2005-12-23 FEA ANAHOLA PROJECT MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PREPARATION NOTICE

ANAHOLA PROJECT FAITH MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT KAUA'I ISLAND, HAWAI'I

This environmental document has been prepared pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes

Prepared for:

Anahola Homesteaders Council
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Prepared by:

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November 2005

SUMMARY INFORMATION

PROJECT:	Anahola Project Faith
APPLICANT:	Anahola Homesteaders Council
AGENT:	Hale'ama'u 4944-4 Kilauea Ave. Honolulu, HI 96816 Contact: Mamie Lawrence Gallagher (808) 737-5409
APPROVING AGENCY:	Hawaiian Homes Commission
AGENCY CONTACT:	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands 1099 Alakea Street, Suite 2000 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 Contact: Noel Akamu Tel. (808) 587-6432
LOCATION:	Anahola, Kaua'i, Hawai'i
TAX MAP KEY:	(04) 4-7-04:02 (20-acre portion)
LAND AREA:	20 acre parcel
LANDOWNER/LICENSOR:	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
LICENSEE:	Anahola Homesteaders Council
EXISTING USE:	Vacant
STATE LAND USE DESIGNATION:	Agricultural
DHHL LAND USE DESIGNATION KAUA'I ISLAND PLAN:	Community/Commercial
COUNTY OF KAUA'I ZONING:	N/A
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA:	None

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) PREPARATION NOTICE

The evaluation of projects to determine their effects on the environment is required by the Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS), Chapter 343. The purpose of this EIS Preparation Notice (EISPN) is to inform interested parties of the proposed action and to invite public participation and input on issue areas that will be addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The EISPN defines the scope of analysis that will be covered in the subsequent EIS.

1.2 APPLICANT AND APPROVING AGENCY

The proposed action applicant is the Anahola Homesteaders Council (AHC). The State of Hawai'i, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), Hawaiian Homes Commission will make an acceptance determination for the proposed Anahola Project Faith.

1.3 PROJECT OVERVIEW AND DHHL LICENSE AGREEMENT

The AHC proposes to construct the Anahola Project Faith, which would consist of 20 acres of mixed community and commercial development, intended to serve as a rural country community center serving local residents, businesses, and visitors. The 20-acre parcel is held in trust for Native Hawaiians by the State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) and is licensed to the project applicant via a 25-year license agreement. According to the license agreement, the licensor may choose to extend or revoke the license based upon satisfactory evaluation of the licensee's completion of 5-year milestone requirements.

1.4 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The applicant has identified the following goals in proposing the project:

- To create a community center that combines commercial uses, cultural activities, educational facilities, community space, and kūpuna (elderly) care.
- To create a project where people can work and satisfy basic needs without leaving the greater Anahola area.
- To create assisted living opportunities for the elderly in the Anahola community.
- To create native education opportunities for residents and visitors.
- To provide entrepreneurial opportunities for Anahola residents and Hawaiian families.
- To promote cultural revival.
- To provide local health care and social services.
- To provide economic stimulus and employment opportunities for Anahola residents.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PROJECT LOCATION

The project area is located on the east side of the island of Kaua'i, in Anahola, Hawai'i (see Figure 1). The project site is located on the west side of Kūhiō Highway, north of the 12-mile marker, within a portion of Tax Map Key (TMK) (04) 4-7-04:02. The 20-acre project site is a rectangular parcel, with approximately 1,200 feet of Highway frontage, situated on undeveloped land within the Hawaiian homestead community of Anahola.

There is no current development on any side of the site, nor is the area across the Highway currently developed. Adjacent existing land uses include an abandoned irrigation ditch, vacant land, and residences to the north; Kūhiō Highway to the east; vacant land to the south; and vacant land to the west. The adjacent land to the west of the site is littered with abandoned cars and appliances.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The site is located in the Anahola-Kamalomalo Region, Kawaihau District. The rectangular project parcel is currently vacant, and no developed uses occur on the site. The project site can be characterized by its scrub vegetation and ocean and mountain views. Currently, there are two access roads to the project parcel, one located north of the project site boundary, and a former cane haul road at the southern end of the site.

PROJECT HISTORY

When Hawaii became the 50th state, sugarcane was the main source of employment on Kaua'i. Families depended on the sugar plantations for their livelihood. Kaua'i accounts for 61 percent of the land held by the State of Hawaii. Much of this land was used for sugar cane cultivation by five sugar plantations operating independently on Kaua'i throughout the 20th century. During this period, state land was leased to the plantations with little to no environmental regulation.

One program that has begun to address environmental concerns resulting from historical sugar cane cultivation is the EPA Brownfield Assessment Program in the State of Hawaii. In 2001, the Anahola Homesteaders Council (AHC) proposed the project site as a candidate for redevelopment under this program due to its long history of sugar cane cultivation and recent abandonment. Concurrently, in December of 2002, DHHL granted a license to AHC to use the 20-acre project site (License Agreement No. 540) as a redevelopment project for community and commercial use. The site was designated as a Brownfield site by the EPA in 2002 and a site assessment was commissioned and completed by AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc (AMEC) in 2003. Since that time, AHC has received a Cleanup grant from the EPA and is working

closely with the State of Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) and the University of Hawai'i to remediate the site using a combination approach of capping and phytoremediation[1].

Over the course of 2004 and 2005, abandoned vehicles, household appliances, and other solid waste that littered the project site have been removed. Additionally, the overgrowth of heavy vegetation has been temporarily cleared.

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Anahola Project Faith would provide commercial, cultural and community space, senior assisted living, and a school in the Anahola area. The project development is intended to create a centralized rural community center consistent with DHHL's *Kaua'i Island Plan* (June 2004). The proposed action would include the following:

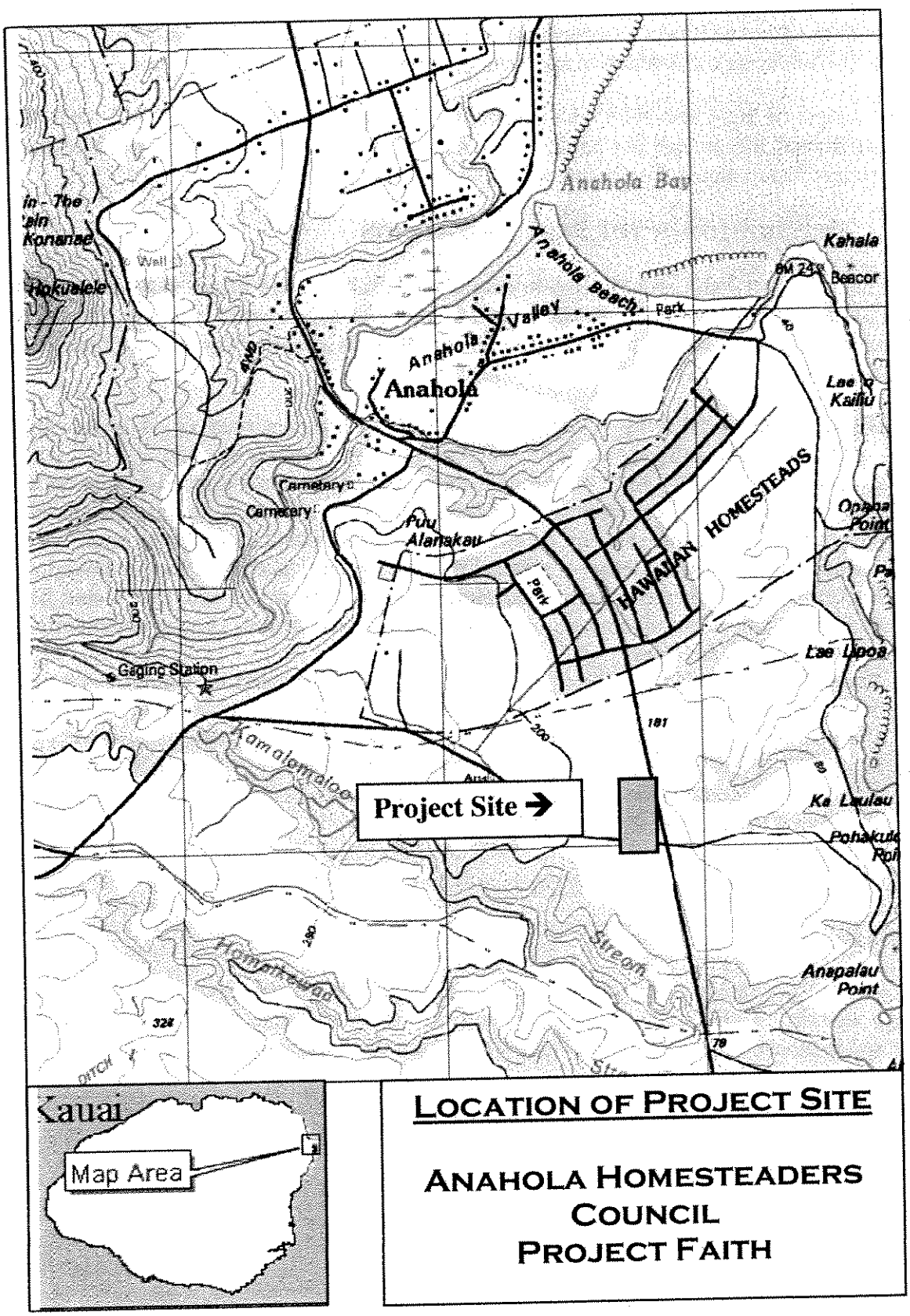
- **Kūpuna Assisted Living** – residential/medical facility consisting of 64 beds with personal care programs for security, social well-being and peace of mind.
- **Community School** – K-12 educational facilities and grounds designed to support a culture-based school community. The school would be built in phases, the initial phase to accommodate a student population of 60 which could expand over time.
- **Community Cultural Center** – cultural programs would take place in and around a Performing Arts Theater, Community Hale, and open arena. All activities would be tied to the day-to-day operations of the school, wellness center, kūpuna community, and commercial facilities.
- **Retail Business**– this portion of the project is being developed in conjunction with the Kaua'i business community and would consist of various commercial uses such as a gas station, laundry facility, grocery store, and post office, in addition to space for lease. Space may be reserved for small-business incubation and social service agencies. The retail activity would extend from the northeast corner into the cultural center area for eco-oriented commercial opportunities.
- **Ho'olokahi** – a gathering place for traditional health, wellness, and retreat. Nineteen buildings in the form of thatched hales will be used for different practices.

DRAINAGE

Based on the topography of the project site, AHC engineers estimate sheet flow as a suitable drainage system. Additionally, if the wetland wastewater system that is currently being considered is selected, a portion of the gray water from the development would be collected for reuse.

[1] Biological remediation of environmental problems such as contaminated soil or groundwater by using plants.

FIGURE 1



LOCATION OF PROJECT SITE

ANAHOLA HOMESTEADERS COUNCIL
PROJECT FAITH

WATER AND WASTEWATER

AHC's engineers are considering two water source possibilities: (1) drawing water from the existing upland water tank, and/or (2) connecting to the County of Kaua'i water line off of Kūhiō Highway.

With regards to wastewater, AHC is considering two options: (1) a Natural Waste Treatment System designed by Ocean Arks International which would use onsite wetland technology, or (2) an onsite package wastewater treatment plant.

CIRCULATION AND PARKING

According to the proposed project site plan, there would be two access roads to the development, with one at both the north and south end of the property. Each project component would have its own internal entrance and parking area, and would be connected by a central curving road that would bisect the project site lengthwise, north to south (see Figure 2). The number of parking spaces would be consistent with County of Kaua'i standard requirements according to project use. In addition to the parking for the individual project components, parking stalls would line the central interior road. The central road would be limited to low-speed traffic that would be reinforced with speed bumps.

2.3 PROJECT SCHEDULE & COSTS

Construction of the proposed mixed use project is scheduled to begin in mid 2006. The actual start date will be dependent on obtaining the required permits and approvals. The project would be constructed in six phases, consisting of development of the different components of the project, including: Infrastructure Improvements; Kupuna Assisted Living; Community School; Community Cultural Center; Retail Business; and Ho'olokahi. Each phase would last for the duration of approximately 1.5 years, and would be contingent upon financing. Because the separate phases are contingent upon project financing, project buildout is conservatively estimated at 20 years. The preliminary cost estimate based on the project design plan is approximately $37,800,000.

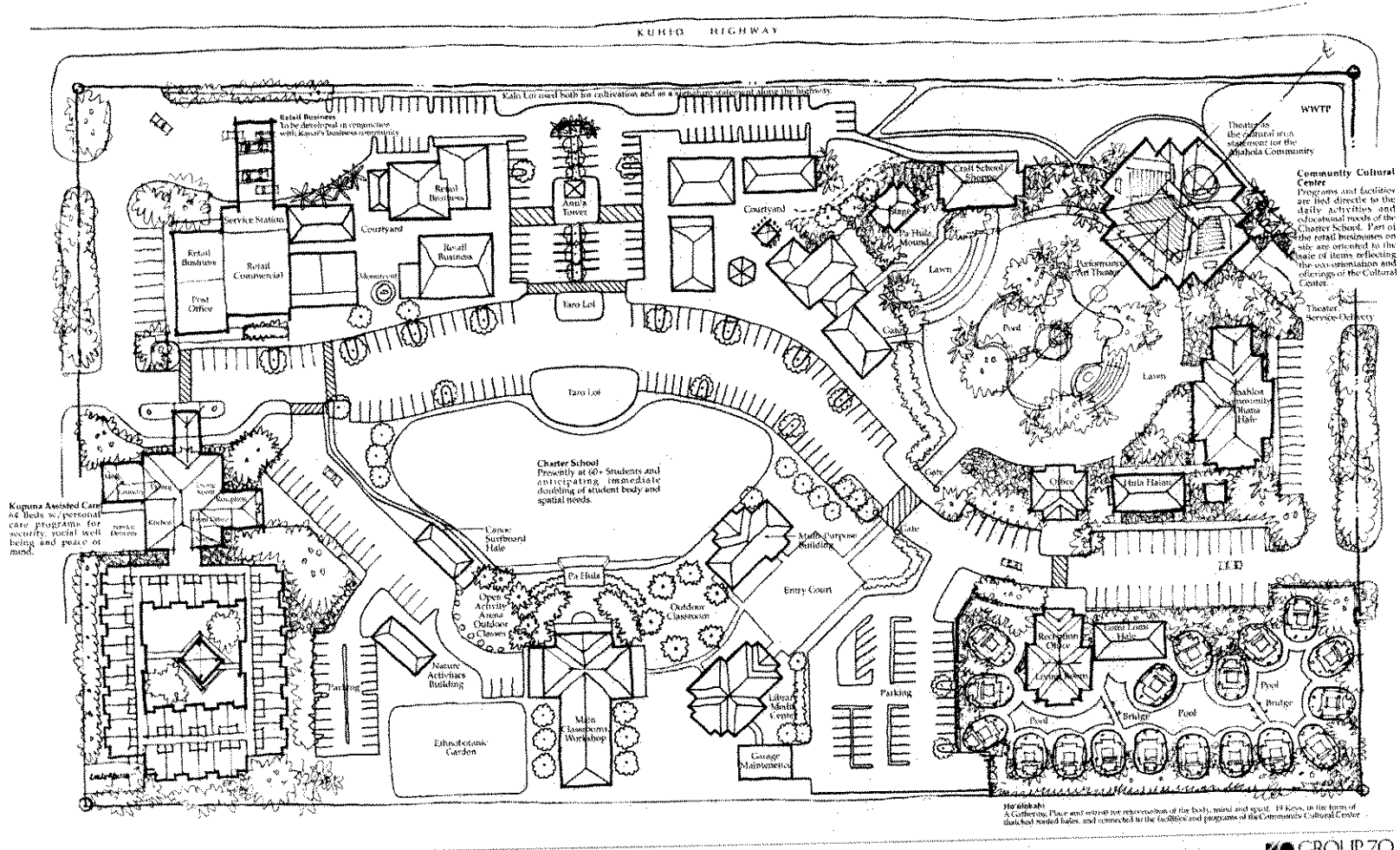
ALTERNATIVES

Anahola Project Faith is currently in the preliminary design phase; therefore, project alternatives have not yet been fully defined. Analysis of the project alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, will occur in the Draft EIS.

FIGURE 2

CONCEPTUAL MASTER PLAN

ANAHOLA HOMESTEADERS COUNCIL – PROJECT FAITH



GROUP 70 INTERNATIONAL

Project Faith
Anahola Homesteaders Council, Kauai

Project Site Plan

20 April 2005

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The intent of this chapter is to describe the existing physical and social environment which is affected by the proposed action. Potential impacts which may result from implementation of the proposed action are described below.

3.1 CLIMATE

The climate of Kaua'i is mild and semitropical with prevailing northeast tradewinds. Rainfall in the Anahola area occurs seasonally, generally from November through April, and annual rainfall averages near 50 inches. Daily temperatures range from the lower 60 degrees Fahrenheit to high 80 degrees during the summer. Prevailing winds blow from a northeast direction at an average 10-15 miles per hour during approximately 80 percent of the year.

3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

The entirety of the site has been previously disturbed. The project site is relatively level with drainage flowing in a general easterly direction toward Kūhiō Highway. Elevations on the site range from 200 feet above sea level (msl) in the northwestern corner of the site to approximately 174 feet msl near the southeastern corner. An irrigation ditch originating from the foothills east of the 20-acre parcel cuts across the northern half of the parcel and terminates on the property near Kūhiō Highway. The site is currently vacant, and no developed uses occur on the site.

According to the *Soil Survey of Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii* (Soil Conservation Service, 1973) the soils in the project area are classified as Lihue silty clay, 0 to 8 percent slopes (LhB). The Lihue Series consists of well-drained soils on uplands on the island of Kaua'i. These soils developed from the weathering of the Koloa Volcanic Series lavas.

The Lihue silty clay is found on the tops of broad interfluves in the uplands. The surface layer of a representative profile is dusky red silty clay about 12 inches thick. The subsoil is generally more than 48 inches thick and is a dark red and dark reddish-brown, compact silty clay. The substratum is soft, weathered rock. The surface layer is strongly acid, with a slightly acid to neutral subsoil. Soil permeability is moderately rapid, runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is no more than slight (USDA, 1972). Limited, shallow borings conducted by Ernest K. Hirata & Associates on the 20-acre parcel indicate that the subsurface geology is comprised of clayey silts to a maximum depth explored at 15.5 feet below ground surface (bgs) (Hirata, 2003).

3.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

In 2002, the site was designated as a Brownfield site by the EPA and a site assessment was commissioned and completed by AMEC in 2003. Since that time, AHC has received a Cleanup grant from the EPA under the Brownfield Redevelopment program. AHC is working closely with DOH and two phytoremediation experts from Kaua'i Community College (KCC) and the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM). The DOH is working closely with the planning team to identify proper capping techniques to mitigate low-level arsenic contamination in the soil. Dr. Sekioka of KCC is propagating spores of the brake fern, a plant known to uptake arsenic in its

roots. Dr. Hue of UHM is working with AHC consultants and the DOH to develop a Sampling Plan to plant and monitor the ferns, their phytoremediation levels, and their proper removal based on parts per million. These ferns, in conjunction with the DOH approved capping, will be used to clean and contain any and all existing arsenic present in the project site soil.

Over the course of 2004 and 2005, abandoned vehicles, household appliances, and other solid waste that littered the project site have been removed.

3.4 SURFACE WATER HYDROLOGY

There are no natural surface waters located on or near the project site. Surface water runoff drains from the property in an east to west direction and presumably drains into the Pacific Ocean, approximately 3,000 feet to the east.

As stated above, the project site averages an annual rainfall of about 50 inches per year, with much of the rain falling in the winter months. However, only about 16 percent of the rainfall infiltrates the soil layers to recharge the groundwater. Approximately 60 percent of rainfall is lost to surface runoff and 24 percent to evapotranspiration (AMEC, 2003).

3.5 GROUNDWATER HYDROGEOLOGY

The project site is located above the Anahola aquifer system, which has both upper and basal aquifer systems. The upper aquifer is classified as unconfined, and the status is listed as a currently used fresh drinking water source that is irreplaceable and has a high vulnerability to contamination. The basal aquifer is classified as confined. The status of this aquifer is listed as a currently used fresh drinking water source that is irreplaceable and has a low vulnerability to contamination (AMEC, 2003).

The Underground Injection Control (UIC) line in the Anahola area is generally located along Kūhiō Highway. According to the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources well database, the nearest drinking water well is located approximately 2,500 feet up- and cross-gradient of the project site, and pumps water from the basal aquifer. The depth to the groundwater in this well is approximately 185 feet bgs. The depth to groundwater at the project site is approximately 160 feet bgs (AMEC, 2003).

3.6 NATURAL HAZARDS

Earthquake

The Uniform Building Code (UBC) provides minimum design criteria to address potential for damages due to seismic disturbances. The UBC scale is rated from Seismic Zone 0 through Zone 4, with 0 the lowest level for potential seismic induces ground movement. The majority of earthquakes in Hawai'i are directly related to volcanic activity. The island of Kaua'i is located within Seismic Zone 1, meaning that this area has a low susceptibility to earthquakes.

Hurricanes

Pacific hurricanes seasonally affect the Hawaiian Islands from the late summer to early winter months. Kaua'i has been hit by several severe storm events, including Hurricane Iwa in 1983 and Hurricane Iniki in 1992. During a significant storm or hurricane event, direct wind pressure, wind driven debris, storm surge, and flooding all pose potential hazards to the proposed project facilities. All structures on the project site would be designed and built to applicable building codes.

Flooding

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has not designated any flood zones within the project area. Proposed project improvements are not expected to exacerbate conditions that would contribute to flooding.

3.7 VEGETATION AND FAUNA

The project site was previously covered in heavy vegetation consisting of haole koa (*Leucaena leucocephala)* trees, tall grasses, and sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum)*. Since October 2004, the project site has been cleared of vegetation cover and is characterized by non-native grasses and some remnant Christmasberry (*Schinus terebinthifolius)* and java plum (*Syzygium cumini)*. This area may provide habitat for common animals, including, but not limited to introduced (non-native) birds, mice, rats and feral domestic animals such as cats and dogs. No known endangered plants or animals are known to occur on the project site.

3.8 HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Given the extensive nature of sugarcane cultivation that occurred within the project area, it is probable there would be limited historical and cultural resources on the project site. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and preparation of a Cultural Assessment will occur during preparation of the Draft EIS.

3.9 AIR QUALITY

The Department of Health, Clean Air Branch, monitors the ambient air in the State of Hawai'i for various gaseous and particulate air pollutants. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, ozone, and particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$). Hawai'i has also established a state ambient air standard for hydrogen sulfide. The primary purpose of the statewide monitoring network is to measure ambient air concentrations of these pollutants and ensure that these air quality standards are met.

There is one monitoring station on the island of Kaua'i located in Līhu'e in a commercial and residential area with nearby agricultural areas; this monitoring station only monitors for PM_{10} ambient particulate matter. In the year 2003, the State of Hawai'i was in attainment for all federal ambient air quality standards. In general, air quality in Hawai'i is rated as "good" with

little potential to affect public health (Clean Air Branch, 2003). Air quality in localized areas may be occasionally temporarily impacted by exhaust from concentrated vehicle traffic.

In general, the project site is located in a rural, low-density area with no major sources of potential air pollution. Furthermore, the planned project does not include any high potential pollution facilities.

3.10 NOISE

Surrounding noise levels in the vicinity of the project site are considered relatively low. Existing noise sources are vehicular traffic from Kūhiō Highway, in addition to natural conditions due to wind. Generally, the rural character of the area does not generate extended periods of unacceptable levels of noise. The proposed action would introduce additional traffic generated noise to the project area, in addition to noise from commercial activities.

3.11 AESTHETIC AND VISUAL RESOURCES

The project site is characterized by non-native grasses, and sparse Haole Koa, Christmasberry and Java Plum trees. Existing views visible to motorists traveling on Kūhiō Highway include the mountain range to the west of the project site and vacant land to ocean to the east. There are no scenic resources currently located on the project site.

The proposed project development would be visible to motorists traveling on Kūhiō Highway. However, while the proposed project would change the existing rural agricultural aesthetic of the vacant lot, the development would not obstruct existing aesthetic and visual resources.

3.12 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Surrounding land uses in the project vicinity include undeveloped agricultural lands and rural residences.

Location Attributes

Anahola is an isolated community located approximately midway between the towns of Kapa'a and Kilauea. Besides a small general store, take-out lunch stand, and Post Office, community members must travel outside of Anahola for employment, day-to-day needs and activities. The nearest public school is located 8 miles from Anahola in Kapa'a town. Kapa'a is also the nearest commercial center and source of general medical services. Individuals must travel 22 miles to seek emergency medical services in Līhu'e.

Population

The Anahola area serves a predominantly Native Hawaiian population. In 2000, the Anahola community consisted of approximately 1,932 persons, 72 percent of whom are Native Hawaiian (Census 2000). The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands' scheduled plan to develop lots adjacent to the existing Anahola homesteads will likely triple the area population in the next 10 years.

Economic

Unemployment rates of Anahola residents are higher than those of Kaua'i County. The labor force in Kaua'i County consists of 28,355 persons with a 3.3 unemployment rate, while the Anahola labor force consists of 909 persons and a 6.9 percent unemployment rate. Native Hawaiians represent a 31.6 percent unemployment rate across Kaua'i County. In 1999, approximately 8.4 percent of Kaua'i County families were living below the poverty level, compared to 12.4 percent of Anahola families that were living below the poverty level.

Social Characteristics

Educational attainment in Anahola is lower than that in Kaua'i County. In Anahola, approximately 82.5 percent of the population over 25 years old graduated from high school or the equivalent, and 11 percent went on to receive a Bachelor's degree or higher, while Kaua'i County had a 19.4 percent attainment of Bachelor's degree or higher (Census 2000).

Household sizes tend to be larger in Anahola than the greater Kaua'i County (3.52 persons vs. 2.87 persons). Further, of the grandparents in Anahola, 49.7 percent are raising their grandchildren (Census 2000).

3.13 UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Existing Power and Communications

Primary electrical and telephone services in the project area are provided by public utility companies (Kaua'i Island Utility Cooperative, Sandwich Isles Communication, and Hawaiian Telcom). These services are available from lines located along Kūhiō Highway.

Water Supply

DHHL and the County Department of Water operate two wells and storage facilities in Anahola. There is adequate water supply available for approximately 350 more houses in the DHHL development area (Kaua'i Island Plan, 2004).

Wastewater Treatment and Disposal

There are no existing facilities for wastewater treatment and disposal within the project area. In addition, the project area is not serviced by an existing sewer system and lies outside the Līhu'e Wastewater Collection and Treatment District. To meet the wastewater treatment service needs, the proposed action includes onsite wastewater collection and treatment facilities regulated by the Department of Health Wastewater Branch and in accordance with Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Title 11, Chapter 62, Wastewater Systems.

Solid Waste

There is one landfill on Kaua'i located in Kekaha. Solid Waste collection for the project site is handled by the Division of Solid Waste refuse collectors.

Police and Fire

There is an existing community fire station located in Kapa'a and one fire station located in Līhu'e, in addition to six additional fire stations located on the island of Kaua'i. The Kaua'i police department is located in Līhu'e.

3.14 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

Current access to the project site is via a dirt roadway off of Kūhiō Highway. Minor offsite road improvements would be necessary to implement the project. Parking for all proposed uses would be accommodated onsite according to County requirements. A traffic study will be prepared for inclusion and analysis in the Draft EIS.

3.15 LAND USE CONTROLS

State and County policy, and land use and community plans and controls are established to address the long-term physical, social, economic, and environmental needs in Hawai'i. State and County land use controls for the Anahola Project Faith and project compliance with these plans and policies will be evaluated in the Draft EIS.

4 OVERVIEW OF ANTICIPATED IMPACTS TO BE COVERED IN DEIS

Anticipated environmental impacts as a result of implementation of Anahola Project Faith include short-term and long-term impacts. Potential impacts which may result from implementation of the proposed action are currently being investigated and will be discussed in detail in the Draft EIS.

4.1 SHORT-TERM IMPACTS

Short-term impacts that may result from implementation of the proposed improvements would include:

- Construction-related noise and air quality effects from work activities, the operation of heavy equipment, and the concentrated use of internal combustion vehicles.
- Construction-related visual quality impacts due to construction activities, signs, and nighttime lighting.
- Temporary disruption of traffic movement along Kūhiō Highway during construction of roadway improvements.
- Temporary erosion and sedimentation effects during grading of the project site.
- Temporary employment due to construction.

4.2 LONG-TERM IMPACTS

Long-term impacts that may result from implementation of the proposed improvements would include:

- Increased vehicle traffic and related impacts to roadways and air quality.
- Increased demand for water, sewer, power, and communication services.
- Increased demand for public services including fire and police protection.
- Visual quality impacts in a previously undeveloped area.
- Increased amount of impermeable surface areas and therefore increases in project site runoff.
- Long-term employment opportunities and services associated with development of the proposed facilities.

The public is encouraged to provide comments on additional impacts that should be investigated in the EIS through written comments provided to the contacts listed at the beginning of this document.

4.3 STUDIES

The following additional studies will be conducted to assist in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement:

- Cultural Impact Assessment of Anahola
- Traffic Analysis
- Soils Study
- Noise Assessment
- Infrastructure: Water, Wastewater, Drainage

5 NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS

A listing and brief description of the regulatory permits and approvals necessary to implement the proposed Anahola Project Faith project (in addition to certification of the EIS) is provided below. State agencies other than DHHL are required to use the DHHL environmental document when considering the environmental effects of the proposed improvement project.

Permit or Approval	Granting Agency	Why required
State Land Use District Boundary Amendment	State Land Use Commission	Reclassify existing agricultural lands within the project area to a State Land Use Urban District Classification
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit	State of Hawai'i, Department of Health	Construction activities disturbing over 1 acre; to prevent potential impacts to water quality during construction
Historic Preservation Review	State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources, SHPD	Potential for historic and cultural resources
Non-Covered Source Air Permit	State of Hawai'i, Department of Health	Minor source of air pollution during construction
Permit to Construct a Wastewater System	State of Hawai'i, Department of Health	Construction of wastewater system
Grading, Grubbing, Excavating, and Stockpiling Permits	County of Kaua'i, Department of Public Works	Excavation and fill
Building Permit	County of Kaua'i, Department of Public Works	Constructing buildings and structures
Highway Connection	State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation	Access to State Highway

6 AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS TO BE CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

6.1 STATE AGENCIES

State of Hawai'i, Department of Land and Natural Resources:
- Land Division
- State Historic Preservation Division

Department of Education
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Department of Health
Office of Environmental Quality Contrl
State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
State Land Use Commission

6.2 COUNTY AGENCIES

County Council
Department of Public Works
Department of Water
Fire Department
Office of the Mayor
Planning Department
Police Department

6.3 PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Anahola Hawaiian Homestead Association
Kaua'i Visitors Bureau
Kanuikapono Public Charter School
Kaua'i Small Business Development Center

6.4 PREPARERS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PREPARATION NOTICE

This EISPN was prepared for the AHC by Hale'ama'u with oversight and review by George Atta, partner of Group 70, International, Inc. The following consultants were involved in the preparation of this document:

Raadha M. B. Jacobstein	Project Planner, Hale'ama'u
Mamie Lawrence Gallagher	Project Coordination/Management, Hale'ama'u
George Atta	Project Oversight, Group 70, International, Inc.

REFERENCES

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