed that the 5.0-acre expansion site had been previously bulldozed and no historic or archaeological sites were located. We agree with the findings of the survey and believe that the past land alteration does not warrant further archaeological investigation. We request that the Recommendations section of the report be changed to indicate that SHPD will not require further archaeological work.

Therefore, because past land alteration makes it highly unlikely that historic sites would remain, we believe that this project will have "no effect" on significant historic sites

If you have any questions please call Sara Collins at 692-8026 or Elaine Jourdane at 692-8027.

Aloha,

Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

EJ:jk

c: Coral Magnuson, IARII, 2081 Young Street, Honolulu, HI 96826

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

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

GLENN M. OKIMOTO
COMPTROLLER

MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

LETTER NO (P)1014.2

JAN 11 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources

FROM: Gordon Matsuoka
Public Works Administrator

SUBJECT: Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Environmental Assessment
Tax Map Key 8-5-02: Por. 22 and 37
Waianae, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter of November 7, 2001, regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Kamaile Elementary School Expansion in Waianae, Hawaii.

We acknowledge your assessment that past land alteration to the project site makes it highly unlikely that historic sites exist, hence the proposed project will have "no effect" on significant historic sites.

We appreciate your comments on the proposed school expansion project.

RY:mo
c: Mr. Raynor Minami, DOE Facilities Support Services Branch
Mr. Glen Koyama, Belt Collins Hawaii, Ltd.

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

GENEVIEVE SALMONSON
DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL
235 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
SUITE 702
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE (808) 586-4185
FACSIMILE (808) 586-4186

November 20, 2001

Mr. Raynor Minami
Facilities and Support Section
Department of Education, State of Hawai'i
809 8th Avenue
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96816

Mr. Ralph Yukumoto
Planning Branch, Department of
Accounting & General Services, State of Hawai'i
P.O. Box 119
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96810-0119

Mr. Glen Koyama
Belt Collins Hawai'i, Ltd.
680 Ala Moana Boulevard, 1st Floor
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear Messrs. Minami, Yukumoto and Koyama:

The Office of Environmental Quality Control has reviewed the draft environmental assessment (DEA) entitled: "Proposed Expansion of Kamaile Elementary School," Tax Map Key 8-5-02, parcels 22 and 27 in the Wai'anae district of the island of O'ahu. We offer the following comments for your consideration and response.

1. **USE OF RECYCLED GLASS**: To promote the use of recycled materials in-state as found in section 103D-407, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, we ask that you consider using materials with minimum recycled glass content in the design.
2. **INDIGENOUS AND POLYNESIAN INTRODUCED PLANTS FOR USE IN PUBLIC LANDSCAPING**: As provided for by State law, we ask that you consider the use of native, indigenous and polynesian introduced plants in your landscaping.

If there are any questions, please call Leslie Segundo of my staff at (808) 586-4185. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

GENEVIEVE SALMONSON
Director

Enclosures

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

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

GLENN M. OKIMOTO
COMPTROLLER

MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

LETTER NO. (P)1020.2

JAN 11 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control

FROM: Gordon Matsuoka
Public Works Administrator

SUBJECT: Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Environmental Assessment
Tax Map Key 8-5-02: Por 22 and 37
Waianae, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter of November 20, 2001, regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Kamaile Elementary School Expansion in Waianae, Hawaii.

Pursuant to your comment on the use of recycled glass, this project plans to use material with minimum class content in the construction of its applicable facilities at the school.

Additionally this project will use to the extent possible, native, indigenous and Polynesian introduced plants in the project landscaping.

We appreciate your comments on the proposed project.

RY:mo
c: Mr. Raynor Minami, DOE Facilities Support and Services Branch
Mr. Glen Koyama, Belt Collins Hawaii, Ltd.

PHONE (808) 594-1888

FAX (808) 594-1865

STATE OF HAWAI'I
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
711 KAPI'OLANI BOULEVARD, SUITE 500
HONOLULU, HAWAI'I 96813

HRD01/356

November 13, 2001

Mr. Glen T. Koyama
Belt Collins Hawaii Ltd.
680 Ala Moana Blvd. – First Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

SUBJECT: KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPANSION, WAIANAE, HAWAII TMK 8-5-02: 22& 37 – DEA

Dear Mr. Koyama:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above referenced project, which will expand Kamaile Elementary School to meet its standard design enrollment for an elementary school.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) recommends the preparation of an Inventory-level archaeological survey report, which would include subsurface testing to evaluate the possibility that intact archaeological remains might be preserved below the bulldozer rubble.

If you have any questions, please contact Jerry B. Norris at 594-1847 or by email at jerryn@oha.org.

Sincerely,

COLIN C. KIPPEN, Jr.
Deputy Administrator
Hawaiian Rights Division

cc: OHA Board of Trustees
Clyde Namu'o, OHA Administrator

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

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

GLENN M. OKIMOTO
COMPTROLLER

MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

LETTER NO. (P)1016.2

JAN 11 2002

TO: Mr. Colin C. Kippen, Jr., Deputy Administrator
Office of Hawaiian Affairs

FROM: Gordon Matsuoka
Public Works Administrator

SUBJECT: Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Environmental Assessment
Waianae, Hawaii; Tax Map Key 8-5-02: Por. 22 and 37

On behalf of the State Department of Education (DOE), we thank you for your letter of November 13, 2001, regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Kamaile Elementary School Expansion in Waianae, Hawaii.

A copy of the archaeological study, entitled *Archaeological Reconnaissance for Kamaile Elementary School Expansion, Waianae, Oahu,* IARII, dated September 2000, was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for review. In a recent letter dated November 7, 2001, SHPD acknowledged that the site had been previously bulldozed and no historic or archaeological sites were located. Hence, SHPD agrees with the findings of the IARII study and indicated that past land alterations do not warrant further archaeological investigation.

We appreciate your comments on the proposed project.

RY:mo
c: Mr. Raynor Minami, DOE Facilities Support Services Branch
Mr. Glen Koyama, Belt Collins Hawaii, Ltd.

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

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

WILLIAM D. BALFOUR, JR.
DIRECTOR

EDWARD T. "SKIPPA" DIAZ
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

October 30, 2001

Mr. Glen T. Koyama
Belt Collins Hawaii Ltd.
680 Ala Moana Boulevard, First Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Koyama:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment
Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Waianae, Hawaii, TMK 8-5-02: 22 & 37

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment relating to the expansion of Kamaile Elementary School to a 12 acre site.

The proposed project will not affect any of the programs or facilities of the Department of Parks and Recreation. We have no other comments, and we request that we be deleted as a consulted party in the environmental impact process for this project.

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

Sincerely,

W.D. Balfour Jr.

WILLIAM D. BALFOUR, JR.
Director

WDB:cu (4991)

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

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

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

GLENN M. OKIMOTO
COMPTROLLER

MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

LETTER NO. (P)1015.2

JAN 11 2002

Mr. William D. Balfour, Jr., Director
Department of Parks and Recreation
City and County of Honolulu
650 South King Street, 10th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Balfour:

Subject: Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Environmental Assessment
Tax Map Key 8-5-02: Por. 22 and 37
Waianae, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter of October 30, 2001, regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Kamaile Elementary School Expansion in Waianae, Hawaii.

We acknowledge your determination that the proposed school expansion will not affect any programs or facilities of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Your comment letter will be included in the Final Environmental Assessment for the project, and your office will not be further consulted as part of this current environmental review.

We appreciate your comments on the proposed project.

Very truly yours,

GORDON MATSUOKA
Public Works Administrator

RY:mo
c: Mr. Raynor Minami, DOE Facilities Support Services Branch
Mr. Glen Koyama, Belt Collins Hawaii, Ltd.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND PERMITTING
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 523-4414 • FAX: (808) 527-6743 • INTERNET: www.co.honolulu.hi.us

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

RANDALL K. FUJIKI, AIA
DIRECTOR

LORETTA K.C. CHEE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

2001/ELOG-4284(RY)

November 29, 2001

Mr. Ralph Yukumoto
Department of Accounting and General Services
State of Hawaii
P.O. Box 119
Honolulu, Hawaii 96810

Dear Mr. Yukumoto:

Subject: Kamaile Elementary School Expansion Project Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
Tax Map Key 8-5-2: 22 and 37, Waianae, Oahu

We have reviewed the above document and have the following comments to offer:

1. Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan

The proposal is generally consistent with the provisions of the Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP) with respect to providing adequate school facilities for area residents. The SCP describes a new 8-classroom building for Kamaile Elementary School to be constructed by 2002. In addition, the SCP indicates that public schools are a State function and as such, the SCP cannot provide definitive plans for these facilities.

Although the project site is located beyond the SCP's Rural Community Boundary (RCB), which is intended to limit the extent of urban/suburban development, the expansion is consistent with the SCP's policies and guidelines for developing public school facilities.

The DEA should also address other policies and guidelines of the SCP especially those relating to the multi-purpose role of schools in the community and general design standards for educational facilities.

2. Civil Engineering

The potential drainage impacts and any mitigative measures should be addressed in the Final Environmental Assessment. The final document should also address the storm water quality requirements in Section II of the Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards. Further, sidewalk improvements fronting the school are recommended to provide more appropriate access.

3. Zoning

The project site is within the AG-2 General Agricultural District. The facility will be owned and operated by the State. Therefore, it is considered a public use, and a Conditional Use Permit is not required. Please note, however, that the facility must comply with all Land Use Ordinance (LUO) development standards, unless a waiver is sought.

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

Sincerely yours,

for RANDALL K. FUJIKI, AIA
Director of Planning and Permitting

RKF:lh
Doc 126697

cc: ✓Glen Koyama, Belt Collins Hawaii, Ltd.

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

GLENN M. OKIMOTO
COMPTROLLER

MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

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

LETTER NO (P)1021.2

JAN 11 2002

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

Dear Mr. Fujiki:

Subject: Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Environmental Assessment
Tax Map Key 8-5-02: Por. 22 and 37
Waianae, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter of November 29, 2001 regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Kamaile Elementary School Expansion in Waianae, Hawaii.

Waianae Sustainable Communities (WSC) Plan

The proposed school expansion will be consistent with the "MultiPurpose Function of Schools" and "General Design Standards" sections of the WSC Plan. This project will continue to support the community by making available school facilities to area residents for various community activities. The design of the school expansion facilities will be consistent with the existing campus and compatible with the surrounding environment including the natural and man-made physical setting and climate. Further elaboration will be made in the Final EA.

Civil Engineering

Potential drainage impacts and mitigative measures will be addressed in the Final EA. This project will maintain the existing drainage condition on the property so no net increase in surface runoff to the adjacent properties will result. DOE will comply with the City's water quality requirements under the Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards. The project designers will review the need for more sidewalk improvements fronting the school and will proceed with construction, if warranted.

Zoning

We will revise the EA to indicate that a Conditional Use Permit is not required for a public use. We also acknowledge that the proposed expansion must comply with all Land Use Ordinance development standards, unless a waiver is sought.

We appreciate your comments on the proposed project.

Very truly yours,

GORDON MATSUOKA
Public Works Administrator

RY:mo
c: Mr. Raynor Minami, DOE Facilities Support Services Branch
Mr. Glen Koyama, Belt Collins Hawaii, Ltd.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 - AREA CODE (808) 529-3111
http://www.honolulupd.org
www.co.honolulu.hi.us

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

LEE D. DONOHUE
CHIEF

MICHAEL CARVALHO
ROBERT AU
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE CS-DL

November 15, 2001

Mr. Glen T. Koyama
Belt Collins Hawaii Ltd.
680 Ala Moana Boulevard, First Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Koyama:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed expansion of Kamaile Elementary School in Waianae.

With the projected growth in the school's enrollment, the resulting increase in pedestrian and vehicular traffic in the immediate vicinity of the school campus may have an impact on calls for police service.

If there are any questions, please call Ms. Carol Sodetani of the Support Services Bureau at 529-3658.

Sincerely,

LEE D. DONOHUE
Chief of Police

By
EUGENE UEMURA
Assistant Chief of Police
Support Services Bureau

Serving and Protecting with Aloha

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

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

GLENN M. OKIMOTO
COMPTROLLER

MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

LETTER NO. (P)1017.2

JAN 11 2002

Mr. Lee D. Donohue, Chief of Police
Police Department
City and County of Honolulu
801 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Donohue:

Subject: Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Environmental Assessment
Tax Map Key 8-5-02: Por. 22 and 37
Waianae, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter of November 15, 2001, regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Kamaile Elementary School Expansion in Waianae, Hawaii.

As part of the planned school expansion, facility improvements would be made to reduce the congestion on Ala Akau Street fronting the school administration building during the morning and afternoon peak hours. Current plans call for the existing staff parking lot to be modified to provide a better place for student drop-off and pick-up than where it currently occurs on the street. The new pick-up/drop-off area will be located makai of the existing Ala Akau Street pedestrian crosswalk. This improvement would eliminate a major traffic conflict that now occurs. Also, with the pick-up/drop-off area located on the school grounds, less double-parking on Ala Akau Street would occur.

We appreciate your comments on the proposed project.

Very truly yours,

GORDON MATSUOKA
Public Works Administrator

RY:mo
c: Mr. Raynor Minami, DOE Facilities Support Services Branch
Mr. Glen Koyama, Belt Collins Hawaii, Ltd.

FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
3375 KOAPAKA STREET, SUITE H425 • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96819-1869
TELEPHONE: (808) 831-7761 • FAX: (808) 831-7750 • INTERNET: www.co.honolulu.hi.us

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

ATTILIO K. LEONARDI
FIRE CHIEF

JOHN CLARK
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF

November 8, 2001

Mr. Glen T. Koyama
Belt Collins Hawaii Ltd.
680 Ala Moana Boulevard, First Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Koyama:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment
Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Waianae, Hawaii
Tax Map Key: 8-5-002: 022 and 037

We received your letter dated October 22, 2001, regarding the above-mentioned project.

The Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) has no objection to the proposed project provided the following conditions are complied with:

1. Provide a private water system where all appurtenances, hydrant spacing, and fire flow requirements meet Board of Water Supply standards.

2. Provide a fire department access road within 150 feet of the first floor of the most remote structure. Such access shall have a minimum vertical clearance of 13 feet 6 inches, be constructed of an all-weather driving surface complying with Department of Transportation Services (DTS) standards, capable of supporting the minimum 60,000 pound weight of our fire apparatus, and with a gradient not to exceed 20%. The unobstructed width of the fire apparatus access road shall meet the requirements of the appropriate county jurisdiction. All dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with an approved turnaround having a radius complying with DTS standards.

3. Submit civil drawings to the HFD for review and approval.

Should you have any questions, please call Battalion Chief Kenneth Silva of our Fire Prevention Bureau at 831-7778.

Sincerely,

ATTILIO K. LEONARDI
Fire Chief

AKL/DL:jo

cc: Raynor Minami, Department of Education
Ralph Yukumoto, Department of Accounting and General Services

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

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

GLENN M. OKIMOTO
COMPTROLLER

MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

LETTER NO. (P)1019.2

JAN 11 2002

Mr. Attilio K. Leonardi, Fire Chief
Fire Department
City and County of Honolulu
3375 Koapaka Street, Suite H425
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819-1869

Dear Mr. Leonardi:

Subject: Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Environmental Assessment
Tax Map Key 8-5-02: Por. 22 and 37
Waianae, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter of November 8, 2001, regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Kamaile Elementary School Expansion in Waianae, Hawaii.

This project will work with and comply with Board of Water Supply and Honolulu Fire Department requirements as well as submit civil drawings to the HFD for review and approval.

We appreciate your comments on the proposed project.

Very truly yours,

for GORDON MATSUOKA
Public Works Administrator

RY:mo
c: Mr. Raynor Minami DOE Facilities Support Services Branch
Mr. Glen Koyama, Belt Collins Hawaii, Ltd.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

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

November 16, 2001

Mr. Glen T. Koyama
Belt, Collins Hawaii, Ltd.
680 Ala Moana Boulevard, First Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Koyama:

Subject: Your Transmittal of October 22, 2001 of the Draft Environmental Assessment for the Kamaile Elementary School Expansion, Waianae, TMK: 8-5-02: Por. 22, 37

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject document for the proposed school expansion.

We have the following comments to offer:

1. The existing off-site water system is presently adequate to accommodate the proposed project.

2. The applicant will be required to obtain a water allocation from the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

3. The availability of water will be determined when the Building Permit Application is submitted for our review and approval. If water is made available, the applicant will be required to pay our Water System Facilities for transmission and daily storage.

4. There is one active water service consisting of a 3-inch compound domestic water meter and 8-inch detector check fire meter serving TMK: 8-5-02: 37. There is also one inactive water service for the same TMK that was ordered off in 1989. We have no records of any water service to TMK: 8-5-02:22.

5. If an additional three-inch or larger water meter is required, the construction drawings showing the installation of the meter should be submitted for our review and approval.

6. The on-site fire protection requirements should be coordinated with the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Honolulu Fire Department.

7. The proposed project is subject to the Board of Water Supply's Cross-Connection Control requirements prior to the issuance of the Building Permit Application.

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

Very truly yours,

for CLIFFORD S. JAMILE
Manager and Chief Engineer

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

GLENN M. OKIMOTO
COMPTROLLER

MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII

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

LETTER NO. (P)1013.2

JAN 11 2002

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

Dear Mr. Jamile:

Subject: Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Environmental Assessment
Tax Map Key 8-5-02: Por. 22 and 37
Waianae, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter of November 16, 2001, regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Kamaile Elementary School Expansion in Waianae, Hawaii.

We acknowledge your determination that the existing off-site water system is adequate to accommodate the school's proposed expansion. This project will seek approval for a Building Permit from the City and County of Honolulu, a water allocation from the Department of Land and Natural Resources, and pay the required fee for use of Board of Water Supply's (BWS) Water System Facilities.

If additional or a larger meter is required for the project, this project will submit installation plans to BWS for review and approval. The Honolulu Fire Department has been contacted regarding the project and all agency requirements will be met. Finally, this project will comply with the BWS's Cross-Connection Control requirements prior to the issuance of any Building Permit.

We appreciate your comments on the proposed project.

Very truly yours,

GORDON MATSUOKA
Public Works Administrator

RY:mo
c: Mr.Raynor Minami, DOE Facilities and Support Services Branch
Mr. Glen Koyama, Belt Collins Hawaii, Ltd.

October 25, 2001

Verizon Hawaii Inc.
P.O. Box 2200
Honolulu, HI 96841

Mr. Glen T. Koyama
Belt Collins Hawaii Ltd.
680 Ala Moana Boulevard, first Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Koyama:

Subject: **Draft Environmental Assessment**
Kamaile Elementary School Expansion

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment for the Kamaile Elementary School project.

Verizon Hawaii has aerial and underground facilities within the proposed project area. Further review is required by Verizon Hawaii during the design stages of the project to determine if there will be any impact to these facilities.

If you have any questions or require assistance in the future on this project, please call Les Loo at 840-5861.

Sincerely,

Jill Z. Lee
Section Manager
Outside Plant Engineering

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

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

GLENN M. OKIMOTO
COMPTROLLER

MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

LETTER NO. (P)1018.2

JAN 11 2002

Ms. Jill Z. Lee, Section Manager
Verizon Hawaii Inc.
P.O. Box 2200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96841

Dear Ms. Lee:

Subject: Kamaile Elementary School Expansion
Environmental Assessment
Tax Map Key 8-5-02: Por. 22 and 37
Waianae, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter of October 25, 2001, regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Kamaile Elementary School Expansion in Waianae, Hawaii.

Plans will be submitted to your office for review prior to any construction work on the proposed project.

We appreciate your comments on the proposed school expansion.

Very truly yours,

for GORDON MATSUOKA
Public Works Administrator

RY:mo
c: Mr. Raynor Minami, DOE Facilities Support Services Branch
Mr. Glen Koyama, Belt Collins Hawaii, Ltd.

XVI. REFERENCE

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City and County of Honolulu. Ongoing. *Waianae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR) Program.*

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Hawaii Audubon Society. 1975. *Hawaii's Birds.*

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Social Research Pacific, Inc. May 1, 2001. *Cultural Impact Assessment of the Proposed Expansion of Kamaile Elementary School, Wai'anae, Oahu.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. August 1972. *Soil Survey of Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii.*

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE FOR KAMAILE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPANSION, WAI'ANAE, O'AHU

by

Coral Magnuson, M.A.

prepared for:

Belt Collins Hawaii
680 Ala Moana Boulevard, First Floor
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813-5406

International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.
2081 Young Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96826-2231

September 2000

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Belt Collins Hawaii (BCH), International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. (IARII) conducted a field reconnaissance survey of the Kamaile Elementary School Expansion project area on 11 May 2000. The purpose of the project was to provide preliminary information on the presence or absence of significant archaeological or historical sites. The survey, directed by Coral Magnuson, M.A. and assisted by Joan Clarke, B.A., did not reveal traditional Hawaiian or historic materials on the property. The following report documents these investigations.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The project parcel is located in Wai'anae *ahupua'a* (Fig. 1; Photo 1), near the southern base of Pu'u Kamaile'unu, at an elevation between 10 and 20 ft above sea level and approximately 800 m from the ocean. Geologically, this portion of Kamaile appears to be included within the area of an exposed Pleistocene raised limestone reef (see Macdonald and Abbott 1970:354). *The project* area is situated along Ala Akau Street (TMK 8-5-02:22) and is ca. 12 acres in size. The area appears to have been bulldozed sometime in the past.

The project area is located on the north and east sides of Kamaile School. The north side of Kamaile Elementary School has a dark gray brown loam covering broken limestone cobbles and pebbles that appear to be part of the bulldozed bedrock. The loam has washed away in areas, creating shallow depressions. The vegetation consists of large, moderately dense *kiawe*, *koa haole*, and high grass (Photo 2). The presence of several sets of cow bones on the surface suggests that this area may have been used for cattle grazing. Miscellaneous building supplies, rolled up wire, and construction debris were present north of the school. Also, two parallel dirt roads are present along the side of the school; one next to the school and the other near the northern boundary of the project area.

The eastern side of Kamaile Elementary School is covered with high grasses and scattered kiawe trees. The older trees are burnt from a fire. The ground surface consists of disturbed limestone and brown loamy sediment. Mounds of bulldozed boulders are present. Miscellaneous trash is scattered across the site, including tires, a couch, golf balls, and beer cans. Cow bones are also visible in the eastern section. A dirt road runs along the outside of Kamaile Elementary School and another follows along the northern boundary.

BACKGROUND

The project area is located on the leeward or west coast of O'ahu island. It is in Wai'anae *ahupua'a*, the second largest *ahupua'a* within Wai'anae District (Lualualei is the largest). This *ahupua'a* incorporates all of Wai'anae Valley which is bounded on the north by Kamaile'unu Ridge and to the south by Palieehe Ridge. The valley, extending about 4 miles (6.4 km) inland, is characterized by a broad, gently sloping floor and high ragged cliffs.

Kaupuni Stream and its tributaries flow from the valley. Average rainfall in the valley is less than 20 inches a year (Armstrong 1973:56). The valley is warm, with an average high temperature of 85 degrees Fahrenheit and an average low of 67 degrees Fahrenheit. Kamaile is located near the embouchure of Wai'anae Valley along its northern boundary.

Traditionally, Wai'anae Valley supported a number of wet taro fields, some of which were still cultivated as late as 1935. In addition, a small squatty gourd called *pakaka*, sweet potato, and coconut trees were grown in Wai'anae. Abundant fish were caught off the Wai'anae coast (Handy and Handy 1972:214, 468, 277).

During the mid 19th century, the traditional Hawaiian land tenure system was codified, with crown lands divided among the king, the chiefs, and the government. Commoners were given the opportunity to claim those lands which they used. Land Commission Awards (LCAs) were granted within Wai'anae, including Kamaile. Kamaile was a land division (*'ili 'āina*) "of a rare type set only in one environment, either a rich agricultural area far inland or, as in this case entirely on the coast" (Green 1980:8).[1] Sixty-two LCAs were claimed in Kamaile *'ili 'āina* (Fig. 3), although the project parcel appears to have been reserved for crown lands. Figure 4 shows the LCA's near the project parces along with important historical features. Most LCA claims near the project area were for wet taro (*lo'i*) with just a couple for dry taro (*kula*) plots. The *lo'i* was probably watered from a natural spring in Kamaile called Keko'o, located at the foot of Pu'u Kamaile'unu (see Fig. 3). The spring was tapped in the 1920s and the water diverted for sugarcane (McAllister 1933:115).

Crown lands were awarded to J.M. Dowsett as Grant 5009, which encompasses both the project parcel and surrounding area (Fig. 5; Hawaii Territory Survey 1914 in Schilz 1994). J.M. Dowsett was likely a close relative of J.I. Dowsett, a prominent figure in Hawai'i's ranching industry from 1850 (Nellist 1925:103). J.I. Dowsett held leases in Wai'anae in the late 1870s (Tomonari-Tuggle 1994:22). J.I Dowsett died in 1898 and the Dowsett Company continued ranching until the early 1900s when the military acquired much of the land. J.M. Dowsett was probably tied to the Dowsett Company and may have also pursued cattle ranching.

A reporter for the Hawaiian Gazette described Kamaile in 1865:

> I stopped at Kamaile, a fertile, well-watered little land, between Waianae and Makaha. The people here appeared thriving and well to do. The taro lands were well cultivated. There were a number of fish ponds, and I noticed a considerable quantity of land under cotton culture... (Hawaiian Gazette 1865 in Denham et al. 1992).

---

[1] Kamaile may have been independent of Wai'anae, for when taxes were collected in 1855, Kamaile was listed separately along with the *ahupua'a* of the Wai'anae District (McGrath et al. 1973:29 in Green 1980).

In the latter half of the 19th century, large scale ranching, sugar cultivation, and coffee plantations were begun in Wai'anae. This drew a large population to Wai'anae, and by 1884, it was the largest settlement on O'ahu outside Honolulu (McGrath et al. 1973 in Denham et al. 1992:15).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Over the past 30 years numerous archaeological studies have been undertaken in Wai'anae Valley. Table 1 summarizes previous work in the vicinity of the project area, and Figure 6 shows their locations.

A *heiau*, a traditional Hawaiian place of warship, was recorded west of the current project parcel by McAllister during his early inventory of archaeological sites (1933 in Sterling and Summers 1978:72). The approximate location of the *heiau*, called Kane-i-ka-pua-lena, was pointed out to him in the cane. McAllister noted that all the stones had been moved and the *heiau* destroyed. The 1878 land survey map prepared by Monsarrat (see Fig. 3) indicates the *heiau* was ca. 10 by 30 m in size and ca. 250 m west of the current project parcel.

The existence of Kane-I-ka-pua-lena Heiau is not to be confused with another *heiau* documented on a ridge terrace just above the coastal plain ca. 500 m north of the project parcel. This *heiau*, called Kamaile Heiau, was documented by McAllister (1933) and Hommon (1978). Several other *heiau*, shown on Monsarrat's map are located well to the south, east, and southeast of the project parcel.

Rock walls are also visible on Monsarrat's 1878 map, one of which extends through the project parcel in a north to south direction. Flood et al. (1994:29) indicate this north-south wall is the Kamaile/Leohano-iki boundary wall. As no rock walls were apparent in the project parcel during the survey, it apparently is no longer extant in this section. Other walls may exist outside the parcel; however no archaeological surveys have been conducted in these areas and it is therefore unknown if they are still standing or if remnants remain.

Trails were important links between traditional Hawaiian villages. Although Rockwood (Ii 1995:96) illustrated trails in Mākaha, Wai'anae, and along the coast of Kamaile, he does not show any near the project parcel. Based on present research, there is no indication that any traditional trails passed through the project area. However, a more complete investigation of archival maps and historical documents should be conducted when an inventory-level survey is undertaken.

Just southeast of the current project parcel (see Fig. 6), various enclosures and a roughly paved platform were found on the raised reef geological formation that characterizes much of mouth of Wai'anae Valley (Sinoto 1975). These features suggest temporary habitation of this area.

Sinoto (1975) and Flood et al. (1994) mention the presence of sinks in the limestone raised reef near the current project parcel. Some of the sinks were modified, while others contained indigenous materials such as lithics, bone fishhook fragments, faunal and floral remains, and historical artifacts. The nearby 'Ewa Plain to the south contains many similar sinks in what is likely the same geological formation. Excavations at Barbers Point (located on the 'Ewa Plain) documented many sinks with important paleontological remains, including the bones of now extinct and/or extirpated birds. Some of the sinks also contained archaeological remains, including burials (see Tuggle 1997).

FIELD METHODS AND FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Prior to fieldwork, background research was conducted at the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) on O'ahu. There were no reports concerning previous archaeological investigations at the project parcel.

During fieldwork, the parcel was walked in regular transects 15 m apart. A small triangle located between the northern and eastern section was not surveyed. However, it is probable the area is similar to the surveyed parcel which does not contain any visible cultural material.

The ground surface, with a vegetation cover ranging from a grassy field to *koa haole* and *kiawe* forest, was carefully examined. The survey revealed the area had been previously bulldozed. The ground consists of the now broken remnants of a raised limestone reef with a thin layer of loamy sediment on the surface. No archaeological sites or archaeological remains were found during the survey.

DISCUSSION

The archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Kamaile School Expansion project area disclosed no Hawaiian prehistoric or historic archaeological remains. Evidence for bulldozing exists on the project parcel, which is presently littered with recent trash.

Although Kamaile was once an important area for traditional Hawaiian habitation and *lo'i* agriculture, historical maps (Fig. 4) suggest that intensive traditional land use was probably primarily confined to an area just northwest of the project parcel. Documents relating to the dense cluster of LCA's here indicate that it was an important area for *lo'i* taro agriculture. It is likely that this pattern of land use has considerable historical depth.

It can be surmised, at least preliminarily, that the geological conditions of the project parcel—that is the presence of an exposed raised limestone reef formation—did not permit the extension of *lo'i* agriculture to the southeast. Although this does not mean this area was unused, its limited agricultural potential would certainly have made such lands much less desirable. Nevertheless, it is likely that scattered habitation structures (i.e., enclosures and platforms) with associated midden deposits, much as described by Sinoto (1975) for a nearby

area, would have been present throughout the area encompassed by the raised reef formation in Wai'anae. The absence of evidence for such features on the project parcel may only be the result of previous bulldozing. Whether any evidence might be preserved under the surface is unknown at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Upon review of the draft of this report, the State Historic Preservation Division determined that no further archaeological work is necessary at Kamaile Elementary School Expansion project area (Hibbard 2001) since the site is underlain by remnants of a raised limestone reef, has been previously bulldozed, and no sites were found during the reconnaissance survey. "Therefore, because past land alteration makes it highly unlikely that historic sites would remain, we believe that this project will have "no effect" on significant historic sites" (Hibbard 2001:1).

Table 1. Previous Archaeology near Kamaile School.

AUTHOR	TYPE	FINDINGS	DATE
McAllister	Reconnaissance	Kane-i-ka-pua-lena Heiau	1933
Sinoto	Reconnaissance	enclosures and walls	1975
Hommon	Reconnaissance	Kamaile Heiau and complex	1978
Riford	Data Recovery	cultural layer; human and animal burials; fishpond sediment; sugar plantation material	1984
Hammatt et al.	Data Recovery	cultural layer with fishing gear, volcanic glass, adz frags, misc. stone, bone, and shell artifacts	1985
Denham et al.	Inventory	no significant sites	1992
Kawachi	Excavation	1 burial	1992
Flood et al.	Inventory	traditional habitation; small terrace; modified sinkholes; and remains of sugar or railroad camp	1994
Schilz	Data Recovery	15 burials; charcoal with C^{14} date of AD 637-780	1994

Photo 1. Overview of Kamaile School Expansion Project area from the east side of the project area.

Photo 2. Limestone rubble visible on dirt road on the north side of the school. Note moderately dense vegetation.

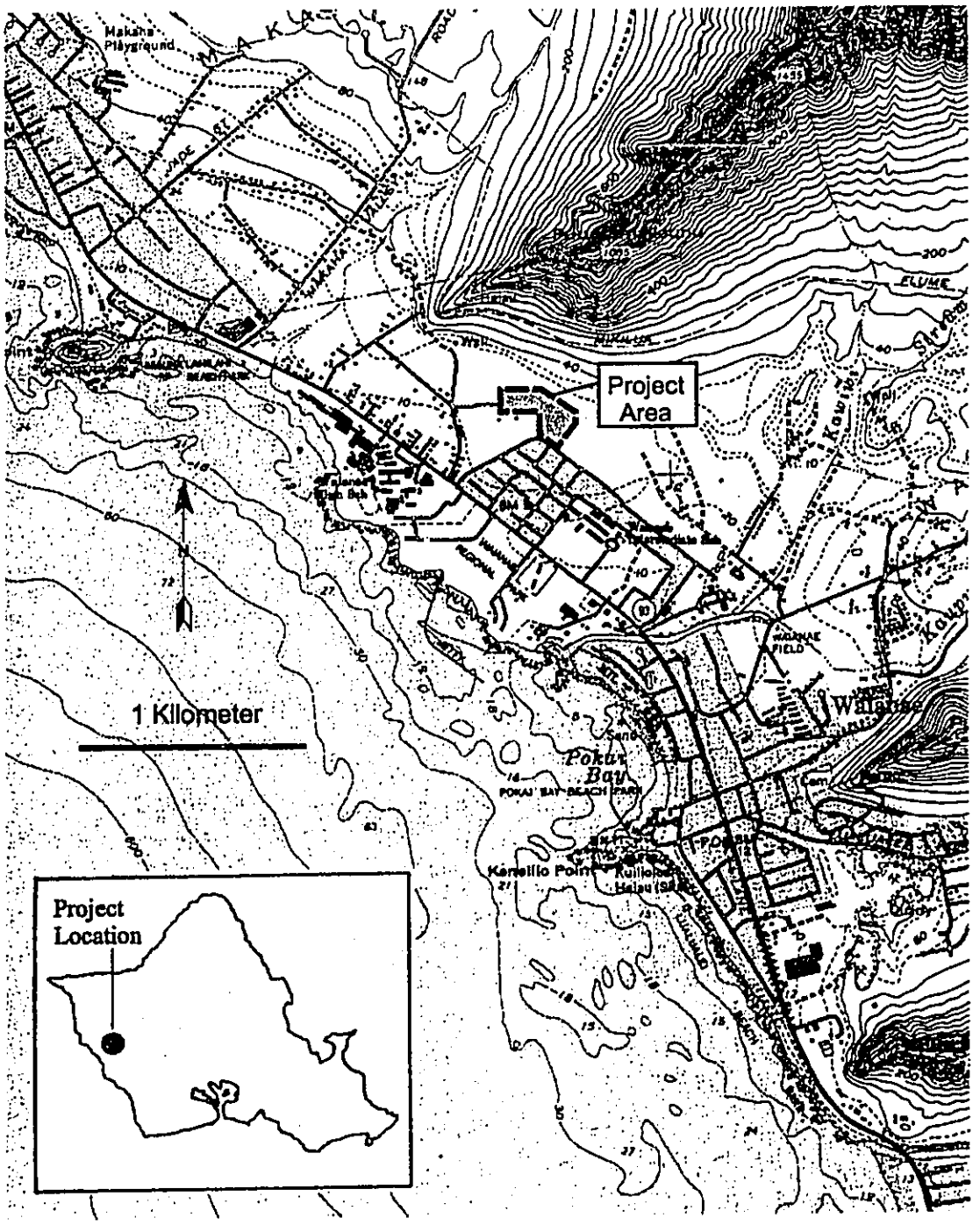

Figure 1. Project area location for Kamaile School expansion project, Wai'anae, O'ahu.

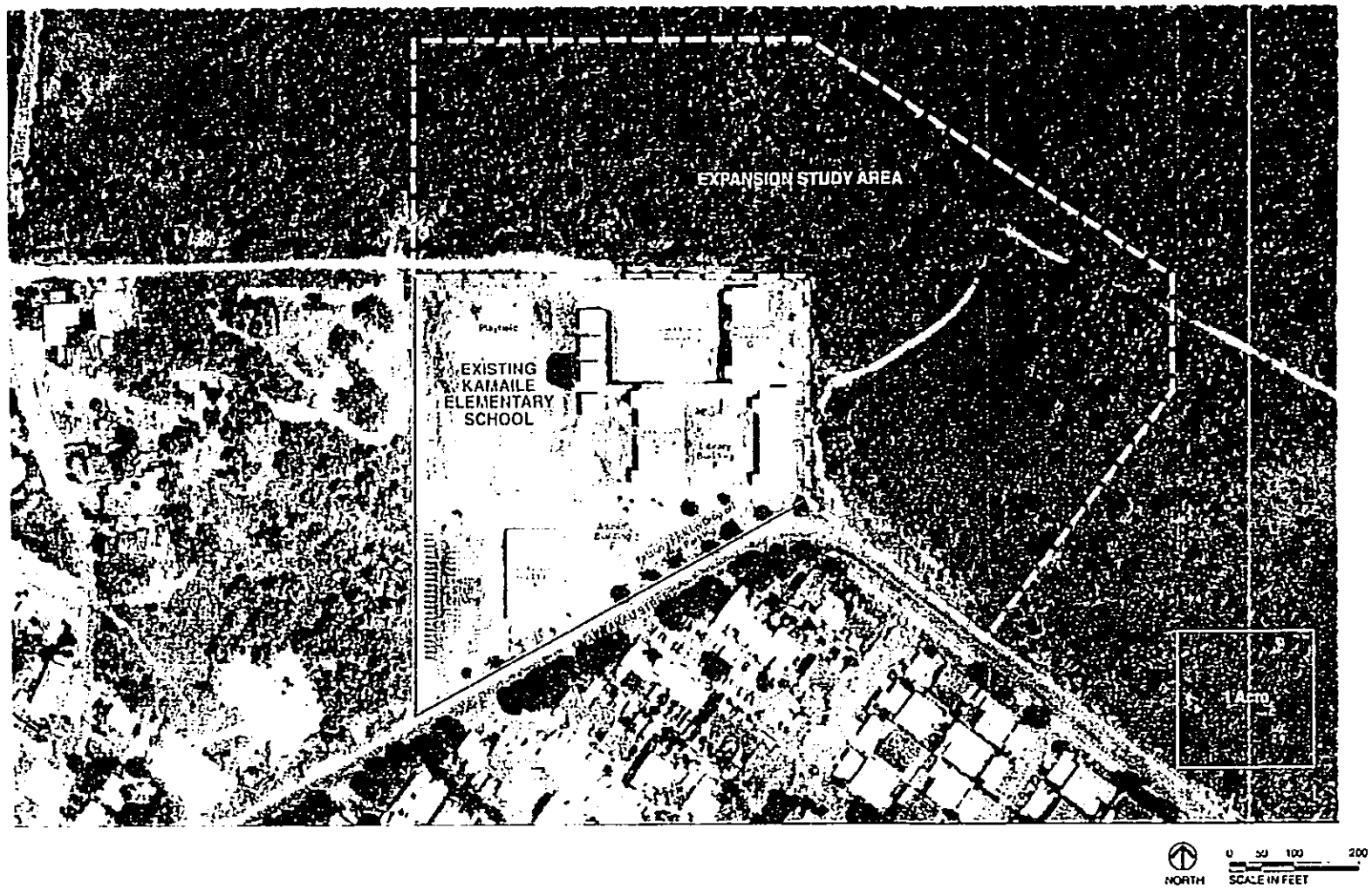

Figure 2. Aerial map of Kamaile School Expansion Project area with expansion sites shown with white line (courtesy of Belt Collins Hawaii).

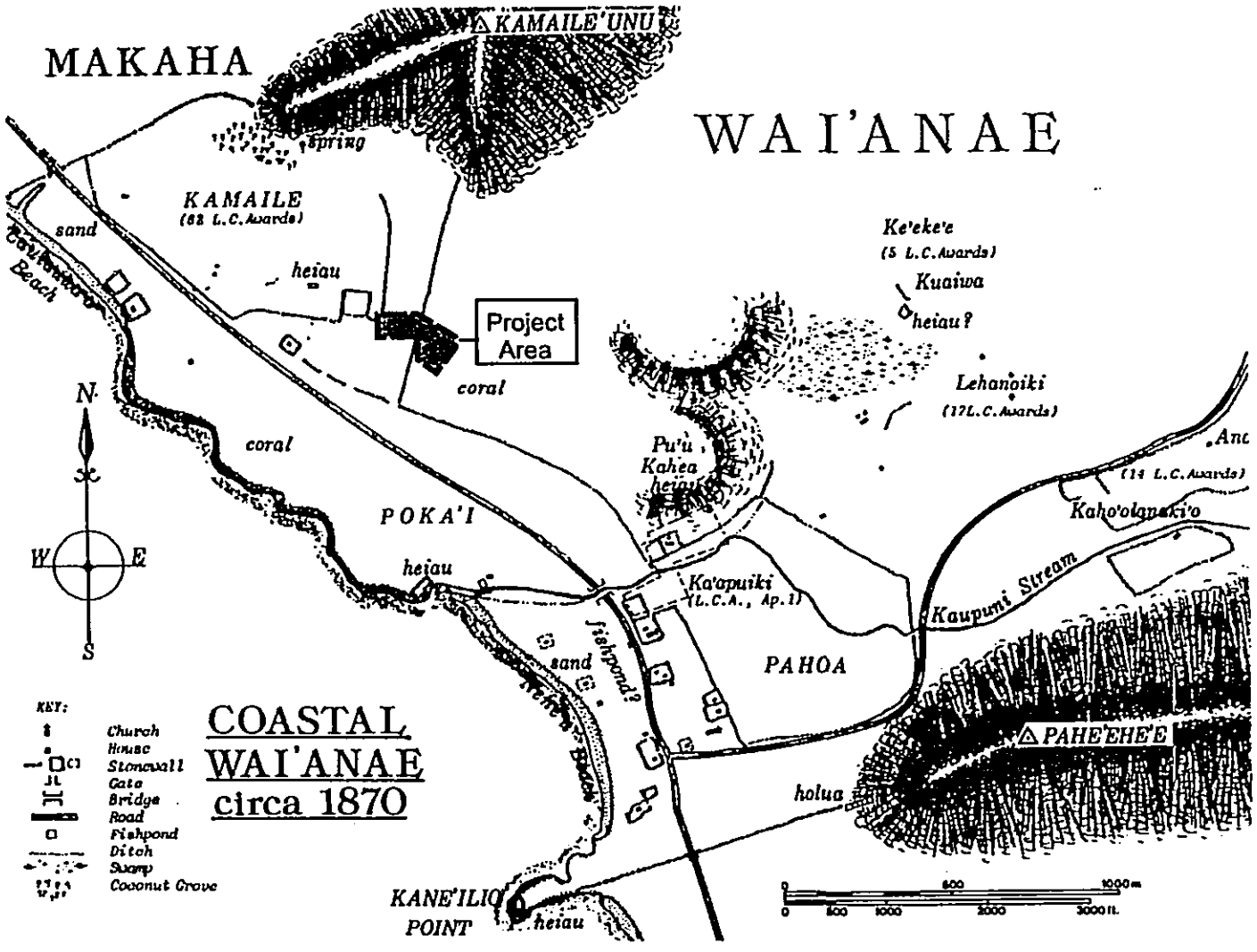

Figure 3. Hawaiian settlement in Wai'anae Valley. In Kamaile, 62 LCAs are reported. Note coral recorded at project area (after Monsarrat 1878 in Green 1980:13).

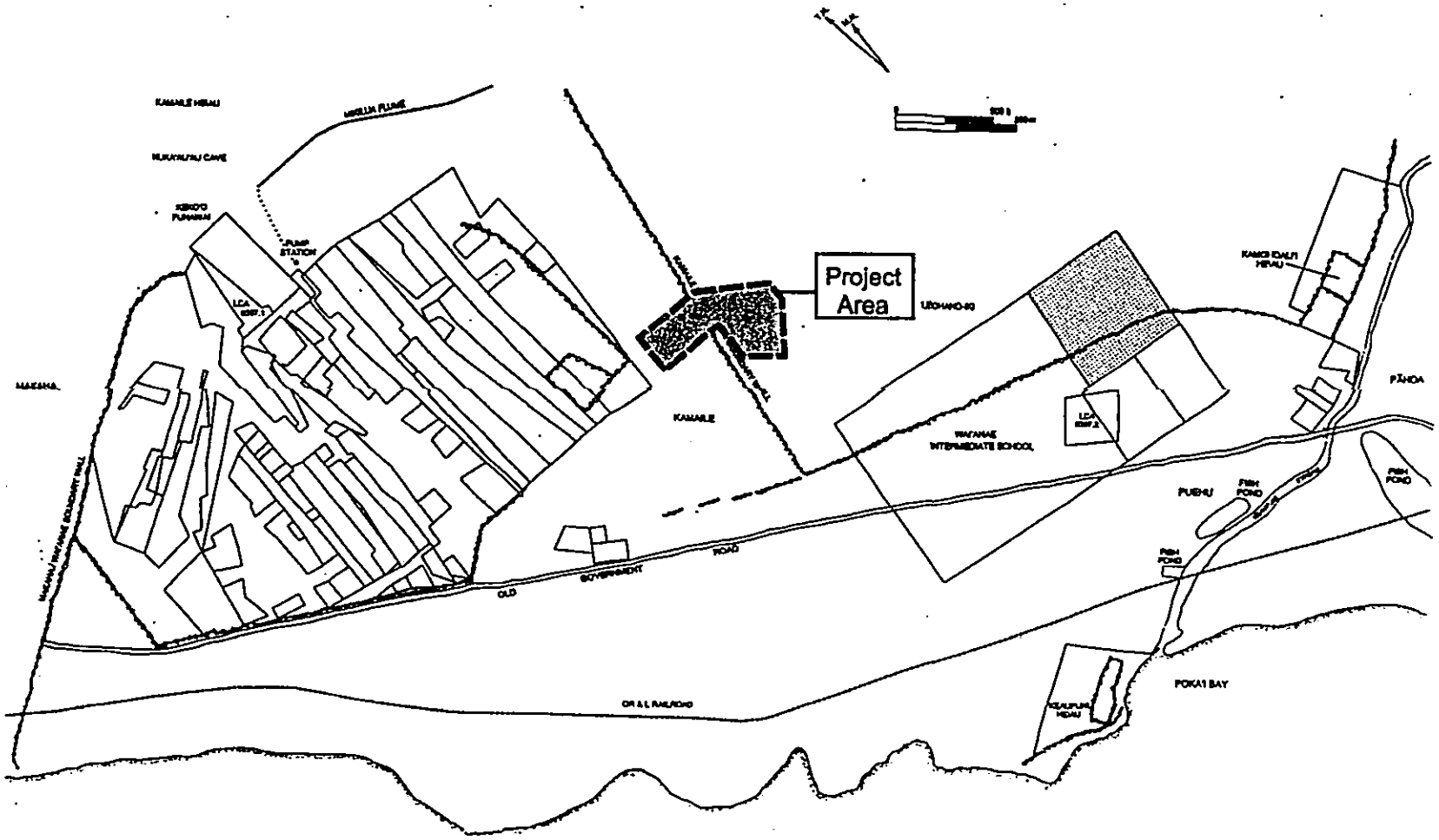

Figure 4. Historical map of Kamaile Schools Expansion project based on Monsarrat (1902) and Jackson (1884) with important improvements superimposed. LCA parcels from the Māhele are shown for Kamaile and a portion of Keohano-iki. (Adapted from Flood et al. 1994.)

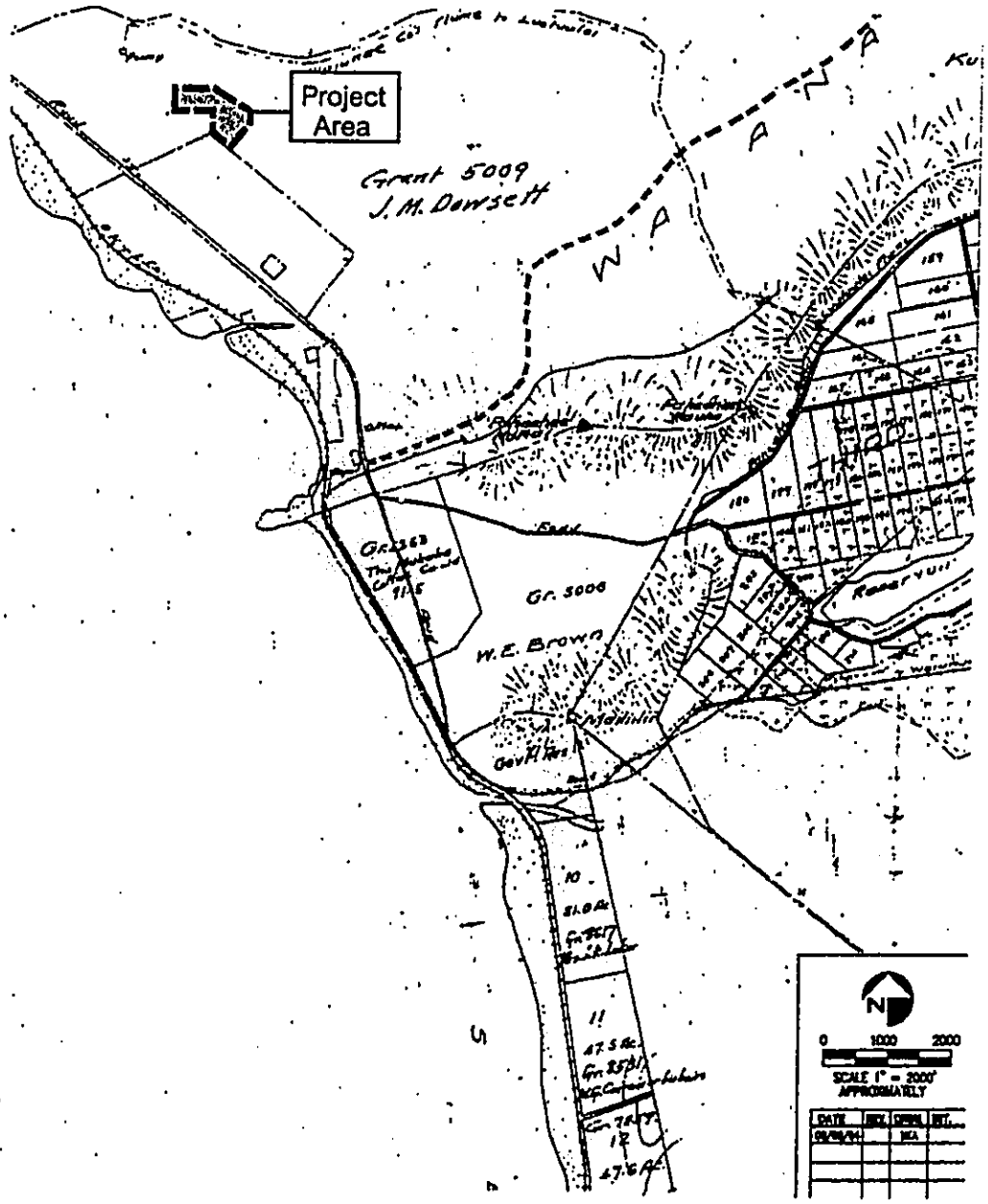

Figure 5. Hawaii Territory Survey map from 1914 showing Kamaile School Expansion project at the location of Grant 5009 to J.M. Dowsett (Schlitz 1994:22).

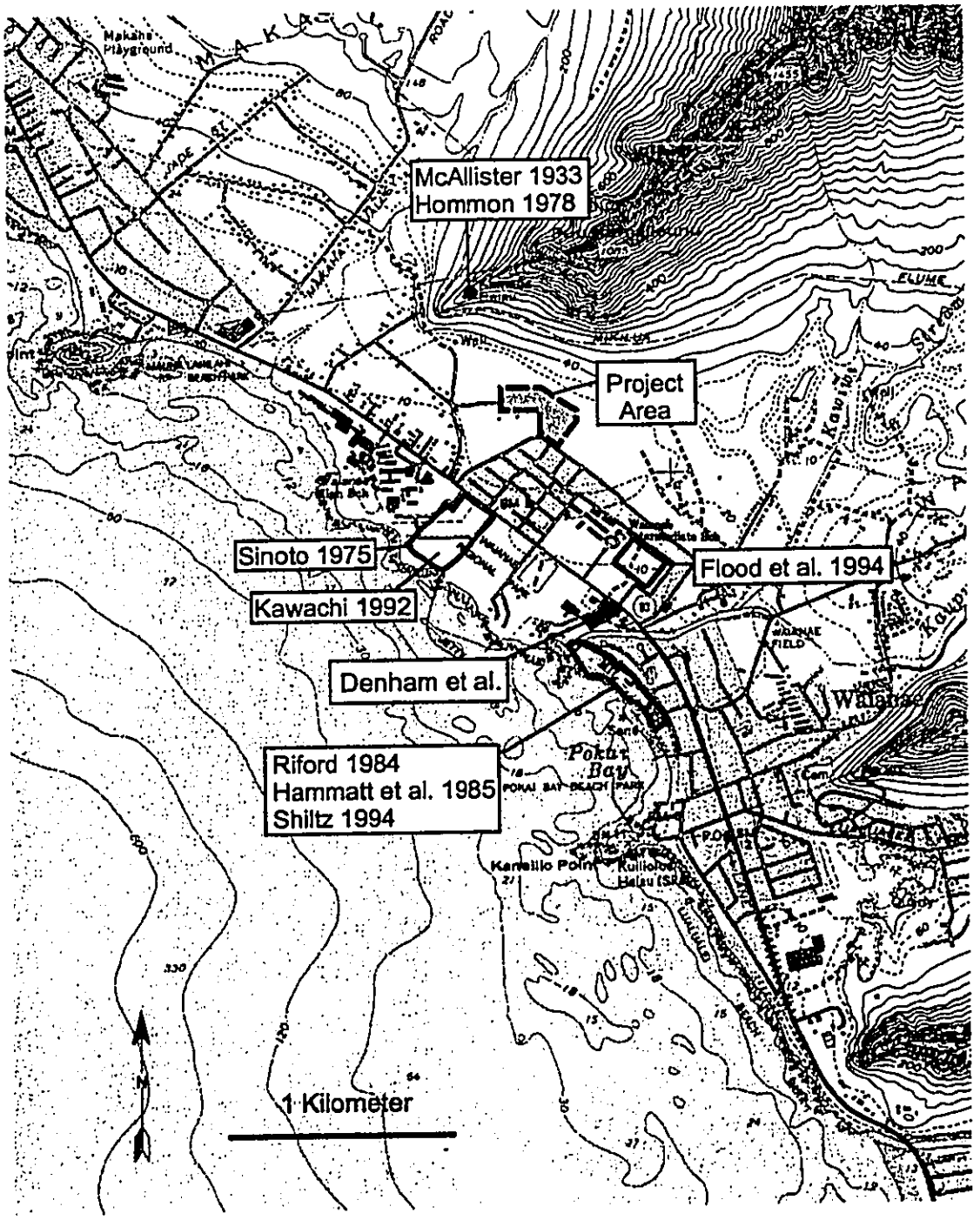

Figure 6. Previous archaeology in Wai'anae *ahupua'a* near the project area.

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APPENDIX B

Cultural Impact Assessment of the Proposed Expansion of Kamaile Elementary School, Wai`anae, Oahu.

Prepared for:

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February 4, 2002

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Introduction

The following report presents the results of a Cultural Impact Assessment study of "The Proposed Expansion of Kamaile Elementary School, Wai`anae, Oahu". The study was completed by Social Research Pacific, Inc., for Belt Collins Hawaii. The study was completed between the months of March-April, 2001.

This study entailed interviews with persons and residents of the area who would potentially be affected by the proposed expansion of the school. Along with the interviews, site visits were done to assess the proximity of residential, historic, roadways, and other physical features within the project area. The study aimed to satisfy the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) request for conducting Cultural Impact Assessments (CIA). As part of the requirement, attempts were made to contact *küpuna* (Hawaiian elders) who are knowledgeable about the area. Prior to the initial site visit, recommendations were sought from the State Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA).

Due to the relatively small land area proposed for the expansion, its history with regards to prior uses of the land, and the generally favorable nature of the project's intent, it is felt that the potential or no impacts found during this brief study is adequate for the Environmental Impact Assessment. A short introduction discussing the purpose of the study, applicable state guidelines, project area and study approach are presented next. The results of the study are presented followed by a summary assessing the potential impacts of the proposed project. Included in this summary is a review of the six areas identified for assessing cultural impacts.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to assess the potential cultural impacts resulting from expansion of Kamaile Elementary School. The primary objective of the project was to gather information through interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the area. The project entailed identifying individuals who could provide such information (interviewees), arranging and conducting oral interviews, and preparation of this report.

Applicable State Guidelines

Under Articles IX and XII of the State Constitution of Hawai'I (Chapter 343, HRS), requires government agencies to promote and preserve cultural beliefs, practices, and resources of native Hawaiians and other ethnic groups. As such, preparers of environmental impact assessments and statements need to study the impacts of a proposed action on cultural practices and features associated with a project area. The "Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts", adopted by the Environmental Council of the State of Hawai'i, on November 19, 1997, identifies the protocol for conducting cultural assessments. The impacts addressed by this study look at the potential cultural effects of the proposed expansion of the school area.

The Project Area

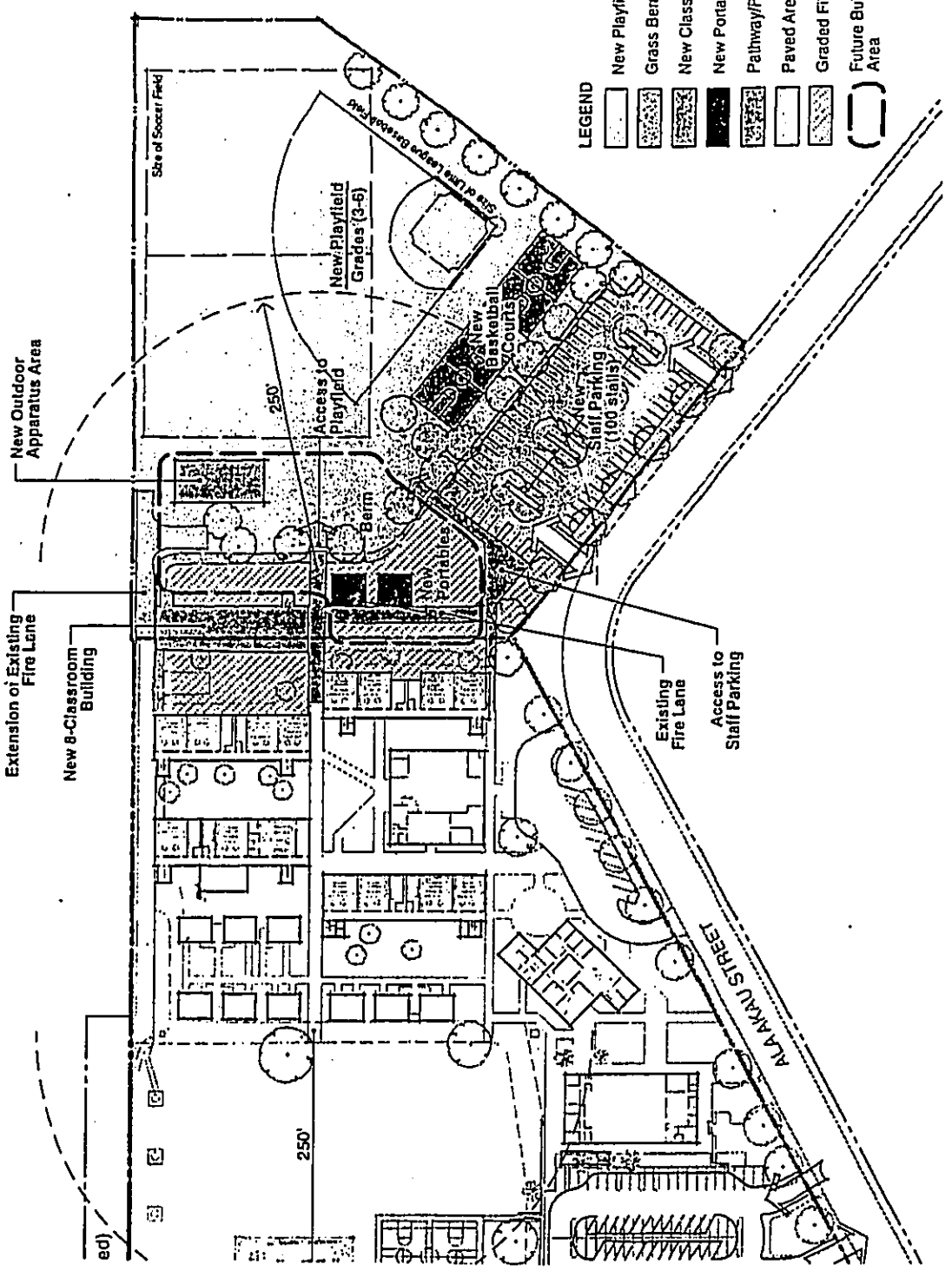
The project area is located in Wai`anae *ahupua`a* (Figure 1), near the southern base of Pu`u Kamaile`unu; it is approximately 800 m from the ocean (Magnuson 2000). The proposed expansion entails approximately 5.0 acres and is adjacent to the northern most boundary of the existing school grounds. Kamaile Elementary School and the project area border on Ala Akau Street.

The Study Approach

An ethnohistorical approach was taken, with the primary source of data being gathered from oral (and written) interviews with individuals who are current residents of the area. Both informal and formal interviews were held. In several cases, the interviewee visited the existing school grounds and project area while sharing their opinions on the project. The interviews took place between March and April 2001. The goals of the interview was to:

1. identify uses (current and traditional) of the project area and its surrounding vicinities;
2. identify cultural features in the area; and
3. obtain information on if and how the proposed project may impact or effect current and/or traditional practices in the area.

Figure 1. Map of the Project Area



Source: Belt Collins Hawaii, July 1999.

Results of the Study

A total of ten interviews, two formal and eight informal, were completed for this study. Appendix A provides a list of the individuals and families interviewed or contacted for this project. Some individuals were not able to respond (participate) within the time period in which the study needed to be completed.

Selection of people to interview was done primarily by locating individuals and families who live within close proximity of the project area. A special effort was made to locate and contact families who have resided in the area for multiple generations. Initial contact was made with OHA for its recommendations of possible interview sources. In addition to personal interviews, discussions were also held with individuals and groups expressing interest in the proposed project. The following section addresses known traditional and current land use(s) of the project area.

Current and Traditional Uses of the Proposed Project Area

The project area is currently not in use. Though not heavily vegetated, much of the project area is covered with *kiawe* or *koa haole*. Traditionally, it had been used for light agriculture. According to several references in *Sites of Oahu* (Sterling and Summers 1978), this area was used by Hawaiians primarily to grow taro. Prior to ranching and plantation activities, wet taro was known to be grown throughout the Wai`anae area (Handy and Handy 1972).

During the earlier part of this century, the base of *Kamaile`unu* Ridge (west of the project area) was used as sort of a plantation headquarters. The Macarayan family occupied a house left vacant by the lunas who worked for the plantation. The "…house was pretty big, not like a camp house…it had huge mango trees, breadfruit trees, and a creek back there" (Gary Macarayan). The Macarayans were the last to leave the area.

During the mid part of the 20th century, the project area was used as pastureland for cattle. References were made to Wai'anae or Moanalua Dairy's use of the lands extending from the base of the mountain towards the school grounds. Several residents recall that the U.S. military once used the area currently occupied by Ulu Wehi Housing. According to Gary Macarayan, "where Ulu Wehi sits now, that place

used to be military. There was a massive dumpsite. The whole area was a military campsite. The 442nd used the Head Start building (current) for meetings. It became to be known as the 442nd building. When Honolulu Community Action Program (HCAP) came in to build Ulu Wehi, they got rid of the dumpsite. HCAP turned the 442nd building into a meeting place for youth". As a young boy, Gary recalls going to the dumpsite with friends to search for military memorabilia. Residents also recall seeing soldiers (in uniform) walking around or taking part in some kind of military, possibly training, exercises.

The lands currently occupied by Kamaile Elementary School once had camp houses or small houses occupied by workers of the plantation. The Macarayans occupied one of these houses until they were asked to leave for construction of the school (sometime around 1980). Before construction of the school and Ulu Wehi, the most significant change in land use in the vicinity of the project area was the stoppage of water from flowing into the nearby marsh (or creek). The marsh, as pointed out and described by informants, was located along the southern edge of Kamaile Elementary School. Though now completely dry, its original boundaries can be determined by a change in grass cover (reeds and sporadic distribution of *koa haole*) in the area. The marsh was a popular place to gather crayfish. According to Keone Nunes, "we had a lot of crayfish...about four inches in length. They died when the Board of Water Supply capped the wells. Then people stopped coming over to collect the crayfish". Residents of the Kamaile area as well as those who lived in the nearby valleys gathered the crayfish. The wells were capped sometime during the late 1960s, not just in Kamaile but all along the Wai`anae coast.

The only direct use of the project area that residents can recall in recent times is as a crossing field for gaining access to the mountain slope (the eastern slopes of *Kamaile`unu* Ridge). However, this is not common. Prior to capping of the well (located off the western side of the school), the project area was sporadically used for light agriculture by some of the older residents living near the school. One individual recalls cattle, horses and pigs being kept from time to time in the project area. Also, *Kiawe* from the project area was gathered and used for firewood.

Development, with construction of housing and the school, has significantly altered land use in the area. As with the "drying up" of the marsh, community growth (expansion) and settlement has led to a more consistent and permanent change in the area. This change has most likely contributed to the abandonment of any agricultural pursuits in the project area.

Culturally Significant Features in the Kamaile School Area

The most significant cultural feature within the general vicinity of the project area is Kamaile`unu Heiau. The *heiau* is located on the ridge of *Pu`u Kamaile'unu*, north of the project area. Though rarely visited, *Kamaile`unu* is considered to be an unusual *heiau*, both for its trapezoid-like structure and its location fairly high on a ridge.

No other culturally significant features have been identified within or near the immediate vicinity of the project area. Another *heiau*, *Kane-I-ka-pua-lena*, was located closer to the project area but was destroyed prior to 1933 (Magnuson 2000).

Historic features that date to the plantation period, such as houses that were located at the base of *Pu`u Kamaile'unu*, may also have been of significance. As retold by past residents, the fresh water complex which formed the marsh added to the area's significance. However, as with other remnants of the plantation period, all of these features/sites have either been destroyed or have decayed as a result of abandonment.

Summary: Assessing the Potential Cultural Impacts from the Proposed Project

Based on information gathered from interviews with members of the Wai`anae community, the potential impacts of the proposed project would generally be positive. The majority of residents in the area, including those who live in Ulu Wehi (the largest housing development near Kamaile Elementary School, see expansion of the school as an improvement to their community.

The opinions of residents and interviewees, in response to the proposed project, can be grouped into the following three areas:

1) an increase and improvement in school facilities for their children;
2) convenience of school facilities being located within close proximity to their homes (as opposed to relocation or busing out of the area); and
3) an improvement to the project area's land value (currently vacant; sometimes loitered, etc.).

In addition to the positive impacts resulting directly from expansion of existing school facilities, access to land use would not be effected by the project (the land is currently not in use). No traditional uses of the land that encompasses the project area could be identified during the course of this study.

Possible Negative Impacts from the Proposed Project

There are two possible negative impacts that could result from the proposed project. The first, which could be a direct result of expansion of the school, is increased traffic on the roadway (Ala Akau Street). This would result primarily from drop-off/pick-up of students, and staff use of the road. Several residents expressed that there already is current disregard of the 25 mph speed limited by some motorists. A solution, offered in near unison by these residents, is the placement of speed bumps along Ala Akau Street. Appropriately placed speed bumps would help deter excessive speeding.

The second possible negative and indirect impact, voiced by some tenants, is the potential increase in congestion in their housing area. The area of concern lies immediately to the west of Kamaile Elementary School and currently has houses all along either sides of the road.

At least two residents expressed concern over property taxes being increased as a result of the changes being made to the land. This concern could not be appropriately addressed within the context of this study.

Application of the Environmental Council Guidelines for Cultural Impact Assessments

Efforts were taken to meet the Environmental Council's guidelines for conducting cultural impact assessments. An evaluation of the council's six-point protocol is offered below.

1) Efforts were made to contact individuals and organizations that have expertise concerning the types of cultural resources, practices and beliefs found within the vicinity of Kamaile Elementary School and Wai`anae.

2) Efforts were made to locate individuals who would be directly affected by changes to the proposed project area.

3) Informal oral interviews were conducted with at least ten individuals with historical knowledge about the area. In addition, several discussions were held with individuals who may have had some knowledge about the area.

4) A brief documentary research, particularly on the location of cultural and historical uses of the area, was completed.

5) Cultural resources in the project area are briefly referenced in this report, and are not seen as a major component of the current study's purpose.

6) The summary above is considered an appropriate conclusion since the goal of the study was not to conduct a comprehensive Cultural Impact Assessment but to identify potential impacts resulting from changes to a very small land area that in the recent past and currently has had very little use.

Conclusion

The study found that the proposed expansion of Kamaile Elementary School would have no impact on traditional uses of the project area. Attempts to identify known (as recalled by residents and described in written references) traditional uses of the area indicate current residents rarely use the project area for such purposes. Beyond traditional uses, there appears to be little or no modern uses of this parcel of land.

The project in general has overwhelming support from residents, school staff and students. Positive impacts

range from better facilities to improved land values to better opportunities for the children of the area.

The only potential "direct" negative impact would arise from increased traffic in the area; the remedy for this situation is a request by some of the community to place speed bumps along Ala Akau Street. Other possible negative impacts were significantly outweighed by the community's overall support for the project.

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Appendix A

Individuals Interviewed/contacted for the Proposed Expansion of Kamaile Elementary School

Kamanao Mills	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Keone Nunes	Resident, Waianae
Charles Ramaila	Manager, Ulu Wehi Homeowner's Association
Gary Macarayan	Former resident of Kamaile
Macarayan Family	Residents of Kamaile
Pikaki Pelekai	Resident (*küpuna*) of Waianae
Frenchy DeSoto	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Nathan Napoaka	State Historic Preservation Office
Colin Kippin	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Ola Viela	Resident, Waianae