

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Final Environmental Impact Statement

Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi



September 2008
Volume 1

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

Prepared for:
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd.

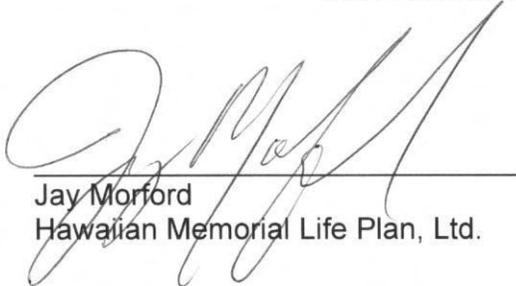
Prepared by:
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

Accepting Authority:
State of Hawaiʻi Land Use Commission

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Final
Environmental Impact Statement
Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

This final environmental impact statement, and all ancillary documents were prepared under the signatory's direction or supervision, and the information submitted, to the best of the signatory's knowledge, fully addresses document content requirements as set forth in sections 11-200-17 and 11-200-18, Hawaiʻi Administrative Rules, as appropriate.



Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.

9/25/08
Date

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion

Prepared for Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Prepared by Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

September 2008

ERRATA SHEET

Changes to the Final Environmental Impact Statement are shown below, with additions to text shaded gray and text that should be deleted shown ~~shaded gray with a line through it~~.

- p. 1-6; under the mitigation heading, 2nd to last paragraph, delete the word housing.
 “Mitigation was indicated for “...air quality, ~~housing~~, traditional customs....”
- p. 1-11; add a paragraph after the 1st paragraph of Summary of Unresolved Issues to read:
 “Arrangements and protocols for accommodating gathering of plant material within the Petition Area will be determined through the Archaeological Preservation Plan. Specific access agreements to allow for continued care of the historic resources within and near the Petition Area, including Kawa’ewa’e Heiau will also be determined through the Archaeological Preservation Plan, as well as on-going discussion with community groups. The need for a signalized intersection at the Kamehameha Highway/Halekou Road/HMP Main Driveway intersection will be determined through a traffic warrant study, to be completed after all land use approvals are obtained, and coordinated with the State Department of Transportation, Highways Division.”
- p. 1-12; in the list of Permits and Approvals, delete subdivision from the list.

Subdivision	County Department of Planning and Permitting	<u>April 2010</u>
------------------------	---	-------------------
- p. 1-18; the date should be changed from June 6 to June 8, 2008.
 “The DEIS was published in the June ~~86~~, 2008 edition...”
- p. 3-12; 2nd paragraph, delete the last two words “or housing.”
 “...the need for the expansion will not disappear if the Petition Area is not available for cemetery expansion ~~or housing~~.”
- p. 9-1; 3rd paragraph, delete the words “and housing opportunities”.
 “The interment options ~~and housing opportunities~~ provided, the associated employment created....”
- p. 10-1; second paragraph, delete the 2nd sentence.
 “...~~There will be long-term productivity gains through the project’s provision of desirable homes for O’ahu residents.~~”
- p. 10-1; 3rd paragraph, 3rd paragraph, delete reference to housing inventory.
 “The Revised Proposed Action...~~increasing the housing inventory for the O’ahu’s families...~~”
- Appendix H; Traffic Impact Analysis Study, Tables 19, 20, and 24 should be labeled “Alternative C, Cemetery Expansion Only.”
 “FUTURE TRAFFIC CONDITIONS WITH ALTERNATIVE C HAWAIIAN MEMORIAL PARK EXPANSION CEMETERY EXPANSION ONLY ~~WITH RESIDENTIAL RETIREMENT COMMUNITY~~”

PREFACE

Based on comments received on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), a number of revisions were incorporated into this Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). To facilitate review of the FEIS, additions to text are shown as being double underlined. Text that has been deleted is ~~shown with a line through it~~. The highlights of changes include the following:

- The project development program has been modified in two ways: (1) elimination of the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots; and (2) establishment of a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites, and large areas where the laua'e fern is plentiful, east of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.
- Eight graphic figures have been revised including: Figure 1: Regional Location; Figure 7: Phasing Plan; Figure 11: Proposed City and County of Honolulu Zoning; Figure 15: Land Study Bureau; Figure 28: Proposed Shallow Water Retention Concept Plan; and Figures 29a and 29b: Shallow Water Retention Area Profiles. Figure 30 (Alternative III) has been revised and moved to become Figure 4a.
- Description and discussion related to the residential subdivision has been deleted throughout the document in relevant sections.
- Section 3.1.1 under Hawai'i State Plan Section 226-15 and 226-16, and Section 6.6, Power and Communication, includes descriptions of the various water and energy conservation strategies to be employed as part of the project.
- Section 3.1.1 has added a section discussing the Conservation Lands Functional Plan and relevance to the project.
- Section 3.2.2 contains greater detail of the suggested language changes for the Sustainable Communities Plan.
- A new Section 3.1.6 describes the Kāne'ohē Bay Master Plan and the goals and policies relevant to the project.
- Section 4.6, Natural Hazards, has added information pertaining to the existing conditions and probable impacts associated with civil defense facilities.
- Section 4.7, Flora, has been expanded to include new species found within the Petition Area as a result of an additional biological survey performed to locate laua'e fern communities (the complete addendum has been added to Appendix D).
- Section 4.8, Fauna, has been expanded to include the results of native invertebrate resources survey conducted for the Petition Area in August 2008 by Steven Lee Montgomery, Ph.D.
- Section 4.9, Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources includes updated information regarding the State Historic Preservation Division comments on the Archaeological Inventory Survey performed for the project.

- Section 4.10, Scenic and Visual Resources, has been expanded to include additional visual analysis performed for the project. Several figures have also been added (Figure 22b, Figures 23b-g).
- An air quality review was conducted in September 2008 by B.D. Neal & Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.11, Air Quality.
- A noise review was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12, Noise.
- Section 5.4, Fiscal Impacts, includes additional information on fiscal impacts related to the project.
- Section 5.5, Traditional Customs and Practices, has been expanded (including a new Figure 25: Laua'e Fern Communities-Revised Proposed Action) to describe the cultural preserve that will be incorporated into the project's concept plan.
- Section 6.1.3, Transportation, clarifies the mitigation to occur in coordination with the State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation Traffic Branch to provide a traffic signal warrant study for the intersection of Kamehameha Highway, Halekou Road, and the HMP primary driveway.
- Section 6.4, Drainage, has been expanded to describe the manner in which the retention areas will contribute to increased water quality and flood control.
- Section 6.5, Solid Waste, has been expanded to clarify the destination of the solid waste from the project.
- Chapter 8 includes more detailed analysis and information (qualitative and quantitative) on each alternative, including an alternative location. Section 8.3, Cemetery Expansion Only Alternative has been expanded to provide a more detailed discussion of this alternative which is now the preferred alternative, henceforth referred to as the "Revised Proposed Action".
- Agency and community comments on the DEIS and the associated response letters are included in a new Chapter 12.
- Changes to Appendices include: Appendix C now contains the Final Preliminary Engineering Report; an addendum has been added to Appendix D, Botanical Resources Assessment; an invertebrate survey has been added as Appendix F; an Air Quality Assessment has been added as Appendix H; a Noise Review has been added as Appendix I; and a TMDL Analysis Report has been added as Appendix L.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY 1-1

1.1 Introduction... 1-1

1.2 Development Summary 1-3

1.3 Summary of Probable Impacts and Mitigation Measures 1-4

1.4 Alternatives Considered 1-10

1.5 Summary of Unresolved Issues..... 1-11

1.6 Summary of Compatibility with Land Use Plans and Policies 1-11

1.7 Necessary Permits and Approvals 1-12

1.8 Statement of Purpose of and Need for Action 1-12

1.9 Purpose and Need for this Environmental Impact Statement..... 1-18

1.10 Organization 1-19

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION..... 2-1

2.1 Location and Ownership..... 2-1

2.2 Background 2-1

2.3 Existing and Surrounding Land Uses 2-2

2.4 Project Description 2-2

2.5 Project Phasing 2-8

2.6 Projected Development Costs 2-8

3.0 RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT TO LAND USE PLANS, POLICIES, AND CONTROLS..... 3-1

3.1 State of Hawai'i..... 3-1

3.1.1 Hawai'i State Plan..... 3-1

3.1.2 State Functional Plans..... 3-5

3.1.3 State Land Use Law 3-8

3.1.4 Environmental Impact Statement Law (Chapter 343, HRS) 3-12

3.1.5 Coastal Zone Management 3-13

3.1.6 Kāneʻohe Bay Master Plan 3-15

3.2 City and County of Honolulu..... 3-17

3.2.1 General Plan..... 3-17

3.2.2 Koʻolau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan..... 3-19

3.2.3 Land Use Ordinance..... 3-22

3.2.4 Special Management Area 3-23

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, PROBABLE IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION: PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT 4-1

4.1 Climate 4-1

4.2 Topography and Slopes 4-2

4.2.1 Affected Environment 4-2

4.2.2 Probable Impacts..... 4-2

4.3 Soils..... 4-4

4.3.1 Affected Environment 4-4

4.3.2	Probable Impacts	4-4
4.3.3	Mitigation	4-6
4.4	Agricultural Capability	4-7
4.4.1	Affected Environment	4-7
4.4.2	Probable Impacts	4-7
4.5	Groundwater Resources	4-10
4.5.1	Affected Environment	4-10
4.5.2	Probable Impacts	4-12
4.5.3	Mitigation	4-13
4.6	Natural Hazards.....	4-14
4.6.1	Affected Environment	4-14
4.6.2	Probable Impacts	4-16
4.6.3	Mitigation	4-18
4.7	Flora	4-18
4.7.1	Affected Environment	4-18
4.7.2	Probable Impacts	4-21
4.7.3	Mitigation	4-22
4.8	Fauna	4-22
4.8.1	Affected Environment	4-22
4.8.2	Probable Impacts	4-24
4.9	Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources	4-24
4.9.1	Affected Environment	4-24
4.9.2	Probable Impacts	4-39
4.9.3	Mitigation	4-41
4.10	Scenic and Visual Resources	4-42
4.10.1	Affected Environment	4-42
4.10.2	Probable Impacts and Mitigation	4-43
4.11	Air Quality	4-57
4.11.1	Affected Environment	4-57
4.11.2	Probable Impacts	4-57
4.11.3	Mitigation	4-58
4.12	Noise	4-59
4.12.1	Affected Environment	4-59
4.12.2	Probable Impacts	4-59
5.0	ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, PROBABLE IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION: SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	5-1
5.1	Population Impacts	5-1
5.1.1	Affected Environment	5-1
5.1.2	Probable Impacts	5-3
5.2	Housing	5-3
5.2.1	Affected Environment	5-3
5.2.2	Probable Impacts	5-4
5.2.3	Mitigation	5-4
5.3	Employment.....	5-5

- 5.3.1 Affected Environment 5-5
- 5.3.2 Probable Impacts 5-5
- 5.4 Fiscal Impacts 5-5
- 5.5 Traditional Customs and Practices 5-7
 - 5.5.1 Affected Environment 5-7
 - 5.5.2 Probable Impacts 5-10
 - 5.5.3 Mitigation 5-10

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, PROBABLE IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES 6-1

- 6.1 Transportation 6-1
 - 6.1.1 Affected Environment 6-1
 - 6.1.1.1 Existing Roadway System 6-1
 - 6.1.1.2 Existing Traffic Conditions 6-3
 - 6.1.2 Probable Impacts 6-6
 - 6.1.2.1 Future Conditions Without the Proposed Action 6-6
 - 6.1.2.2 Future Conditions With Proposed Action 6-7
 - 6.1.3 Mitigation 6-9
- 6.2 Water Supply 6-10
 - 6.2.1 Affected Environment 6-10
 - 6.2.2 Probable Impacts 6-10
- 6.3 Wastewater 6-11
 - 6.3.1 Affected Environment 6-11
 - 6.3.2 Probable Impacts 6-11
- 6.4 Drainage 6-12
 - 6.4.1 Affected Environment 6-12
 - 6.4.2 Probable Impacts 6-16
 - 6.4.3 Mitigation 6-17
- 6.5 Solid Waste 6-18
 - 6.5.1 Affected Environment 6-18
 - 6.5.2 Probable Impacts 6-22
- 6.6 Power and Communications 6-22
 - 6.6.1 Affected Environment 6-22
 - 6.6.2 Probable Impacts 6-22
- 6.7 Schools 6-23
 - 6.7.1 Affected Environment 6-23
 - 6.7.2 Probable Impacts 6-23
- 6.8 Parks and Recreational Facilities 6-23
 - 6.8.1 Affected Environment 6-23
 - 6.8.2 Probable Impacts 6-24
 - 6.8.3 Mitigation 6-24
- 6.9 Police Protection 6-24
 - 6.9.1 Affected Environment 6-24
 - 6.9.2 Probable Impacts 6-24
- 6.10 Fire Protection 6-24

6.10.1 Affected Environment 6-24

6.10.2 Probable Impacts 6-25

6.11 Emergency Medical Services 6-25

6.11.1 Affected Environment 6-25

6.11.2 Probable Impacts 6-25

7.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS 7-1

7.1 Planning Context 7-1

7.2 Summary of Proposed Developments considered in the Cumulative
Impact Analysis 7-1

7.3 Assessment 7-1

7.3.1 Physical Environment 7-1

7.3.2 Socio-Economic Environment 7-3

7.3.3 Public Facilities and Services 7-4

8.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION 8-1

8.1 No Action 8-1

8.2 Cemetery Expansion with Residential Retirement Community 8-1

8.3 Cemetery Expansion Only 8-2

8.4 Larger Residential Community with Cemetery Expansion Component.. 8-5

**9.0 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF
RESOURCES 9-1**

**10.0 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF THE
ENVIRONMENT AND MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF
LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY 10-1**

**11.0 PARTIES CONSULTED DURING THE PREPARATION OF
THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT 11-1**

11.1 Participants in the DEIS Preparation Process 11-1

11.2 Community Outreach 11-1

11.3 Parties Consulted During the Preparation of the DEIS 11-2

**12.0 PARTIES CONSULTED DURING THE PREPARATION OF
THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT 12-1**

12.1 Participants in the FEIS Preparation Process 12-1

12.2 Parties Consulted During the Preparation of the FEIS 12-1

13.0 REFERENCES 13-1

LIST OF FIGURES

1	Regional Location.....	1-2
2	Tax Map Key	1-14
3	Vicinity Map	1-15
4	HMP Cemetery Expansion Concept Plan: <u>Former Proposed Action</u>	2-4
4a	<u>Concept Plan: Revised Proposed Action</u>	2-5
5	Typical Mausoleum Elevations.....	2-6
6	Typical Family Gardens & Mausolea.....	2-7
7	Phasing Plan	2-9
8	State Land Use Districts	3-9
9	Ko’olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan	3-20
10	City and County of Honolulu Zoning.....	3-24
11	Proposed City and County of Honolulu Zoning	3-25
12	Slope Analysis.....	4-3
13	Soils Map.....	4-5
14	Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai’i.....	4-8
15	Land Study Bureau.....	4-9
16	Hydrology/UIC Line	4-11
17	Flood Hazard Areas	4-15
18	Pikoiloa Storm Drain and Slope Easements	4-17
19	Rockfall Hazards	4-19
20	Historic Sites	4-30
21	Views Along Kamehameha Highway	4-44
22a	Comparative Oblique Perspective: <u>Former Proposed Action</u>	4-45
22b	Comparative Oblique Perspective: <u>Revised Proposed Action</u>	4-46
23a	Comparative Views of Petition Area: <u>Revised Proposed Action</u>	4-48
23b	Comparative Views of Petition Area: <u>Revised Proposed Action</u>	4-49
23c	Comparative Views of Petition Area: <u>Revised Proposed Action</u>	4-50
23d	Comparative Views of Petition Area: <u>Revised Proposed Action</u>	4-51
23e	Comparative Views of Petition Area: <u>Former Proposed Action</u>	4-52
23f	Comparative Views of Petition Area: <u>Revised Proposed Action</u>	4-53
23g	Comparative Views of Petition Area: <u>Revised Proposed Action</u>	4-55
24	Visual Profiles.....	4-56
25	Laua’e Fern Communities- <u>Revised Proposed Action</u>	5-9
26 25	Traffic Intersections.....	6-2
27 26	Watersheds	6-13
28 27	Proposed Shallow Water Retention Concept Plan.....	6-19
29a	Shallow Water Retention Area Profiles	6-20
29b	Shallow Water Retention Area Profiles	6-21
30 29	Alternative II	8-3
30	Alternative III.....	8-4
31	Alternative IV	8-6

LIST OF TABLES

1	Historic Properties Mitigation Summary	1-8
2	<u>Former and Revised</u> Proposed Action Land Use Summary.....	2-3
3	Overview of Archeological Sites within or near the Petition Area.....	4-32
4	Significance Assessment for Historic Sites	4-40

5 Ko’olau Poko Region Population..... 5-1

6 Resident Aging Population Projections 5-2

7 Resident Deaths in Hawai’i 5-2

8 Deaths by Method of Disposition for Hawai’i..... 5-3

9 Number of Housing Units for Ko’olau Poko SCP Area..... 5-4

10 Existing Traffic Conditions..... 6-4

11 Future Traffic Conditions 6-8

12 Comparative Evaluation of Alternatives to the Former Proposed Action 8-2

13 Comparative Evaluation of the Proposed Action and the Revised Proposed Action 8-5

1412 Consulted Parties During the Preparation of the EISPN 11-3

LIST OF APPENDICES

- A Market Need for Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion (Clark & Green Associates)
- B Report Assessment of Hazard from Rockfall and Slope Stability (Shinsato Engineering, Inc.)
- C ~~Draft~~ Preliminary Engineering Report (SSFM International, Inc.)
- D Botanical Resources Assessment (LeGrande Biological Surveys, Inc.)
- E Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey (Philip L. Bruner)
- F Survey of Native Invertebrate Resources (Steven Lee Montgomery, Ph.D.)
- FG Archaeological Inventory Survey (Cultural Surveys Hawai’i, Inc.)
- GH Air Quality Impact Assessment (B.D. Neal & Associates)
- I Noise Review (D.L. Adams Associates, Ltd.)
- J Cultural Impact Assessment (Cultural Surveys Hawai’i, Inc.)
- HK Traffic Impact Study (Perazim Consulting, LLC)
- L TMDL Analysis Report (Element Environmental LLC)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- § Section
- AeE Alaeloa silty clay, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- AIS Archaeological Inventory Survey
- ALF Alaeloa silty clay, 40 to 70 percent slopes
- ALISH Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai’i
- AMSL above mean sea level
- BMP Best Management Practice
- BWS Board of Water Supply
- cfs cubic feet per second
- CIA Cultural Impact Assessment
- CSH Cultural Surveys Hawai’i, Inc.
- CWRM Commission on Water Resource Management
- cy cubic yards
- DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement
- DOH Department of Health
- DLNR Department of Land and Natural Resources
- DP Development Plan
- DPP Department of Planning and Permitting

EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EISPN	Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
<u>FEIS</u>	<u>Final Environmental Impact Statement</u>
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
ft	foot (feet)
<u>FTE</u>	<u>Full-Time Equivalent</u>
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
GPS	geographic positioning system
HAR	Hawai'i Administrative Rules
HECO	Hawaiian Electric Company
HMP	Hawaiian Memorial Park
HPD	Honolulu Police Department
HRS	Hawai'i Revised Statutes
KBAC	Kailua Bay Advisory Council
<u>kg</u>	<u>kilogram</u>
KgC	Kaneohe silty clay, 8 to 15 percent slopes
KHOF	Kaneohe silty clay, 30 to 65 percent slopes
lb	pounds
LOS	Level of Service
LSB	Land Study Bureau
LUO	Land Use Ordinance
mgd	million gallons per day
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OHA	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
PER	Preliminary Engineering Report
ROH	Revised Ordinances of Honolulu
SCP	Sustainable Communities Plan
sf	square feet
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division
SIHP	State Inventory of Historic Places
SLC	Szabian, Landrun & Cleghorn
SMA	Special Management Area
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TN	total nitrogen
TP	total phosphorus
TSS	total suspended solids
UH	University of Hawai'i
UIC	Underground Injection Control
US	United States
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
yr	year

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

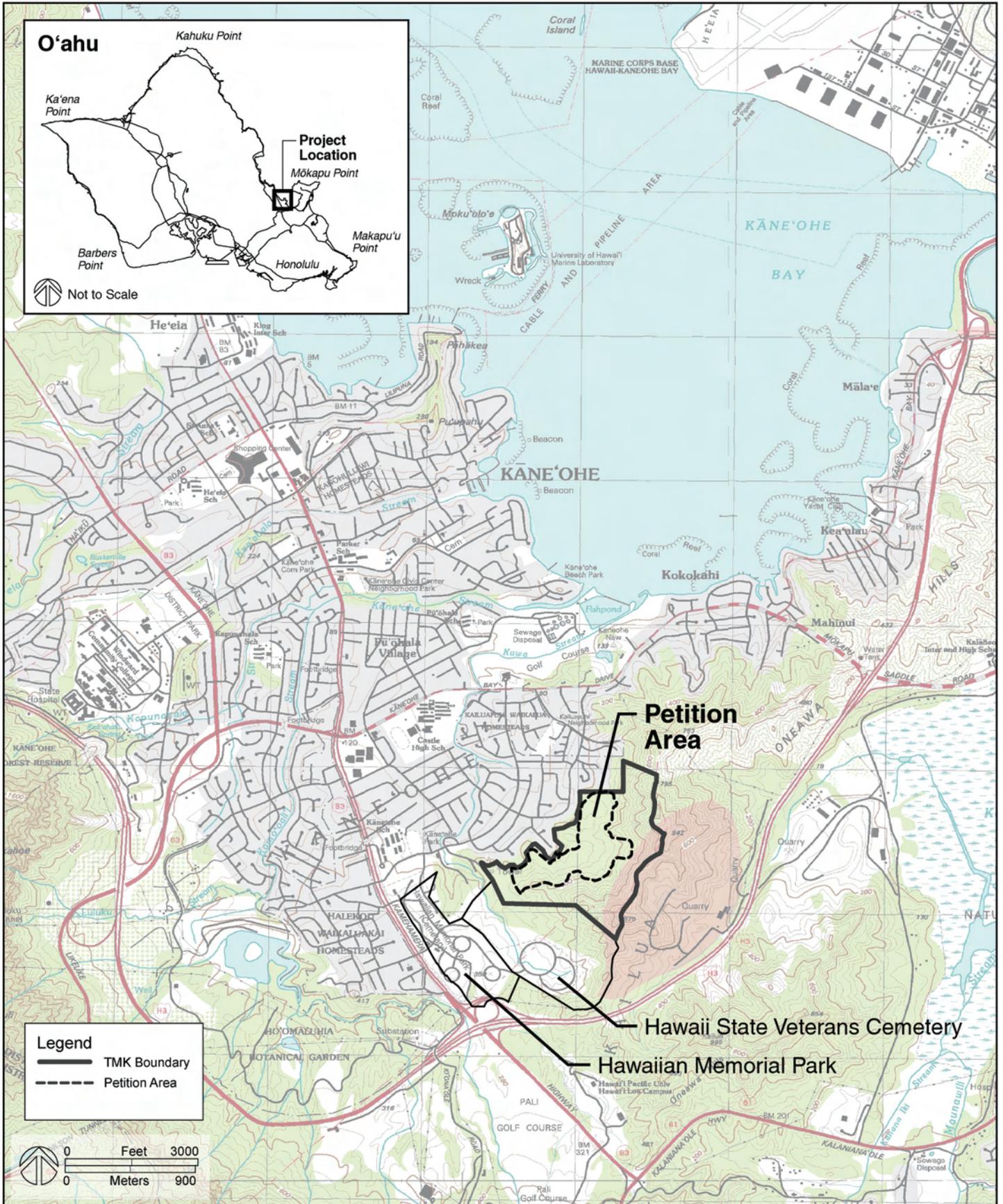
1.1 INTRODUCTION

This ~~Draft~~ Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) is being prepared in support of a Petition for a State Land Use District Boundary Amendment filed by Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. ("Petitioner"), to reclassify approximately ~~56.6~~ 56.459 acres of land from the State Land Use Conservation District to the Urban District ("Petition Area"), and a subsequent City and County of Honolulu Zone Change Application, pursuant to Chapter 24, Article 3, Section (§) 24-3.7, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu (ROH). Additionally, an amendment to the Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP) is needed to permit cemetery and residential use in the Petition Area. The Petition Area is located in Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i in the Ko'olau Poko district, Kāne'ohe *ahupua'a* (See Figure 1 for regional location). The DEIS circulated for public comment in June 2008 included four alternatives to the Proposed Action. As a result of the analysis and comments received during the public comment period, the Petitioner has determined that Alternative III, Cemetery Only, (with slight modification), is the preferred alternative and will replace the Proposed Action as the development proposal to be implemented by the Petitioner. Modification to Alternative III includes addition of a 9.4-acre cultural preserve for the preservation of historic sites and locations of *laua'e* fern for gathering purposes. Consequently, the Final Petition that will be submitted to the State Land Use Commission for processing as a State Land Use District Boundary Amendment will be based on Alternative III.

Throughout this EIS, the term "Former Proposed Action" references the project that consists of a cemetery expansion and 20-lot residential subdivision. The term "Revised Proposed Action" references Alternative III, Cemetery Only, as described in Chapter 8.

The Petitioner proposes to expand the existing developed portion of the Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) Cemetery owned lands, an area totaling approximately 80 developed acres to the south and east of the Petition Area. The approximately 80 acres are classified as in the Urban District.

In accordance with Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) and Title 11, Chapter 200, Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) of the Department of Health (DOH), an environmental review is required as the Revised Proposed Action includes reclassification from the State Land Use Conservation District to the Urban District and an amendment to existing county general plans. The State of Hawai'i Land Use Commission (Commission) has (1) agreed to be the Accepting Authority pursuant to Chapter 343(c), HRS and Title 11-200-4(b), HAR and (2) determined that the Former Proposed Action and alternative actions may have a significant effect upon the environment to warrant the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) (Commission Order filed December 13, 2007 (Docket No. A07-777)).



Regional Location

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Environmental Impact Statement
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Figure 1

1.2 DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

Project Name:	Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
<u>Former</u> Proposed Action:	Reclassify approximately 56.6 acres of land from the State Land Use Conservation District to the Urban District to expand the acreage of the existing Hawaiian Memorial Park cemetery and develop a 20-lot residential subdivision.
<u>Revised Proposed Action:</u>	<u>Reclassify 56.459 acres of land from the State Land Use Conservation District to the Urban District to expand the acreage of the existing Hawaiian Memorial Park cemetery.</u>
Applicant/Petitioner:	Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. 1330 Maunakea Street Honolulu, HI 96813 Contact: Mr. Jay Morford Telephone: (808) 522-5233
EIS Preparer:	Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 Honolulu, HI 96813 Contact: Scott Ezer Telephone: (808) 545-2055
Accepting Authority:	State of Hawai'i Land Use Commission
Chapter 343, HRS "Trigger":	Proposed reclassification of land currently designated as Conservation District by the State Land Use Commission (§ 343-5(7)) and proposed amendment to existing county general plans (§ 343-5(6)).
Location:	Kāne'ōhe, Ko'olau Poko district, O'ahu, Hawai'i
Tax Map Key Parcels:	(1) 4-5-033: por. 001
Landowners:	Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. 1929 Allen Parkway, 8 th floor Houston, TX 77019
Existing Uses:	Vacant land
Proposed Uses:	Cemetery, residential
Existing State Land Use District:	Conservation
Proposed State Land Use District:	Urban

Existing City and County of Honolulu Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan:	Open Space/Preservation Area
Proposed City and County of Honolulu Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan:	Allow cemeteries in the Preservation Boundary
Existing City and County of Honolulu Zoning:	P-1 Restricted Preservation
Proposed City and County of Honolulu Zoning:	P-2 General Preservation/ R-7.5 Residential District
Other Land Use Approvals:	City and County of Honolulu Zone Change Approval of Cemetery's Location and Boundaries by Honolulu City Council

1.3 SUMMARY OF PROBABLE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The Former Proposed Action identified ~~33.8~~ acres for use as cemetery areas, 1.1 acres for the preservation of historic sites, 6.4 acres for a proposed 20-lot residential subdivision, and 15.3 acres of land to be graded, revegetated, and kept in open space. The Revised Proposed Action identifies 35.6 acres for use as cemetery areas, 9.5 acres for the preservation of historic sites and a cultural preserve, and 11.4 acres of land to be graded, revegetated, and kept in open space. The total Petition Area occupies 36% of the 156-acre portion of the 164 acre Parcel 1 that is classified in the State Land Use Conservation District. The remaining 64% of the land classified in the Conservation District will not be developed. Although the Petition Area totals ~~56.65~~ acres, at build-out only 40.2 acres, or ~~24.26~~% of the remaining 156 acres of Parcel 1 in the Conservation District, will be in was proposed to be devoted to a developed use (cemetery and residential areas) for under the Former Proposed Action. For the Revised Proposed Action, 35.6 acres, or 23% of the 156 acres of Parcel 1 is proposed to be in developed use (cemetery area). ~~The~~ 1.1 acres of historic sites and the 15.3 acres revegetated to native and appropriate adaptable plants will be would have been maintained in an undeveloped condition. For the Revised Proposed Action, the areas to remain in undeveloped condition have been increased to 9.5 acres of cultural preserve and historic sites, and 11.4 acres of revegetated areas. The multi-phased Concept Plan created for the Revised Proposed Action reflects carefully considered design elements to best complement the physical, social, and scenic characteristics of the region. A summary of probable direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts and mitigation is provided below.

Physical Environment. The Revised Proposed Action will not have an adverse direct or indirect impact on climate, topography and soils, slope stability, agricultural capability, botanical resources, groundwater resources, historic, cultural, and archaeological resources, scenic and visual resources, air quality, and noise. The Petition Area has no agricultural productivity and no populations of threatened or endangered plant or animal species. The Former and Revised Proposed Actions ~~has~~ have a potential for natural hazards associated with rockfall, all of which can be mitigated. The source of potable

~~drinking water for the project. Former Proposed Action will no longer need to~~ will be coordinated with the Board of Water Supply (BWS) and the State Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), ~~and the availability of water for the project will be confirmed by the BWS when building permits are approved.~~ The only viable option for the 20-lot subdivision is to ~~The Revised Proposed Action will no longer require development of a new an on-site drinking water system.~~ Discussions with the Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS) have indicated that water quantities and pressure may currently be available using existing systems to fully service the approximately 30 acres of turf landscaping requiring a peak demand of 90,000 gallons per day (gpd) for the cemetery expansion area during high demand periods. Existing potable sources would only be tapped if on-site wells could not be developed for irrigation purposes. Cultural and archaeological resources have been carefully studied and several sites have been identified for preservation or data recovery. Following resolution of mitigation measures in consultation with the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), it is anticipated that the proposed development will have "no effect" on the historic resources located within the Petition Area. The Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, a historic site listed on the National Register of Historic Places is located outside the Petition Area. The Petitioner has stated the intent to continue to allow access to Native Hawaiian groups to maintain the *heiau* and continue cultural practices. In the area of the proposed cemetery expansion, the character of the open space will transition from non-native Schefflera/Java Plum Forest to a different form of green open space characterized by open lawns and scattered trees with appropriate native and Polynesian-introduced plants. ~~The views of the proposed residential development will be changed from open space to both one and two-story single family homes, similar in character to the existing adjacent residential neighborhoods.~~ No recognized public view planes will be significantly affected. Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) during the construction period will minimize noise and air quality impacts to non-significant levels.

Socio-Economic Environment. The Revised Proposed Action will not have an adverse direct or indirect impact on population, will have no impact on housing, and will have a beneficial impact on housing, employment and fiscal resources. In regards to traditional customs and practices, a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) prepared for this DEIS identified that portions of the Petition Area are used for gathering of plant material for *hula* and *lei* adornment. The Petitioner has stated the intent to preserve and protect these areas and to allow continued access to them by traditional practitioners. In this regard, additional field work conducted after the publication of the DEIS identified the main communities of the *laua'e* fern east of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. These communities will be included in a 9.4-acre cultural preserve, which includes most of the identified archaeological sites, as part of the Revised Proposed Action. The Revised Proposed Action will ~~also~~ allow the Petitioner to provide continued important social and cultural services to families on O'ahu and the rest of the State.

Public Facilities and Services. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a significant direct or indirect impact on public transportation systems, including adjacent State Highways. The Revised Proposed Action will not have an adverse impact on utilities and public infrastructure systems (water supply, wastewater, drainage, solid waste, power and communications).

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts of the Revised Proposed Action are summarized below and are discussed in detail in Chapter 7.0 of this DEIS.

Physical Environment. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a cumulative effect on climate, agricultural capability, natural hazards, air quality, or noise.

The Revised Proposed Action will not have a significant adverse cumulative effect on topography, slopes, soils, groundwater resources, biological resources, historic, cultural, and archaeological resources, or scenic and visual resources. The available supply of water should be sufficient to support the Petition Area for ~~both domestic and~~ irrigation use. The proposed development will not be a potential source of contamination to the underlying groundwater and will cause no significant degradation of the ~~potable drinking~~ water supply. Historic, cultural, and archaeological resources have been analyzed and recorded, and appropriate mitigation will be implemented. Some subtle alteration will occur in the view of the Petition Area, but as a result of the difference in elevation between the street and the proposed area and a planned generous vegetative buffer between the adjoining residential property lines and the Petition Area, visual impacts will not be significant. The Revised Proposed Action will contribute construction period noise which is by its nature, short term. The construction period noise will be reduced as no residential construction will be involved.

There will be some beneficial cumulative impact to biological resources by increasing the native Hawaiian flora on the site and increasing foraging areas for migratory birds.

Socio-Economic Environment. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a significant adverse cumulative impact on population or traditional customs and practices. The Former Proposed Action ~~will would~~ have had a beneficial cumulative impact on housing, employment, and fiscal resources. The Revised Proposed Action will not have any impact on housing, and will have a beneficial cumulative impact on employment and fiscal resources.

Public Facilities and Services. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a significant cumulative impact on transportation facilities, power and solid waste systems; and will have no cumulative impact on power and communications, or other public services such as schools, recreational facilities, police, fire protection, or emergency services.

Mitigation

Mitigation was indicated for soils, groundwater resources, natural hazards, flora, historic and cultural resources, scenic and visual resources, air quality, housing, traditional customs and practices, transportation, drainage, and parks and recreational facilities.

Temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as BMPs during grading, construction, and operational activities, including: mulching; timing of construction activities during dry months of the year; using silt fences; catch basin and inlet protection; and grading to provide proper drainage. In addition, a network of retention areas totaling 1.3 acres will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to control

storm water runoff during operational phases (See Section 6.4). These retention areas will be designed to a depth of 18 inches and will be lined with grass. The size of the retention areas will vary from 5,000 to 20,000 approximately 730 to 17,500 square feet (sf), and will be designed to meet the requirements of the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) county design storm event.¹

To ensure groundwater impacts and downstream impacts to Kāneʻohe Bay are minimized from any potential impacts from fertilizer application, HMP will work with the Kailua Bay Advisory Council (KBAC) and maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, as recommended by the KBAC report *Koʻolaupoko Watershed Restoration Action Strategy* (2007), soil or tissue samples (grass) will be submitted to the University of Hawaiʻi's (UH) Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before semi-annual fertilizer application.

Construction of the retention areas will result in a net reduction in Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) pollutants (Total Suspended Solids, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus) from existing levels (see Section 6.4).

There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall on the eastern portion of the Petition Area. These hazards can be mitigated using available technology. Mitigative measures may include one or a combination of the following: securing existing boulders using netting or chaining; removal of boulders; installation of fencing uphill from proposed improvements; and constructing a buffer zone between the rockfall hazard source and the proposed improvement. The choice of mitigative measure will depend on the specific site condition.

Proposed improvements to the Petition Area include landscape treatments to introduce native species when re-vegetating areas that have been graded or filled. The areas will be revegetated with appropriate and indigenous species to the extent possible. Some soil and climate adaptive Polynesian introduced plants may be used as well. The newly revegetated areas will include spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses and trees of a variety of shapes and heights above and throughout the proposed cemetery grounds. These improvements will also ensure impacts to the scenic and visual resources are mitigated.

A preservation plan will be prepared for the historic and cultural resources within and near the Petition Area in accordance with §13-277-3, HAR, to address buffer zones and protective measures for all historic properties recommended for preservation. Several sites have been found to require preservation, in the form of avoidance and protection; several do not require any further work as sufficient information regarding the historic properties has already been generated. Preservation recommendations for sites in and near the Petition Area are summarized in Table 1.

¹ The county design storm event is based upon DPP's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000, which states that any increased runoff generated by a project be retained on-site for the duration of the 1-hour, 10-year storm event.

**Table 1
Historic Properties Mitigation Summary**

Site #	Type (features)	Probable Function	Age	Mitigation Recommended
Sites within Petition Area				
-4680	Terrace (1)	Agricultural/water control	Historic	No further work
-4683	Pit feature (1)	Charcoal Kiln	Historic	No further work
-4684	Complex-enclosures and terracing (7)	Habitation	Pre-Contact	Preservation, in the form of avoidance
-4686	Stone alignment (1)	Boundary marker	Historic	No further work
-6930	Stone enclosure (1)	Ceremonial	Pre-Contact	Preservation, in the form of avoidance
-6932	Stone storage feature (1)	Storage	Historic	No further work
-6933	Pit feature with associated stonewall (2)	Charcoal kiln	Historic	No further work
Sites near Petition Area				
-354	Enclosure, Platforms, Terraces (2+)	Ceremonial	Pre-Contact	Preservation, in the form of avoidance
-4681	Complex-Enclosures and terracing (5)	Habitation/Agricultural	Pre-Contact	Preservation, in the form of avoidance
-6929	Quarry (2)	Raw Material Collection	Pre-Contact	Preservation, in the form of avoidance
-6931	Stone Alignment (2+)	Ceremonial	Pre-Contact	Preservation, in the form of avoidance

Standard construction and erosion control techniques will be employed to mitigate any impacts to air quality from the project. Appropriate dust control measures during construction activities will minimize the potential for fugitive dust emissions including: frequent watering of exposed soil; covering all moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials; applying mulching or wind screens to control wind erosion; and establishing the landscaping early in the construction schedule. Appropriate landscape screening will be constructed along the west perimeter of the Petition Area to minimize noise, odor, dust, and security lighting impacts from the nearby residential areas.

For the Former Proposed Action, affordable housing opportunities would have been provided for low and moderate income residents of the State of Hawai'i to the satisfaction of the City and County of Honolulu. The method of satisfying the affordable housing requirement would have come from negotiation of an Affordable Housing Plan, approved by appropriate City and County of Honolulu agencies. The Plan could have included a range of options, including sale of lots to qualifying affordable owners, construction of dwelling units elsewhere, or payment of an in-lieu fee. Because the Revised Proposed Action no longer includes a residential element, there will be no affordable housing requirements.

Impacts to traditional customs and practices will be mitigated by following the recommendations in the CIA. All significant archaeological sites within and near the Petition Area will be preserved, and A 9.4-acre cultural preserve area will be included as part of the Revised Proposed Action in order to protect archaeological sites and habitat of the laua'e fern buffer zones will be incorporated. Mitigation measures will include:

1. integration of cemetery plans and design with the cultural significance of the significant archaeological sites and cultural features;
2. the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, currently on the National Register of Historic Places, will be registered with the State of Hawai'i register of historic places;
3. all cultural properties and archaeological sites in and near the Petition Area will be investigated, preserved, and protected through the creation of an approximate 9.4-acre cultural preserve area ~~kipuka~~ as appropriate;
4. consultation will occur with appropriate state agencies, such as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), throughout the planning and development process to ensure appropriate evaluation and protection of archaeological and cultural resources;
5. if there is need for further consultation regarding handling of archaeological sites, the Petitioner will have the project reviewed by OHA's Native Hawaiian Historic Preservation Council or other appropriate groups;
6. should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work will immediately cease, and the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law;
7. archaeological monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development;
8. on-going cultural practices, such as gathering of *hula* and *lei* plants, will be recognized and accommodated (subject to safety and liability issues) as provided by law;
9. areas where the *hula* plant *laua'e* (*Phymatosorus grossus*) is most concentrated will be protected ~~to the degree feasible and practicable~~ within the cultural preserve area. An addendum to the Botanical Survey was conducted in August 2008 by LeGrande Biological Surveys, Inc. (and is included in Appendix D). As a result, 2.5 acres of *laua'e* fern communities were identified as shown in Figure 25, 2.3 acres of which will remain untouched (1.2 acres within the cultural preserve that is now part of the Revised Proposed Action, and 1.1 acres outside the Petition Area that will remain in the Conservation District);
10. consultation will continue with those responsible for the long-term care of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, as well as those who utilize the area for gathering and cultural education activities, throughout the planning, development, and operation of the proposed cemetery ~~and residential development.~~

The Traffic Impact Analysis found that the Level of Service for the intersection of Kamehameha Highway, Halekou Road, and the HMP primary driveway will be at "F" during the afternoon peak, with or without either the Former or the Revised Proposed Action. The State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation Traffic Branch has recommended a traffic signal warrant study to determine if this intersection should be signalized. The Petitioner will conduct this study subsequent to entitlement, and will contribute a pro-rata share of the cost of this signal, if necessary.

For parks and recreational facilities, as a result of the Former Proposed Action, the Petitioner would have will provided in-lieu payment for the fair market value of the 7,000 sf (0.16 acres) of required park and playground space based on the proposed 20-lot residential development, as required by City and County of Honolulu Park Dedication Rules and Regulations. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a Park Dedication requirement, as residential development is no longer proposed.

1.4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In addition to the Former Proposed Action (expansion of the existing HMP cemetery and development of a 20-lot residential subdivision), four alternatives were considered, and a fifth alternative of constructing on another site was considered and dismissed from further analysis.

The option of alternative locations for the Former Proposed Action was considered but dismissed from further analysis due to the following: the Petitioner does not own other land on O'ahu; use of land in another location will compete with both urban and agricultural uses on the new site; land in another location will not have the needed existing supporting infrastructure (administration space, chapel, grounds maintenance facilities, crematorium); and selecting another site ignores the synergistic aspects of expanding in an area already developed with cemetery uses and proximity to existing populations in need of services provided by HMP.

The following four development alternatives were considered for the Petition Area:

- No Action
- Cemetery Expansion with Residential Retirement Community Component (Alternative II)
- Cemetery Expansion Only (Alternative III)
- Larger Residential Community with Cemetery Expansion Component (Alternative IV)

The No Action Alternative assumes there will be no additional expansion of the HMP Cemetery ~~and no development of 20 lots for residential development~~. This alternative will result in reduced supply and selection of interment choices available to the general public. This means that Hawai'i families will have to find alternative locations to inter loved ones and assumes that there is other space available for cemetery use elsewhere on O'ahu, or that other cemeteries will be developed in other locations. In addition, no new opportunities for single-family dwelling construction will emerge from this property. No environmental consequences are anticipated from this action in this location. However, if burial space is developed elsewhere on O'ahu to accommodate projected demand, potential impacts similar to those anticipated as a result of the Revised Proposed Action will be expected at other sites. In other words, impacts would be displaced to another site. For these reasons, this alternative was rejected.

Alternative II is similar in concept to the Former Proposed Action except the 20-lot subdivision would be replaced with a residential retirement facility similar to the adjacent Pohai Nani facility. These facilities could include senior living apartments, cottages,

residential care facilities, and skilled nursing facilities. The overall design treatment for these new facilities would be similar to Pohai Nani, with a central residential tower of about seven stories. This land use would appropriately respond to the growing demand for retirement housing. This is a viable alternative due to the high demand in the future for retirement facilities similar to Pohai Nani. However, the Petitioner determined that unless access could be provided through the existing Pohai Nani facility (with Pohai Nani as the new facility operator), this alternative would require direct access through Lipalu Street which would impact traffic in the surrounding residential neighborhood. Although there is a significant demand for retirement facilities like Pohai Nani on the Windward side, the Pohai Nani operations were not interested in undertaking additional management responsibilities at this time. As such, this alternative was not viable to pursue.

Alternative III proposes entails development of ~~40.2~~ 35.6 acres solely for cemetery area, with no residential component to the Proposed Action. This alternative creates ~~34.1~~ 29.5 acres for burial areas, providing even more space for O'ahu families to inter their loved ones. Traffic impacts are virtually the same for this alternative as the Former Proposed Action, with access through the two existing driveways off of Kamehameha Highway. The long-term result of this alternative meets many of the Petitioner's objectives for continued service to the community and operational security, and ~~remains a viable~~ after analysis and comments received through this EIS process, the Petitioner has determined this alternative to be the preferred alternative. This alternative is referred to as the "Revised Proposed Action".

Alternative IV would be predominantly a residential project, with a smaller portion for cemetery expansion. It would consist of a 20.8 acre residential community, and a smaller area of 5.5 acres of total burial areas (11.4 acres total for cemetery area). While serving the housing needs of O'ahu residents, this alternative provides less space for cemetery area and is less able to meet the interment needs of those on O'ahu and the corporate objectives of the Petitioner. Traffic impacts for this alternative would be significantly greater in the existing residential subdivision streets, and a higher volume of storm water runoff would be generated. For these reasons, this alternative was rejected.

1.5 SUMMARY OF UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Unresolved issues for the Revised Proposed Action include: (1) determining specific arrangements and protocols for accommodating gathering of plant material within the Petition Area; (2) determining specific access agreements through the property to allow for continued care of the historic resources within and near the Petition Area, including Kawa'ewa'e Heiau; (3) determination of the need for a signalized intersection at the Kamehameha Highway/Halekou Road/HMP Main Driveway intersection~~selecting a specific source for potable water.~~

1.6 SUMMARY OF COMPATIBILITY WITH LAND USE PLANS AND POLICIES

The Revised Proposed Action is ~~generally~~ compatible with and supportive of relevant State and County land use policies, plans and controls, as described in Chapter 3. ~~Given the competing nature of many of these plans, policies and objectives, the Proposed Action supports many while it is inconsistent with others.~~

1.7 NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS

Development of the Petition Area will require a number of permits and approvals from State and County agencies. A summary of possible required approvals is provided below.

Permit/Approval	Approving Authority	<u>Projected Submittal Date</u>
<u>State of Hawai'i</u>		
State Land Use District Boundary Amendment	State Land Use Commission	<u>November 28, 2007</u>
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit	State Department of Health, Clean Water Branch	<u>October 2009</u>
Water Use Permit	State DLNR, Commission on Water Resources Management	<u>January 1, 2010</u>
Well Construction/Pump Installation Permit	State DLNR, Commission on Water Resource Management	<u>September 1, 2009</u>
<u>City and County of Honolulu</u>		
Zoning District Amendment	Honolulu City Council	<u>April 1, 2009</u>
Sustainable Communities Plan Amendment	Honolulu City Council	<u>April 1, 2009</u>
Subdivision	County Department of Planning and Permitting	<u>April 2010</u>
Grading Permit	County Department of Planning and Permitting, Civil Engineering Branch	<u>April 2010</u>
Water System Facilities Charges <u>(if necessary)</u>	Honolulu Board of Water Supply	<u>April 2010</u>

1.8 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

The Petitioner has filed a Petition for a State Land Use District Boundary Amendment to reclassify approximately 56.65 acres of the Petition Area from the Conservation District to the Urban District (Docket No. A07-777). Reclassification from the Conservation District to the Urban District will allow the Petitioner to expand the acreage of the existing HMP ~~as a cemetery and develop a 20-lot residential subdivision~~ (“Revised Proposed Action”). The Revised Proposed Action identifies 33.835.6 acres for use as cemetery areas, 9.54.4 acres for the preservation of historic sites and cultural preserve, 6.4 acres ~~for a proposed 20-lot residential subdivision~~, and 15.311.4 acres of land to be temporarily disturbed and re-vegetated.

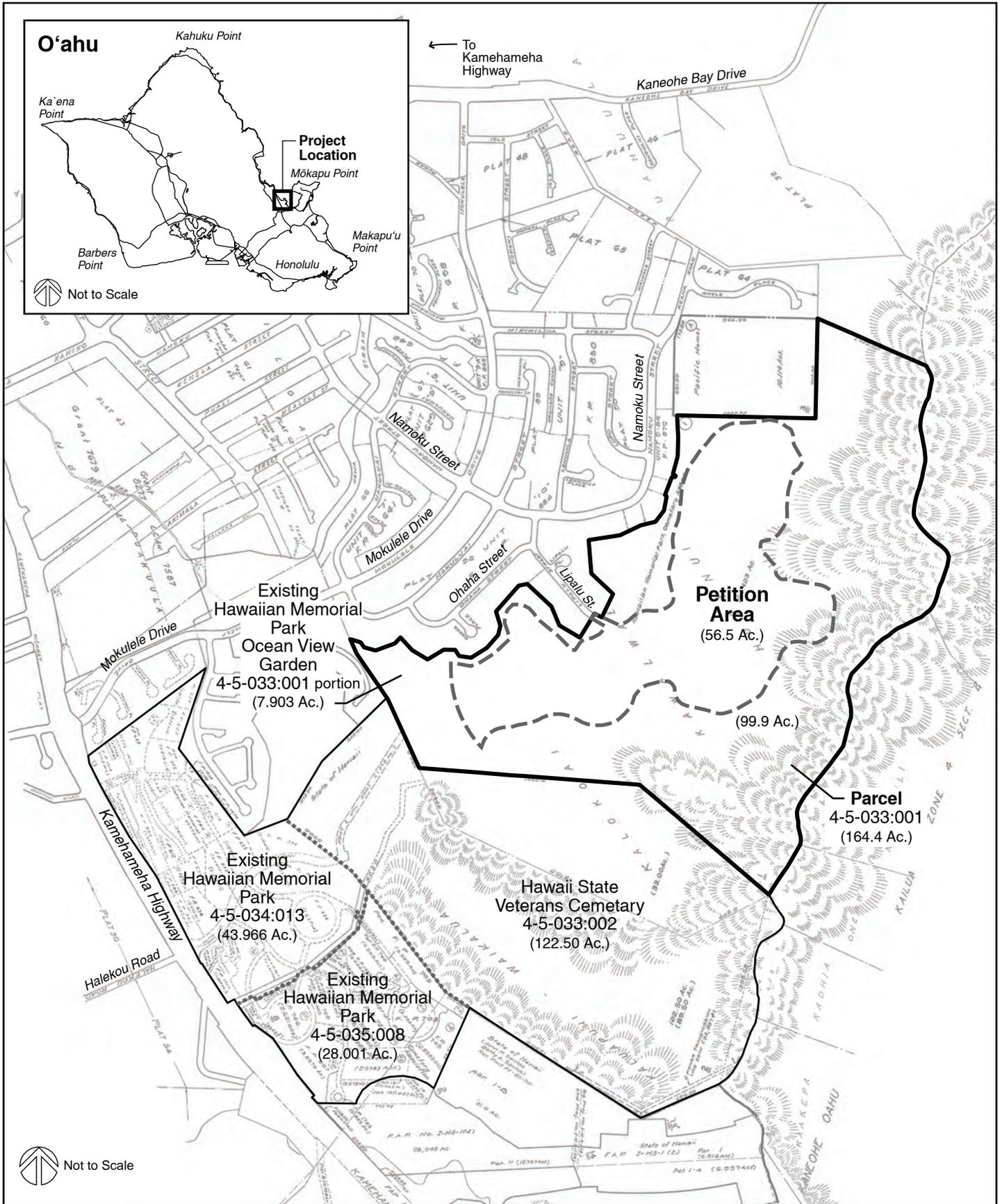
Hawaiian Memorial Park first opened in 1961, offering a variety of interment options for the residents of Hawai'i. HMP is the final resting place for over 30,000 people and accommodates an average of 700-800 interments and 200 inurnments a year from families across Hawai'i. Since 1961, as sections of the cemetery have filled, HMP has grown from an initial size of six acres to its existing size of approximately 80 acres

situated on three tax map parcels: (1) 4-5-034:013 (43.966 acres); (2) 4-5-035:008 (28.001 acres); and (3) 4-5-033: por 1 (7.903 acres) (Figure 2). Parcels 13 and 8 are contiguous, but separated from Parcel 1 by the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery (4-5-033:002) (Figure 3).

Over the years, as the need for additional burial space has increased, HMP has met the demand by increasing the land area available for burials within the inventory of its ownership and accommodates approximately 25% of all burials in Hawai'i. The most recent expansion occurred on 7.903 acres of Parcel 1, which entailed a ~~State Land Use Boundary District amendment from Agricultural to Urban, and a subsequent change in City and County of Honolulu zoning from the AG-1 Restricted Agricultural District to the P-2 General Preservation District approved by the Honolulu City Council in 1997.~~ HMP anticipates it will exhaust its available supply of burial plots in the near-term, and is approaching its future expansion plans in a master planning effort that it hopes will eliminate the need to re-apply for separate entitlements to expand the cemetery in the future. Given the length of the land use entitlement processes, and subsequent construction design and implementation schedules, it is critical for HMP to begin to ensure adequate space beyond this period. New inventory must be available well in advance of using the last remaining burial spaces within the current inventory. A *Market Need Analysis* was prepared for the project by Clark & Green Associates in 2008. Findings are summarized below and in Section 5.1, and the full report is attached as Appendix A.

Management of cemeteries requires a large number of available inventory, especially ground burial spaces, in order to adequately service the community. Although there are between 6,000 and 7,000 ground burial spaces currently developed and available at HMP, these spaces fulfill very different needs for the community. Since HMP must be able to satisfy all of these different demands, it is necessary to have vacant inventory available scattered throughout the cemetery, even as new inventory is developed. Future planning must occur well in advance of the depletion of existing inventory. The underlying need and the variety of demands requiring the scattered inventory is described below.

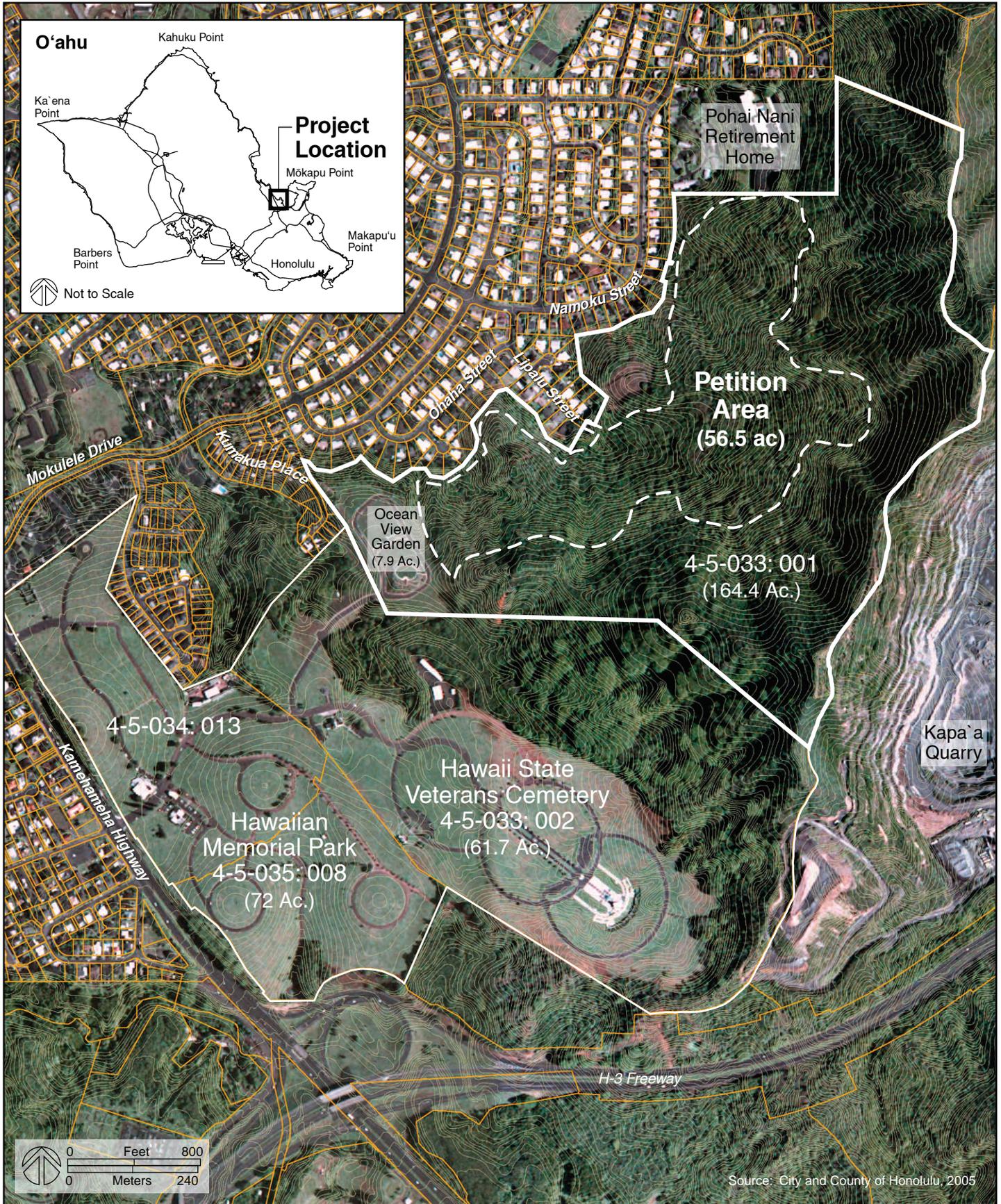
“Heritage” Gardens: Just as there is a societal tendency for families and friends to settle in the same neighborhood or community, many families desire to have burial space in the same garden area of the cemetery as their parents and other relatives. This is called “Heritage” and is an important part of the end of life experience and choice. This places long-term demands on memorial parks to fulfill these important desires. As a result, space management for the cemetery requires that vacant burial plots be scattered throughout the park, to allow families to locate close to other family members as a final resting place.



Tax Map Key

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Environmental Impact Statement
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Figure 2



Vicinity Map

Figure 3

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Environmental Impact Statement
 Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

Religious and Ethnic Gardens: Another form of “Heritage” is the very important desire for religious and ethnic groups in the greater community to have special affinity gardens tailored to their customs, rituals, and symbolism. These gardens also need to plan for the inevitable expansion required over time to accommodate these groups and their members. Hawai‘i’s community is constantly changing and new groups or communities often approach HMP for their own special garden areas.

Personal Choice and Selection Opportunities: The personal choice of interment type often includes an intense desire for a place in a memorial park that has a special attribute or meaning to the specific family members, such as a special tree, view, or location.

Pre-Need Inventory: Many families plan ahead for this inevitable occurrence and will purchase space years in advance of need. This requires inventory to be developed and ready for use in the event of an untimely passing once it has been purchased.

Cemetery Space Demand

The need for burial services in Hawai‘i is **rising** for several reasons. Hawai‘i’s resident population over the age of 55 is on the rise, a trend which reflects the baby boomer generation moving into and through their 50s and 60s. At the current annual rate of ground burial and with the expected increase in numbers of burials associated with Hawai‘i’s aging population (also see discussion in Section 5.1 of this DEIS), HMP will need to expand its inventory in order to meet increasing demand while maintaining vital heritage opportunities. HMP will have significantly constrained inventory resources over the next five years. In addition to addressing the current rate of use, there are a number of demographic factors that will influence the demand for new burial space in the future. The total of Hawai‘i residents that are 55+ years of age is projected to increase from 19.8% of the population in 1990 to 30.6% of the population in 2030, more than doubling in 40 years. Numbers for cohorts age 70+ are even more dramatic. As a percentage of the overall population, this group will grow from 7.1% of the population in 1990 to a projected 14.7% of the population in 2030, which translates to a 300% increase, from 79,421 in 1990 to a projected 239,150 in 2030.

The annual average number of deaths in Hawai‘i is projected to increase by 62% between 2000-2005 and 2030-2035. The preferences for post-death care for Hawai‘i residents has seen changes over the last 25 years. While burial used to be almost equal to cremation as a method of disposition, cremation has risen to over twice the percentage of burials (See Table 8 in Section 5.1 of this DEIS). In 1980, 45% of those interred in Hawai‘i were buried; in 2005 that number had dropped to 29%. In contrast, in 1980, 43% of those interred in Hawai‘i were cremated; in 2005 that number reached 64%. While percentages have declined, the actual number of burials has remained steady and will continue to do so in the future.

In addition to the demographic trends which support the need for more burial space, a critical reason for needing the cemetery expansion is based on the personal nature of the decisions surrounding the final passage of human life. There are two moments in an individual’s life ~~that~~ when family, friends, acquaintances, and business associates come together to celebrate that life: weddings and funerals. There will continue to be a slow transformation towards more land-efficient interment options like cremation, but the

desire for casketed ground burial is a decision based on family tradition and heritage, and religious and cultural beliefs, and demand will remain strong for the foreseeable future.

At the base of the Ko'olau Mountains, HMP provides a convenient location for Windward and Leeward communities for both initial interment and subsequent visitations to the burial site. Many of these visitors are elderly, and ease of travel is a vital aspect of the need for HMP's expansion. Also, there is a significant community heritage (i.e., existing interments of family members) with the built-up demand that accrues as a result of families' desire to have a final resting place near other family members who are already interred at HMP.

The need for new interment space will not disappear if HMP cannot expand its facilities. Instead, new facilities will need to be built in other areas of O'ahu. Support facilities (such as chapel space, administrative offices, and crematorium) already exist at HMP, which might have to otherwise be constructed elsewhere. It is more efficient to capitalize on the availability of these facilities, in a location already known for its burial tradition, with easy and convenient access for the greater Honolulu area.

In summary, the need for the proposed cemetery expansion is based on the following:

- The annual interment demand will amortize the remaining inventory opportunities within HMP in the next few years.
- The interment demand will at least remain constant at approximately 800 per year due to population growth and an aging population, and recognized demand for HMP as a final resting place.
- There is a significant built-up heritage demand that will continue to grow as family members request interment space within the cemetery.
- The proximity and ease of access to the major population centers of O'ahu is economically and socially desirable for the majority of the community.
- Existing facilities at HMP would need to be duplicated elsewhere, if permission for cemetery expansion is not granted.

Housing Demand

O'ahu's resident population is expected to grow to over 1,600,000 residents by 2030, with the Ko'olau Poko region supporting a small percentage (10%) of the island's population (City and County of Honolulu DPP 2008). O'ahu's household size is expected to continue to decrease in the future, leading to a greater number of households needing housing, thereby reflecting a need for housing within the region. The Island of O'ahu is projected to reach 429,026 housing units by 2030, an increase of 35% from 2000. By comparison, the Ko'olau Poko region is projected to reach 39,278 housing units in 2020 and through to 2030. Even though the region's share of O'ahu's population is small, projections still estimate that between 2010 and 2030, there will be a need for 1,020 additional housing units 820 of which do not have any identified projects to fulfill them (City and County of Honolulu DPP 2008). The residential component of the Proposed Action will help to fill the need for new housing in the region, increasing O'ahu's housing inventory by 20 new homes, all expected to be primary residences.

The development will provide affordable housing opportunities in accordance with applicable City and County of Honolulu affordable housing requirements. The method of satisfying the affordable housing requirement will come from negotiation of the Affordable Housing Plan, approved by appropriate City and County of Honolulu agencies. The Plan could include a range of options, including sale of lots to qualifying affordable owners, construction of dwelling units elsewhere, or payment of an in-lieu fee.

Kāneʻohe, one of the major urban centers of the Koʻolau Poko region, is a stable windward Oʻahu community that experienced its greatest population increases in the 1960s. Kāneʻohe’s population grew from 1,762 in 1940, to 34, 970 in 2000, as indicated below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2000</u>
<u>Population</u>	<u>1,762</u>	<u>3,208</u>	<u>14,414</u>	<u>29,903</u>	<u>29,919</u>	<u>35,448</u>	<u>34,970</u>	<u>35,129</u>

The primary factor influencing Kāneʻohe’s growth during the 1960s was the construction of the two tunnel systems (Pali and Wilson Tunnels, which opened in 1957 and 1960, respectively) through the Koʻolau Mountains, which provided windward residents a quick vehicular transportation route to urban Honolulu, the employment center of Oʻahu. Kāneʻohe’s character as a “bedroom” community of Honolulu is evidenced by the number of its residents who find employment in Honolulu. Between 2002 and 2004 an average of 65% of Kāneʻohe residents with jobs worked in Honolulu; an average of 8.6% worked in Kāneʻohe.

The stable nature of Kāneʻohe’s projected population is seen in the data presented in the most recent “Annual Report of the Status of Land Use on Oʻahu” prepared by DPP. The projected population for the Koʻolau Poko Development Plan area will increase only marginally from 117,999 in 2000 to 119,569 in 2020, and will decrease to 116, 666 in 2030. The Revised Proposed Action no longer includes a residential component. Therefore, the Revised Proposed Action will have no effect on addressing need for housing in the Koʻolau Poko region.

1.9 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THIS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Under the provisions of §343-5 (a)(6) and (7), HRS, an environmental evaluation of the Proposed Action is required because it involves reclassification of state Conservation District lands and a proposed amendment to the existing county general plan (§343-5 (a)(6) and (7), HRS). The EIS Preparation Notice (EISPN) for this DEIS was published in the January 8, 2008 edition of *The Environmental Notice*. The DEIS was published in the June 6, 2008 edition of *The Environmental Notice*.

The purpose of this EIS is to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that the Former and Revised Proposed Actions may have on the environment, economic, and social welfare of the community and State. It describes the potential impacts of the Former and Revised Proposed Actions, both beneficial and adverse, and proposes measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the environment. A

discussion of alternatives considered in addition to the Former Proposed Action is presented in Chapter 8.

1.10 ORGANIZATION

The EIS is organized into 12 chapters to address the content requirements set forth in §11-200-17, HAR.

1. Introduction and Summary
2. Project Description
3. Relationship of the Proposed Project to Land Use Plans, Policies, and Controls
4. Assessment of Affected Environment, Probable Impacts, and Mitigation:
Physical Environment
5. Assessment of Affected Environment, Probable Impacts, and Mitigation:
Socio-Economic Environment
6. Assessment of Affected Environment, Probable Impacts, and Mitigation:
Public Facilities and Services
7. Cumulative Impacts
8. Alternatives to the Proposed Action
9. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources
10. Relationship Between Local Short-Term Uses of the Environment and
Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity
11. Parties Consulted During the Preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact
Statement
12. Parties Consulted During the Preparation of the Final Environmental Impact
Statement
13. References

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP

The Petition Area is located within the Windward O'ahu *moku* (district) of Ko'olau Poko, and is situated within the *ahupua'a* (traditional land division) of Kāne'ohe. Kāne'ohe is a large *ahupua'a* of approximately 11,000 acres, extending from the Windward crest of the Ko'olau Mountain Range to include most of the Mōkapu Peninsula and is bordered by the *ahupua'a* of He'eia to the west and Kailua to the east. Elevations on the Petition Area range from 100 feet (ft) above mean sea level (AMSL) to 945 AMSL, and annual rainfall is approximately 50 inches (Giambelluca *et al.* 1986). The Petition Area is approximately 10 miles northeast of downtown Honolulu, and located mid-way between the two largest towns on the Windward side of O'ahu; Kailua to the east and Kāne'ohe to the west. Kailua and Kāne'ohe, with populations of 45,800 and 35,200 respectively, are suburban "bedroom communities" predominantly comprised of single-family homes and supporting commercial and service establishments. They represent stable, major population centers in Windward O'ahu. The Ko'olau Mountain Range extends west of the Petition Area, and Kāne'ohe Bay is situated approximately one mile to the north (see Figure 1 for regional location). The existing HMP cemetery adds to the "open" ambience of Windward O'ahu.

The 164.4-acre parcel identified by O'ahu Tax Map Key (1) 4-5-033:001 (Parcel 1), is owned by Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. The parcel is bounded by residential housing (the Pikoiloa Tract Units 9 and 10 residential subdivisions, totaling 280 lots) to the west, and a natural ridgeline to the east. A high ridge separates the parcel from Kapa'a Quarry and the H-3 Freeway beyond. Pohai Nani Good Samaritan Retirement Community (Pohai Nani) is just beyond the northernmost section of the Petition Area. The Pohai Nani complex includes a main 14-story tower and other accessory buildings. Facilities range from independent living to assisted care. The south-southeastern boundary of Parcel 1 is marked by a steeply sloped, vegetated portion of the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery, which has a total area of 61.7 acres.

Major roadways in the vicinity of the Petition Area are the H-3 Freeway to the east, Kamehameha Highway to the south, and Mokulele Drive, which serves the surrounding residential neighborhoods southwest and west of the Petition Area. The main entrance road to HMP Cemetery, (which is shared by the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery), is approximately 1,200 ft northwest of the H-3 Freeway. A paved, two-lane loop road runs *makai* (northeast) leading to the cemetery grounds at HMP from the Kamehameha Highway entrance.

The Former and Revised Proposed Actions will occur on an approximately 56.65-acre portion of the 164.4-acre Parcel 1, adjoining a portion of the existing HMP cemetery known as "Ocean View Garden."

2.2 BACKGROUND

HMP is a full-service, privately-owned cemetery located in Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i. It has been at its present location since 1961. Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. has owned and managed HMP for the past 15 years. HMP is the final resting place for over 30,000 people, representing families across Hawai'i. Since 1961, as sections of the

cemetery have filled, HMP has grown from an initial size of six acres to its existing size of approximately 80 acres situated on three tax map parcels: (1) 4-5-034:013 (43.966 acres); (2) 4-5-035:008 (28.001 acres); and (3) 4-5-033: por 1 (7.903 acres). Parcels 13 and 8 are contiguous, but separated from Parcel 1 by the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery (4-5-033:002).

2.3 EXISTING AND SURROUNDING LAND USES

The Petition Area is currently vacant. Previous land uses within the last 50-75 years include grazing and possibly agriculture (pineapple cultivation). Surrounding land uses include single-family homes, a school (Kaneohe Elementary School), an assisted living facility (Pohai Nani), and the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery.

The adjacent neighborhoods are predominantly comprised of single-family homes typical of the suburban “bedroom community” of Kāne’ohe. The average lot size in the surrounding community is about 9,000 sf. Homes in the Pikoiloa subdivisions, directly adjacent to the Petition Area, were mostly constructed between 1956 and 1970. Development of the Parkway subdivision, which adjoins the existing HMP grounds at its northwest boundary, occurred during the 1980s. In the last 20 years, land uses surrounding the Petition Area have been stable, with little new construction except for the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery.

2.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Petition Area comprises ~~56.6~~ 56.5 acres, with the following program of use for the Revised Proposed Action: ~~33.8~~ 35.6 acres for use as cemetery areas; ~~9.5~~ 4.4 acres for the preservation of historic sites and a cultural preserve; ~~6.4 acres for a proposed 20-lot residential subdivision~~; and ~~15.3~~ 11.4 acres of land to be temporarily disturbed and revegetated (Table 2). The total Petition Area occupies 36% of the 156 acre portion of Parcel 1 that is classified in the State Land Use Conservation District; the remaining 64% of land classified in the Conservation District will remain undisturbed in the Conservation District. Although the Petition Area totals ~~56.6~~ 56.5 acres, at build out only ~~40.2~~ 35.6 acres or ~~24~~ 23% of the remaining 156 acres of Parcel 1 in the Conservation District will be in a developed use (cemetery ~~and residential areas~~), and overall, 51.7 acres (91.5%) of the Petition Area will remain in open space. The ~~9.5~~ 4.4 acres of historic sites and cultural preserve, and the ~~15.3~~ 11.4 acres revegetated to natural and appropriate adaptable plants will be maintained in an undeveloped condition.

Cemetery Expansion. The majority of the approximately ~~56.6~~ 56.5 acres included as part of the Revised Proposed Action will be used for expansion of the cemetery (~~60~~ 63% of the total Petition Area). The cemetery expansion will involve the construction of an internal roadway system extending from the Ocean View Garden section of HMP, as shown in Figure 4a. The roadway will be paved to a width of 26 ft, and will be suitable to accommodate two-way traffic. Of the total ~~56.6~~ 56.5 acres, approximately ~~33.8~~ 35.6 acres will be utilized for burials, mausoleums, drainage retention, and internal roadways within the cemetery. After grading to establish appropriate slopes, the majority of the land will be landscaped with turf and appropriate trees. Approximately 21 acres will be non-cemetery open space (historic sites and cultural preserve which will be left intact except for a modest access road, and revegetated land).

Table 2
Former and Revised Proposed Action Land Use Summary

Land Use Summary	<u>Former Proposed Action (Acres)</u>	<u>Revised Proposed Action (Acres)</u>
Cemetery Area	33.8	<u>35.6</u>
Total Burial Areas	(27.8)	<u>29.5</u>
Internal Roadway	(3.9)	<u>(4.5)</u>
Drainage Retention Areas	(1.8)	<u>(1.3)</u>
Mausoleums	(0.3)	<u>(0.3)</u>
<u>Non-Cemetery Open Space</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>20.9</u>
Historic Sites/Cultural Preserve	1.1	<u>9.5</u>
Lands to be revegetated	15.3	<u>11.4</u>
Residential Area	6.4	<u>0</u>
TOTAL Petition Area	56.6	<u>56.5</u>

Four structures comprised of one-story mausoleums approximately 3,500 sf in size are proposed to be distributed throughout the cemetery expansion area. The mausoleums will be used for the above-ground entombment of casketed and cremated remains in crypts and niches. One of the mausoleums will be designed with restroom facilities. A typical mausoleum is shown in Figure 5. These buildings will be constructed of concrete, with approximate dimensions of 24 ft high, 24 ft wide, and 200 ft long. Other small private or family mausolea structures may be placed throughout the cemetery grounds with special features, statuary, low garden walls, walkways, and monuments. The family mausolea will be small structures to inter casketed remains that are commonly placed throughout cemeteries and are requested and purchased by families. Examples of these modest designs and special features are shown in Figure 6.

Residential Subdivision. A 20-lot single family residential subdivision is was proposed as part of the Former Proposed Action for a portion of the Petition Area that is immediately adjacent to and south of Pohai Nani (Figure 4). A connecting road for the subdivision pushed the total area for the residential uses of the Petition Area to 6.4 acres. The subdivision will include 20 single-family lots. After receiving comments during the public review period of the DEIS, and conducting additional analysis, the owner has determined that deletion of the residential subdivision portion of the project will most appropriately meet the needs of the local community and be an environmentally superior project. The Revised Proposed Action will have no residential component.

~~The residential lots will range from 7,500 to 8,000 sf in size to maintain consistency with the residential zoning and character of existing lots in the area. The development will provide affordable housing opportunities in accordance with applicable City and County of Honolulu affordable housing requirements. The method of satisfying the affordable housing requirement will come from negotiation of the Affordable Housing Plan, approved by appropriate City and County of Honolulu agencies. The Plan could include a range of options, including sale of lots to qualifying affordable owners, construction of dwelling units elsewhere, or payment of an in-lieu fee.~~

~~The residential subdivision will be serviced by a private roadway connecting the subdivision via an approximately 1,600-ft roadway extension from the end of Lipalu~~

Concept Plan: Former Proposed Action

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu

Prepared for: Hawaiian Memorial Park Life Plan Ltd.

Prepared by: SSFM International, Inc.
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

LAND USE SUMMARY

Total Burial Areas	27.8 ac.
Internal Roadway	3.9 ac.
Drainage Retention Areas	1.8 ac.
Mausoleums	0.3 ac.
Cemetery Area	33.8 ac.
Historic Sites to be Preserved	1.1 ac.
Residential Area	6.4 ac.
Lands to be Revegetated	15.3 ac.
Total Petition Area	56.6 ac.

LEGEND

-  SIHP# (50-60-10) Historic Site with Buffer
-  Proposed Urban District Boundary
-  Proposed Roadway
-  Mausoleum
-  Revegetated / No Burials

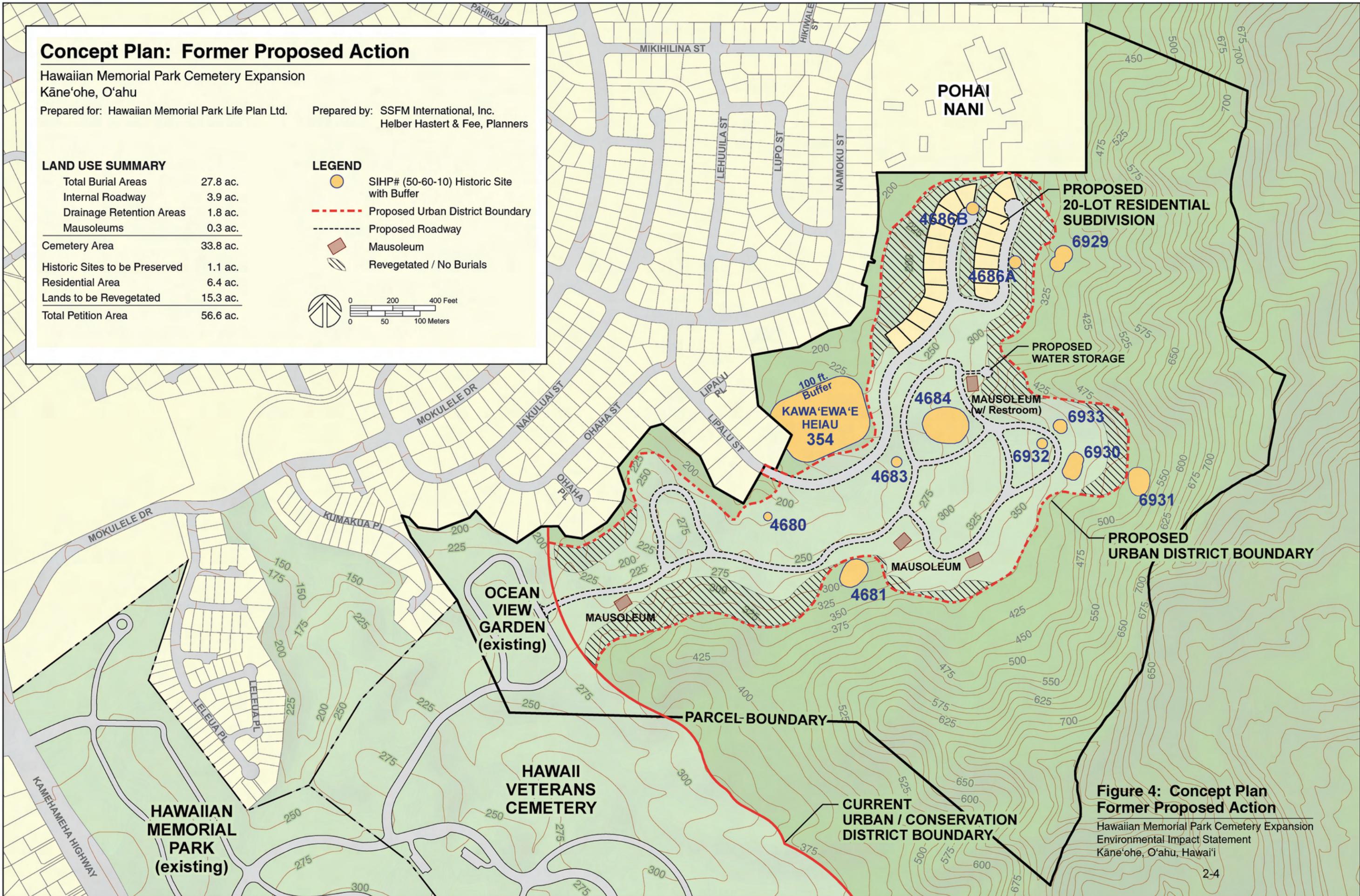
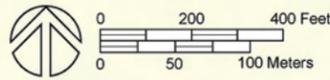


Figure 4: Concept Plan Former Proposed Action
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Concept Plan: Revised Proposed Action

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu

Prepared for: Hawaiian Memorial Park Life Plan Ltd.

Prepared by: Clark & Green Associates
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

LAND USE SUMMARY

Total Burial Areas	29.5 ac.
Internal Roadway	4.5 ac.
Drainage Retention Areas	1.3 ac.
Mausoleums	0.3 ac.
Cemetery Area	35.6 ac.
Cultural Preserve and Historic Sites	9.5 ac.
Lands to be Revegetated	11.4 ac.
Total Petition Area	56.5 ac.

LEGEND

-  SIHP# (50-60-10) Historic Site with Buffer
-  Proposed Urban District Boundary
-  Proposed Roadway
-  Mausoleum
-  Revegetated / No Burials
-  Laua'e Fern Communities
-  Cultural Preserve Area

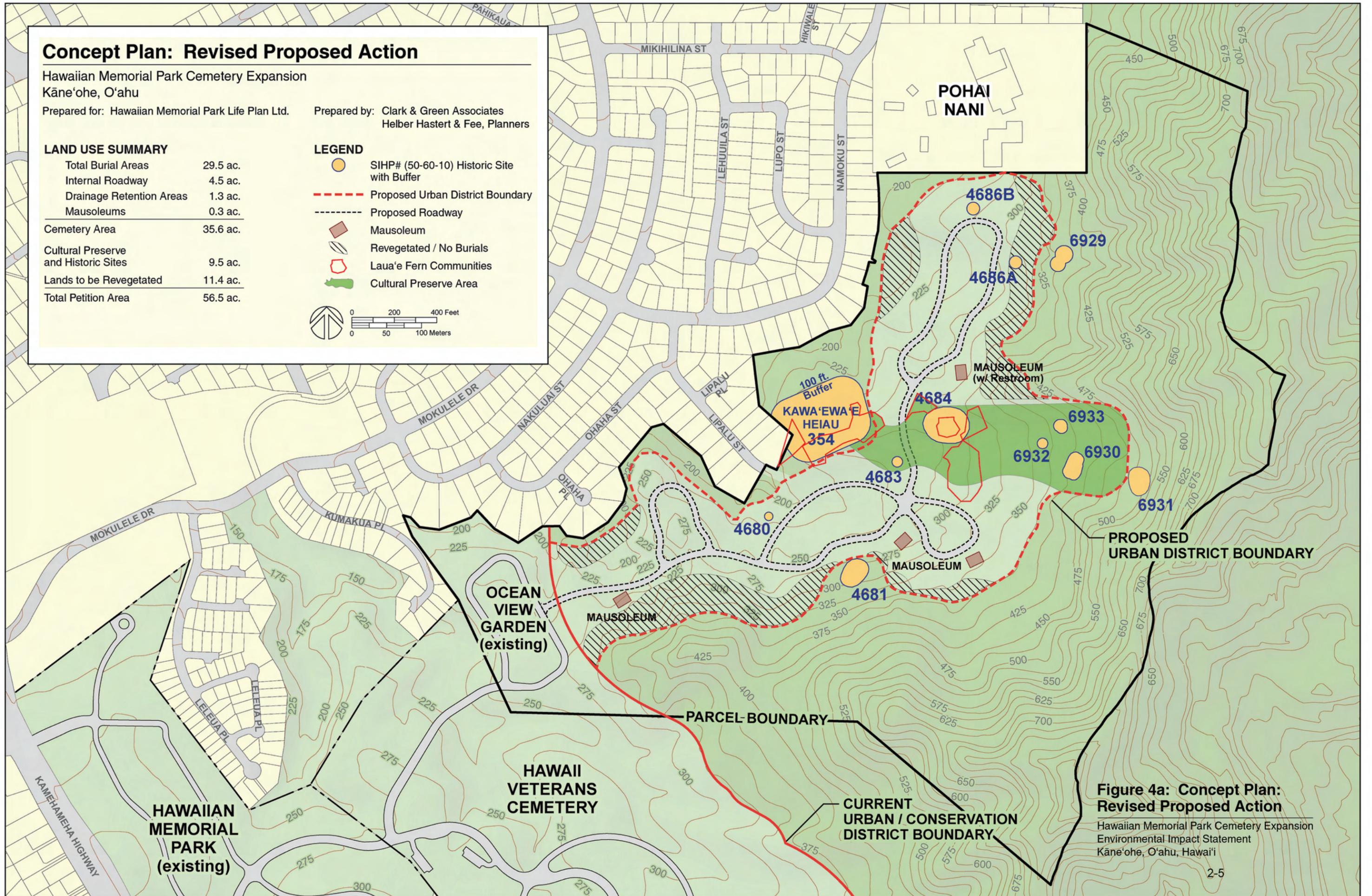
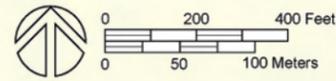


Figure 4a: Concept Plan: Revised Proposed Action
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i



Front Elevation

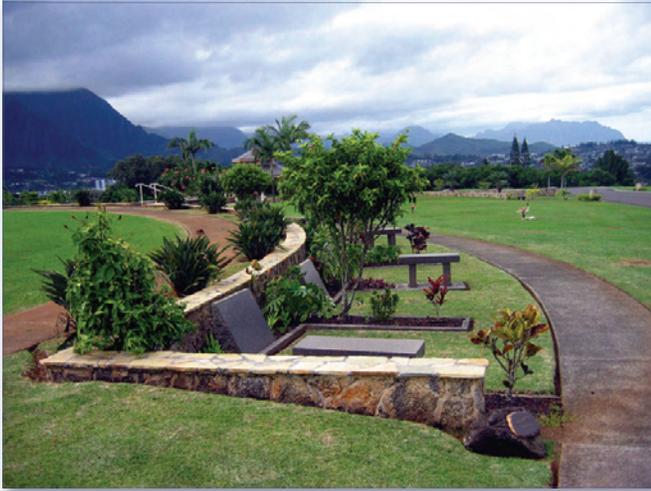


Side Elevation

Not to Scale

Typical Mausoleum Elevations

Figure 5



All images shown were taken at the existing Ocean View Garden of Hawaiian Memorial Park.

Typical Family Gardens and Mausolea

Figure 6

Street. The subdivision will be provided with an internal roadway system as shown in Figure 4, and underground utilities including water, sewer, electric, telephone, and cable.

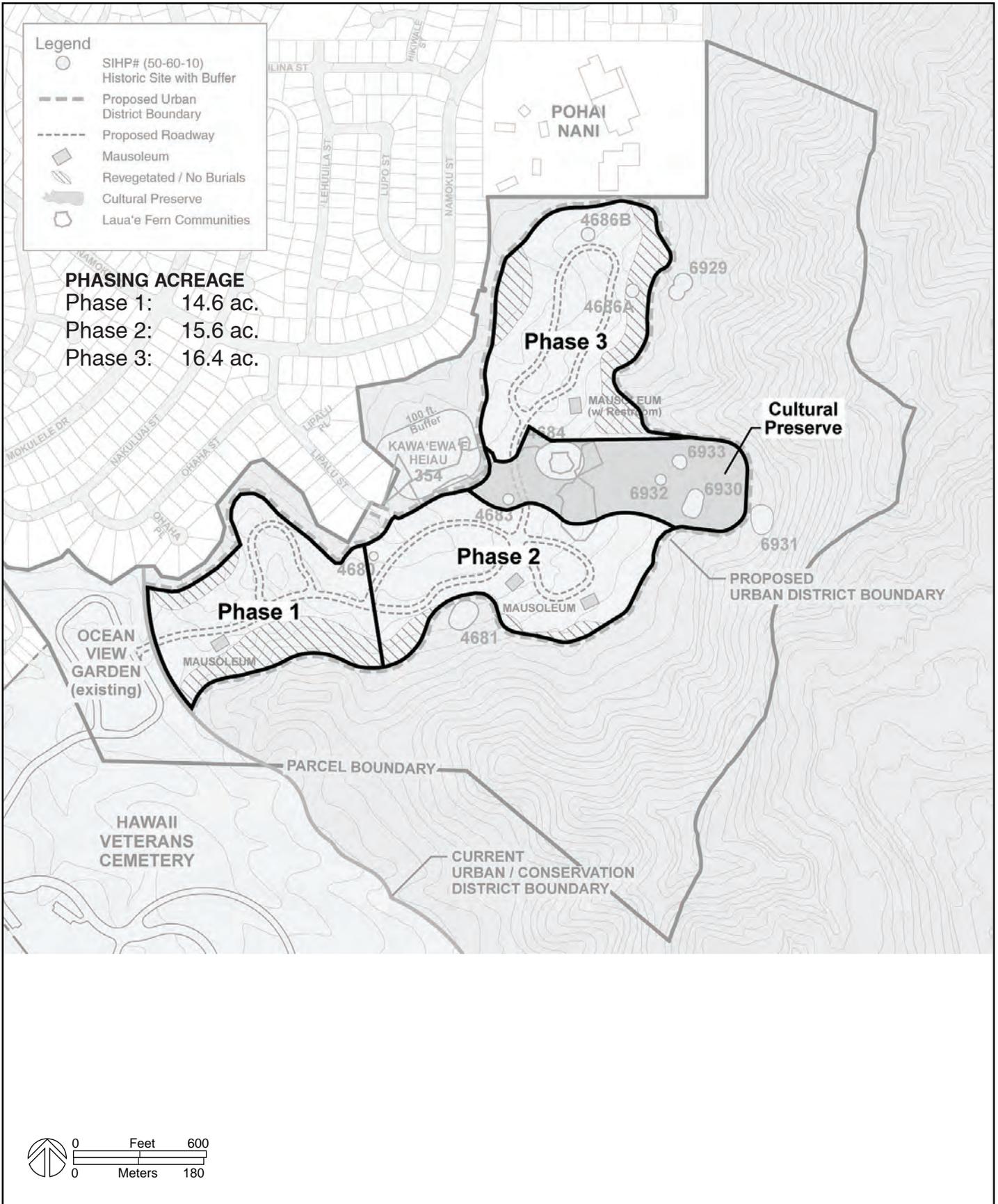
2.5 PROJECT PHASING

Construction for the cemetery expansion will commence after all required permits for the project are received and will be completed in phases over a 10 to 20-year period including permitting. It is anticipated that the entitlement phase of the project will be completed by mid-~~2009~~2010. The Petitioner intends to commence design and construction of the backbone infrastructure for development of the entire Petition Area in a single integrated system as soon as all permits or exemptions have been obtained. A preliminary target date for completion of Phase 1 of construction is mid-~~2010~~2011. Without assurance that the entire the project may be built as planned, it would not be feasible for the Petitioner to proceed to design and build large scale infrastructure improvements with the capacity needed to accommodate development of the entire project. Therefore Petitioner anticipates a majority of the Petition Area will be completed or under construction within 10 years after all permits have been obtained. In addition, due to the relatively small size of the portion of the Petition Area to be developed, the Petitioner submits that it would not be appropriate for the project to be approved in increments.

Expansion of the cemetery will extend from the existing Ocean View Garden section and proceed in a northerly direction ~~toward the residential subdivision~~. Phases are anticipated to be completed every three to five years, depending on demand, thus limiting the area that will be under development at any one time. Phase 1 will include ~~42~~ 14.6 acres of cemetery and natural revegetated slope areas ~~and the 6.4 acres of residential subdivision~~. Phase 2 will include ~~167~~ 167 acres of cemetery and natural revegetated slope areas; and Phase 3, the final 16.57 acres of cemetery and revegetated slopes; and Phase 4, ~~the final 7.6 acres of cemetery area~~ (See Figure 7 for Phasing Plan).

2.6 PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Development costs for the cemetery ~~and the residential subdivision construction are is~~ estimated to be \$6 million (in 2008 dollars) at \$8.1 million (in 2007 dollars).



Phasing Plan

Figure 7

3.0 RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT TO LAND USE PLANS, POLICIES, AND CONTROLS

3.1 STATE OF HAWAII

3.1.1 Hawai'i State Plan

The *Hawai'i State Plan*, established through the State's legislative process, represents public consensus regarding expectations for Hawai'i's future. Chapter 226, HRS, as amended, describes the purpose of the State Plan as follows:

"[it] shall serve as a guide for the future long-range development of the State; identify the goals, objectives, policies, and priorities for the State of Hawai'i; provide the basis for determining priorities and allocating limited resources, such as public funds, services, manpower, land, energy, water, and other resources; improve coordination of state and county plans, policies, programs, projects, and regulatory activities; and establish a system for plan formation and program coordination to provide for an integration of all major state and county activities" (Chapter 226-1, HRS; Findings and Purpose).

The goals, objectives, policies, and guidelines of the Hawai'i State Plan are, on occasion, in conflict with one another. As a result, the Revised Proposed Action supports some of the goals while it is inconsistent with others. The following discussion analyzes the impacts of the Revised Proposed Action with respect to relevant State Plan goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines:

Section 226-11 Objective and policies for the physical environment – land-based, shoreline, and marine resources.

Section 226-11(b)(3) Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities.

Discussion: The Revised Proposed Action will involve development of cemetery grounds and a residential subdivision that are integrated into the gently sloping terrain in an environmentally sensitive manner. In general, the topographic profile of the Petition Area will include changes in slope to eliminate sharp changes in contour. Overall drainage flow patterns and drainage ways will remain in current configurations, and new contours will tie into existing contours to provide consistent topographic profiles.

Section 226-12 Objective and policies for the physical environment - scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources.

Section 226-12(b)(1) Promote the preservation and restoration of significant natural and historic resources.

Section 226-12(b)(3) Promote the preservation of views and vistas to enhance the visual and aesthetic enjoyment of mountains, ocean, scenic landscapes, and other natural features.

Section 226-12(b)(4) Protect those special areas, structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawai'i's ethnic and cultural heritage.

Discussion: No threatened or endangered plant or animal species are present within the Petition Area. There are several significant historic sites located in the Petition Area which will be preserved as part of a 9.4-acre cultural preserve, with appropriate buffering dimensions. These specific design elements will be determined during the preparation of an Archaeological Preservation Plan, in consultation with SHPD and Native Hawaiian cultural groups and organizations (see Section 4.9). In addition, the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is located to the northwest of the Petition Area (listed on the National Register of Historic Places). At the present time, Hawaiian civic groups care for the *heiau*. Proposed elements of the Revised Proposed Action will be designed to maintain the integrity of and minimize impacts to the cultural sites. Also, preparation of a CIA for this DEIS indicated that there are groups of *hula* practitioners who use the property owned by the cemetery to gather the *laua'e* fern for use as part of their *hula* activities. Prior to finalization of this EIS, an addendum to the Botanical Survey prepared for this project was conducted and portions of the Petition Area were identified to have communities of *laua'e*. ~~As this time, the specific locations used for these activities have not been delineated.~~ However, the Petitioner has stated the intent to continue to accommodate these activities in a manner that is respectful to the practitioners, and a 9.4-acre cultural preserve area will be established as part of the Revised Proposed Action which will encompass the significant archeological sites and areas of *laua'e* fern (see Figure 4a). ~~Discussions in this regard are on-going.~~

For the Revised Proposed Action, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded from others by existing natural vegetation and vertical separation. The cemetery expansion will, in general, not be visible from existing residences adjacent to the HMP boundary at the proposed expansion. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same appearance as present, as this area will not be altered, except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. Refer to Figures 22a and 22b, and 23a-23g in Section 4.10 for further information on visual impacts.

Section 226-13 Objectives and policies for the physical environment - land, air, and water quality.

Discussion: Storm runoff from developed areas will be controlled by retention areas, which will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that the proposed project is helping to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne'ohe Bay (see Section 6.4 for a more detailed discussion) through the net improvement in runoff quality compared to current existing conditions.

Section 226-13(b)(7) Encourage urban developments in close proximity to existing services and facilities.

Discussion: The Petition Area lies adjacent to established residential neighborhoods (Pikoiloa Tract Units 9 and 10 residential subdivisions) and two existing fully developed cemeteries (HMP and Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery). The location of the proposed cemetery expansion in this area complements existing similar facilities. ~~The residential~~

component of the Proposed Action is also adjacent to areas already developed for residential use.

Section 226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems – in general.

Section 226-14(b)(1) Accommodate the needs of Hawaii's people through coordination of facility systems and capital improvement priorities in consonance with state and county plans.

Discussion: The cemetery expansion portion of the Revised Proposed Action will provide a vital and necessary community support facility to accommodate Hawai'i's growing and aging population. As discussed in Section 5.1 of this DEIS, Hawai'i's resident population over the age of 55 is on the rise. In addition, the annual average number of deaths in Hawai'i is projected to increase by 62% between 2000-2005 and 2030-2035.

It is preferable to locate a new cemetery adjacent to an already existing full service cemetery and mortuary. If HMP cannot expand in the Petition Area, new facilities will need to be built in other areas of O'ahu. Support facilities (such as chapel space, administrative offices, and crematorium) already exist at HMP. Duplicate support facilities which might have to otherwise be constructed elsewhere as a part of a new cemetery if built in another part of Hawai'i. It is more efficient to capitalize on the availability of these facilities, in a location already known for its burial tradition, with easy and convenient access for the greater Honolulu area.

Section 226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems - solid and liquid wastes.

Section 226-15(b)(1) Encourage the adequate development of sewerage facilities that complement planned growth.

Section 226-15(b)(2) Promote re-use and recycling to reduce solid and liquid wastes and employ a conservation ethic.

Discussion: The existing 8-inch sanitary sewer line serving Lipalu Street has excess capacity to accommodate the new flows associated with the project. This connection has already been approved by the City and County of Honolulu DPP. Wastewater generated by development of the Petition Area will be accommodated by added wastewater lines and a collection system within the Petition Area. However, with the elimination of the 20-lot residential subdivision, the use of these facilities will not be needed. ~~Development of the Petition Area will not commence until DPP confirms that adequate capacity exists and approves both the project sewer master plan prepared for the project and the sewer connection permit.~~

The use of non-potable water will be explored for cemetery irrigation. In addition, project operation and maintenance protocols already involve recycling green waste, with turf clippings being left in place. In addition, HMP will start a compost program to recycle all of its green waste.

Water conservation measures will be explored, where possible, such as the use of waterless urinals and other water reduction techniques. The proposed project will

include revegetation with appropriate adaptive native and indigenous species. Some adaptive Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well, all of which will require little or no watering once established. It should be noted that in a typical year, very little supplemental irrigation will be required for the cemetery landscape areas, especially after plant material and turf has been established. For the irrigation that will be needed, the cemetery's irrigation system will employ weather-based "smart" evapotranspiration controllers. In addition, the project will incorporate exfiltration systems under the roadways to maximize infiltration under the pavement.

Section 226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems - water.

Section 226-16(b)(1) Coordinate development of land use activities with existing and potential water supply.

Section 226-16(b)(6) Promote water conservation programs and practices in government, private industry, and the general public to help ensure adequate water to meet long-term needs.

Discussion: ~~Potable Drinking~~ water for the residential aspect of the ~~Former~~ Proposed Action ~~will~~ would have come from creating an on-site water system, including an on-site well and storage facility. The proposed on-site well system for irrigation water could also ~~have~~ provided the necessary ~~potable drinking~~ water supply if the water tested successfully for potability and/or if additional on-site treatment is performed. ~~Actual water commitments will not be issued by BWS until building permit applications are submitted. However, no new drinking water supply or infrastructure will be needed as the residential subdivision will no longer be developed.~~

Water conservation measures will be explored, where possible, such as the use of waterless urinals and other water reduction techniques. The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate adaptive native and indigenous species. Some adaptive Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well, all of which will require little or no watering once established. It should be noted that in a typical year, very little supplemental irrigation will be required for the cemetery landscape areas, especially after plant material and turf has been established. For the irrigation that will be needed, the cemetery's irrigation system will employ weather-based "smart" evapotranspiration controllers. In addition, the project will incorporate exfiltration systems under the roadways to maximize infiltration under the pavement.

Section 226-19 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – housing.

Section 226-19 (b)(1) Effectively accommodate the housing needs of Hawaii's people.

Section 226-19 (b)(5) Promote design and location of housing developments taking into account the physical setting, accessibility to public facilities and services, and other concerns of existing communities and surrounding areas.

Discussion: The Proposed Action will provide 20 residential lots similar to those found in surrounding neighborhoods. The Petition Area's location in the Kāneʻohe region ensures that adequate public and community services as well as employment opportunities are accessible to future residents.

Section 226-104 Population growth and land resources priority guidelines.

Section 226-104(b)(1) Encourage urban growth primarily to existing urban areas where adequate public facilities are already available or can be provided with reasonable public expenditures, and away from areas where other important benefits are present, such as protection of important agricultural land or preservation of lifestyles.

Discussion: The Petition Area is located in the Kāne'ohe region, surrounded by existing residential communities and contiguous to existing cemeteries. Due to its topography and soils types, use of the Petition Area for long-term agriculture production is not likely. According to the Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i (ALISH) rating system, approximately 26 acres (46%) of the Petition Area are rated as "Other." However, the location of the property adjacent to a residential area would make intensive agricultural use of the property difficult. Historical use records from the State Department of Agriculture indicate no historic agricultural use of the property or surrounding area as of 1982, nor are agricultural activities currently underway. The remaining portion of the Petition Area has no value under the ALISH system.

3.1.2 State Functional Plans

The Hawai'i State Plan directs the appropriate State agencies to prepare functional plans for their respective program areas, including: agriculture, conservation lands, education, employment, energy, health, higher education, historic preservation, housing, human services, recreation, tourism, transportation, and water resources development. While the Hawai'i State Plan establishes long-term objectives for Hawai'i, the State functional plans serve as the primary implementing vehicle for the Hawai'i State Plan and delineate specific strategies of policies and priority actions that should be addressed in the short term.

The State Functional Plans have been adopted by the Hawai'i State Legislature and approved by the Governor. The plans set forth "...the policies, statewide guidelines, and priorities within a specific field of activity, when such activity or program is proposed, administered, or funded by any agency of the State" (§226-2, HRS). Each functional plan contains objectives to be achieved and policies to be pursued within the specific areas. "...Such policies shall address major programs and the locations of major facilities" (§226-57(b), HRS). The Hawai'i State Plan mandates that the State Functional Plans "...shall be taken into consideration in amending the county general plans" (§226-52 (a)(3), HRS).

The Revised Proposed Action generally supports the objectives and policies of the following State Functional Plans:

State Housing Functional Plan

~~The Housing Finance and Development Corporation coordinated the preparation of this functional plan. The State Housing Functional Plan provides a comprehensive strategy for the development, preservation, and management of housing within the State to meet Hawai'i's future housing needs. Areas of concern addressed in the Plan include homeownership, rental housing, rental housing for the elderly and other special need groups, and designating and acquiring land that is suitable for residential development.~~

Issue Area: Homeownership

Policy A(2): Encourage increased private sector participation in the development of affordable for-sale housing units.

Policy A(3): Ensure that (1) housing projects and (2) projects which impact housing provide a fair share/adequate amount of affordable homeownership opportunities.

Discussion: Expected modest increases in household formation in the Ko'olau-Po'e region will necessitate new housing. The Petition Area will increase O'ahu's housing inventory by 20 new lots, all expected to be primary residences. This will fill a small percentage (2.5%) of the projected need of 820 housing units in the region by 2020 (City and County of Honolulu DPP 2008). The development will provide affordable housing opportunities in accordance with applicable City and County of Honolulu affordable housing requirements. The method of satisfying the affordable housing requirement will come from negotiation of the Affordable Housing Plan, approved by appropriate City and County of Honolulu agencies. The Plan could include a range of options, including sale of lots to qualifying affordable owners, construction of dwelling units elsewhere, or payment of an in-lieu fee.

State Recreation Functional Plan*Issue Area II. Mauka, urban, and other recreational opportunities*

Objective IIA (1): Plan and develop facilities and areas that feature the natural and historic/cultural resources of Hawaii. Develop interpretative programs for these areas.

Discussion: Several significant archaeological sites and cultural resources exist within and adjacent to the Petition Area. These sites have been investigated by the project's AIS and CIA, and will be protected according to the recommendations of these reports. In an effort to provide the maximum protection and context for these resources, a 9.4-acre cultural preserve has been created east of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau which will encompass significant archaeological sites.

State Historic Preservation Functional Plan

The Historic Preservation Functional Plan lays out guidance for how Hawai'i should preserve its past. The plan discusses proper management and treatment of historic properties, stressing the importance of rehabilitating, restoring, or preserving historic sites or buildings by private property owners, providing financial incentive to do so if necessary. The functional plan also emphasizes providing the public with information pertaining to the historic resources.

I. Issue Area: Preservation of historic sites

Objective A: Identification of historic properties

Objective B: Protection of historic properties

Objective C: Management and treatment of historic properties

Discussion: Several historic archaeological sites exist within and in the Petition Area (discussed in Section 4.9). These sites have been surveyed by the project's AIS and CIA, and will be protected according to recommendations of these reports.

State Conservation Lands Functional Plan

The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan lays out guidance for protection and preservation of Hawai'i's Conservation Lands. The plan presents an inventory of Hawai'i's natural resources, and discusses the best management strategies to resolve the conflicting interests relating to natural resources. In order to protect the remaining pristine areas in the State, development is called for only on formerly developed lands. The functional plan also emphasizes providing the public with information pertaining to these resources.

The four priority guidelines for the Conservation Lands Functional Plan include:

- 1) Direct future urban development away from critical environmental areas or impose mitigating measure so that negative impacts on the environment would be minimized;
- 2) Identify critical environmental areas in Hawai'i to include but not be limited to the following: watershed and recharge areas; wildlife habitats on land and in the ocean; areas with endangered species of plants and wildlife; natural streams and water bodies; scenic and recreational shoreline resources; open space and natural areas; historic and cultural sites; areas particularly sensitive to reduction in water and air quality; and scenic resources;
- 3) Utilize Hawai'i's limited land resources wisely, providing adequate land to accommodate projected population and economic growth needs while ensuring the protection of the environment and the availability of the shoreline, conservation lands, and other limited resources for future generations;
- 4) Protect and enhance Hawai'i's shoreline, open spaces, and scenic resources.

Discussion: It is probable that portions of the Petition Area were used for pineapple and grazing in the past. According to the botanical survey conducted for the project, existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat; 86% are alien or introduced species. Similarly, the fauna and arthropod surveys conducted for the Petition Area found a low presence of native species. There are no known endangered or threatened or species of concern of flora, fauna, or arthropods. The Petition Area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian species, and is probably the site of prior agricultural activity.

All significant historic and cultural sites known on or adjacent to the Petition Area shall be preserved and protected and future access to these sites will be ensured for cultural practitioners and custodians of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. The Revised Proposed Action includes establishment of a 9.4-acre cultural preserve area that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the *laua'e* fern is found, to provide

future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

The views from Kamehameha Highway across the landscaped cemetery lawns through to the foothills separating Kāne'ohe and Kailua will be preserved. Some view alteration will occur, as the landscaped cemetery will extend up and across what is now a primarily overgrown non-native Schefflera/Java Plum Forest. In the area of the proposed cemetery expansion, the character of the open space will be changed from non-native forest to open lawns and scattered trees. While the project will be visible from some generally distant vantage points, views will generally not be significantly impacted, as shown and described in further detail in Section 4.10 of this EIS. In general, the open space feeling and view will remain, as 91.5% (51.7 acres) of the Petition Area will remain in vegetated open space. All negative impacts to the environment will be mitigated.

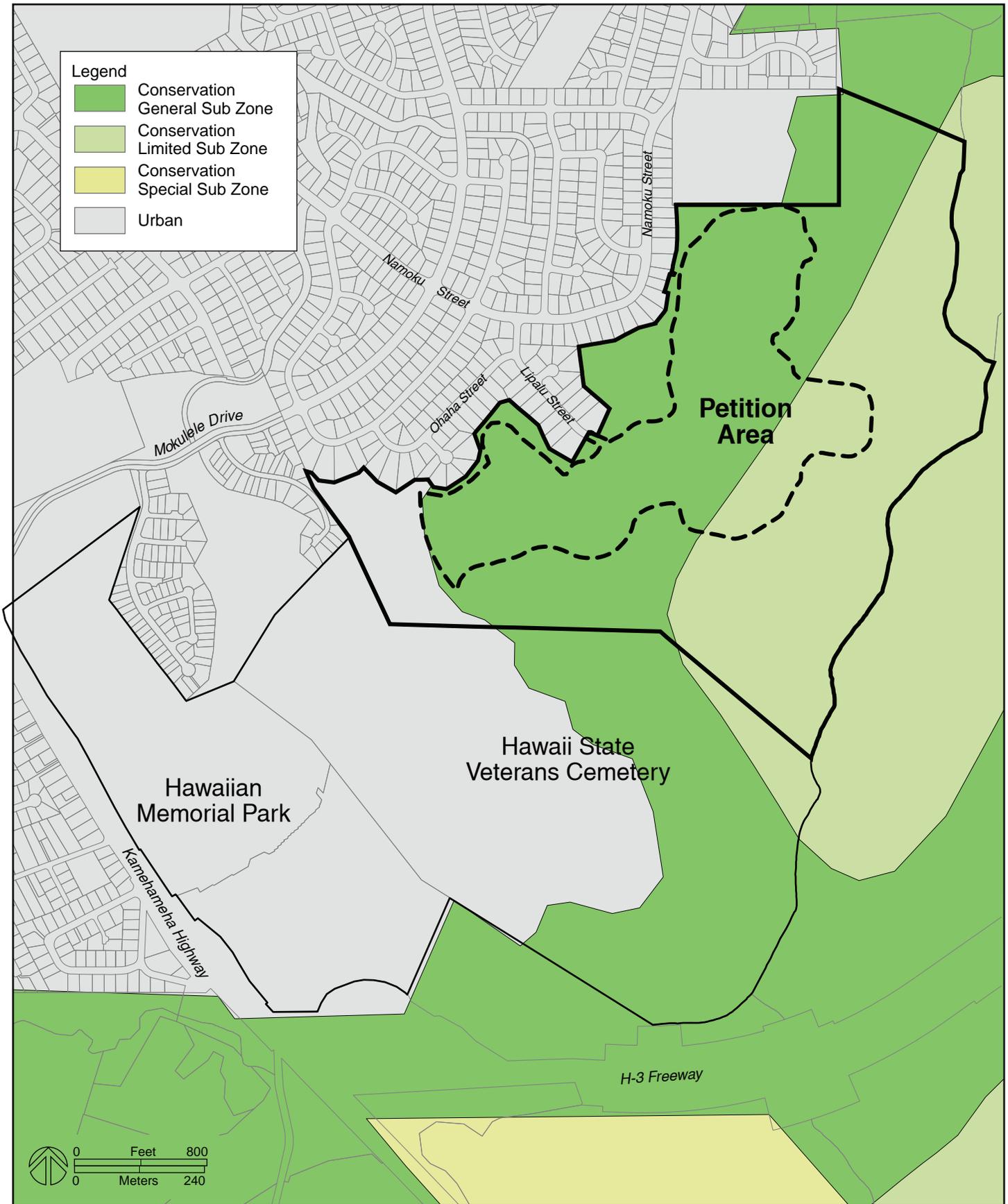
3.1.3 State Land Use Law

The State Land Use Commission, pursuant to Chapter 205, HRS, has classified all lands in the State of Hawai'i into one of four land use districts. The four land use districts are: (1) Conservation; (2) Agricultural; (3) Urban; and (4) Rural. The area comprising the Petition Area lies within the State Conservation District, although a small area of Parcel 1 (approximately 7.903 acres), mostly in the southwestern section of the parcel, already lies within the State Urban District (Figure 8).

The Conservation District is further subdivided into five subzones: General; Limited; Protective; Resource; and Special. The Petition Area is within the General and Limited Subzones. The General subzone is considered the least sensitive subzone. The objective of the General Subzone "is to designate open space where specific conservation uses may not be defined, but where urban use would be premature" (§13-5-14 (a), HAR). Among others, including one single-family dwelling, the Conservation District Rules and Regulations suggest that the General Subzone could accommodate "lands suitable for farming, flower gardening, operating of nurseries or orchards, grazing; including facilities accessory to these uses where the facilities are compatible with the natural physical environment" (§13-5-14 (b) (2), HAR).

The majority of the Petition Area (approximately 47 acres; 83%) is located in the General subzone. The physical characteristics of the Petition Area have been described as a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest. Only eight percent of the plant species identified on-site are native. The property does not function as a forest reserve for water recharge purposes. The property will remain predominantly in vegetated open space, which is consistent with the intent of Conservation Land. Approximately 11.4 acres will be revegetated with appropriate native and Polynesian-introduced species and landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees. The existing significant historic sites and cultural practices will be preserved and retained.

The objective of the Limited subzone is "to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraints on human activities" (§13-5-12 (a), HAR). Cemetery uses and residential units are not permitted in the State Conservation District; therefore a re-designation to the State Urban District by the State Land Use Commission is being sought.



Land Use Districts Sub Zones

Figure 8

Only 17% (9.6 acres) of the Petition Area will be reclassified from the Limited subzone to the Urban District. Of this total, 4.7 acres will be located within the cultural preserve area and its use will not be changed from its existing character except for construction of an access road. Therefore, of the total 56.5-acre Petition Area, only 4.9 acres (8.7%) are within the Limited subzone and will be converted to cemetery use under the Revised Proposed Action. The majority of the area will remain in open space (cemetery use), and human activity will be minimal in the steep sloped areas. The results of the Slope Stability and Rockfall Hazard performed for this EIS are discussed further in Sections 4.2 and 4.6, and the full report is attached as Appendix B. The slope stability analysis found there to be no apparent potential for hazards associated with slope stability. Most slopes in the Petition Area are less than 20%; although some land with higher slope will need to be graded in order to ensure all land within the Petition Area is stable. Most of these steeper lands will be revegetated and will not be used for burials, and therefore will not be areas where human activity is expected. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall, but these can be mitigated using available technology.

Urban District

In reviewing petitions for reclassification of district boundaries, the State Land Use Commission follows eight (8) standards for urban district boundaries as set forth in §15-15-18, HAR. The standards are presented below, followed by a brief discussion of each.

(1) It shall include lands characterized by “city-like” concentrations of people, structures, streets, urban level of services and other related land uses;

Discussion: The Petition Area lies adjacent to areas already developed for residential use (Pikoiloa Neighborhood Tract Units 9 and 10), and two existing fully developed cemeteries (the existing HMP and Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery).

(2) It shall take into consideration the following specific factors:

(A) Proximity to centers of trading and employment except where the development would generate new centers of trading and employment;

(B) Availability of basic services such as schools, parks, wastewater systems, solid waste disposal, drainage, water, transportation systems, public utilities, and police and fire protection; and

(C) Sufficient reserve areas for foreseeable urban growth;

Discussion: The Petition Area lies immediately adjacent to established residential neighborhoods, and cemetery uses, ~~with employment opportunities in Kāne‘ohe readily accessible to future residents.~~ Public facilities and services such as transportation systems, schools, parks, wastewater, water systems, and other utilities are already in existence in the Kāne‘ohe area. Kamehameha Highway ~~services provides access to~~ the cemetery, and the H-3 Freeway is approximately ¼ mile to the east.

(3) It shall include lands with satisfactory topography, drainage, and reasonably free from the danger of any flood, tsunami, unstable soil condition, and other adverse environmental effects;

Discussion: The Petition Area is not in an identified flood hazard area or tsunami inundation zone. The slope stability analysis performed for this DEIS found there to be no apparent potential for hazards associated with slope stability. Most slopes in the Petition Area are less than 20%; although some land with higher slope will need to be graded in order to ensure all land within the Petition Area is stable. Most of these steeper lands will be revegetated and not used for burials. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall, but these can be mitigated using available technology. Drainage will be managed by a series of on-site retention areas, in compliance with County drainage requirements. There are no known endangered or threatened or species of concern. Most plant species on the site are introduced. All significant historic and cultural sites known on or adjacent to the Petition Area shall be preserved and protected, and future access to these sites will be ensured for cultural practitioners and custodians of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.

Most of the land within the Petition Area generally sloped at 20% or less will be graded to provide suitable areas for gravesites. Areas with slopes exceeding 25% are not suitable for land burial use. In general, the topographic profile of the Petition Area will include changes in slope to eliminate sharp changes in contour. Some topographic features will be altered, but overall drainage flow patterns and drainage ways will remain in current configurations, and new contours will tie into existing contours to provide consistent topographic profiles.

(4) Land contiguous with existing urban areas shall be given more consideration than non-contiguous land, and particularly when indicated for future urban use on state or county general plans;

Discussion: The Petition Area is located contiguous to urban areas which have been in urban use since the 1950s and 1960s.

(5) It shall include lands in appropriate locations for new urban concentrations and shall give consideration to areas of urban growth as shown on state and county general plans;

Discussion: The Petition Area is not shown on any State or City and County of Honolulu General Plans as an area of urban growth, and does not conform to this standard (See Standard 6 below).

(6) It may include lands which do not conform to the standards in paragraphs (1) and (5):

(A) When surrounded by or adjacent to existing urban development

(B) Only when those lands represent a minor portion of this district;

Discussion: The Petition Area ~~does~~ conforms to this standard, as it is adjacent to existing urban community of Kāne'ohe to the north, west, and south (See Figure 8), and the Petition Area is a minor portion of the district. In addition, with approval of the boundary amendment, Parcel 1 will still have over 60% of its total area within the State Conservation District.

(7) It shall not include lands, the urbanization of which will continue toward scattered spot urban development, necessitating unreasonable investment in public infrastructure or support services; and

Discussion: The reclassification of the Petition Area to the Urban land use district will be contiguous to areas already classified as urban, and will not lead to scattered urban development. In fact, the requested Boundary Amendment will prevent urbanization of other land in a different location for the same purpose, as the need for the expansion will not disappear if the Petition Area is not available for cemetery expansion or housing.

(8) It may include lands with a general slope of 20 per cent or more if the commission finds that those lands are desirable and suitable for urban purposes and that the design and construction controls, as adopted by any federal, state, or county agency, are adequate to protect the public health, welfare and safety, and the public's interests in the aesthetic quality of the landscape.

Discussion: Most of the land within the Petition Area will be graded to provide suitable areas for gravesites and residential development, generally sloped at less than 20%. As stated in #3 above, some lands have a general slope exceeding 20%, but they are needed within the Petition Area to stabilize the entire grading scheme. Most of these areas will be returned to a vegetated state, and will not be used for burial areas or housing. The proposed cemetery will be visible from distant higher elevation vantage points, but overall the public's view and aesthetic enjoyment of the open space of the Oneawa Hills will continue and be consistent with the general visual of the Windward foothills. The viewplanes of the area will continue to be characterized by the green backdrop of the hills with cemetery development on the lower flanks.

3.1.4 Environmental Impact Statement Law (Chapter 343, HRS)

According to §11-200-5, HAR, Chapter 343, HRS shall apply to projects or actions which are required to obtain an agency approval prior to proceeding with implementing actions which are either located in certain specified areas, or actions that require certain types of amendments to existing county general plans. The provisions of Chapter 343, HRS also require that the significance of an action's potential impacts shall be assessed at the earliest practicable time.

HRS §343-5(a)(7), requires environmental review for various actions, including actions that "propose any reclassification of any land classified as conservation district by the state land use commission under chapter 205". Further, HRS §343-5 (a)(6), provides that the provisions of Chapter 343 apply to "any amendment to existing county general plans where the amendment would result in designations other than agriculture, conservation or preservation..." A State Attorney General opinion (Opinion No. 85-30) has broadened the scope of the definition of county general plans to include "...non-county initiated actions which propose amendment or change to a county's planning documents, however denominated, and development plans or otherwise, and which would result in a designation other than agriculture, conservation or preservation." The Former and Revised Proposed Actions is/are subject to the provisions of Chapter 343, HRS because the proposed cemetery expansion and residential development (1) is on land currently designated as in the State Land Use Conservation District by the State Land Use Commission; and (2) will require an amendment to the Ko'olau Poko SCP.

3.1.5 Coastal Zone Management Program

Objectives and policies of the Coastal Zone Management Program are described in Chapter 205A-2, HRS, Part I. The Petition Area lies within the State's Coastal Zone Management Area, which includes all lands of the State and the area extending seaward from the shoreline.

The project's conformance with objectives of the Coastal Zone Management Program is discussed below:

Recreational Resources

Objective: Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.

Discussion: Development of the Petition Area does will not affect coastal recreational opportunities because it is located approximately 0.8 miles from the coast.

Historic Resources

Objective: Protect, preserve, and where desirable, restore those natural and man-made historic and prehistoric resources in the coastal zone management area that are significant in Hawaiian and American history and culture.

Discussion: Several historic and archaeological sites have been identified in the Petition Area (see Section 4.9 of this DEIS). Each of these sites will be preserved or documented in accordance with SHPD requirements, and in consultation with Native Hawaiian civic groups and individuals. Appropriate mitigation measures will be incorporated into Archaeological Preservation and Monitoring Plans. An Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) conducted by Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. (CSH) for the Petition Area has been submitted to SHPD for review and is pending determination. A comment letter from SHPD relating to the AIS was received on September 22, 2008. The recommendation of the agency included four main points: (1) preservation of sites 354, 4684, 6932, and 6931 as a complex, not individually; (2) no relocation of the grinding stone; (3) consultation with ethnic organizations or members of a group for whom some of the historic properties may have significance, as well as with OHA; and (4) appropriate additional testing of the area to be developed as determined via communication with SHPD. All of the recommendations of SHPD will be followed, and the AIS will be revised accordingly and resubmitted for review and concurrence. Since the Revised Proposed Action will include a 9.4-acre cultural preserve, the sites of concern will be protected as a complex, including leaving the grinding stone in place. Further consultation will occur with OHA and members of a group or organizations for whom the area has significance, and additional testing will be done as required by SHPD.

Scenic and Open Space Resources

Objective: Protect, preserve and where desirable, restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources.

Discussion: The Revised Proposed Action will not significantly impact views of ridgelines or upper slopes of coastal headlands and mountains from the vantage points of coastal waters, major roads, parks, and other public places.

Coastal Ecosystems

Objective: Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.

Discussion: Grading and drainage for the Revised Proposed Action will comply with requirements of the National Pollutants Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the County grading ordinance and standards. Storm runoff from developed areas will be controlled by retention areas, which will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that the project is helping to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāneʻohe Bay, as discussed in detail in Section 6.4, through a net improvement of runoff quality compared to existing conditions. A detailed drainage master plan will be prepared and submitted to DPP for review and approval along with construction drawings after land use entitlements have been obtained. The drainage master plan will include maintenance practices for the entire drainage system. BMP's will be employed during construction periods. These could range from silt curtains and interim revegetation of exposed slopes to use of interim silt basins and detention areas.

Economic Uses

Objective: Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the State's economy in suitable locations.

Discussion: The proposed cemetery facilities are a quasi public facility which provides an invaluable cultural service, as many of Hawaii's people will prefer interment rather than cremation. By locating new facilities adjacent to existing facilities, residents will have the opportunity to visit the final resting places of many family members and loved ones with one trip, and facilities that would otherwise have been required if new cemetery space is created elsewhere on O'ahu, will not be required.

Coastal Hazards

Objective: Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution.

Discussion: The Petition Area is not in an identified flood hazard area or tsunami inundation zone, and the project will not significantly increase risk of human health or property due to exposure to natural hazards.

Managing Development

Objective: Improve the development and review process, communication and public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards.

Public Participation

Objective: Stimulate public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management.

Discussion: The Petitioner has made presentations on the HMP Cemetery Expansion project to residents in the region (January 31, 2007, February 1, 2007, and July 23, 2007), and appeared before the Kaneohe Neighborhood Board #30 (on numerous occasions) in an effort to keep the communities nearest to the Petition Area informed of the project. In addition, Petitioner's representatives belong to a standing committee of the Kaneohe Neighborhood Board specifically constituted to discuss the Former Proposed Action. This committee meets once per month. The Petitioner will continue to participate in community meetings during the development process. In addition, consultation as part of the EISPN and DEIS included a wide range of government agencies, community organizations, and neighborhood groups (see Section 11.2 of this DEIS).

Beach Protection

Objective: Protect beaches for public use and recreation.

Discussion: The Revised Proposed Action will not interfere with public beach or ocean recreational activities, or result in beach erosion.

Marine Resources

Objective: Implement the State's ocean resources management plan.

Discussion: The Revised Proposed Action will not affect the State's implementation of its ocean resources management plan.

3.1.6 Kāneʻohe Bay Master Plan

The Hawai'i State Legislature created the Kāneʻohe Bay Master Plan Task Force in 1990 to create a master plan for Kāneʻohe Bay (Act 208, SLH 1990). Formalized in 1992, the resulting Kāneʻohe Bay Master Plan (the Plan) is intended to protect and preserve Kāneʻohe Bay for recreational and commercial use and enjoyment by the general public, as well as evaluate how these uses affect the overall ecology of the Bay. While the Plan provides guidance for in-water use of the Bay, it also recognizes the link between land-based activities and influences on the Bay. The Plan intends to ensure that future development in the Koʻolau Poko region does not adversely affect Kāneʻohe Bay. The Kāneʻohe Bay Regional Council is an advisory body tasked with ensuring the Plan is implemented. The following principles and goals of the Plan are relevant to the Revised Proposed Action:

Protect natural streams and preserve existing stream water flows into Kāneʻohe Bay:

Preserve in their natural state existing wetlands, natural riparian zones, and hillsides with slopes of 20 percent or more:

Mitigate deteriorating water quality in key watersheds by installing pollution control measures and restoring historic wetlands at the confluence of Kāneʻohe and Kawa streams;

Discussion: The slope stability analysis performed for this EIS found there to be no apparent potential for hazards associated with slope stability. Most slopes in the Petition Area are less than 20%; although some land with steeper slope will need to be graded in order to create proper grade transitions. Most of these transition slopes will be revegetated to native plant materials and placed in permanent open space. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall, but these hazards can be mitigated using standard grading practices.

Retention areas are included in the Concept Plan as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle as storm water percolates. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery to provide the required amount of storage and they will be grass lined to a minimum depth of 18 inches (see Section 6.4 in this EIS for further discussion).

In compliance with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) analysis performed for this EIS (summarized in Section 6.4 with the full report attached as Appendix L) regarding pollutant control within the Kāwā Stream Watershed, the retention areas will be designed to ensure that the project is helping to improve the water quality of both Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāneʻohe Bay by providing some reduction necessary to achieve the TMDLs for Kāwā Stream. A retention area capacity of 1.3 acres (631,730 gallons) will lead to a net reduction of storm runoff that will not enter Kāwā Stream. The retention areas will help to meet the load allocations required to meet the TMDL goals set for Kāwā Stream by providing 27.5% of the net load allocations reduction in TSS, 17.5% of the net reduction in TN, and 17% in net TP

Water Quality Recommendation (Section 4.8.3)

Non-point source pollution recommendations: Monitoring

Non-point source pollution recommendations: Erosion and Sedimentation

Discussion: As discussed in Section 6.4 of this EIS, the Petitioner commits to developing an appropriate monitoring protocol in cooperation with the State Department of Health to build on past monitoring efforts of the TMDL Program, and to evaluate long-term success of the Petition Area's retention areas in helping to meet the necessary TMDL reductions for Kāwā Stream that are associated with the Petition Area.

In addition, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss

from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will have appropriate permanent and temporary erosion protection in place. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

Streams (Section 4.8.4)

Recommendation #4. Install sediment retention basins of sufficient capacity and expand existing wetlands to mitigate sediment pollution and influx of toxic chemicals via Kane'ohē and Kawa streams.

Discussion: Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle as storm water percolates. See discussion above on how the planned retention areas will work to reduce the sediment pollution to both Kāwā Stream and Kane'ohē Bay.

3.2 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

3.2.1 General Plan

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu was adopted in 1977, and has been subsequently amended (most recently in 2003). The General Plan is a comprehensive statement of the long-range social, economic, environmental, and design objectives for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of O'ahu. Included in the General Plan are broad policy statements that facilitate the attainment of the Plan's objectives. The growth policy presented in the Plan calls for full development of the Primary Urban Center (including lands between Kahala and Pearl City), development of the secondary urban center at Kapolei and the 'Ewa and Central O'ahu urban-fringe areas, and management of the physical growth and development in the remaining urban-fringe and rural areas to sustain their low densities. This section analyzes the impacts of the Revised Proposed Action with respect to the relevant General Plan objectives, policies, and programs. The Revised Proposed Action is consistent with the following General Plan objectives and policies:

III. Natural Environment, Objective A: To protect and preserve the natural environment.

Policy 4: Require development projects to give due consideration to natural features such as slope, flood and erosion hazards, water- recharge areas, distinctive land forms, and existing vegetation.

Policy 7: Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water and noise pollution.

Policy 8: Protect plants, birds, and other animals that are unique to the State of Hawai'i and the Island of O'ahu.

Discussion: The Petition Area is not in an identified flood hazard area or tsunami inundation zone. The Revised Proposed Action will not result in significant impacts to air or water quality, or ambient noise level. Storm water runoff from the Petition Area will be

controlled by retention areas, which will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed and monitored to ensure that the proposed project is helping to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne'ōhe Bay (see Section 6.4 for a more detailed discussion). The project will not impact threatened or endangered species. No candidate, proposed, or listed threatened or endangered species as set forth in the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543), were found in the Petition Area. There is no apparent potential for hazards to the Petition Area associated with slope stability. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall. These hazards can be mitigated using available technology.

IV. Housing, Objective C: To provide the people of O'ahu with a choice of living environments which are reasonably close to employment, recreation, and commercial centers and which are adequately served by public utilities.

Policy 1: Encourage residential developments that offer a variety of homes to people of different income levels and to families of various sizes.

Discussion: ~~The Proposed Action will provide 20 residential lots consistent with the pattern of development in the surrounding neighborhoods. The development will include affordable housing opportunities in compliance with City and County requirements. The Petition Area is located adjoining existing residential subdivisions, and will provide residential opportunities in close proximity to the Kāne'ōhe region's variety of recreational activities and employment and commercial centers.~~

X. Culture and Recreation, Objective B: To protect O'ahu's cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Policy 2 Identify, and to the extent possible, preserve and restore buildings, sites, and areas of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological significance.

Discussion: An AIS conducted by CSH for the Petition Area ~~was~~ has been submitted to SHPD in April 2008 and is currently pending review. A comment letter from SHPD relating to the AIS was received on September 22, 2008. The recommendation of the agency included four main points: (1) preservation of sites 354, 4684, 6932, and 6931 as a complex, not individually; (2) no relocation of the grinding stone; (3) consultation with ethnic organizations or members of a group for whom some of the historic properties may have significance, as well as with OHA; and (4) appropriate additional testing of the area to be developed as determined via communication with SHPD. The AIS will be revised accordingly and submitted to SHPD for acceptance. Significant historic sites within the Petition Area (a total of seven sites) and four immediately adjacent to the Petition Area, including the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, will be preserved in accordance recommendations in the AIS. On-going cultural practices, such as gathering of *hula* and *lei* plants, will be recognized and accommodated (subject to safety and liability issues) as provided by law. To the degree feasible, these plant communities will be enhanced and expanded within the buffer areas and permanent open space areas as appropriate. The availability, abundance, and quality of the *hula* plant *laua'e* will be protected through creation of a cultural preserve ~~plant-gathering kipuka~~, including maintenance of an intact overstory.

3.2.2 Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan

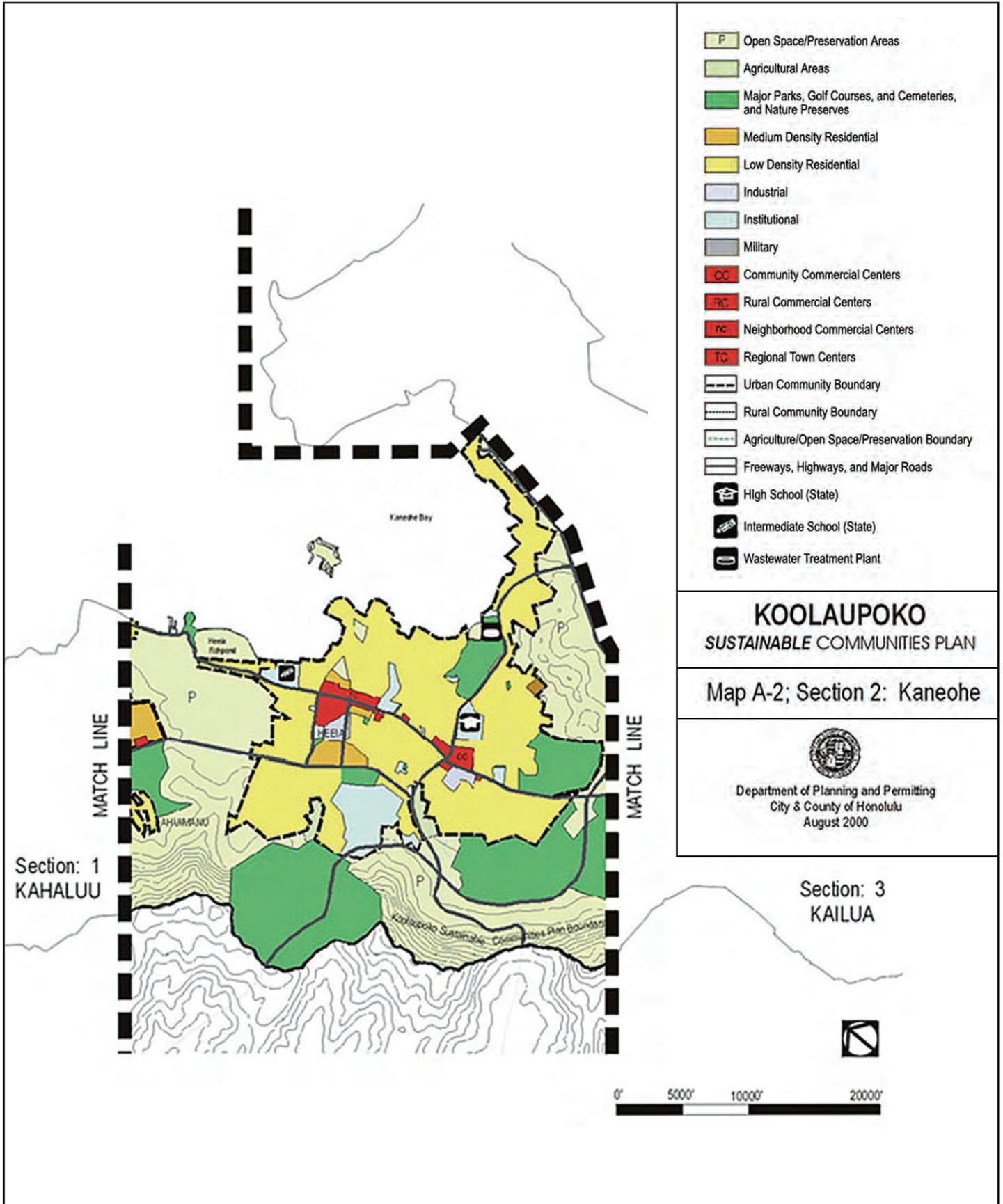
The City and County of Honolulu's Development Plan (DP) program provides a framework for implementing General Plan objectives and policies for the growth and development of O'ahu at a regional level. The DP program establishes eight geographical DP areas, including the Ko'olau Poko SCP area where the Petition Area is located.

The Ko'olau Poko SCP area spans the windward areas of O'ahu from Makapu'u Point to Ka'ō'io Point at the northern end of Kāne'ōhe Bay. The Ko'olau Poko SCP, which was adopted in 2000 and codified as Ordinance No. 00-47, ROH, articulates conceptual, long-range visions, and policies for regional land use, public facilities and infrastructure investment, and includes land use maps intended to illustrate the policy statements expressed in the SCP. The Ko'olau Poko SCP supports the General Plan and recognizes the region's urban fringe and rural areas as areas where growth will be managed so that an "undesirable spreading of development is prevented." The SCP is shaped around two main concepts, including protection of the community's natural, scenic, cultural, historical, and agricultural resources and systems. Key elements of the SCP's vision call for preserving and promoting open space throughout the region, and preserving and enhancing scenic, recreational, and cultural features that define Ko'olau Poko's sense of place. An organizing component of the Ko'olau Poko SCP is the Land Use Key map (Figure 9). This map establishes Urban Community, Rural Community, Agriculture, and Preservation boundaries. The project's conformance to the relevant major components of the Ko'olau Poko SCP is examined below.

Protect Community Resources (SCP Section 2.1.1)

Protection of natural and scenic resources

Discussion: The views from Kamehameha Highway across the landscaped cemetery lawns through to the foothills separating Kāne'ōhe and Kailua will be preserved. Some view alteration will occur, as the landscaped cemetery will extend up and across what is now a primarily overgrown non-native Schefflera/Java Plum Forest. In the area of the proposed cemetery expansion, the character of the open space will be changed from non-native forest to open lawns and scattered trees. ~~The views of the proposed residential development will be changed from open space to both one- and two-story single family homes, similar in character to the existing adjacent residential neighborhoods.~~ Revegetation of ~~15.311.4~~ acres of the Petition Area will be landscaped with adaptive native and indigenous species, as appropriate. Some adaptive Polynesian introduced plants may be used as well (see Section 4.7.2 of this DEIS for an extended discussion). The cemetery expansion area will contain up to four mausoleaums approximately 24 ft high. The mausoleaums will not be visible from surrounding neighborhoods due to the difference in elevation between most viewing points and the proposed development area, and the presence of a planned, generous vegetative buffer between adjacent residential property lines and the Petition Area and the landscaped screening of the mausolea themselves. Long-range views of the mausolea will be mitigated by vegetative screening and appropriate roof and building colors. The current concept plan indicates a minimum 50 ft buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a graded transition slope and re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 ft in addition to the



Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan

Figure 9

existing vegetation buffer. See Figure 24 in Section 4.10 for a typical profile of how the elevation difference and landscaped buffer will shield the Petition Area from view in the adjacent residential neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and the topographic differences.

Preserve cultural and historical resources

Discussion: The Petition Area contains several cultural and historic sites within and adjacent to the property. These include archaeological sites and areas used to gather plant materials for *hula* purposes. ~~Mitigation measures, such as appropriate buffering of sites will be implemented to ensure protection of these sites. These resources will be protected through inclusion within a 9.4-acre cultural preserve created east of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.~~ In addition, the Petitioner has stated a commitment to work with affected groups and individuals to include protection of areas used to gather plant materials, and access to these areas. An archaeological monitoring plan, written to fulfill the requirements of Chapter 13-279, HAR, will be reviewed for approval by SHPD prior to any land disturbing activities within the Petition Area. A cultural resource preservation plan will be prepared for the proposed project, in accordance with Chapter 13-277-3, HAR, to address buffer zones and protective measures for all historic properties recommended for preservation within and near the Petition Area. This plan will detail the short and long term preservation measures that will safeguard the historic properties during project construction and subsequent use of the Petition Area, and will include some sites located outside the Petition Area, such as the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Establish Urban Community, Rural Community, Agriculture and Preservation Boundaries (SCP Section 2.2.7)

Urban Community Boundary

Discussion: The guidelines of the Ko'olau Poko SCP exclude lands that are within the State Conservation District from the area within the Urban Community Boundary. The guidelines also suggest that land "within the current inventory of Hawaiian Memorial Park" should be within the Urban Community Boundary. Therefore, in order to be considered for inclusion within the Urban Community Boundary, the property must satisfy the dual conditions of: (1) not being in the State Conservation District; and (2) being in the inventory of Hawaiian Memorial Park. However, the Petition Area is within the State Conservation District, and thus, would otherwise be excluded from the Urban Community Boundary until the State Land Use Urban District Boundary is amended, and the Petition Area reclassified from Conservation to Urban.

The Revised Proposed Action requires changing the SCP to be consistent with the proposed cemetery and residential uses. Options for changes include:

1. If the State Land Use Commission boundary is amended from Conservation to Urban, the Urban Community Boundary could then be moved to include the Petition Area. While the current SCP states that the boundaries should remain fixed through the year 2020, there are mechanisms in place for requesting changes to the SCP. Also, the SCPs are mandated to be reviewed and updated

- every five years (Sec. 24-6.10 of Ordinance 00-47). During this update, all existing language and land use maps are open to revision.
2. The language of the SCP that describes the Urban Community Boundary could be amended to state that it is intended to include the Oneawa Hills to an elevation of 400 ft, or include HMP's modest expansion, instead of excluding Oneawa Hills completely. The provisions of Section 2.2.7.1 p. 2-20 could be changed to read "The Urban Community Boundary is intended to exclude the following areas: Undeveloped parcels on the slopes of Kaiwa Ridge, Oneawa Hills, except below the 400-foot elevation on the western side adjacent to Hawai'i State Veterans Cemetery and Puu o Ehu."
 3. The definition of the Preservation Boundary could be amended to allow cemetery use. Section 2.2.7.4 Preservation Boundary, 3rd bullet p. 2-24 language could be changed to read "Golf courses and cemeteries not located within the urban community and/or agriculture boundaries described above." This option supports Section 3.1.2 in providing passive or active open space, is consistent with 3.1.3.8, Cemeteries; and is consistent with Section 2.2 Key Elements of the Vision 2nd bullet, "preserve and promote open space throughout the region" (p. 2-2).

Planning Principles for Open Space Preservation (SCP Section 3.1.2)

Provide Passive and Active Open Spaces

Discussion: The expansion of the cemetery comports with the general policy for open space preservation by adding to the inventory of passive open space in the region. The SCP refers to cemeteries as important contributors to open space in the region.

Planning Principles for Historic and Cultural Resources (SCP Section 3.4.3)

Preservation and Protection

Compatibility Setting

Accessibility and Interpretation

Discussion: The historic sites within the Petition Area (a total of seven sites) and the four immediately adjacent to the Petition Area, including the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and areas used to gather *hula* plant materials, will be preserved and managed in accordance with SHPD requirements, and arrangements with Native Hawaiian custodial organizations and practitioners. As part of this effort, a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created east of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. Care will be taken in the planning and design of adjacent use to historic and cultural resources to avoid conflicts or abrupt contrasts that detract from or destroy the physical integrity and historic or cultural value of the sites.

3.2.3 LAND USE ORDINANCE

The Land Use Ordinance (LUO) (Chapter 21, ROH, 1990, as amended) and accompanying maps define the allowable uses of land within the City and County of Honolulu. The LUO describes the various zoning districts throughout the City and County of Honolulu, the uses allowed within each zoning district, and the applicable development standards for each district.

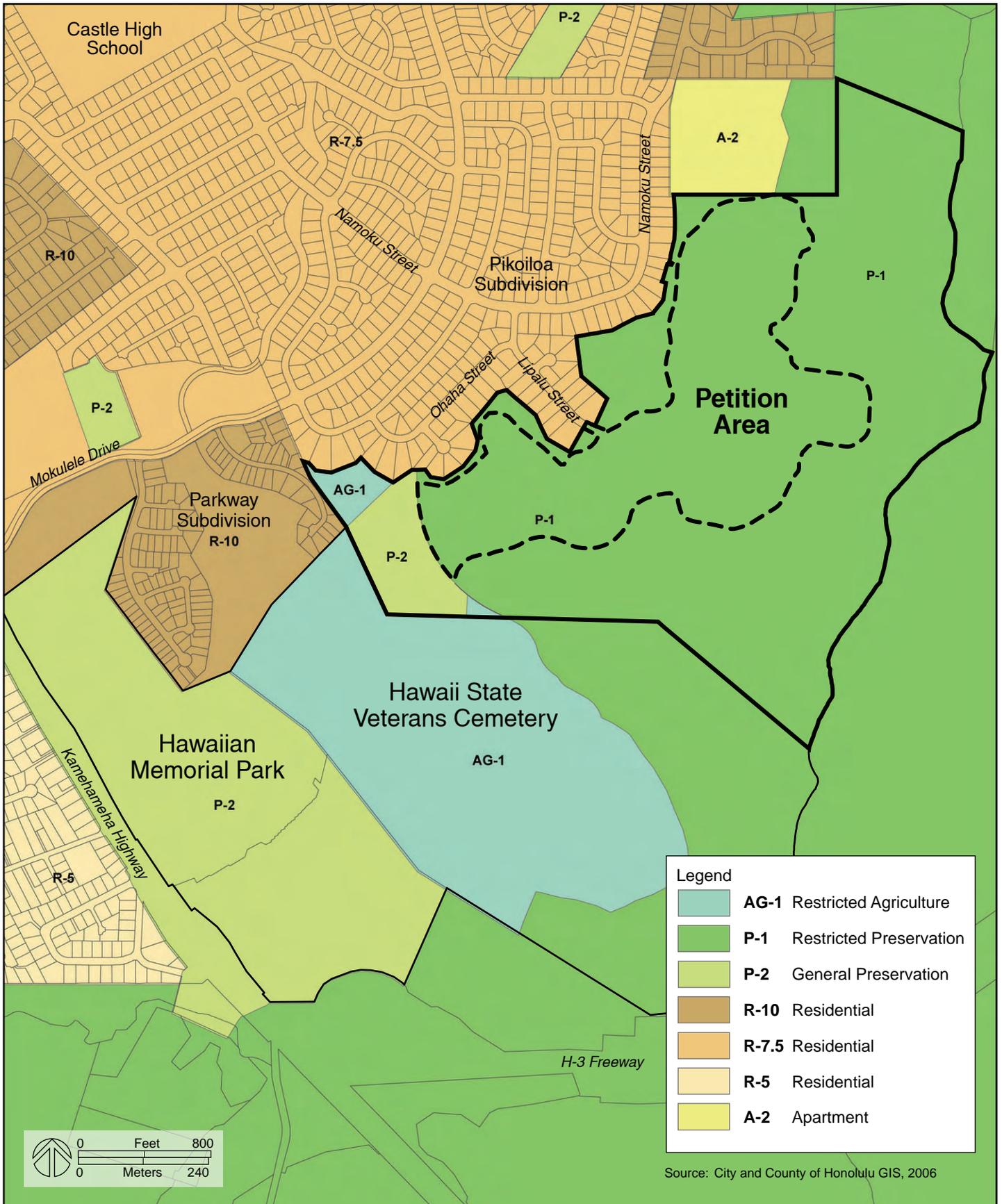
Figure 10 presents the current zoning for the Petition Area and the surrounding parcels. The Petition Area is currently zoned P-1 Restricted Preservation. At present, the Ocean View Garden section of HMP (approximately 7.9 acres of Parcel 1), is zoned P-2, General Preservation District. Roughly 2.7 acres of Parcel 1 fall within the existing AG-1 Restricted Agricultural District and approximately 154 acres are within the P-1 Restricted Preservation District. The cemeteries south of the Petition Area are zoned Ag-1 Restricted Agricultural District (portion of the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery) and P-2 General Preservation District (Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery). Lands to the west are zoned R-10 and R-7.5 Residential Districts.

There are two zoning districts in the LUO that pertain to open spaces: (1) P-1 Restricted Preservation District; and (2) P-2 General Preservation District. The P-1 Restricted Preservation District corresponds to the State Conservation District. All activities within the P-1 District are administered by the DLNR. Cemeteries are not listed as an allowable use within the State Conservation District. The P-2 District is intended for uses characterized by open space (parks, golf courses, cemeteries) within the State Urban District.

Implementation of the Proposed Action will require rezoning of the Petition Area to be consistent with the proposed cemetery and residential land uses. Proposed zoning will consist of approximately ~~50-56.5~~ acres of Parcel 1 being rezoned from the P-1 Restricted Preservation District to the P-2 General Preservation District for the cemetery expansion, although 51.7 acres within this 56.5-acre expansion area will remain in a vegetated open space condition, and approximately 6 acres be rezoned to the R-7.5 Residential District for the proposed residential development (Figure 11). The proposed cemetery expansion is a permitted use within the proposed P-2 General Preservation District zoning under the LUO. The project alternatives will require a different combination of re-zoning request based on the proposed land uses.

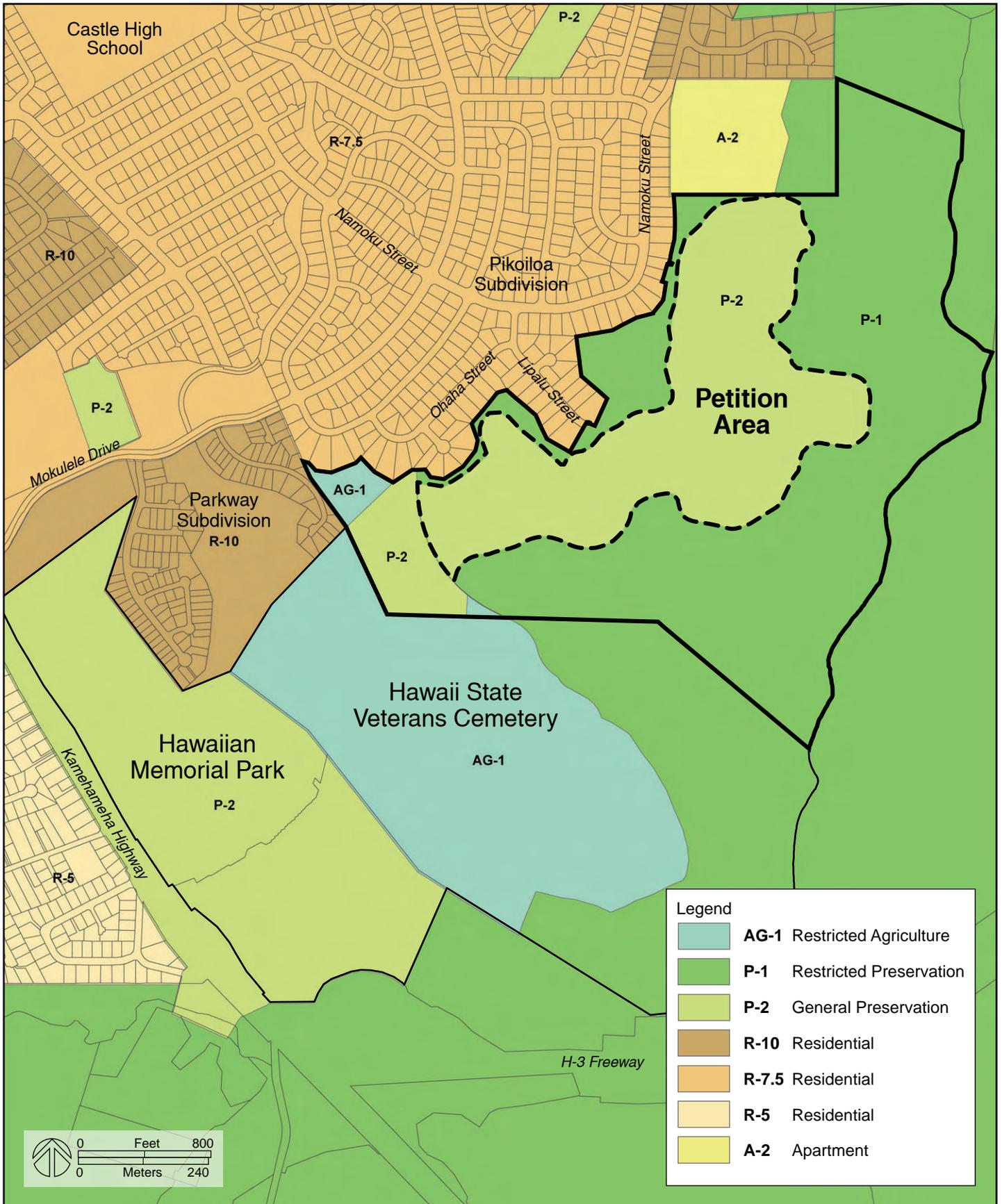
3.2.4 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

The City and County of Honolulu, similar to other counties in Hawai'i, has adopted: (1) boundaries which identify the Special Management Area (SMA); and (2) rules and regulations which are consistent with Chapter 205A, HRS that control development within the SMA. The purpose of the SMA is to preserve, protect, and where possible, restore the natural resources of the coastal zone of Hawai'i. The Petition Area is not located within the SMA.



Existing City and County of Honolulu Zoning

Figure 10



Proposed City and County of Honolulu Zoning

Figure 11

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Environmental Impact Statement
 Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, PROBABLE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION: PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

4.1 CLIMATE

Located at the northern edge of the tropics, the Hawaiian Islands enjoy a moderate climate with almost continual trade winds. Generally, the islands' climate has little day-to-day and month-to-month variability. Situated on the eastern side of O'ahu, the Ko'olau Poko district is on the wet windward side of the island. O'ahu's rain is mostly the result of air masses driven by prevailing trade winds rising upon contact with high mountain ranges. The Ko'olau Range affects the trade winds in this manner, and rainfall is higher within a mile of the ridge. The Petition Area is further than a mile from the ridge, and receives rain as a result of trade wind showers and other island-wide storm systems. Rainfall is most often intense and of short duration. The Petition Area receives between 59 and 79 inches of rain annually. Average low temperatures range from about 62 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in the winter to about 69°F in the summer. Average high temperature ranges from approximately 75°F in the winter to 81°F in the summer.

Trade winds flow from east to west and are more persistent in the afternoon, and during summer months. Winds from the north-northeast and east blow 86% of the time. Kona winds, or southerly winds, blow for approximately 10% of the time and winds are calm for the rest of the time. The trade winds tend to break down during the fall, giving way to lighter, more variable wind conditions through the winter and into the early spring. Storms generally occur between October and March.

The effect of vegetation on climatic conditions is generally accepted. There is certainly a different ambient condition between a forest and a busy intersection in Honolulu. Some of the factors known to impact microclimate are: sunlight exposure, wind exposure, cloud cover, precipitation, vegetation type, temperature (air and soil), and moisture content (air and soil). In the circumstance of the proposed HMP expansion, portions of the terrain will be characterized by a change from a forested area dominated by introduced species to an environment characterized by turf grass and both spreading foliage of native plants and groupings of trees.

Research on impacts of land cover change from forest to grass or croplands has predominately looked at large areas of forest, and study results are inconclusive as to the exact effects on both local and global climate. While it is agreed upon that trees produce cooling in the immediate area due to evapotranspiration, it is equally known that grass or croplands produce cooler temperatures than forests due to the albedo effect. The albedo effect describes the ability of surface areas to reflect sunlight. The higher the albedo, the higher the ability to reflect sunlight, and the more likely to reduce the temperature. No exact inferences can be drawn for how the Revised Proposed Action might change the microclimate in the immediate vicinity; the temperature could be warmer and it could in fact be cooler, or both.

The immediate vicinity of the Petition Area is a mix of urban uses and disturbed non-native forest. The interface between the proposed project and existing residences will be tempered by the retention of a generous vegetative buffer ranging from 50 to 200 ft

within an average width of 100 ft. This buffer will provide a wind break and shade as well as a visual buffer for HMP neighbors. The replacement of a portion of the 56.65 acres of the Petition Area's disturbed forest with lawn areas, trees, and other vegetation and a modest road network will not affect the overall climate of the immediate area. It is doubtful there will be appreciable change in microclimate for area residents.

No mitigation is necessary.

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND SLOPES

4.2.1 Affected Environment

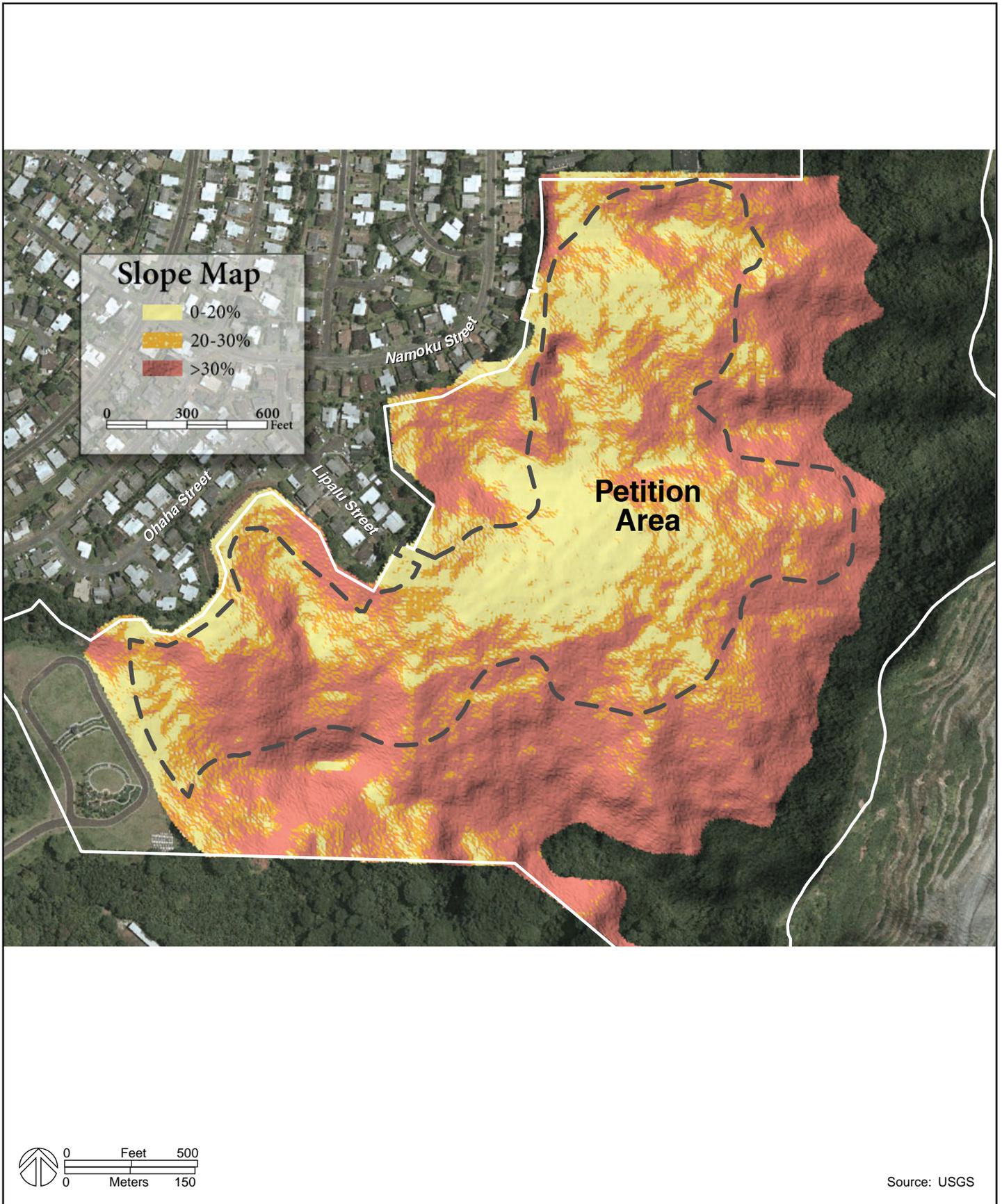
The Petition Area has various ridges, ravines, and valleys as topographic features. It consists of gently sloping areas to the west, adjacent to the Pikoiloa subdivisions, and relatively steep cliff areas to the east. The steep cliff areas descend from a natural ridgeline that drops in elevation and levels out creating several small gulches running east to west. The ground elevation ranges from 945 ft AMSL at the ridge that divides Kailua and Kāne'ōhe to approximately 100 ft AMSL at its lowest elevations at the northwest boundary. The ridge line separates Kapa'a Quarry from HMP property. As shown in Figure 12, the areas of least slope (0-20 percent slope) are found in the center of the Petition Area, with slope rising to 20-30 percent outward to the southeast. The steepest portions (greater than 30 percent slope) of the Petition Area are located at the south and east. Exact elevations and slopes may vary and will be determined when a ground topographic survey is performed for the design of construction documents.

4.2.2 Probable Impacts

Most of the land within the Petition Area will be graded to provide suitable areas for gravesites and residential development, generally sloped at 20% or less. Areas exceeding 25 percent slope are not suitable for land burial use. A *Report Assessment of Hazard from Rockfall and Slope Stability* was prepared for this DEIS in 2008 by Shinsato Engineering, Inc. (discussed in Section 4.6 of this DEIS, and Attached as Appendix B). The slope stability analysis determined that there is no apparent potential for hazards associated with slope stability.

The ~~Draft~~ Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) prepared by SSFM International Inc. in 2008~~7~~ (Appendix C) identifies a Conceptual Grading Plan for the project. At build-out of the project, approximately ~~56.6~~ 44.9 acres will have been graded including ~~45.3~~ 31.4 acres which will be revegetated with appropriate native plant material supplemented with vegetation suited to the local environment. In general, the topographic profile of the Petition Area will include changes in slope to eliminate sharp changes in contour, remain intact, although slopes will be evened out to eliminate sharp changes in contour. Some topographic features will be altered, but overall dDrainage flow patterns and drainage ways will remain in current configurations, and new contours will tie into existing contours to provide consistent topographic profiles. Figures 29a and 29b provide a comparative profile of existing topography and proposed changes.

No mitigation is necessary.



Existing Slope Analysis

Figure 12

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Environmental Impact Statement
Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

4.3 SOILS

4.3.1 Affected Environment

The soils of the Petition Area are characterized on the basis of the Soil Conservation Service's "Soil Survey, Islands of Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, Moloka'i and Lāna'i, State of Hawaii" (Foote *et al.* 1972). Four soil types from two different soil series have been mapped on the Petition Area. They are described below and shown in Figure 13.

Alaeloa series

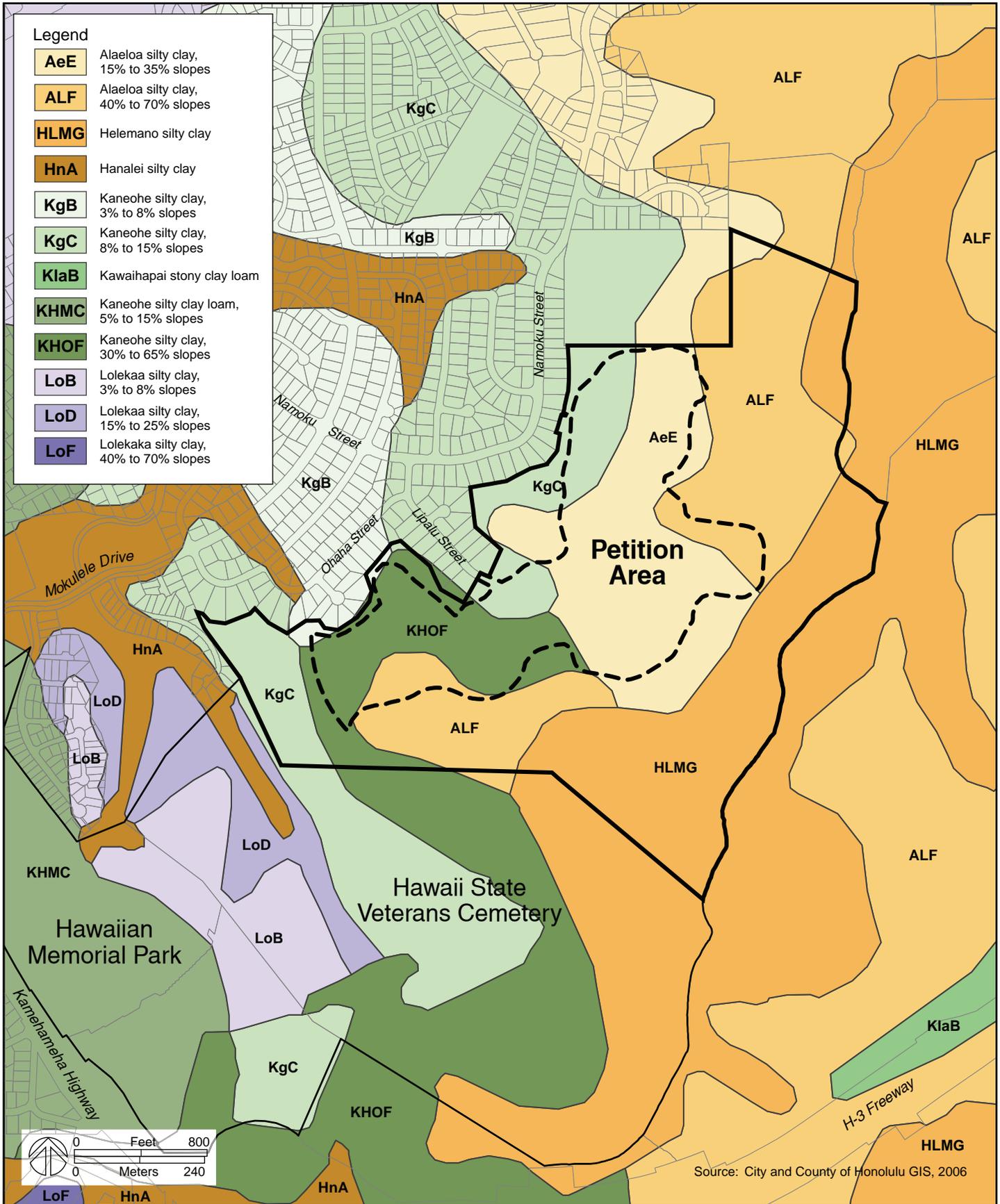
A broad band of soil from the Alaeloa series, the dominant soil series in the Petition Area, exists makai of the ridgeline where the terrain changes from the steeply sloped hillside. The Alaeloa series consists of deep and very deep, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from basic igneous rock. Alaeloa soils are on uplands and have a broad range of slopes. These soils are well drained with slow to very rapid runoff depending on slope. Permeability is moderately rapid. The Petition Area has Alaeloa silty clay with 40 to 70 percent slopes (ALF) on the northern and southern end of the parcel leading up to the change in soil type at the ridge line. In the middle of these pockets of ALF is a large section of Alaeloa silty clay with 15 to 25 percent slope (AeE).

Kaneohe series

The band of soil extending along the western boundary of the Petition Area is comprised of Kaneohe silty clay with slopes ranging from 8 to 15 percent (KgC) and 30 to 65 percent (KHOF). These are well-drained soils on terraces and alluvial fans that typically developed in alluvium and colluvium derived from basic igneous rock. The soils are gently sloping to very steep and are found in elevations ranging from 100 to 1,000 ft. Where existing slope is less than 15 percent, runoff is medium and the erosion hazard is moderate. Where existing slope is greater than 30 percent, runoff is medium to rapid and the erosion hazard is moderate to severe.

4.3.2 Probable Impacts

Of the total estimated ~~56.6~~ 47.0 acres of the Petition Area that will be graded, approximately ~~41.6~~ 9.3 acres will involve cut and fill, totaling about ~~463,000~~ 306,726 cubic yards (cy) of cut and ~~500,000~~ 363,251 cy of fill, resulting in a net fill volume requirement of about ~~37,000~~ 56,525 cy. Spoils from future grave sites will be used as fill material in the cemetery expansion area to "balance" the volume of cut and fill needed to grade the site. Each phase of expansion will have carefully engineered designs for incorporation of ongoing grave dirt generation into the expansion areas. The phases of development will vary from ~~approximately 7 to 25~~ 14 to 16 acres based upon inventory demand and earth work balance. No import or export of soil outside of HMP property will take place.



Soils

Figure 13

Because a geotechnical report and a detailed topographic survey have not been completed yet, the PER was prepared with the following assumptions:

- 1) The on-site soils are useable for landscaping, cemetery activities, and cut/fill;
- 2) All areas are gradable except the area within the historical sites including any rock crop areas;
- 3) Proposed slope gradients within the Petition Area shall not exceed the existing slope gradients;
- 4) The grading volumes are based on conceptual design and do not include swelling or shrinkage;
- 5) All grading design and operations will meet County grading ordinances; and
- 6) All drainage design will meet or exceed County standards of design.

The PER was prepared with the following criteria for cemetery activities:

- 1) The maximum slope for usable cemetery plots is equal to or less than 20%;
- 2) The desired maximum distance to a cemetery plot is 150 ft from the roadway;
- 3) The overall earthwork quantity is estimated at ~~37,500~~ 56,525 cy of fill to be supplied by ongoing gravesite excavation; and
- 4) Each phase of the project must roughly equalize cut and fill quantities. Development phasing will be finalized in the design phase of the project to allow for detailed analysis to create a cut/fill balance with each phase.

4.3.3 Mitigation

Existing soils are classified as having moderate to severe erosion; therefore temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as BMPs during grading, construction, and operational activities. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion. In addition, a network of retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area with the specific purpose of controlling storm water runoff (See Section 6.4). These retention areas will be designed to a depth of 18 inches and will be lined with grass. The size of the individual retention areas will vary from ~~5,000 to 20,000~~ approximately 730 to 17,500 sf. Their design will allow them to blend in with the rest of the cemetery.

A second feature of the retention areas will allow sediments borne by storm water to settle in the retention area, thereby reducing sedimentation impacts to nearby Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāneʻohe Bay. In order for the retention areas to function properly, they must be maintained properly. Proper maintenance will include a regular

mowing schedule, and periodic removal of collected sediment. Collected sediment will be recycled on-site or removed to a landfill.

4.4 AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITY

4.4.1 Affected Environment

Currently, none of the land in the Petition Area is in agricultural production. Historical use records from the State Department of Agriculture indicate no historic agricultural use of the property or surrounding area. There is anecdotal information that portions of the Petition Area were used for grazing cattle and possibly used briefly during attempts to raise pineapple in the Kāneʻohe area in the early 20th century.

Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaiʻi. ALISH ratings were developed in 1977 by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the UH College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, and the State of Hawaiʻi, Department of Agriculture to determine the relative agricultural importance of land throughout Hawaiʻi. The ALISH system rates the significance of agricultural lands for crop productivity when treated and managed according to modern farming methods. There are three possible designations found on the ALISH maps. These are:

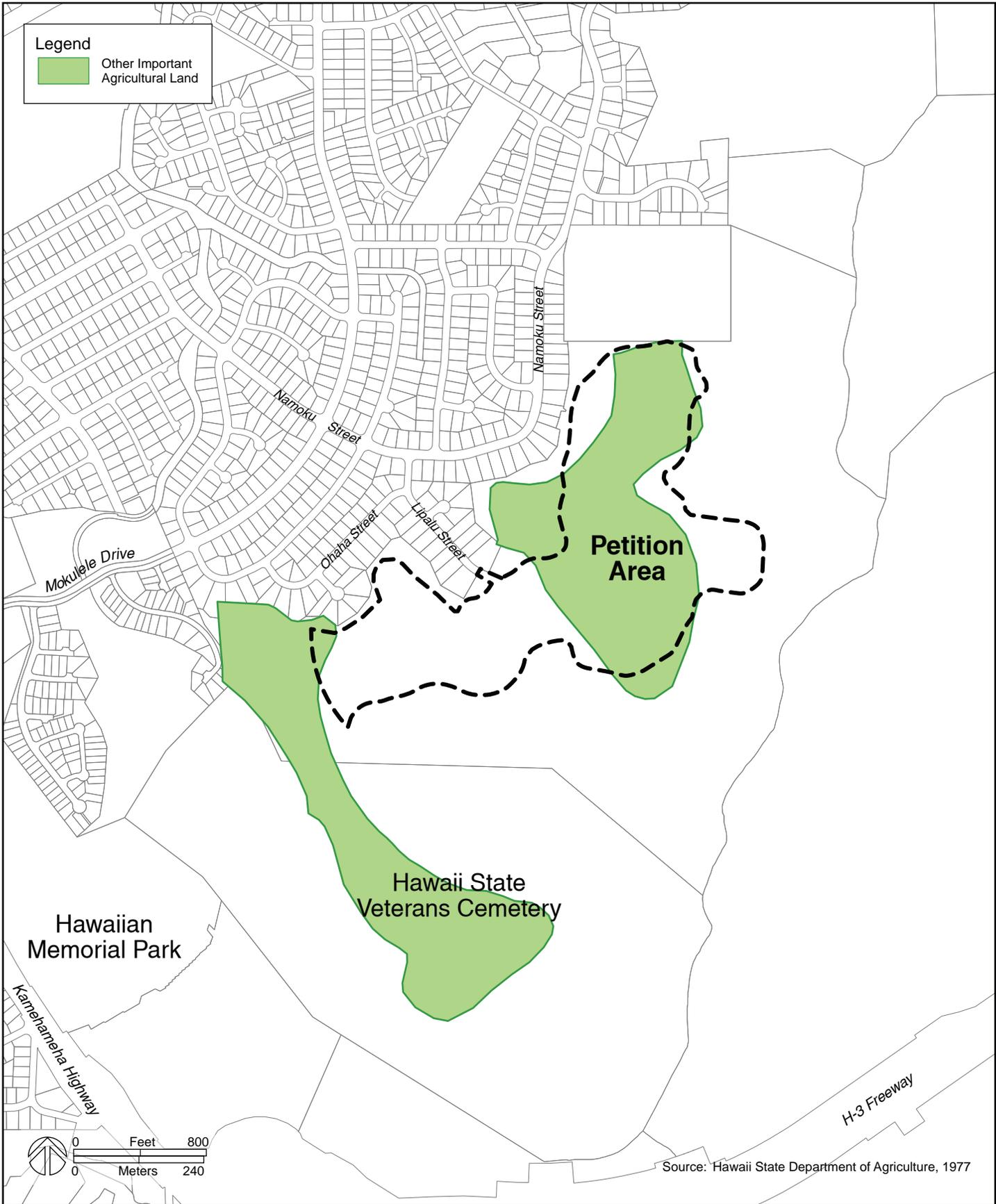
- Prime** Land which has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture needed to produce sustained high yields of crops economically when treated and managed according to modern farming methods.
- Unique** Land that has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, moisture supply, and is used to provide sustained high quality and/or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to modern farming methods.
- Other** Land other than Prime or Unique land that is also of State-wide or local importance for agricultural use.

As indicated in Figure 14, approximately 26 acres (46%) of the Petition Area has been classified as “Other.” However, the location of the property adjacent to a residential area would make intensive agricultural use of the property difficult. The remaining portion of the Petition Area is not identified under the ALISH system.

Overall Productivity Rating. In 1972, the UH Land Study Bureau (LSB) developed the Overall Productivity Rating, which classifies soils according to five levels, with “A” representing the class of highest productivity and “E” the lowest. As shown in Figure 15, all of the Petition Area is classified as E, indicating very poor suitability for agricultural use.

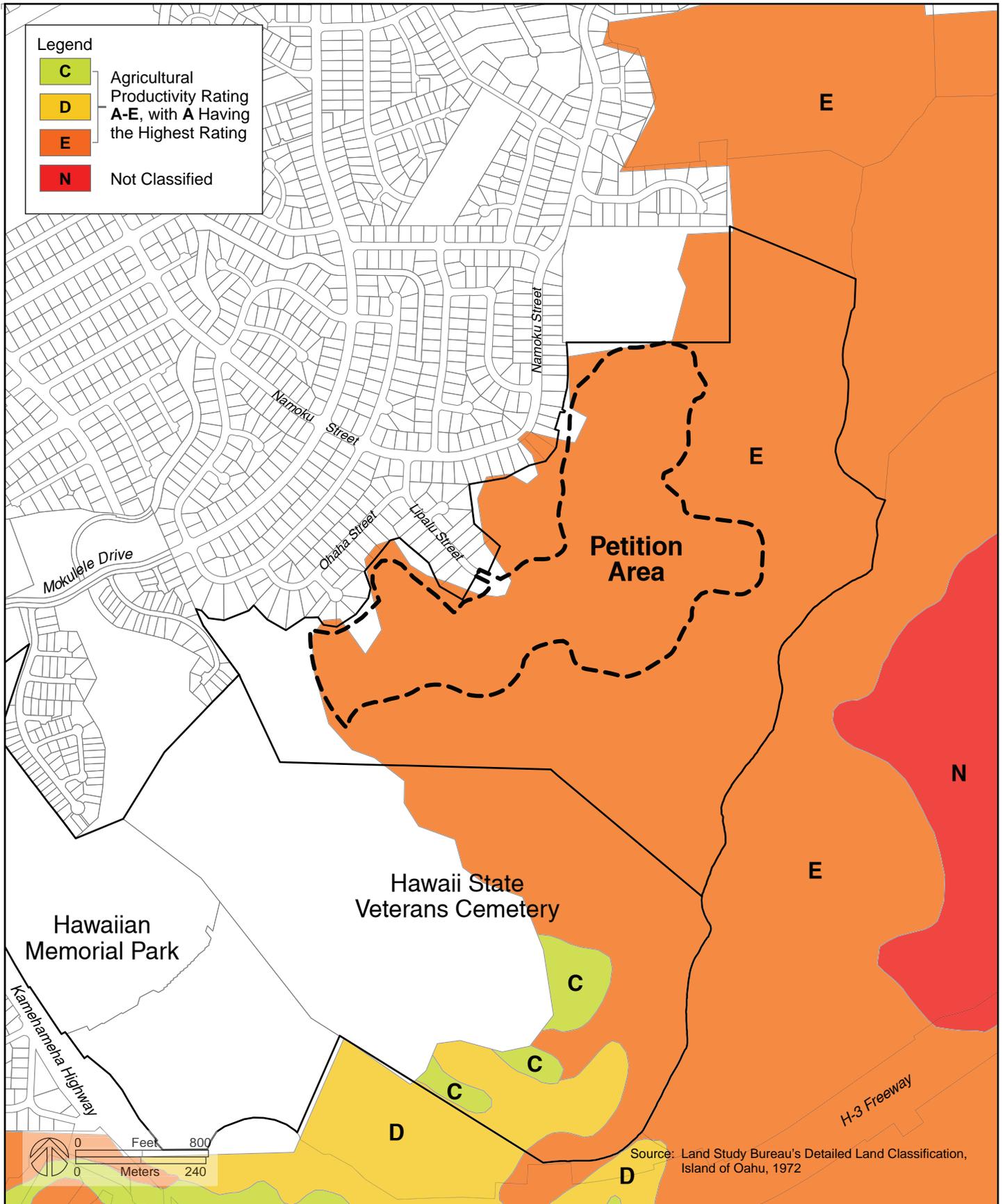
4.4.2 Probable Impacts

The development of the Petition Area will have no impact on agricultural production on Oʻahu as it has no current or recent use for agricultural activities.



Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i

Figure 14



Land Study Bureau

Figure 15

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Environmental Impact Statement
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

4.5 GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

Groundwater resources are discussed in the 2008 PER report prepared for this DEIS by SSFM. The findings regarding groundwater are summarized below and the full report is attached as Appendix C.

4.5.1 Affected Environment

The Petition Area is located on the southwesterly flank of the Oneawa Hills, an area that lies within the old Ko'olau Volcano believed to have formed between 1 and 12 million years ago by lavas flowing from the rift zones along a northwest-trending rift zone. The Ko'olau Volcano formed the eastern part of the island of O'ahu, and the area was further shaped by erosion of this volcanic dome. The hydrothermal activity in the area created complex hydrogeology. Numerous dikes were created from repeated eruptions. Groundwater movement and occurrence in the area is controlled by these dikes. The dikes dam water and create high level groundwater which is distinct from basal water in areas free of dikes.

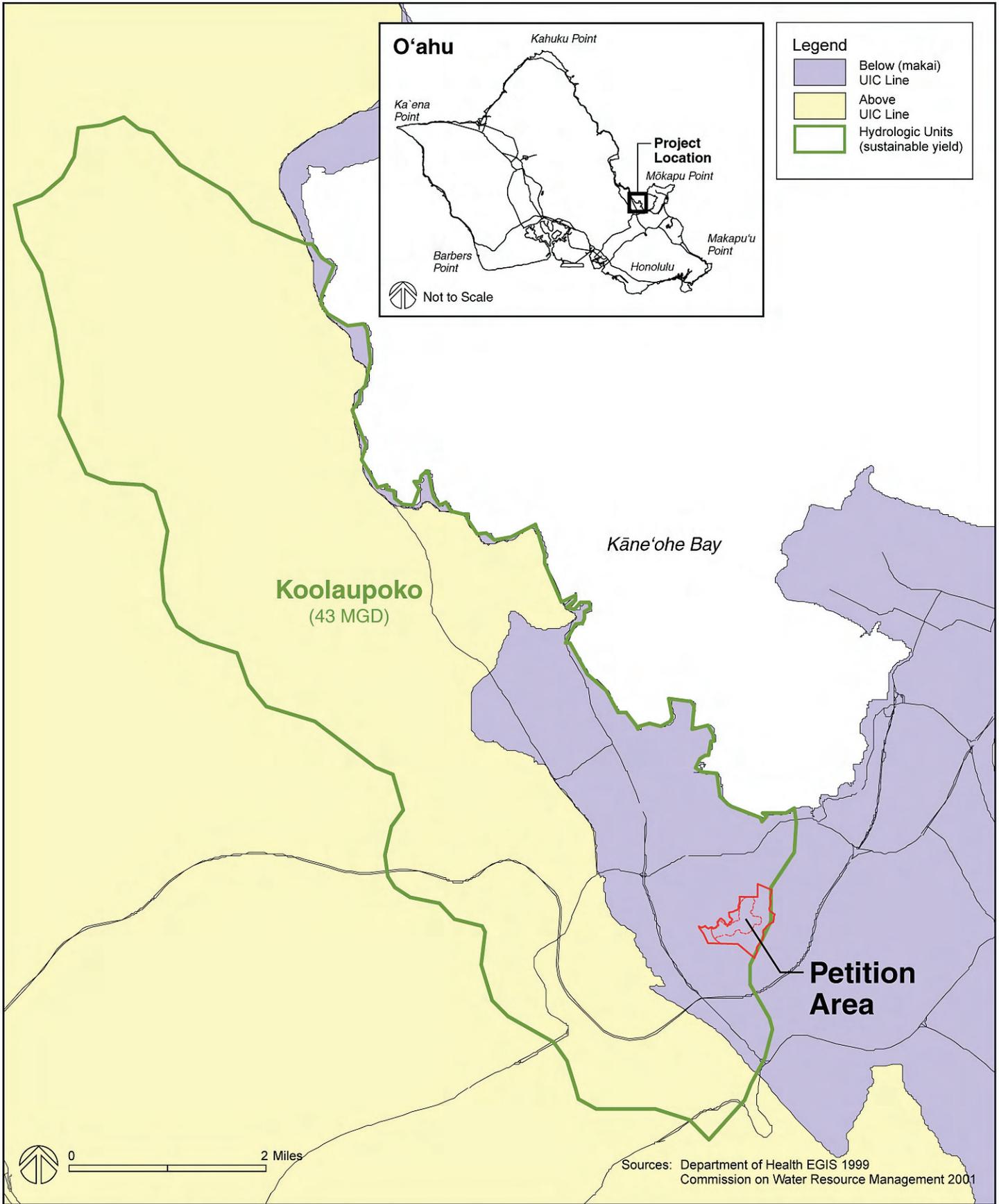
O'ahu has two principal aquifers, the Waianae and Koolau Aquifers; the Petition Area is located in the Koolau Aquifer. The CWRM has divided the island of O'ahu into several hydrologic units, and the Petition Area is located within the Koolaupoko Aquifer System which stretches from the Petition Area on its eastern boundary, northwest to encompass Kāne'ohe up to Waiahole (see Figure 16).

The Petition Area is located in an area where a primary basalt aquifer is overlain with an upper aquifer of sedimentary caprock. The upper aquifer is an unconfined, basal sedimentary system. As classified by Mink & Lau (1990), it is currently used, is ecologically important, is considered irreplaceable, has low salinity (250-1000 mg/l Cl⁻), and a high vulnerability to contamination. The lower aquifer groundwater is confined basal in dike compartments. Its use is classified as drinking water, with fresh salinity <250 mg/l Cl⁻, it is considered replaceable, and has moderate vulnerability to contamination.

The Underground Injection Control (UIC) line was established to protect the aquifers of Hawai'i, as established by §11-23, HAR. Above this line, the groundwater is considered to be useable for drinking water; below it is not. The Petition Area is located below the

UIC line (See Figure 16), and while the survey by Mink and Lau (1990) notes a lower aquifer in the area that contains water suitable for drinking, the State does not consider the area to be viable for developing drinking water as it's been determined to not be worth the expense of establishing potable drinking water in this area.

Groundwater resources are regulated by the CWRM, which is administratively assigned to the DLNR. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. The Petition Area is within a designated ground water management area. The BWS has the authority to allocate the use of water from their system within the limits approved by the CWRM for municipal purposes.



Hydrology / UIC Line

Figure 16

At present, the sustainable yield for the Koolaupoko Aquifer System has been established at 43 million gallons per day (mgd). Three non-potable wells exist near the Petition Area, on State property along Kamehameha Highway near the H-3 interchange. The Hawaii State Veteran's Cemetery uses these wells as a source for their irrigation. To date, the wells have operated satisfactorily. According to conversations with a local well driller and the BWS, the non-potable wells that service the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery were drilled in 1983. The existing HMP cemetery is served by the City's ~~potable drinking~~ water system. The connection point is located at the entrance to HMP in the vicinity of Mahinui Road and Kamehameha Highway. The 6-inch meter located on Kamehameha Highway has a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm).

4.5.2 Probable Impacts

Windward O'ahu receives sufficient precipitation to minimize the need for supplemental irrigation of landscaping. During dry hot periods, particularly during establishment of new landscaping, irrigation will be required. In a worst case scenario, an irrigation flow of up to 550 plus gpm could be required to keep the cemetery grounds adequately watered at full build out. This would translate to a peak maximum demand of about 90,000 gpd. Discussions with the BWS have indicated that water quantities and pressure may currently be available to fully service the approximately 30 acres of turf landscaping for the cemetery expansion area. This potential source would be utilized only if an on-site irrigation system could not be implemented.

~~The Petition Area Former Proposed Action would have had~~ an estimated ~~potable drinking~~ water demand of 15,000 gpd, with a peak hour demand of 30,000 gpd to serve both the 20-lot residential subdivision and the proposed cemetery comfort station. The source of ~~potable drinking~~ water for the project ~~will~~ would have been coordinated with the BWS and the CWRM. Correspondence with the CWRM has indicated that the project should have coordinated with City and County of Honolulu's Water Use and Development Plan to ensure the project would have been consistent with these plans. The only available option for ~~potable drinking~~ water ~~is for the residential subdivision would have been~~ the use of an on-site well and storage system. For the Revised Proposed Action, no new domestic drinking water source will be required. To obtain water for the cemetery comfort station and drinking fountain, the project will include an extension of a small line into the cemetery expansion area from the 5/8 inch water meter within the existing HMP Cemetery. If this is not feasible, the cemetery comfort station will be eliminated.

Impervious surfaces can affect hydrology in two ways: 1) by reducing infiltration into the underlying aquifer; and 2) by increasing overland flow to the coast. Denying natural drainage by replacing the natural surface with impervious surfaces may have an effect on nearby Kāwā Stream and coastal waters because seepage of groundwater may decrease. Storm water runoff associated with the proposed project will be increased because of the added impervious surfaces of the roadways and mausoleums within the cemetery expansion area, ~~and from the roadways and structures within the residential development.~~ Of the 56.65 acres, approximately ~~80~~ 91.5% will continue to be pervious surfaces. Only 4.8 acres will be developed as impervious surfaces (roadways and buildings). ~~the cemetery burial areas will account for 27.8 acres; 1.8 acres for drainage retention areas; 1.1 acres for historic sites; and 15.3 acres will be revegetated. The~~

CWRM does not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows. The majority of the Petition Area will retain similar percolation rates, as turf and revegetated areas have similar rates to the existing forest flora.

Groundwater can be influenced by turf management practices as well. The new burial areas will be treated with slow release turf fertilizers twice a year; in the fall before the rainy season and in the spring before summer heat. HMP will target applications to dry periods to ensure it is absorbed by the plant material as opposed to fast acting fertilizers that are more likely to be washed into the soils. If herbicides or pesticides are necessary, HMP will use a Certified PCA. This practice is rare and avoided due to operational problems and expense. Impacts on groundwater are expected to be minimal.

The United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not regulate the burial of human remains under current environmental statutes or regulations. States do have the right to protect waters of their state or commonwealth (which includes groundwater). Human remains can take between 10 and 25 years to fully decompose. As decomposition progresses there may be a very limited potential to release very small quantities of Formaldehyde to the adjacent soil and groundwater. However, the embalming of human remains is typically accomplished using only one pint of Formalin which contains approximately 30% by weight Formaldehyde, which is further diluted with several quarts of water prior to injection. Further, the available Formaldehyde in this solution reacts with proteins in the embalmed body and to a smaller degree evaporates from the body prior to interment, reducing the residual amount of chemical in the remains to a less than significant amount.

In consideration of these chemical processes and other physical burial practices (type of casket and use of concrete outer burial container or vault for all burials at HMP) and setting (soil, groundwater depth, annual rainfall, etc.) the potential for the release of Formaldehyde, which is a decomposable organic fluid, into adjacent soil and groundwater is thought to be very small to non-existent. Recent studies examining this issue have not found significant effects (Bent and Knight 2007). There is no evidence that HMP has contributed to groundwater problems or that the natural decomposition of casketed interments has or will have any impact on groundwater resources. Formaldehyde is one of the most common chemicals used in America for a wide number of products and materials (most commonly furniture manufacture). Its use in modern embalming methods is in very small diluted quantities. It is a biodegradable organic compound which decomposes when exposed. Every non-cremated interment is placed in a casket and then into a concrete outer burial container with a sealed top or lid to allow a stable environment both for compaction of the soil around the grave and for casket exposure to the elements.

4.5.3 Mitigation

As suggested in the *Ko'olaupoko Watershed Regional Strategy Report* (KBAC 2007), HMP will work in cooperation with KBAC to ensure groundwater impacts are minimized. HMP will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue samples (grass) will be submitted to UH's Agricultural Diagnostic

Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the semi-annual fertilizer application.

4.6 NATURAL HAZARDS

A Report Assessment of Hazard from Rockfall and Slope Stability was prepared for this DEIS in 2008 by Shinsato Engineering, Inc. Findings are summarized below, and the full report is attached as Appendix B.

4.6.1 Affected Environment

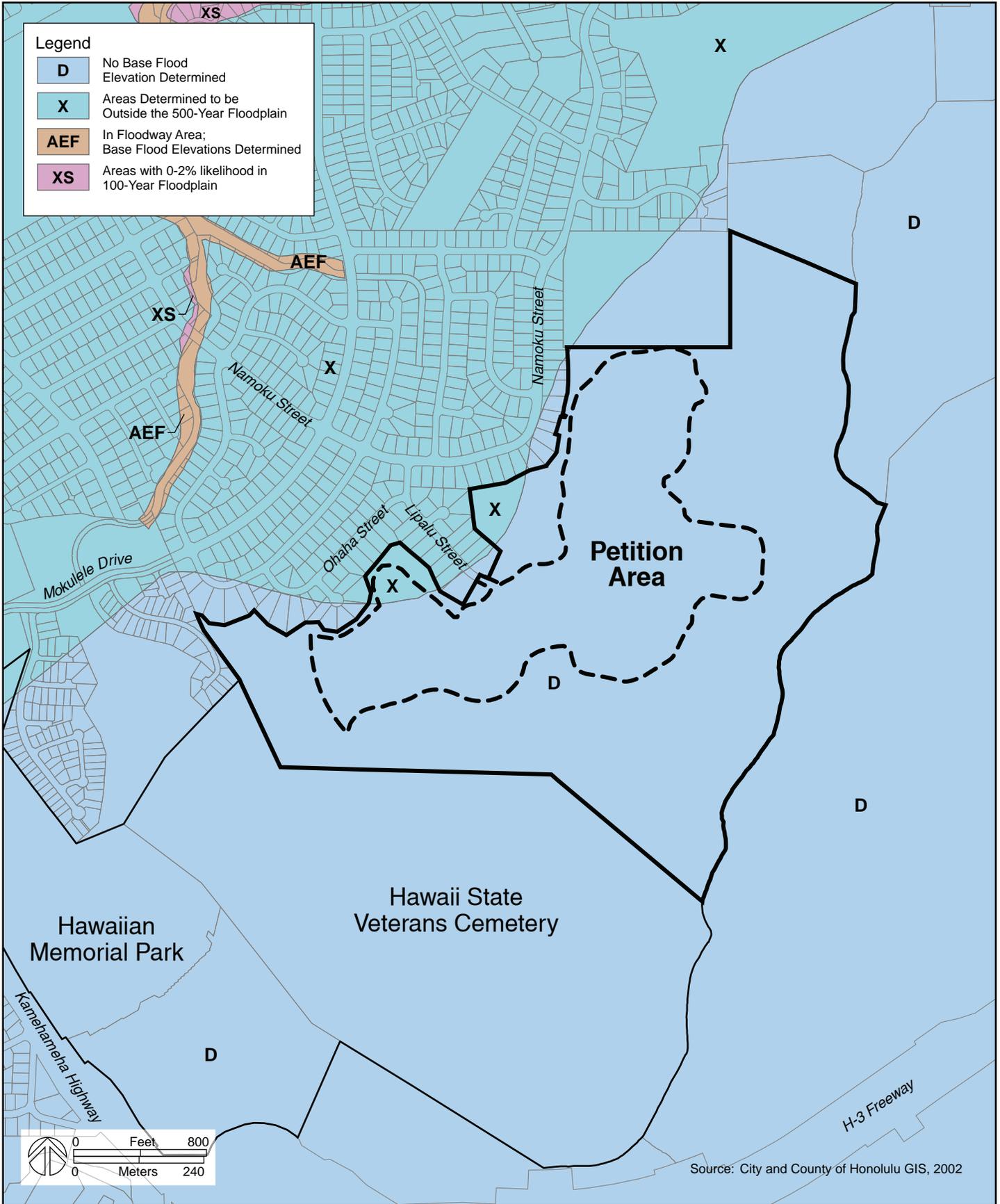
Flood Hazards

According to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) number 15003C0270G (effective date: June 2, 2005) published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the majority of the Petition Area is located within Zone D, and a small portion is designated Zone X (Figure 17). Zone D denotes areas of undetermined flood hazard where flooding is possible; Zone X denotes areas determined to be outside the 500-year floodplain. The neighborhoods north of the Petition Area, closer to the head of Kāwā Stream, and *makai* of the stream, are designated AE. Zone AE areas are subject to a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding in any given year and base flood elevations have been determined. North of the Petition Area *mauka* of Kāwā Stream and around the eastern edge of the existing cemetery boundary to the entry point off Kamehameha Highway is classified as Zone X. These areas have been determined to be outside the 100- and 500-year floodplains. The 100-year tsunami inundation line is based on the FIRM, where areas designated "AE" and "VE" are subject to inundation. The Project Area is outside the tsunami inundation zone.

Public hurricane shelters within the Kāne'ōhe area serving the Petition Area are located at Kaneohe Elementary School, King Intermediate School, and Kapunahala Elementary School. Other public shelters within the region are located at Benjamin Parker Elementary School, Kaneohe District Park, and Puohala Elementary School. Private shelters also exist at many Windward area churches to be used for members of the congregation.

Although the neighborhoods north of the Petition Area are within Zone X, there is anecdotal information that suggests that some of the residences on the eastern side of Nāmoku Street that abut the property owned by the Petitioner are affected by sheet flow, particularly during periods of heavy and prolonged rainfall. During community meetings prior to the preparation of this DEIS, affected area residents commented on their individual experiences of flooding. These accounts range from storm water sheet flowing across yards to water ponding in yards and seeping into homes. Typically, these events were identified related to isolated storm events (several years apart), or to the prolonged period of rain which occurred from late February to late March 2006 (the so-called "40 days and 40 nights").

It is important to understand the physical characteristics that could be influencing these events. The Pikoiloa Tract 10 subdivision was approved by the City and County of Honolulu in 1964. As part of the subdivision, the vast majority of parcels along the eastern sides of Nāmoku and Ōhāhā Streets are encumbered by an easement for slope



Flood

Figure 17

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Environmental Impact Statement
 Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

and drainage purposes (Figure 18). These parcels typically are level from the front property line toward the rear of the property, rendering from 1/3 to 1/2 of the property unbuildable because of the slope and the easement, even though the property is zoned for residential use.

The drainage system for these properties was designed as a series of interceptor ditches cut into the slope. These ditches were lined with concrete and extend across all parcels in this system, intending to direct sheet flow to underground storm drains, which eventually empty into Kāwā Stream. The responsibility to maintain these interceptor ditches was left to each individual property owner. It is not the responsibility of the Petitioner. As a consequence, there is a wide range of maintenance quality. Inspection of several homes indicated some owners keep their interceptor ditches free of silt, debris, and vegetation. Other property owners have not kept a maintenance protocol, and ditches are overgrown with trees, shrubs, and other vegetation, and are full of soil, incapable of performing their designed function. It is probable there are several factors contributing to flooding occurrences in this neighborhood: (1) slope profile characteristics of each property; (2) design of the interceptor ditch system; (3) uneven maintenance protocol for the entire system.

Rockfall/Slope Stability Hazards

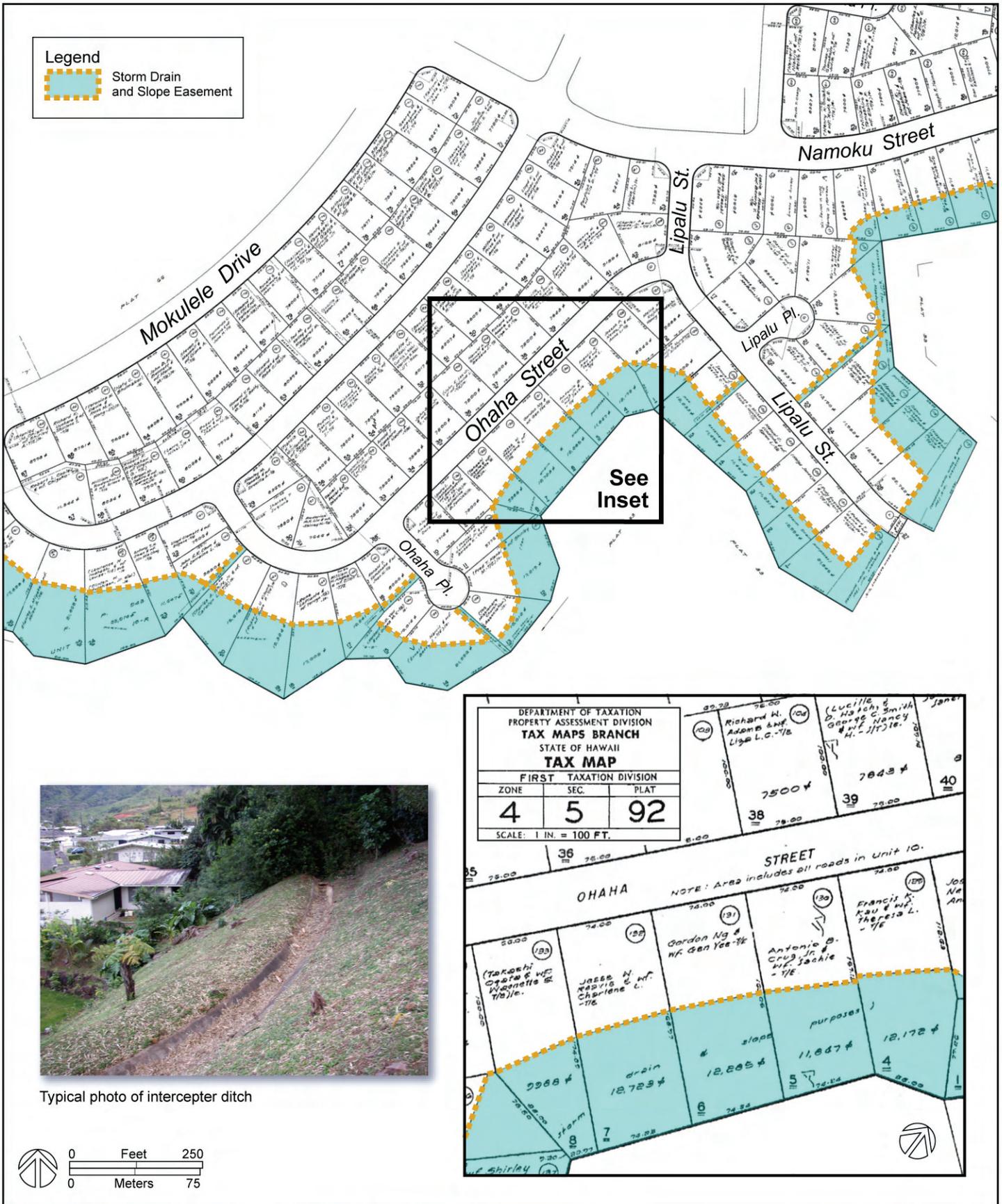
To determine rockfall hazards and slope stability of the Petition Area, Shinsato Engineering, Inc. performed a site reconnaissance to observe and map points of interest as they relate to soil and geologic conditions; collected near surface soil samples; reviewed soil and geologic information of the area; and analyzed the data to determine the stability of the existing slope, and the impact that the Revised Proposed Action may have on the overall stability of the Petition Area as well as potential hazards from rockfalls.

Laboratory tests were performed on the soil samples to determine the in-situ moisture content, and the liquid limit and plasticity index for soil classification. Slope stability analyses of the Petition Area was performed using topographic maps, information on subsurface materials, and data from nearby test boring logs. Both short and long term stability was examined. Rockfall hazard analysis was performed using a modeling program to provide probable rockfall behavior at a given site.

4.6.2 Probable Impacts

Flood Hazards

There is concern among neighboring land owners that expansion of the cemetery ~~and development of 20 residential lots~~ will increase the probability that their property will be affected by an increase in storm water runoff. Discussion of increases in storm water attributable to the Revised Proposed Action is ~~discussed~~ found in Section 6.4 (Drainage) including a detailed description of on-site drainage facilities. However, it is important to note that prior to commencement of any construction activities, the Petitioner must submit a detailed drainage study to the DPP, which must indicate how any increases in storm water runoff for the county design storm event attributable to the development, will be retained on-site.



Pikoilua Storm Drain and Slope Easements

Figure 18

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Environmental Impact Statement
 Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

As is true for the entire State of Hawai'i, the existing hurricane shelters within the Kāne'ohē region are not adequate to handle the current population. Nevertheless, there is not expected to be a significant impact to the hurricane shelters as the Revised Proposed Action includes no new dwelling units (City and County of Honolulu Department of Emergency Management 2008).

Rockfall/Slope Stability Hazards

A detailed description of existing soil conditions is discussed in Section 4.3 of this DEIS. Shinsato Engineering's report found that both soil types (Kaneohe and Alaeloa) have good suitability as a source of Road Fill, have moderate shrink-swell potential, and have >5 inches to bedrock. The slope stability analysis determined that there is no apparent potential for hazards to the Petition Area that may be associated with slope stability. The factor of safety for the existing slopes and newly graded slopes exceeds 1.5 (the generally accepted minimum factor of safety). Therefore no mitigative measures are deemed necessary to protect the area from slope stability issues.

Based on the results of the rockfall hazard analysis, there are four areas with the potential for hazard due to rockfall. These areas are located along the east and northeast edges of the Petition Area (See Figure 19).

4.6.3 Mitigation

Mitigative measures for rockfall hazards may include one or a combination of the following:

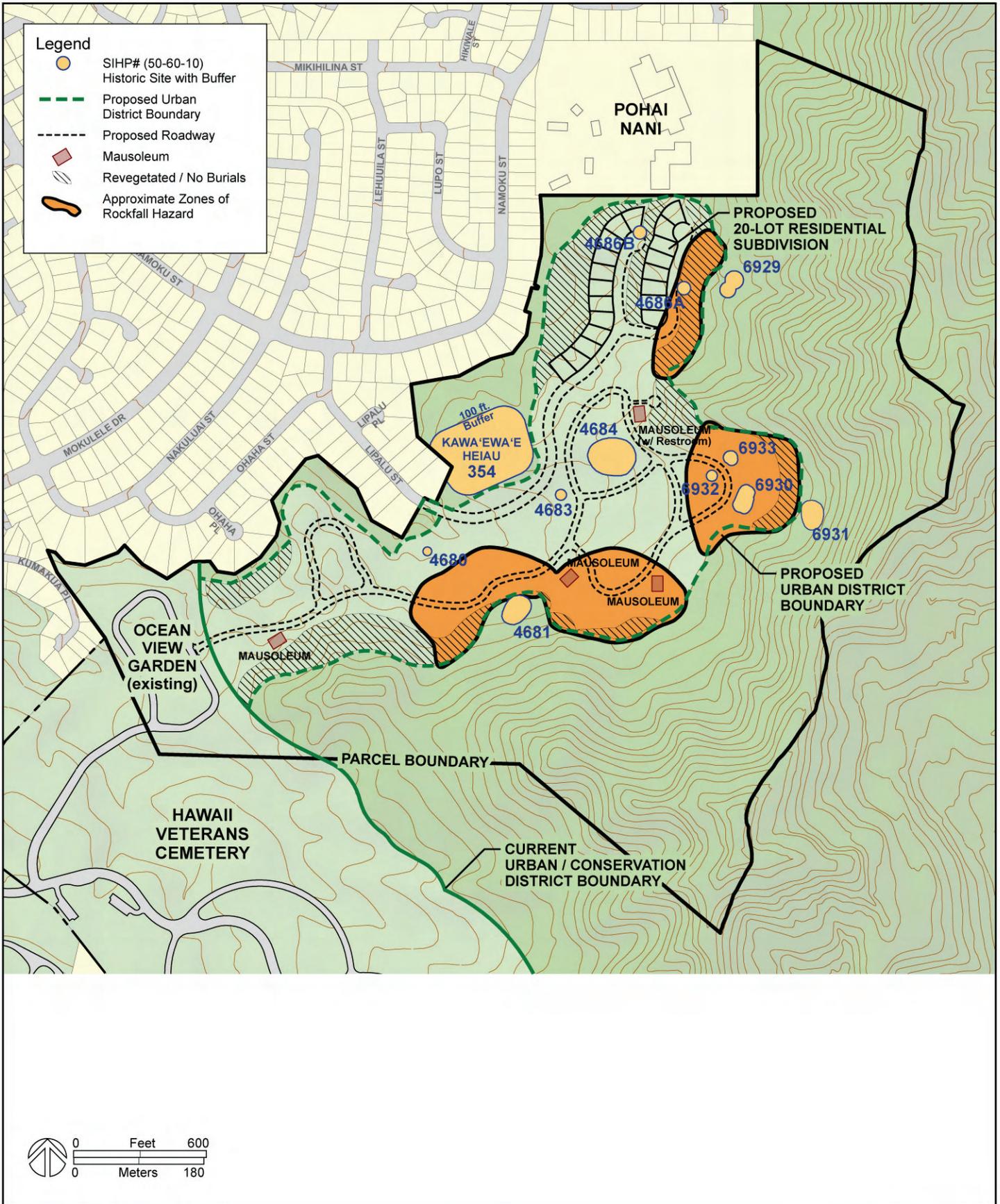
1. Securing existing boulders using netting or chaining.
2. Removal of the boulders.
3. Installation of fencing uphill from proposed improvements.
4. Constructing a buffer zone between the rockfall hazard source and the proposed improvement.

The choice of mitigative measure will depend on the specific site conditions.

4.7 FLORA

4.7.1 Affected Environment

A botanical survey of the Petition Area was conducted in 2006 by LeGrande Biological Surveys, Inc. The findings are summarized below and the complete report is attached as Appendix D. The survey objectives were: (1) to provide a general description of the vegetation in the Petition Area; (2) to inventory the flora; and (3) to search for threatened and endangered species as well as species of concern, following status lists prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1999) and Department of Interior Federal Register (2002). The survey methodology included a literature search for other relevant botanical surveys, and a walk-through survey with 20-ft interval transects through the interior of the property. The survey area included the Petition Area as well as the existing Ocean View Garden section of HMP, and a buffer that extends *mauka* up to an elevation of 600 ft. An addendum to the Botanical Survey was conducted in August 2008 by LeGrande



Rockfall Hazards

Figure 19

Biological Surveys, Inc. (and is included at the end of the original biological survey in Appendix D) to identify and map the areas where laua'e fern is plentiful (Refer to Section 5.5.1 for further detail).

The Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest. A Schefflera/Java Plum Forest is a further description of an 'Alien Wet Forest' as defined by Wagner *et al* (1990) in the *Manual of Flowering Plants of Hawaii*: "A diverse mosaic of forest communities of recent derivation dominates areas abandoned by early Hawaiian and/or Western cultivation." These forests occur in wetter valleys and on adjacent ridges, and are variously dominated by alien species such as Java Plum. The Petition Area is described as highly disturbed due to several factors acting on the alteration of the site over time, including: human disturbance; alien plant species introductions; and feral ungulate disturbance, all of which are still ongoing within the Petition Area.

Existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. As a result, very few native plant elements remain in the Petition Area. Of the ~~958~~ plant species observed, ~~843~~ (867%) are alien or introduced, ~~five~~ six are Polynesian introductions, ~~five~~ six are indigenous (native to the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere), and two are endemic (native only to the Hawaiian Islands). Only ~~seven~~ eight percent of the existing vegetation is native, most likely because of disturbance when the parcel was used for grazing. In addition, feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) continue to degrade the vegetation, uproot understory plants, and cause further soil disturbance.

The native species documented in the botanical survey include infrequent occurrences of 'uhaloa (*Waltheria indica*), hala (*Pandanus tectorius*), ka'e'e or sea bean (*Mucuna gigantea*), pala'a (*Sphenomeris chinensis*), 'ekaha or bird's-nest fern (*Asplenium nidus*), and moa (*Pisilotum nudum*). Of the two endemic species, two koa (*Acacia koa*) trees were observed near the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau (outside of the Petition Area), and 'akia (*Wikostroemia O'ahuensis* var. *O'ahuensis*) was documented along the edges of the Ocean View Garden section of HMP and the upper elevations near the ridgeline.

The Polynesian introduced plant species observed during the botanical survey include: ti (*Cordyline fruticosa*); niu or coconut (*Cocos nucifera*); kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*); mai'a or banana (*Musa* sp.); noni (*Morinda citrifolia*); and hau (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). The kukui and hau were observed scattered throughout the survey area especially in the small gulches and ravines. Ti plants were observed along the boundary of the existing HMP and scrub vegetation as well as along several of the ridges within the Petition Area. A few coconut trees were observed near the gulch bottom at the end of Lipalu Street.

The Petition Area is dominated by octopus (*Schefflera actinophylla*) and Java plum trees (*Syzygium cumini*), two lowland alien wet forest species. Other scattered trees include African tulip (*Spathodea campanulata*), mango (*Mangifera indica* L.), date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), Chinese banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*), Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), and Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*). Shrub species include slender mimosa (*Desmanthus pernambucans*), shoebutton ardisia (*Ardisia elleptica*), and kolomona (*Senna surattensis*). In open areas, vines such as *Ipomoea obscura*, little bell (*I. triloba*), and ivy gourd (*Coccinea grandis*) climb along the ground, up into the trees and shrubs. Groundcover consists primarily of fern species such as laua'e (*Phymatosorus grossus*)

and *pala'ā* (*Sphenomeris chinensis*), and *honohono* or basket grass (*Oplismenus hirtellus*), an alien grass species.

The botanical survey also included areas just outside the Petition Area; the Ocean View Garden section of HMP, and the open sloping ridge where the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is located. The existing Ocean View Garden section is predominantly mowed grass and landscaping plantings. The edges of the Ocean View Garden cemetery consist of weedy sections that are dominated either by tall trees such as Java plum (*Syzygium cumini*), *Falcataria moluccana*, and mango (*Mangifera indica*), or smaller shrubs like *koa haole* (*Leucaena leucocephala*), sourbush (*Pluchea carolinensis*), Hilo holly (*Ardisia crenata*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), and golden crown-beard (*Verbesina encelioides*). Grass species include sourgrass (*Digitaria insularis*), broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), molasses grass (*Melinis minutiflora*), and swollen fingergrass (*Chloris barbata*). The main section of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is cleared of most plant species. Some weedy plants that are growing within the *heiau* structure include *ti* (*Cordyline fruticosa*), papaya (*Carica papaya*), Spanish needle (*Bidens pilosa*), and balsam pear (*Momordica charantia*). Two juvenile *koa* (*Acacia koa*) trees were observed at the southern end of the *heiau*; they appear to have been planted.

No wetlands were encountered during the survey. None of the three essential criteria for defining a federally recognized wetland (*i.e.* hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology) were present within the Petition Area.

None of the plant species observed on the Petition Area is classified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as an endangered or threatened species; nor is any plant species proposed as a candidate for listing as an endangered or threatened species. All of the plants can be found in similar environmental habitats throughout the Hawaiian Islands.

4.7.2 Probable Impacts

The Revised Proposed Action will impact approximately 56.65 acres of the existing non-native Schefflera/Java Plum Forest. Approximately ~~27.8-29.5~~ acres will be landscaped with turf and scattered groupings of trees such as *koa* (*Acacia koa* A. Gray), *kukui* (*Aleurites moluccana*), *loulou* palms (*Pritchardia martii*), *ohi'a lehua* (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) and *lona mea* (*Sapindus oahuensis*); ~~45.311.4~~ acres will be revegetated with appropriate native plant material, and ~~6.4~~ acres will be part of the residential development. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern have been observed in the Petition Area, and thus, the Revised Proposed Action will have no significant impact on such species.

Community informants for the CIA prepared for the DEIS commented on the importance of the *laua'e* gathering within the Petition Area. The *laua'e* is valued as a *hula* plant, and specimens known in sections of the Petition Area are particularly noteworthy for its thickness, color, and fragrance. The *laua'e* that grows as an understory plant differs considerably from those in open sunny areas. Full sun causes fronds to be a lighter shade of green, which is less culturally desirable than the darker fronds. The crushed leaves of *laua'e* have a faint but distinctive smell reminiscent of another popular *hula* plant; *maile* (*Alyxia oliviformis*). There is a cultural significance of gathering the plant *in situ* within the ideal moist conditions of the Petition Area that creates the abundant, luxuriant and healthy stands of the most coveted forms of *laua'e*, even in a forest of pre-

dominantly non-native trees. It should be pointed out that the *laua*'e found on the Petition Area is not a native plant, and has been found to be a more than an acceptable replacement for a native fern with similar characteristics by practitioners. The Petitioner will continue to allow gathering of the *laua*'e and will establish a 9.4-acre cultural preserve area specifically for this purpose that includes the communities of *laua*'e identified during the fieldwork for the Botanical Survey Addendum.

4.7.3 Mitigation

Proposed improvements to the Petition Area include landscaping treatments to introduce native species when re-vegetating the areas that have been graded or filled. The areas will be revegetated with appropriate and indigenous species to the extent possible. Some Polynesian introduced plants may be used as well. The newly revegetated areas will include spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses, and trees of a variety of structural shapes and heights above and throughout the proposed cemetery grounds. Species such as *koa* (*Acacia koa* A. Gray), *kukui* (*Aleurites moluccana*), and *loulou* palms (*Pritchardia martii*) will be used extensively along the perimeter top of slopes and throughout the grounds, mixed in with the upper edge of the cemetery grounds foliage trees. Other plants could include: *ohi'a lehua* (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) as a perimeter tree, *lona mea* (*Sapindus oahuensis*) to replace the Java Plum trees, *koki'o kea* (*Hibiscus arnottianus*), *hō'awa* (*Pittosporum hosmeri*), *a'ali'i* (*Dodonaea viscosa*), *maile* (*Alyxia olivaeformis*), and *naio* (*Myoporum sandwicense*).

In the area of the proposed cemetery expansion, the character of the open space will be changed from non-native invasive species to open lawns and scattered groupings of trees of intermediate height. The areas where the *hula* plant *laua*'e (*Phymatosorus grossus*) is most concentrated will be protected to the degree feasible and practicable. The availability, abundance, and quality of the *laua*'e ferns will be protected through creation of a cultural preserve area ~~plant gathering kīpuka~~, including maintenance of an intact vegetative overstory. On-going cultural practices, such as gathering of *hula* and *lei* plants, will be recognized and accommodated (subject to safety and liability issues) as provided by law.

4.8 FAUNA

4.8.1 Affected Environment

An avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area was conducted in 2006 by Philip L. Bruner. The findings are summarized below and the complete report is attached to this DEIS as Appendix E. The objectives of the survey were to document the birds and mammals presently found on or near the Petition Area, and to locate and examine all habitats on the site and note their importance, if any, for native and migratory birds. The survey methodology included a walkthrough of the site on existing trails and an old road bed during early morning, late afternoon, and early evening hours when birds and mammals are more active and observable. All birds seen and heard were tallied, and nine census stations were established to estimate relative abundance of each bird species on the site. Data on mammals were obtained by visual observations only. Survey findings are summarized below.

The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the survey. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. The short-eared Owl or *Pueo* (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*) is listed by the State of Hawai'i as endangered on O'ahu but not elsewhere in the State. It forages in grasslands, agricultural fields, and pastures as well as in upland forested habitat. Although this species was not recorded during the present survey it is possible that *pueo* could occasionally forage in the area. The O'ahu 'amakihī (*Hemignathus flavis*) is seen in similar habitat on O'ahu and could possibly also occur at this site.

No native waterbirds were recorded nor were any expected due to an absence of suitable wetland habitat. Similarly, no seabirds were recorded due to unsuitable habitat, the presence of ground predators, and habitat disruption. Some species of seabird may occasionally fly over the property. Migratory shorebirds winter in Hawai'i between the months of August through May. One species of migratory shorebird, the Pacific Golden-Plover or *Kolea* (*Pluvialis fulva*) was observed on lawns adjacent to the Petition Area. *Kolea* can be found in Hawai'i between August and the end of April when they migrate here from their nesting grounds in Alaska. They are not listed as either endangered or threatened species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, nor proposed as a candidate for listing as an endangered or threatened species.

A total of 14 species of introduced (alien) birds were recorded during the course of the field survey. The more common of these species include: the Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*); the Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*); the Red-whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*); the Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicus*); and the House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*).

Eight feral cats (*Felis catus*), three Small Indian Mongoose (*Herpestes auropunctatus*), and four pigs (*Sus scrofa*) were observed during the survey. Pig tracks and uprooted areas caused by pigs were abundant throughout the site. Mice (*Mus musculus*) and rats (*Rattus* spp.) undoubtedly occur on the property, but none were sighted. The native endangered Hawaiian Hoary Bat was not detected during the survey, and none were expected given the low number of bats reported to occur on O'ahu.

Invertebrates

A survey of native invertebrate resources for the Petition Area was conducted in August 2008 by Steven Lee Montgomery, Ph.D. The findings are summarized below and the complete report is attached to this EIS as Appendix F. The primary purpose of the survey was to determine the presence or absence in the Petition Area of any endemic or indigenous terrestrial invertebrates, especially any species with legal status under federal or state threatened and endangered species statutes.

The survey methodology included a general assessment of terrain and habitats after reviewing maps and prior reports. Surveying efforts were conducted by day and night to ensure a thorough survey. The property was traversed across all habitat types, alternately following established pathways to search for any native botanical resources and substitute host plant options for native invertebrates. The collection methods used

were appropriate for terrestrial invertebrates for the terrain, botanical resources, and target species, and included: 1) host plant searches (visual inspection of resting sites and searching known feeding or breeding sites such as under dead bark); 2) use of sweep nets (a general method of censusing most flying and perching insects where a fine mesh net was swept across plants, leaf litter, etc. to sample any flying or perching insects); 3) visual observation (any visual evidence of arthropod presence or activity. Visual observations provide valuable evidence and are a cross check that extends the reach of sampling techniques); and 4) light sampling, which surveys insects active at night (using a bright light in front of a white cloth sheet).

The survey focused on finding any endemic and indigenous Hawaiian species. No attempt was made to collect or completely document the many common alien arthropod species present in the area. Three native species were encountered: the endemic bug *Trigonotylus hawaiiensis*, the endemic Moss moth (*Eudonia sp.*); and the endemic small moth or micro-moth (*Mesolobes*). No native mollusks were observed and no invertebrate listed under either federal or state endangered species statues was located. The extremely low level of native plants serving as arthropod hosts is most likely the reason for the absence of Hawaiian arthropods in the Petition Area.

4.8.2 Probable Impacts

The Revised Proposed Action is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. Feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) have been observed, and the Revised Proposed Action will alter their habitat, resulting in a change to their foraging activities. The clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, but will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Kolea*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of the ~~45.3~~ 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'amakihī, pueo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu. There is an abundance of non-native habitat in the lands surrounding the Petition Area, far more habitat than the few Pueo that still exist on O'ahu would require.

No Federal or state listed endangered or threatened invertebrate species were found in the Petition Area; nor were any rare native Hawaiian invertebrate species observed. The few native Hawaiian invertebrates observed are widespread in distribution. The anticipated actions related to the Revised Proposed Action are not expected to have a significant negative impact on an endemic or indigenous species. No part of the property is designated critical habitat for any threatened or endangered species.

4.9 HISTORIC, CULTURAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.9.1 Affected Environment

Regional Background. Several myths and legends are associated with Kāne'ōhe. A few stories provide the origin of the name of the *ahupua'a* of Kāne'ōhe. The word "Kāne" has been interpreted variously as "husband", "man", or as a reference to the god Kāne, the god of creation, while 'ōhe means "bamboo". One account attributes the

name to a story about a woman who compared her husband's cruelty to the cutting edge of a bamboo knife. Kāne'ōhe may also be derived from 'ōhe, which is said to be one of the *kinolau* (body forms) of the god Kāne (CSH 2008a). Another account is as follows:

In Kaneohe proper, the people learned a new use for the Ohe...In olden times anyone who did not conform to the way of life lived so industriously by the shore people, was called E-epa, or non-conformist. They liked to wander off by themselves and dwell among the mysteries of the upland forests where they listened to the music of Nature, and often became poets or musicians. Those upland reaches, all unexplored territory and sacred to the Spirits or Akua of Nature, were referred to as the Wao (upland forest), or places of mystery. In order to keep children from wandering to the uplands, their elders told the little ones, "Do not go up there or the Bamboo Man may keep you. We would mourn your absence in loneliness. Remain at home and learn your useful duties.

Hano-ihu...longed to explore. Pu'ili...longed to accompany her playmate, Hano-ihu, when he wandered far. But, being more timid, she contented herself during the boy's absences and kept his secret of those upland trips he enjoyed.

One sad day, Hano-ihu did not return. The people searched and could find no trace of the disobedient boy. Finally, the villagers decided the boy had died, and they told the other children that the Bamboo Man had taken the boy-wanderer. Pu'ili...decided that he was not dead and she must search for him. Acting upon the thought, the little girl followed the direction often taken by the boy and was soon alone in the dark recesses of the forest lands of Wao, the Mysterious.

She saw nothing to fear. Rather, she delighted in the beauty of the forests, the fragrance of the ferns and blossoms growing besides singing rills of sweet waters, and danced along happily to the whistling of the Wind Gods in the tree tops touching the blue sky far above.

Soon she realized the whistling was not actually the Wind, for it had a bird-like note that repeated itself in a gentle rhythm. Also, she saw the bamboo moving in the breeze and heard how it rattled its branches. She found two lengths of a bamboo branch and, one in each hand, beat time on the two sticks while she followed the plaintive note calls. Before her...she saw her beloved playmate sitting on the bank. Beside him was a tall, thin man whose eyes watched the boy, while the child blew upon a bamboo length. The man's lean hands waved to the rhythm of the notes, and the girl went dancing toward the pair, keeping time with her pair of bamboo sticks.

Hano-ihu and the tall man finished their melody, then praised the little Pu'ili for joining them....She sat with them and learned that the man was Kane'ōhe, the Bamboo Man who, as a child, had followed the lure of Wao and had invented a bamboo flute. Kindly, the old man explained to the children how the art of creativity often is lost unless those inspired do

follow the call. He told them, “Now we shall return to the village, for I have answered the call and you two little ones will be musicians like me. In honor of this occasion, I shall name the flute after you, my boy...we shall name the time-keeping sticks for her.

Gaily, the three went down the forest trail of Wao the Inspiring. They were welcomed with feasting and joy. That is how we have the...Bamboo, instruments today. The Hano-ihu or Nose flute; and the Pu’ili, or notched Bamboo sticks; and the hula named for these gifts of Kane’ohe, the Bamboo Man” (Paki 1972:29-30 in CSH 2008a).

In pre-contact times, the *ahupua’a* of Kane’ohe offered fresh water from *mauka* (upland) springs watering extensive agricultural fields and a well developed fishpond system, making it both an agricultural and aquacultural center on O’ahu. Kane’ohe has been described as:

...an area of little hills with many small streams between them. In 1935 it was still one of the most active communities in planting commercial taro. A goodly proportion of its lowland lo’i, tucked away in pockets flanked and often hidden by low hills or near the town itself, was then still planted in taro by Hawaiians who owned the land and by Orientals who leased land or were hired to cultivate it (Handy and Handy 1972:455 in CSH 2008a).

Pre-contact land use would have consisted mainly of *kalo* (wetland taro) and *kula* (dryland) cultivation of *hala* - pandanus (used for making household furnishings such as mats), *wauke* – paper mulberry (used for making *tapa/kapa* cloth), bananas, and sweet potatoes. Kane’ohe Bay, with about two-dozen walled fishponds, was a bountiful source of fish.

Kane’ohe has long been viewed as a “valuable” *ahupua’a* both in terms of agricultural and fishery productivity. In 1830 the chiefs of Hawai’i, Maui, and O’ahu, in a council meeting concerning the “late doings on Oahu”, referred to Kane’ohe as the “most valuable part” of the district of Ko’olau Poko (CSH 2008a).

In the 1860s, both commercial sugar cane and rice cultivation began in Kane’ohe. One of the earliest sugar plantations on O’ahu was owned by Charles Coffin (‘C.C.’) Harris, who came to Hawai’i in 1850 with a plan to practice law. He established the Kaneohe Sugar Plantation Company (c. 1865) on 7,000 acres of Queen Kalama’s land, with Harris as partner and manager. In 1871, C. C. Harris bought Queen Kalama’s Ko’olau Poko properties from her heir, Charles Kanaina. The sale included “...livestock, tool, fishponds, and fishing rights”. C.C. Harris’s plantation shut down in 1891, when the yield was not enough to support the operation. Judge C.C. Harris’s daughter and heir, Mrs. David Rice, incorporated the lands as Kaneohe Ranch and converted it to stock farming, to be eventually purchased by James B. Castle in 1907. Harold K.L. Castle, the only child of James B. Castle, owned most of the *ahupua’a* of Kane’ohe in the early 1900s. Eventually he purchased the remaining land from Harris’s daughter.

Rice cultivation was to eventually supersede taro and dominate the lowlands of Kane’ohe. By the late 1880s, virtually the entire floodplain areas of Kane’ohe were

under rice cultivation. During the height of rice cultivation (c. 1890-1920), Chinese, who rented or leased the *lo'i* lands from the Hawaiian landowners, dominated the business.

At the same time rice paddies were displacing the *taro lo'i* along the coast, the *kula* (pasture) lands of He'eia were utilized for grazing of cattle and other livestock. Thrum's 1905 Hawaiian Annual notes a cattle ranch in He'eia. By the mid-1880s, grazing animals (cattle, sheep, and goats) were having an impact on the land and water of Kāne'ohe. Alien grasses and other species, such as pigeon peas, were introduced to the area as cattle fodder. Much of the land modification in the upland and hilly portions of Kāne'ohe may be the result of heavy cattle grazing over a long period of time.

The commercial cultivation of pineapple began in the 1890s and the first decade of the 1900s in Kāne'ohe. From approximately 1910 to 1925, pineapple cultivation was a major industry in this area. In 1911, the company of Libby, McNeill and Libby built a pineapple cannery in He'eia. At its peak, 2,500 acres were under pineapple cultivation on Windward O'ahu stretching from Kāne'ohe to Kahalu'u. A *heiau*, Kaulauki Heiau in He'eia, was mostly destroyed by pineapple field clearance during this time – a likely fate of many archaeological sites. In 1919, the Kaneohe Ranch Company and He'eia Agricultural Co., Ltd. leased 1,000 acres of land in He'eia, Kāne'ohe, and Kailua, formerly planted in sugar, to the Libby company. In 1917, Libby leased an additional 600 acres in He'eia. While the rice fields that covered old taro lands were mainly located near streams and near the coast, the pineapple fields were also grown on the slopes of higher lands.

The pineapple fields were abandoned when Moloka'i and Lāna'i pineapple cultivation began to boom, and Libby pulled out of the Ko'olau Poko enterprise. The cannery closed in 1923. Most of the former pineapple land went to grass, and some of it was used to graze cattle. Many of the small farmers returned to rice cultivation. The area along He'eia stream mauka of the viaduct continued to produce rice.

By the end of World War II, ranching was no longer economically viable, and residential developments changed the face of Kāne'ohe *ahupua'a*. The opening of the Wilson Tunnel and the expansion of the Pali Highway in the 1950s and 60s — creating an easier passage from Honolulu thru the Ko'olau mountains to windward communities — led the way to a development boom on the windward side of O'ahu.

The dairy industry rose to prominence in the post-war years. The shortage of available land due to urban expansion, the shortage of fee simple land, and the high price of land leases forced farmers in the dairy districts near Honolulu to relocate to more remote areas of O'ahu. In the 1950s, Kailua-Kāne'ohe was an important dairy district of Windward O'ahu. The land presently occupied by HMP adjacent to Kamehameha Highway was formerly a dairy farm. However, this period was relatively short-lived as the opening of the Pali route, exorbitant land prices in Honolulu, and more automobiles on O'ahu contributed to rapid urbanization in Kailua-Kāne'ohe. Many landowners decided to develop their land for suburban housing and terminated leases with farm leaseholders.

In 1959 Hawai'i was admitted to the Union as the 50th state. A construction boom and rapidly growing economy ensued. HMP opened in 1961 with a land area of 6 acres. It

has gradually expanded to its current size of 80 acres. The Pikoiloa Subdivision lots, which are to the northwest of the Petition Area, were created by subdivision approvals executed in 1964. The Pikoiloa Tract Units 9 and 10 total 280 lots. Pohai Nani was opened in 1964 and is operated by the Evangelical Lutheran Good Samaritan Society.

Kāne'ohē *ahupua'a* was an active area during the pre-Contact period capable of supporting a large population with its abundant natural resources. In post-contact years, Kāne'ohē was employed for the cultivation of rice, sugar and pineapple, and eventually cattle ranching and dairy farming. Subsequently, the ranching and farming areas were replaced by residential subdivisions. The continuous occupation and utilization of the area is also demonstrated in the archaeological record with the presence of pre-Contact and historic resources. The Petition Area has been utilized from as early as the twelfth century up until the middle of the twentieth century for a variety of purposes.

Previous archaeological research has supported these indications with the documentation of pre-contact ceremonial, habitational, and agricultural remains in the immediate vicinity of the Petition Area. Additionally, historic background research has placed the ~~Proposed Action~~ Petition Area within an area employed for cattle ranching following indigenous Hawaiian settlement.

Archaeological Inventory Survey. The earliest systematic archaeological coverage of Kāne'ohē was conducted by J.G. McAllister who recorded major sites throughout O'ahu in the early 1930s. McAllister recorded a number of fishponds and other sites in the vicinity of the Petition Area. Two AISs have been undertaken for the Petition Area; one completed in 1989 by Szabian, Landrun & Cleghorn (SLC); the other by CSH in 2008 (CSH 2008a) which is attached to this DEIS as Appendix G-F. The CSH AIS ~~has~~ was ~~been~~ submitted to the DLNR SHPD for review and approval as part of the EIS process in April 2008. A comment letter from SHPD relating to the AIS was received on September 22, 2008. The recommendation of the agency included four main points: (1) preservation of sites 354, 4684, 6932, and 6931 as a complex, not individually; (2) no relocation of the grinding stone; (3) consultation with ethnic organizations or members of a group for whom some of the historic properties may have significance, as well as with OHA; and (4) appropriate additional testing of the area to be developed as determined via communication with SHPD. All of the recommendations of SHPD will be followed, and the AIS will be revised accordingly and resubmitted for review and concurrence. Since the Revised Proposed Action will include a 9.4-acre cultural preserve, the sites of concern will be protected as a complex, including leaving the grinding stone in place. Further consultation will occur with OHA and members of a group or organizations for whom the area has significance and additional testing will be done as required by SHPD.

A summary of the CSH AIS findings is presented below, including interpretation of the sites, determination of significance, and proposed mitigation measures. In addition, a description of the current state of the sites previously identified by SLC is included.

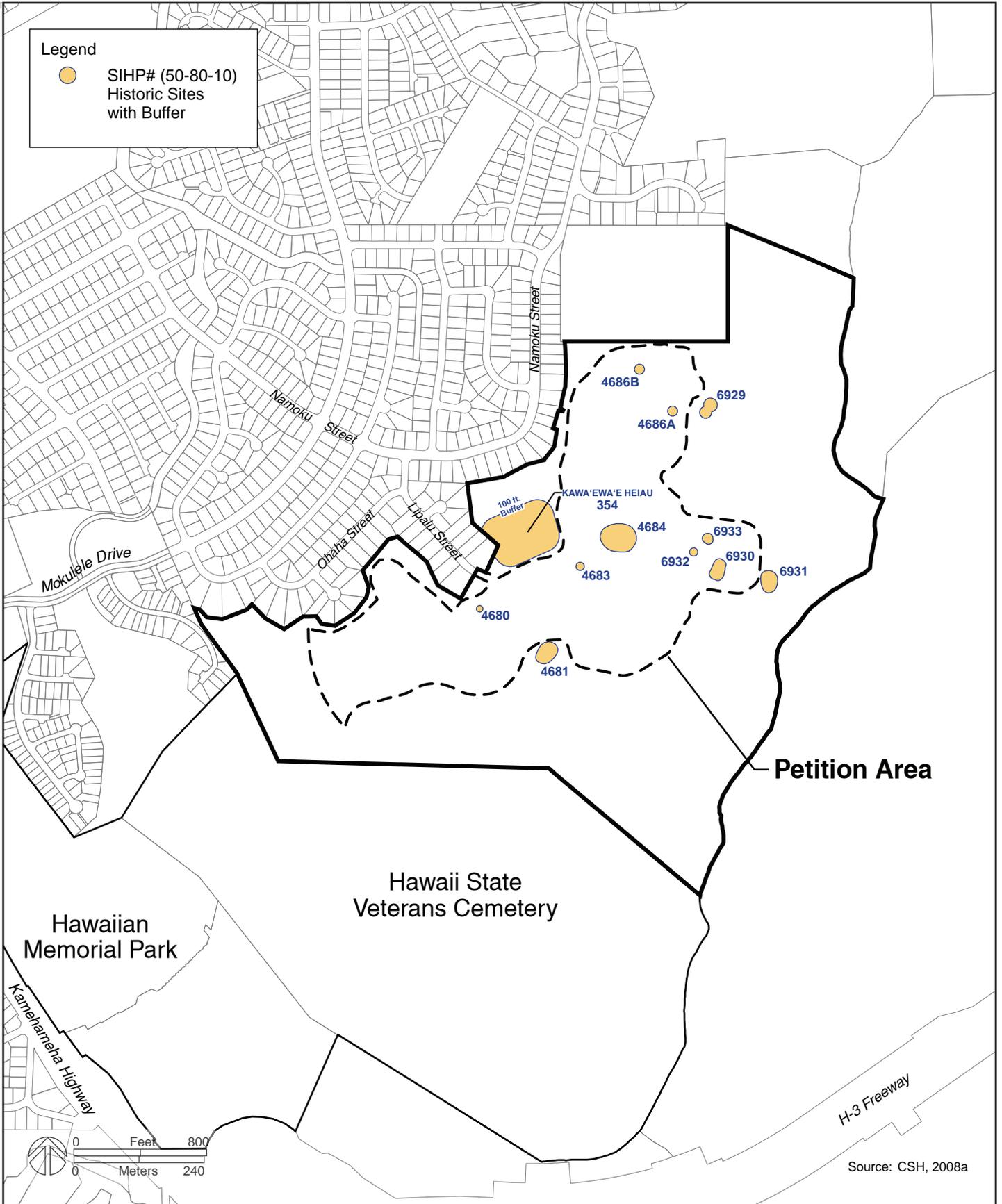
Both survey efforts identified several archaeological sites within and adjacent to the Petition Area. After considerable review and analysis, CSH has determined that they have re-located five sites described by SLC. CSH has also determined that the precise location of many of these sites differs from the location reported by SLC. These differences can be attributed to the methodology employed by each survey team. The

1989 SLC survey used broad transect walk throughs, with the aid of aerial photographs and topographic information, to map their sites, and there was no follow-up to ground survey the sites and map them with precision. The CSH survey included pedestrian inspection with systematic transects across the landscape with 16 to 33 ft-intervals between archaeologists. All historic properties encountered were recorded and documented with a written field description, site map and photographs. Sites were located utilizing the Global Positioning System (GPS) technology of a Garmin GPSmap76S unit or a Trimble PRO XR GPS.

Each historic property identified by the current study was evaluated for significance according to the broad criteria established for the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places. The five criteria are:

- A Associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B Associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value;
- D Have yielded, or is likely to yield information important for research on prehistory or history;
- E Have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property, or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral history accounts – these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity.

A total of eleven historic properties were recorded within or near the current Petition Area (Figure 20). Of these, one, State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) # 50-80-10-354, was previously recorded by McAllister (1933), and five were previously recorded by SLC: 50-80-10-4680; 50-80-10-4681; 50-80-10-4683; 50-80-10-4684; and 50-80-10-4686. The remaining five are new discoveries: 50-80-10-6929; 50-80-10-6930; 50-80-10-6931; 50-80-10-6932; and 50-80-10-6933. Four of the sites (354, -4681, -6929, and 6931) are located outside of the current Petition Area but are close enough for consideration. Also, a previously unrecorded feature associated with 50-80-10-354 was recorded and a large grinding stone was discovered approximately 131 ft south of 50-80-10-4684. In addition, 50-80-10-4682, previously recorded by SLC, was determined to be non-Cultural and is not considered a historic property. In most instances the historic properties previously recorded by SLC were found in the general area as shown on their field map with the exception of -4683 and -4684, where CSH was unable to locate anything resembling the site descriptions in the indicated areas. CSH did however identify sites similar to the descriptions elsewhere within the Petition Area. 50-80-10-4683 was relocated approximately 263 ft north of the location indicated on SLC's 1989 map. Two sites were located resembling the description of 50-80-10-4684; the site closest to the original location plotted by SLC was given this designation. The other, designated SIHP # 50-80-10-6930, also contains attributes similar to the site description recorded by SLC.



Historic Sites

Figure 20

The purpose of CSH's AIS was to document historic properties within the Petition Area, in compliance with state standards. CSH's AIS ~~has been~~ was submitted for review and approval to the SHPD in April 2008. This effort included research of the historic and archaeological background of the area surrounding the Petition Area; consultation with community members to ascertain relevant historical and cultural issues; a 100% coverage pedestrian ground survey to identify and document the historic properties; evaluation of function; interrelationships; and significance; and excavations to determine the presence and significance of subsurface deposits. In addition, the findings were interpreted to ascribe use of the sites based on physical evidence, with recommendations for mitigation.

The individual historic properties are detailed in the following sections, and Table 3 summarizes the sites. The historic properties within the Petition Area are presented first followed by the historic properties located outside of the Petition Area that are close enough for consideration. The previously identified historic properties include the original descriptions by SLC along with additional observations made by CSH.

Historic Properties Within Petition Area

Site 50-80-10-4680. Site 4680 is a historic agricultural/water control feature that consists of a rock concentration forming a crude terraced structure. SLC described the site as "a rock concentration covered with Christmas berry approximately 16 ft (5 m) long and tumbling approximately 20 ft (6 m) down slope". It forms a crude water diversion terrace that retains a large amount of soil runoff that appears to have buried a portion of the site. The terrace forms the top of the hill and is adjacent to a water-cut ditch that drains into a larger drainage at the base of the hill. It is constructed of angular basalt cobbles stacked against a steeply sloping hill. The terrace wall is stacked five levels high (maximum height 4 ft) with 8-inch diameter cobbles. A crude alignment of boulders (2 ft diameter) extends east approximately 7 ft from the southeast corner. The southeast end is the best preserved area.

Because the structure may yield information important for research about the historic utilization of this area, Site 4680 is evaluated as significant under Criterion D of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria.

Site 50-80-10-4683. Site 4683 consists of a large rectangular pit 12 ft east/west by 8 ft north/south that resembles a historic charcoal kiln. East of the rectangular pit is a concentrated area of large stones and boulders. Random partial alignments make the site easily interpreted as man-made terracing, but most likely the site is natural. When first observed by SLC, site 4683 was described as follows: "Located on a fairly level area this site is comprised of two features: Feature A is an apparent excavation, rectangular in shape measuring 12 ft (3.6 m) by 8 ft (2.5 m) and approximately 0.2 ft (0.07 m) deep. Feature B is a series of terraces of undetermined extent." During the CSH survey, the area shown on the SLC field map was devoid of anything resembling the previous description. A rectangular excavation measuring 12 ft by 8 ft and 5 ft deep, that resembles a historic charcoal kiln similar to description of Feature A, was located approximately 262 ft to the north. A concentrated area of large stones and boulders similar to the description for Feature B was found to the east of the pit. Random partial alignments among them suggest man-made terracing but are most likely natural.

Table 3
Overview of Archeological Sites within or near the Petition Area

50-80-10	Formal Site Type	# of Assoc. Features	Probable Function	Approx. Age	Description
Historic Sites located within the Petition Area					
-4680	Terrace	1	Agricultural/water control	Historic	Historic erosion control and water diversion terrace.
-4683	Pit feature	1	Charcoal kiln	Historic	A rectangular pit and natural terracing.
-4684	Complex-enclosure & terracing	7	Habitation	Pre-contact	Habitation site with several c-shaped structures, a terrace wall, a circular rock feature, and several house terraces.
-4686	Stone alignment	2	Boundary marker	Historic	Feature A is a rock boulder alignment parallel to a large stream cut. Feature B is badly disturbed.
-6930	Stone enclosure	1	Ceremonial	Pre-contact	A rectangular shaped stone enclosure with an irregular notch.
-6934	Stone alignments	2+	Ceremonial	Pre-contact	A possible ceremonial area located on a natural knoll between two intermittent drainages with a series of stone alignments.
-6932	Stone storage	1	Storage	Historic	A storage area dug out beneath a basalt boulder and lined with smaller stones.
-6933	Pit feature w/ stone wall	2	Charcoal kiln	Historic	Large circular pit with burned walls. Cut into a natural rise, it includes a faced, course stone wall on the northeast side.
Historic Sites located near the Petition Area					
-354	Enclosure, platforms, terraces	2+	Ceremonial	Pre-contact	Kawa'ewa'e Heiau consists of one large enclosure with a small terrace on the north side that follows the contours of the land.
-4681	Complex-enclosures & terracing	5	Agricultural/habitation	Pre-contact	Habitation site with of several c-shaped structures, a terrace wall, and a circular rock feature.
-6929	Quarry	2	Raw material procurement	Pre-contact	Located along an intermittent drainage, has two concentrations of lithic debitage amid basalt cobbles.
-6931	Stone alignments	2+	Ceremonial	Pre-contact	Possible ceremonial area on a natural knoll between two intermittent drainages with a series of stone alignments.
Previously Recorded Historic Properties Considered Non-Cultural					
-4682	Natural terracing	0	Natural	Non-cultural	A series of natural "terraces" formed by lava rocks.

Site 4683 is believed to be a historic (post contact) site, as charcoal production was a widespread industry in windward O'ahu during the later part of the 19th and early part of the 20th century. The remnant charcoal kilns from this land use have been extensively documented in a number of archaeological investigations conducted in Kāne'ōhe and He'eia. Site 4683 is located in a relatively level area of the Petition Area currently utilized illegally by paintball enthusiasts. Makeshift wooden barricades have been constructed; the area is littered with expended air cartridges and colorful splatter patterns on the surrounding vegetation.

These structures may yield information important for research about the historic utilization of this area. The site is evaluated as significant under Criterion D of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria.

Site 50-80-10-4684. Site 4684 is a pre-Contact habitation site that consists of seven features: several c-shaped structures, a terrace wall, a circular rock feature, and several house terraces. To the east, west, and south of the main feature complex is a badly disturbed area with possible terraces. The site is situated on a west-facing slope with a dense canopy of vegetation, large trees, and *laua'e* fern. An intermittent drainage borders the site to the east and south. Site 4684 is approximately 492 ft east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.

When first observed by SLC, Site 4684 was described as follows: "Located on a small knoll between streambeds, this large multiple terraced structure is topped by a stacked freestanding wall on three sides, with the fourth wall incorporated into the slope. The overall size of the enclosure is approximately 82 by 59 ft (25 by 18 m) with walls averaging slightly over 3 ft wide (1 m) and 2 ft (0.7 m) high. The structure is comprised of stacked subangular weathered basalt cobbles and boulders. The facings of the north and west walls are intact, with the lower terrace steps collapsed. The level area within the enclosure appears to be soil filled and no surface features were evident. Possible terrace structures were encountered downslope approximately 66 ft (20 m) to the west." The location depicted on the SLC field map was devoid of anything resembling the previous description. However during the CSH survey, a site was observed approximately 492 ft north that shared similar attributes to SLC's description.

Feature A is an enclosure consisting of stacked basalt walls. The eastern corner is the highest, standing approximately 2 ft above the ground surface. The north wall measures 23 ft with the disturbed northwest corner having little to no height. The west wall measures 14 ft, and is badly disturbed with no height. The east collapsed wall measures 25 by 1 ft high, the southern wall measures 23 by 11 ft. The interior of the enclosure provides a space of approximately 16 by 23 ft and is mostly soil with scattered rocks.

Feature B is a stacked basalt cobble/rock terrace wall located southwest of Feature A. It measures 62 ft long, runs at 262 degrees east of north, and ranges in height from 0 to 2.6 ft.

Feature C is a stacked basalt cobble and boulder wall forming an "L" shaped terrace. The long segment measures 66 ft oriented at 333 degrees and the shorter segment measures 23 ft oriented at 252 degrees. This feature appears to be mostly collapsed,

with the highest portion at 2 ft. It encloses three apparent c-shaped features and a possible hearth.

Feature D is a c-shaped feature consisting of basalt boulders and large cobbles. It measures 13 by 12 ft and opens to the southwest.

Feature E is a circular rock feature, possibly a hearth. It measures 8 ft in diameter and 1 ft in height. It is located near the three c-shaped habitation structures (Features D, F, and G).

Feature F is a c-shaped feature consisting of basalt boulders and large cobbles. It measures 13 by 13 ft and opens to the southwest. Contiguous to the southwest is Feature C; Feature E is located about 15 ft to the northwest.

Feature G is a highly eroded c-shaped feature (damaged from unknown processes) that consists of basalt boulders and large cobbles. It is located about 20 ft northwest of Feature F, about 10 ft north of Feature E. Feature G measures approximately 13 ft in diameter and a single course of cobbles/boulders is intermittently present along its circumference.

An isolated artifact, a large grinding stone, was discovered approximately 131 ft south of Site 4684's Feature B, in an area with abundant basalt stone and natural terracing. The stone is 24 by 18 inches and has an oval depression ground into it that is 19 by 13 inches and approximately 0.8 inches deep. No other artifacts or features were observed in the immediate vicinity of Site 4684.

This historic property has the potential to yield additional information concerning pre-Contact habitations in the *ahupua'a* of Kāne'ōhe. It has been evaluated as significant under Criterion D of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria.

Site 50-80-10-4686. Site 4686 consists of two features, shown on Figure 20 as 4686A and 4686B. It was described by SLC as follows. "Feature A is located adjacent to a large stream and dominated by a very large mango tree. This feature contains many alignments and an approximately 164 ft (50.0 m) long collapsed wall of angular basalt. There is a modern chicken coop to the north. Feature B, located adjacent to Pohai Nani has a series of alignments and an abandoned modern chicken coop. There are large mango trees in the area and a great deal of discarded historic rubbish."

Today, Feature A is constructed of boulders (approximately 2 ft in diameter) running east/west parallel to a large stream cut. There are several natural alignments running across the slope, which consist of boulders ranging from 2 to 7 ft in diameter. Feature B, a series of alignments, appears to have been badly disturbed due to landscaping and rubbish piling. The modern chicken coop and large mango trees described by SLC were located; however, a great deal of disturbance has taken place in the area (e.g. road construction and rubbish disposal). The site probably represents historic to modern use of the area by nearby residents.

This structure has the potential to yield information important for research on historic boundaries in this area, and is evaluated as significant under Criterion D of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria.

Site 50-80-10-6930. Site 6930 is a pre-Contact, rectangular shaped enclosure with an irregular notch on the east side of the structure that gives it a L-shaped appearance. It is constructed on the east aspect of a slope with an intermittent drainage immediately to the south and another approximately 66 ft to the north. Although trees and erosion have caused some collapse, the integrity of the structure is considered good. West of the notch, inside of the structure, are remnants of a possible paved surface. Several stone tools were observed in the general site vicinity.

The site is constructed of stacked basalt cobble/boulders four to five courses high. The enclosure measures approximately 46 ft east/west by 72 ft north/south with a total area of 2,756 sf, on the outside. The north, south, and west walls are stacked freestanding walls. The eastern wall is built into the slope. The height of the outside walls ranges from approximately 12 inches in the northeast corner to 5 ft in the southwest corner. The inside of the structure measures approximately 34 ft east/west and 51 ft north/south with a total area of 1,604 sf. The wall height on the inside of the enclosure ranges from 28 inches at the north wall to 38 inches in the southeast corner.

There is a commanding view to the north and west of the valley below the site, now dominated by introduced vegetation such as Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), he'e - octopus tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*), Java plum (*Syzygium cumini*), and lemon and strawberry guava (*Psidium guajava*, *Psidium cattleianum*). In the absence of the dense vegetation, Kawa'ewa'e Heiau would be visible as it is only 1,050 ft to the west and over 164 ft lower in elevation.

The interpreted function of Site 6930 can only be inferred, but based on the dimensions and features of the structure, and on the effort expended on the construction, it seems excessive for a habitation site and is more consistent with that of a pre-Contact ceremonial structure, possibly a *heiau*.

The site is evaluated as significant under both Criterion D and E of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria.

Site 50-80-10-6932. Site 6932 is a possible storage area excavated beneath a boulder 16.4 ft southeast of an intermittent drainage. The floor inside is lined with small basalt cobbles and the rear of the inside is blocked off by medium sized basalt cobbles. This site is approximately 108 ft southwest of Site 6933, a post-contact charcoal kiln.

Presence of this structure may yield information important for research in determining historic activities within this area, and the site is evaluated as significant under Criterion D of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria.

Site 50-80-10-6933. Site 6933 is a large circular pit with burned walls measuring approximately 13 ft in diameter. It is cut into a natural rise in the topography and includes a faced, two to three course wall on the northeast side. Currently 5 ft in depth, the maximum depth is unknown as it has been subject to slumping and erosion. Similar to Site 4683, this appears to be another historic charcoal kiln.

The site may yield information important for research about the historic utilization of this area. The site is evaluated as significant under Criterion D of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria.

Historic Properties in the Vicinity of the Petition Area

Site 50-80-10-354. Site 354, Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is located on a small knoll to the west of the Petition Area. It consists of one large enclosure 120 by 253 ft with a small terrace on the north side. The Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is a *luakini heiau*, thought to have been commissioned by Chief 'Olopana and associated with human and animal sacrifice. Hawaiian legend states that the *heiau* was erected in the beginning of the 12th century by the high chief 'Olopana and constructed by *menehune*. Windward O'ahu is famous for legends of Kamapua'a. This half-man, half-pig demigod is renown for making mischief and for his masterful escapes from retribution for his chicken and taro thievery as well as romantic escapades. One story centers on Kamapua'a and the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. According to Hawaiian legend, 'Olopana brought Kamapua'a to the *heiau* to be sacrificed, but he escaped.

The *heiau* is presently maintained by several caretaker groups. Because of its prehistoric religious significance, the site was designated as a historic site (#80-10-354, "Kawa'ewa'e Heiau") and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

A stone structure outside of the *heiau* at the base of the northern corner has been designated Feature A. It is a rectangular, stacked stone structure that measures approximately 10 ft north/south and 20 ft east/west. Three separate sections exist within the structure. The largest, designated Section 1, is oval in shape and makes up the eastern side measuring approximately 13 ft by 8 ft. Section 2, more round than oval, is approximately 5 by 8 ft and makes up the western portion of the feature. Section 3 is a smaller c-shaped portion along the southern boundary of Section 1 measuring approximately 3 by 1 ft. The function of Feature A is indeterminate.

Site 50-80-10-4681. Site 4681 is a probable pre-Contact habitation site consisting of several c-shaped structures, a terrace wall, and a circular rock feature, five features in all. The site is situated on a north-facing slope with vegetation consisting of dense canopy, *Ti* leaf, and *laua'e* fern. SLC described the site as follows: "Located in the Lipalu Street drainage area, this site is comprised of at least three features: Feature A is a depression 10 ft (3.0 m) in diameter and 2 ft (0.5 m) deep; Feature B is a level terraced area approximately 20 by 16 ft (6.0 by 5.0 m) with large boulders forming the facing; Feature C is a series of possible terraces upslope of Feature B of indeterminable extent."

Feature A is a c-shaped probable habitation structure consisting primarily of stacked basalt cobbles. It has experienced some collapse and at one point may have represented two separate rooms sharing a common wall. Feature A measures 23 ft east/west by 16 ft north/south. The south wall is 3 ft wide; the west wall is 1 ft and the east wall is 2 ft.

Feature B is comprised of a ring of five large cobbles with a slight opening in the southeast end. The ring of stones and soil in the middle of the feature suggests a possible hearth function. It measures 5 ft in diameter. Down slope are three to four possible terraced walls located northeast of Feature A (Features C and D).

Feature C is a terrace wall consisting of basalt cobbles which measure approximately 14 inches in diameter. The terrace wall is 40 ft east/west by 46 ft wide. Some constructed portions have collapsed and the height varies from 12 to 28 inches.

Feature D is a terrace wall constructed of basalt boulders which measure approximately 20 inches in diameter. The terrace wall is 2-4 courses high but collapsed in several places. The terrace appears to be semi-circular. Feature D is located just down slope from Feature C.

Feature E is a c-shaped feature located about 53 ft west of feature C. It measures approximately 16 ft north/south and 10 ft east/west with a maximum wall height of approximately 20 inches. No artifacts or midden were observed at the site, however the possible hearth (Feature B) and the c-shaped structure (Feature E) suggest a temporary habitation with associated agriculture.

This historic property has the potential to yield additional information concerning pre-Contact habitations in the *ahupua'a* of Kāne'ohe, and is therefore evaluated as significant under Criterion D of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria.

Site 50-80-10-6929. Site 6929 is a pre-Contact site located at the base of an eastern trending down slope. The site consists of two concentrations of lithic debitage along an intermittent drainage approximately 492 ft southeast of Pohai Nani. There is an abundance of basalt cobbles and boulders in this area and many large pieces of debitage scattered throughout, indicative of a raw material procurement area (quarry). A natural dike extends away from the concentrations to the southeast. The integrity of the site has been impacted by unauthorized artifact collection. There was a significant decrease in artifact density between the time of discovery and documentation, a matter of months, resulting in a dramatic decrease in the research potential of this site. Although the integrity has been compromised, this area should be considered in the event of any land alteration on the slope near the site.

The site has been evaluated as significant under Criterion D of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria.

Site 50-80-10-6931. Site 6931 is a possible pre-Contact ceremonial area located on a natural knoll between two intermittent drainages. The site consists of four features (A-D). Features A-C are a series of stone alignments/terraces on the southern slope of the landform. Feature D is a possible ceremonial area atop the landform. Feature A, located at the base of the slope is a single course stone alignment oriented east/west approximately 20 ft in length. Based on its location, Feature B may be a collapsed terrace/alignment or the result of natural circumstances. Feature C is a one to two course stone alignment oriented east/west and approximately 10 ft in length. Feature D is a cleared/leveled area atop the landform. There is a basalt boulder at the western boundary of the clearing with *kakui* nut fragments at its base.

This historic property has the potential to yield additional information concerning pre-Contact ceremonial areas in the *ahupua'a* of Kāne'ohe. Additionally, this historic property may have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still

carried out, at the property. 50-80-10-6931 is evaluated as significant under both Criterion D and E of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria.

Previously Recorded Historic Properties Considered Non-Cultural

Site 50-80-10-4682. Site 4682 is not a cultural site, but a series of natural "terraces" formed by lava rocks that rolled down slope and were caught by exposed bedrock outcrops. SLC described the site as follows: "This site contains two features: Feature A is a possible platform structure formed of large weathered basalt boulders; Feature B is a possible series of terraces of undetermined extent, this area is covered in dense lauā'ē fern." The site is located just *mauka* of a thick hau jungle at the base of a steep slope covered with ferns. None of the three natural "terraces" retain a significant amount of soil.

Test Excavations

Limited subsurface testing was performed at Sites 4684 and 6930. The testing consisted of the partial excavation, by hand, of selected surface archaeological features found during the pedestrian survey of the CSH survey. The purpose of the subsurface testing was to aid in determining the function of located surface sites, as well as to obtain datable materials for later radiocarbon dating. All excavated material was sifted through a 1/8-inch wire mesh screen to separate out the soil matrix; subsequently all cultural material was collected for analysis in the lab. Each test excavation was documented with a scale section profile, photographs, and sediment descriptions. Sediment descriptions included characterizations of Munsell color designations, compactness, texture, structure, inclusions, cultural material present, boundary distinctness, and topography.

Laboratory analyses of material recovered from the subsurface testing included identification and cataloging of traditional Hawaiian artifacts. Any artifacts collected *in situ* at the Petition Area or contained within sediment samples were measured, weighed, and classified by material type and artifact form. The analysis then focused on distinguishing artifact function.

Site 4684. A total of two 3 by 3 ft test units were excavated at Site 4684. Test Unit #1 was excavated in the eastern portion of Feature A. The excavation was located in the eastern corner of the enclosure. The test unit was excavated to a terminal depth of 14 inches. A total of three strata were observed: Stratum I was very dark brown, clay loam sediment composed of leaf litter and humus accumulated on and within the basalt stones, mixing with the clay soil below; Stratum II consisted of a dark reddish brown silty clay generally represented soils developed from material filtering down through Feature A's construction; Stratum III was dark red silty clay consisting of saprolite developed from the decomposition of the underlying basalt bedrock. The test excavation terminated at sterile Stratum III sediments.

A total of four artifacts were recovered from the excavation, three basalt flakes and a small piece of brown bottle glass. Two of the basalt flakes were recovered from between 4 and 8 inches. The remaining flake and a single piece of brown bottle glass were recovered from 8 to 12 inches. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum II.

Test Unit # 2 was located within Feature F, along the southeastern wall. The test unit was excavated to a terminal depth of 16 inches. The stratigraphy was similar to Test Unit 1. Stratum I was very dark brown, clay loam with greater than 50% basalt stone inclusions. Stratum II consisted of a dark reddish brown silty clay and Stratum III was dark red silty clay. The test excavation terminated at sterile Stratum III sediments. No artifacts were recovered from this excavation.

Site 6930. A single exploratory 12 by 12 inch test unit was excavated inside the enclosure of Site 6930 against the southern wall to determine its vertical boundary and to obtain a soil profile. The test unit was excavated to a depth of 15 inches. A total of three strata were observed: Stratum I was dark brown, clay loam sediment composed of leaf litter and humus; Stratum II consisted of a strong brown silty clay; Stratum III was yellow red clay. The wall of the enclosure continues at least one course, 8 inches below the ground surface. No artifacts or cultural features were observed during this excavation.

Site 355 (The Holua Slide)

Site 355 was originally described by J. G. McAllister as a result of his work in the 1930s. A substantial effort was made to relocate Site 355, the *hōlua* slide, during the CSH survey with little success. *Hōlua* sled courses were created by Hawaiians by making a rock track, covering it with grasses, and wetting it down for speed. Additionally, Dr. Hallett H. Hammatt visited the Petition Area in 2007 specifically looking for any remnants or indications of the *hōlua* slide. He reported the following: “We walked all the way up to the top most rise where the slide was previously reported. We were spread apart 1 to 20 ft and saw no indication on the land of a former slide such as rock alignments or depressions in the ground. The soil is red clay laterite which is clearly very slippery when wet. The configuration of the hill with alternating steep and more gradual gradients and an evenly shaped contour seems like the ideal symmetrical configuration for a *holua*. We walked again to the very base of the slope to the ironwood grove following the crest of the slope and again saw no alignments or depressions or ridges in the slope which would indicate the presence of a *holua*. I suspect the hill could be used for that purpose in ancient times with the minimum of modification which may explain the absence of any sign of the former slide. I doubt if this slope was used for pineapple cultivation given its steepness but it may have been cleared or modified as part of the plantation activities. According to Sterling and Sterling (1978:219) J. G. McAllister was also unable to relocate the *holua* slide in 1933. Adding that an informant for McAllister, John Bell, had seen the *holua* slide destroyed when an attempt was made to plant pineapples in this section.”

4.9.2 Probable Impacts

The AIS has been completed and the historical and archaeological resources have been identified to fulfill State requirements for an archaeological inventory survey per HAR Chapter 13-13-276 and Chapter 13-13-284. The AIS ~~was~~ has been submitted to the SHPD and ~~is pending review and determination in April 2008.~~ A comment letter from SHPD relating to the AIS was received on September 22, 2008. The recommendation of the agency included four main points: (1) preservation of sites 354, 4684, 6932, and 6931 as a complex, not individually; (2) no relocation of the grinding stone; (3)

consultation with ethnic organizations or members of a group for whom some of the historic properties may have significance, as well as with OHA; and (4) appropriate additional testing of the area to be developed as determined via communication with SHPD. CSH will comply with these recommendations and re-submit the AIS for acceptance. The Revised Proposed Action will comply with SHPD requirements to preserve significant historic sites identified for preservation or documentation prior to future development.

The conceptual site plan has been designed specifically to incorporate these known sites, with ample buffer zones included. Several sites have been found to require preservation, in the form of avoidance and protection; several do not require any further work as sufficient information regarding the historic properties has already been generated. The mitigation recommendations from the AIS are outlined below, and Table 4 summarizes the significant historic sites within and in the vicinity of the Petition Area, with recommendations for further archaeological work or preservation.

One of the concerns of knowledgeable community members was the presence of *lua* (burial pits) associated with Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This was considered throughout the duration of CSH's survey and none were found. Although no *lua* were observed there is still a potential for subsurface cultural resources.

**Table 4
Significance Assessment for Historic Sites**

SIHP# (50-80-10)	Probable Function	Age	Criteria	Recommendation
Historic Sites located within the Petition Area				
-4680	Agricultural/ water control	Historic	D	No further work
-4683	Charcoal Kiln	Historic	D	No further work
-4684	Habitation	Pre-Contact	D	Preservation, in the form of avoidance
-4686	Boundary marker	Historic	D	No further work
-6930	Ceremonial	Pre-Contact	D, E	Preservation, in the form of avoidance
-6932	Storage	Historic	D	No further work
-6933	Charcoal kiln	Historic	D	No further work
Historic Sites located in the Vicinity of the Petition Area				
-354	Ceremonial	Pre-Contact	A,B,C,D,E	Preservation, in the form of avoidance
-4681	Habitation/ agricultural	Pre-Contact	D	Data Recovery
-6929	Raw Material Collection	Pre-Contact	D	Preservation, in the form of avoidance
-6931	Ceremonial	Pre-Contact	D,E	Preservation, in the form of avoidance

4.9.3 Mitigation

Appropriate actions will be implemented to ensure protection of the historic sites. This includes the establishment of the 9.4-acre cultural preserve area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that incorporates sites -4684, -4683, -6932, -6933, and -6930. The mitigation measures will be completed prior to any land disturbing activities within the Petition Area. These actions will be reviewed by the DLNR SHPD prior to commencement of any such activity. Should SHPD require archaeological monitoring for the project, an archaeological monitoring plan, written to fulfill the requirements of HAR Chapter 13-279, will be reviewed for approval by SHPD prior to any land disturbing activities within the Petition Area. In the event that any significant archaeological resources such as artifacts, shell, bones or charcoal deposits, human burial, or rock or coral alignments, paving, or walls of historic or prehistoric significance are encountered during the development of the property, construction will be halted and immediate archaeological consultation will be sought with SHPD in accordance with applicable regulations. All recommendations for mitigation included in the AIS have been incorporated into the Revised Proposed Action. Additionally, a cultural preserve is included as part of the Revised Proposed Action that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau (shown on Figure 4a).

Historic Properties in the Petition Area

Sites 4680, 4686, and 6932 have been thoroughly documented with written descriptions, photographs, scale drawings, and recorded with GPS survey equipment and no further work is recommended. Sufficient information regarding location, function, age, and construction methods of these historic properties has been generated by the CSH AIS to mitigate any adverse effect caused by proposed development activities.

Sites 4683 and 6933 are historic charcoal kilns that have been documented with written descriptions, photographs, scale drawings, and accurately located with GPS survey equipment. No further work is recommended for these historic properties as sufficient information regarding the location, function, age, and construction methods of these historic properties has been generated by the current inventory survey and other investigations (such as Meeker 1995, Dockall *et al.* 2003, and Allen 1987), to mitigate any adverse effect caused by proposed development activities.

Site 4684, a pre-Contact habitation site consisting of several c-shaped structures, a terrace wall, a circular rock feature and several house terraces, was documented with written descriptions, photographs, scale drawings, and accurately located with GPS survey equipment. Limited subsurface testing was also conducted within the Features A and F. Preservation, in the form of avoidance and protection, is recommended for the site. The large grinding stone located south of the site should be moved within the preservation boundary as there is an absence of any other cultural material at the site.

Site 6930, a pre-Contact enclosure/ceremonial structure, was documented with written descriptions, photographs, scale drawings, and recorded with GPS survey equipment. Limited subsurface testing was also conducted within the enclosure. Preservation, in the form of avoidance and protection, is recommended for the site.

Historic Properties in the Vicinity of the Petition Area

Site 354, Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, is located approximately 100 ft to the west of the Petition Area on the Kāne'ōhe side of the ridge that divides Kāne'ōhe and Kailua (Oneawa Hills). It has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1972 and is maintained by various caretaker groups. A 100 ft buffer has been established around this historic property within property owned by the Petitioner, and cooperative work will continue with concerned groups.

Site 4681 is a pre-Contact habitation site consisting of three, c-shaped features, a terrace wall, and a circular rock feature. The historic property was documented with written descriptions, photographs, scale drawings, and GPS survey equipment. Although sufficient data was observed to qualify Site 4681 as a site, the vegetation in the area, primarily *hau*, was too dense to definitively establish project boundaries. Data recovery is recommended.

Site 6929 is a pre-Contact quarry site consisting of two concentrations of lithic debitage along an intermittent drainage. A natural dike extends away from the concentrations to the southeast. Preservation, in the form of avoidance and protection, is recommended.

Site 6931, a potential pre-Contact ceremonial area, was documented with written descriptions, photographs, scale drawings, and recorded with GPS survey equipment. Preservation, in the form of avoidance and protection, is recommended.

Cultural Resource Preservation Plan

A cultural resource preservation plan will be prepared for the proposed project, in accordance with HAR Chapter 13-277-3 to address buffer zones and protective measures for all historic properties recommended for preservation within and near the Petition Area. This preservation plan will detail the short and long term preservation measures that will safeguard the historic properties during project construction and subsequent use of the Petition Area, including requirements for monitoring during construction activities. A discussion of Site 354 and other sites, in the context of traditional cultural practices is found in Section 5.5.

4.10 SCENIC AND VISUAL RESOURCES

4.10.1 Affected Environment

Kāne'ōhe is noted for its striking topographic features including the mountains and valleys of the Ko'olau Range, perennial streams, Kāne'ōhe Bay, and other natural features that visually create what is known in Hawai'i as a "windward" sense of place. The region to the north of the Petition Area is characterized by one story single-family homes and businesses, with some low-rise apartment and office buildings in Kāne'ōhe's main commercial area. The primary exception to the low-rise built environment in the vicinity is the Pohai Nani Retirement Community, which is north of the Petition Area. The centerpiece of the retirement community is a 14-story building which is prominently visible throughout the region. The area to the east of the Petition Area is a natural ridgeline.

The existing portions of HMP cemetery contribute to the open space of the region by virtue of its size and landscape character. Driving along Kamehameha Highway in either direction, motorists enjoy views across the landscaped cemetery lawns through to the foothills separating Kāneʻohe and Kailua as well as periodic views of Kāneʻohe Bay, depending on topography immediately adjacent to the highway. Approaching HMP from the east on Kamehameha Highway, portions of the existing cemetery are visible as you pass the H-3 interchange. Views makai are then completely obscured by a very high berm/hill at the edge of the HMP property. Views makai do not open up again until you reach the main entry drive for HMP and the Hawaii Veterans Cemetery. At this point, full views of HMP are present, although because of topography, the Veterans Cemetery and the Petition Area are not visible. Figure 21 presents two photographic images of views from Kamehameha Highway.

After passing the main access drive, makai views are once again obscured until the secondary access drive to HMP is reached, and views open up once more. Areas of HMP adjacent to the Parkview subdivision are visible, but not the Ocean View Garden or the Petition Area. Views traveling from west to east on Kamehameha Highway are identical to those described in the preceding paragraphs, in reverse order.

The Petition Area is primarily obscured as seen from the surrounding residential areas as a combination of the presence of mature trees, and the difference in elevation between the neighborhood and the Petition Area. The upper slopes of the surrounding hills can be seen and appear as thick vegetation and a tree-filled scene of undeveloped ridges, ravines, and valleys. It consists of gently sloping areas to the west, adjacent to the Pikoiloa subdivisions, and relatively steep areas to the east (see [Figure 22a](#) and [22b](#)). The area is primarily overgrown with introduced and invasive vegetation, including non-native Schefflera/Java Plum forest with a variety of trees and grasses (See Section 4.7, Flora). From the existing HMP cemetery, most of the view of the Petition Area is comprised of the trees closest to the cemetery, due to the sloping topography and presence of mature trees.

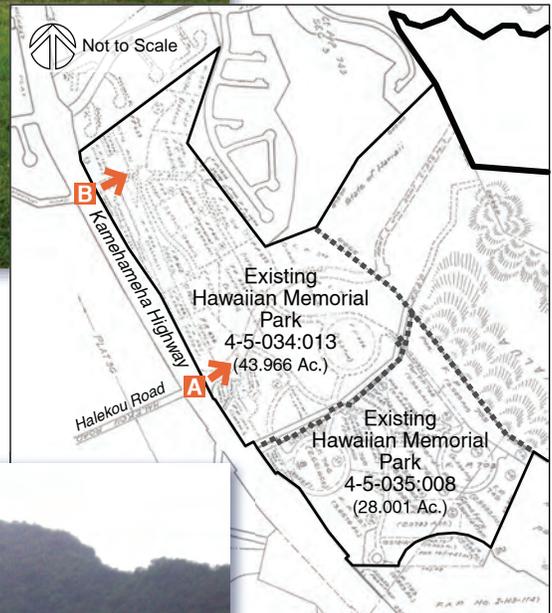
Mokulele Drive is an arterial road that runs through the adjoining residential neighborhoods southwest and west of the Petition Area. From this road, as well as the smaller internal network of streets in the Pikoiloa subdivision, the Petition Area is marginally visible as a result of the difference in elevation between the street and the Petition Area, as well as the vegetative buffer between residential property lines and the Petition Area.

4.10.2 Probable Impacts and Mitigation

The Revised Proposed Action will not significantly impact views of ridgelines or upper slopes of coastal headlands and mountains from the vantage points of coastal waters, major roads, parks, and other public places, as development of the cemetery will be below the 400-ft contour elevation of the 900-ft elevation of the Oneawa Hills.



A View looking makai across Kamehameha Highway toward Hawaiian Memorial Park at main entry drive, from mauka side of Highway. Petition Area is not visible.



B View looking makai across Kamehameha Highway toward Hawaiian Memorial Park at secondary driveway, from mauka side of Highway. Petition Area is not visible.

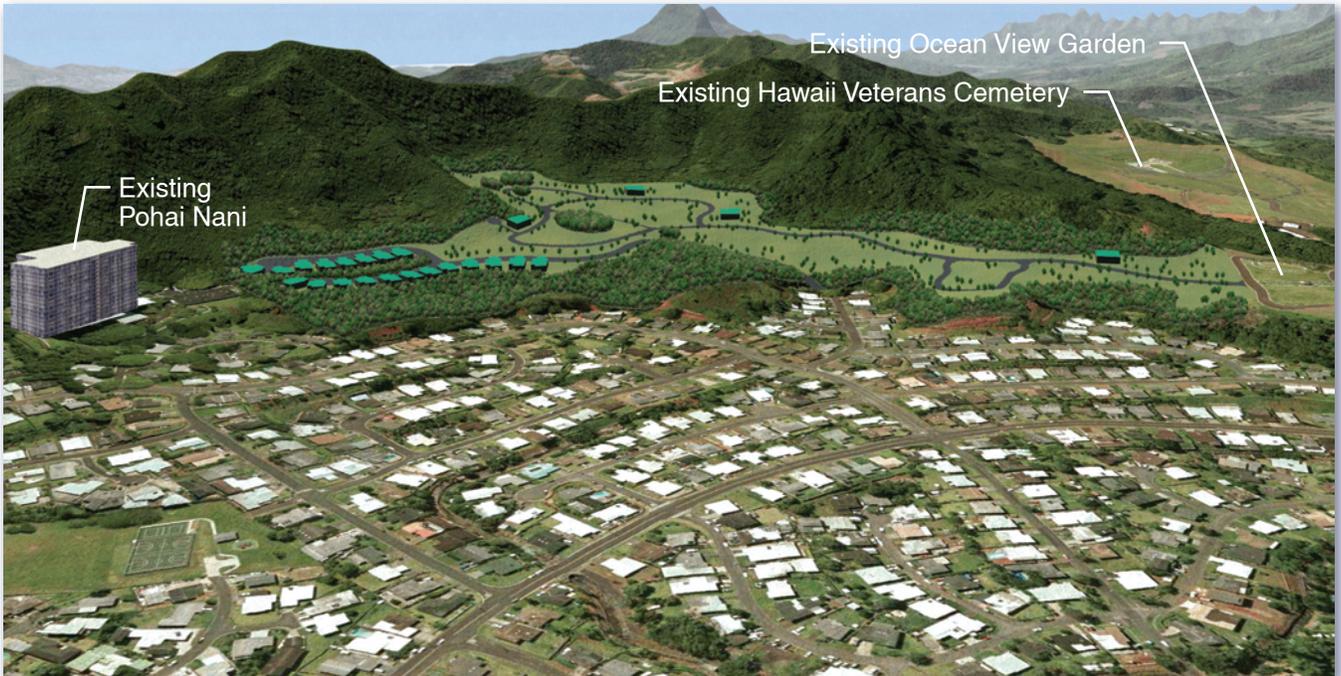
Views along Kamehameha Highway

Figure 21

BEFORE



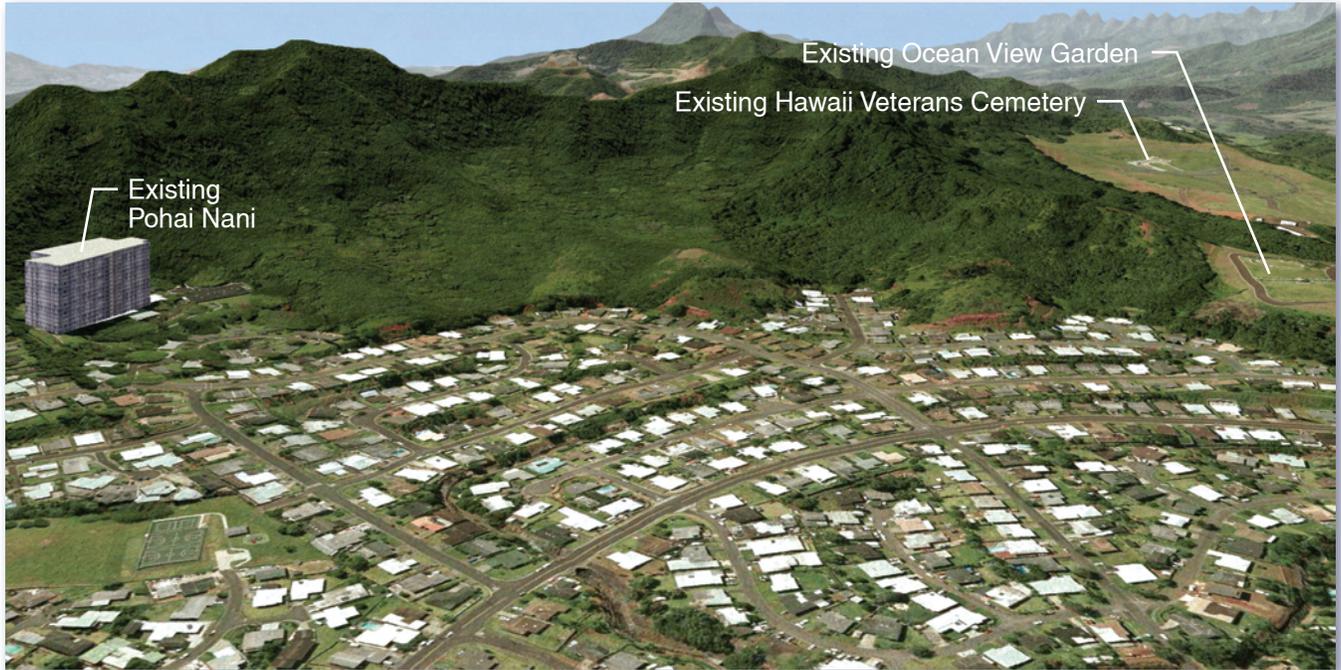
AFTER



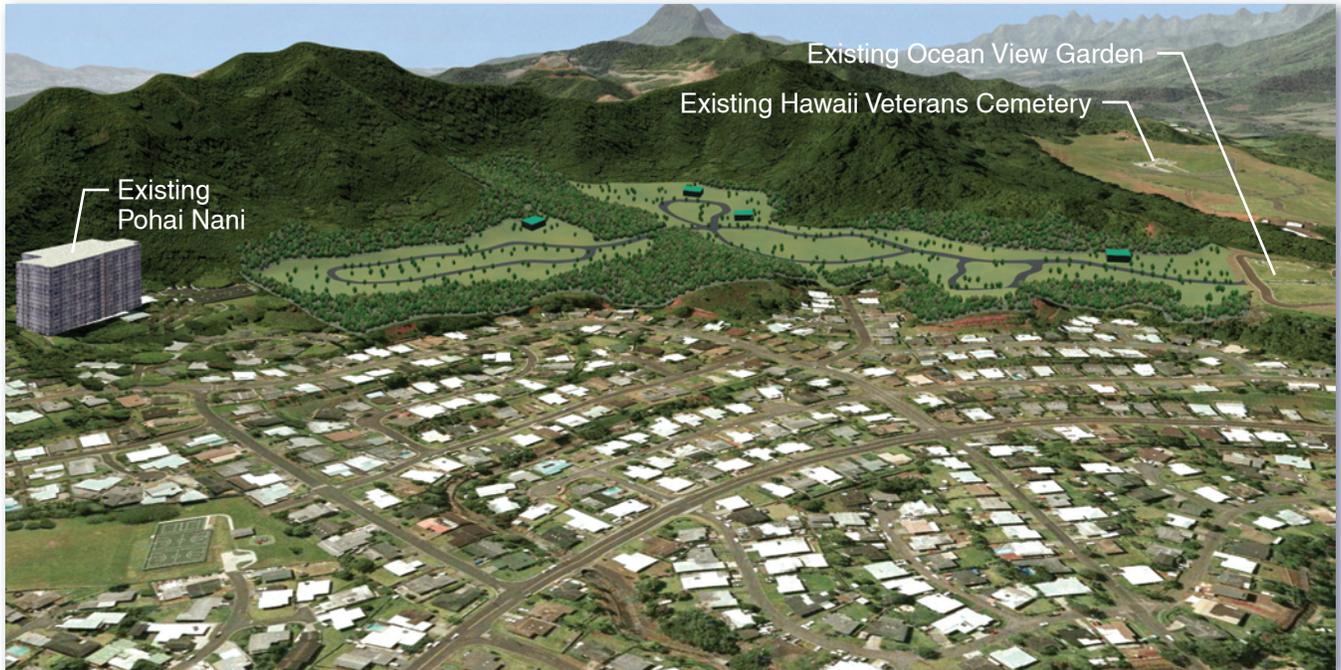
Comparative Oblique Perspective: Former Proposed Action

Figure 22a

BEFORE



AFTER



Comparative Oblique Perspective: Revised Proposed Action

Figure 22b

The views from Kamehameha Highway across the landscaped cemetery lawns through to the foothills separating Kāneʻohe and Kailua will be preserved. Some subtle alteration will occur, as the landscaped cemetery will extend up and across what is now a primarily overgrown non-native Schefflera/Java Plum Forest between the Ocean View Garden and Pohai Nani, but this view will not be discernible from Kamehameha Highway or from most of the immediate region of the adjacent residential subdivisions. ~~In the area of the proposed cemetery expansion,~~ The character of the open space will be changed from non-native invasive species to open lawns and scattered groupings of trees of intermediate height. This character is represented by Figure 22a, which demonstrates an oblique aerial view of the Petition Area, as seen from the northwest to the southeast, at an elevation of about 1,000 ft, which is a view that is not visible to the public. The views of the proposed residential development that were included in the Former Proposed Action will ~~would have~~ be changed from open space to both one- and two-story single-family homes, similar in character to the existing adjacent residential neighborhoods. Figure 22b demonstrates an oblique aerial view of the Petition Area for the Revised Proposed Action, as seen from the northwest to the southeast, at an elevation of about 1,000 ft, which is a view that is not visible to the public. ~~The~~ the extent possible, 45.311.4 acres which will be graded and revegetated, but not included in the expanded cemetery or residential subdivision, will be landscaped with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian introduced plants may be used as well. The newly revegetated areas will include spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses and trees of a variety of structural shapes and heights above the proposed cemetery grounds. Species may include *koa* (*Acacia koa* A. Gray), *kukui* (*Aleurites moluccana*), and *loulou* palms (*Pritchardia martii*) along the perimeter top of slopes, throughout the grounds, and mixed in the upper edge of the cemetery grounds foliage trees. Other plants could include: *ohi'a lehua* (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) as a perimeter tree, *lona mea* (*Sapindus oahuensis*) to replace the Java Plum trees, *koki'o kea* (*Hibiscus arnottianus*), *hō'awa* (*Pittosporum hosmeri*), *a'ali'i* (*Dodonaea viscosa*), *maile* (*Alyxia olivaeformis*), and *naio* (*Myoporum sandwicense*). Attempts to document views from the surrounding neighborhood are presented in Figures 23a-g. These images show how the view will change after the Revised Proposed Action is developed. The Figure shows 1) an instance of "before" and "after" images depicting pre- and post-development conditions (view 1, from Ōhāhā Street looking south); 2) view looking southeast towards the Petition Area of "before"; and 3) view looking east towards the Petition Area of "before". From most areas in the immediate vicinity of the Petition Area, these differences will not be discernable and the "after" view will be identical to existing conditions (views 2 and 3 of Figure 23b).

View 4 shown in Figure 23c is from Namoku Street near Mokulele Drive looking southeast. The view will be changed from green trees to one predominately of green trees and green cemetery lawn, with one upper corner of a mausoleum protruding above the existing tree line. In view 5, which is a more distant view looking south from Namoku Street in front of Pohai Nani, the view of the Petition Area will become one of rolling green hills and scattered trees, with one mausoleum appearing in the distance amidst the green(Figure 23d).

Figure 23e shows "before" and "after" long-range views of the Former Proposed Action, and Figure 23f shows these same views for the Revised Proposed Action. View 6,



1 View fronting 45-408 Ōhāhā Street looking south (before development).



1 View fronting 45-408 Ōhāhā Street looking south (after development).

Comparative Views of Petition Area: Revised Proposed Action

Figure 23a

BEFORE AND AFTER



2 View from Ōhāhā Street/Ōhāhā Place intersection looking southeast. Views of Petition Area obscured by existing vegetation to remain (before and after development).



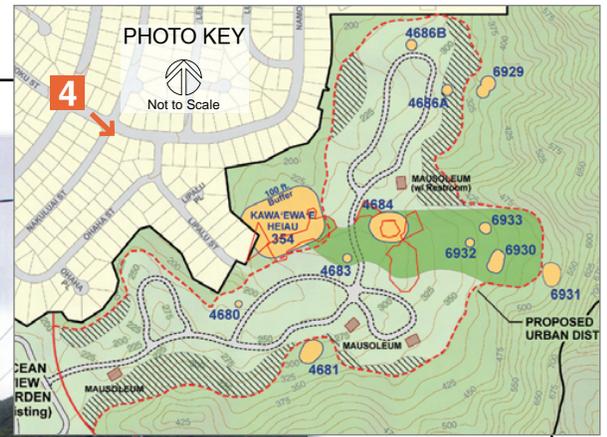
BEFORE AND AFTER



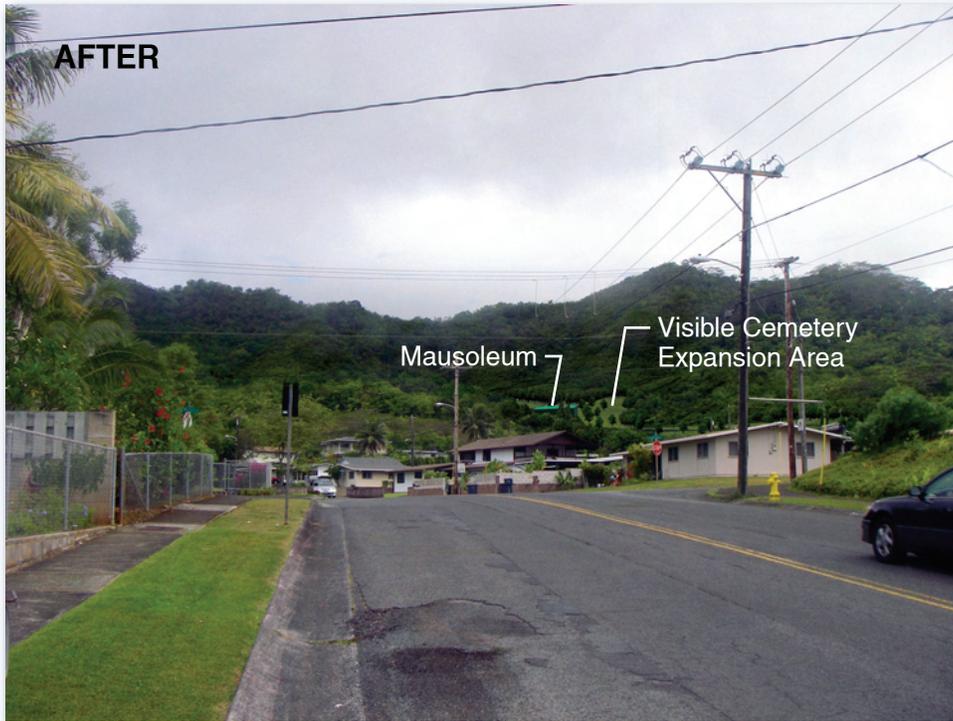
3 View from Lupu Street looking east. Views of Petition Area obscured by existing vegetation to remain (before and after development).

Comparative Views of Petition Area: Revised Proposed Action

Figure 23b



4 View looking southeast towards Petition Area from Namoku Street near Mokulele Drive (before development).



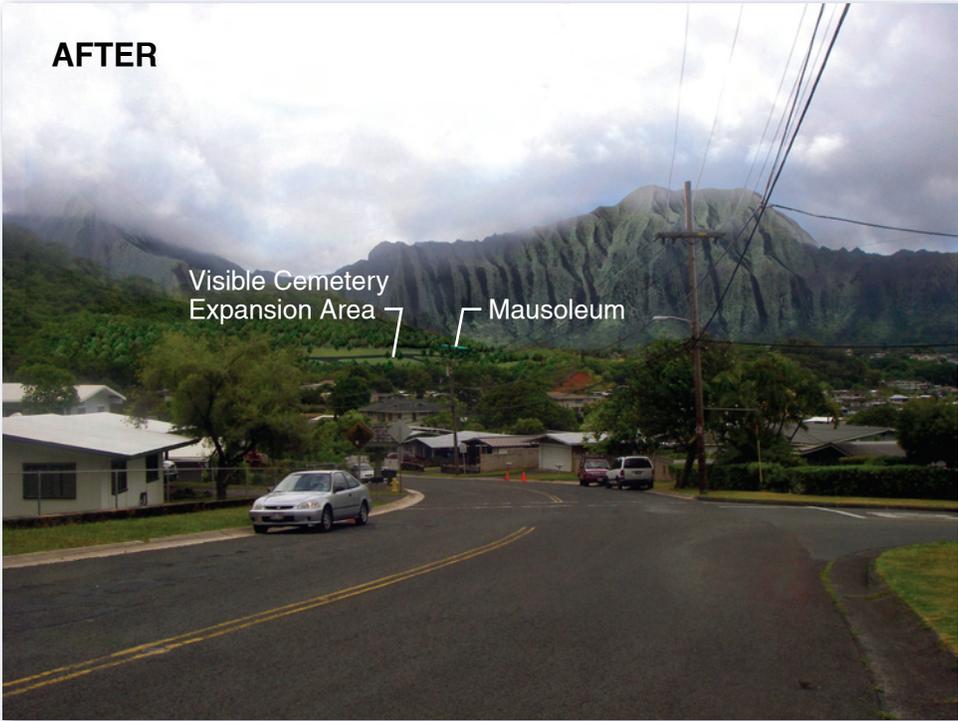
4 View looking southeast towards Petition Area from Namoku Street near Mokulele Drive (after development).

Comparative Views of Petition Area: Revised Proposed Action

Figure 23c



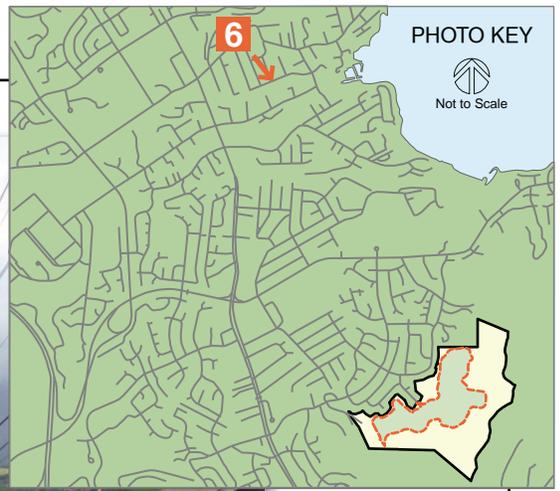
5 View looking south towards Petition Area from Namoku Street near Mikihilina Street (before development).



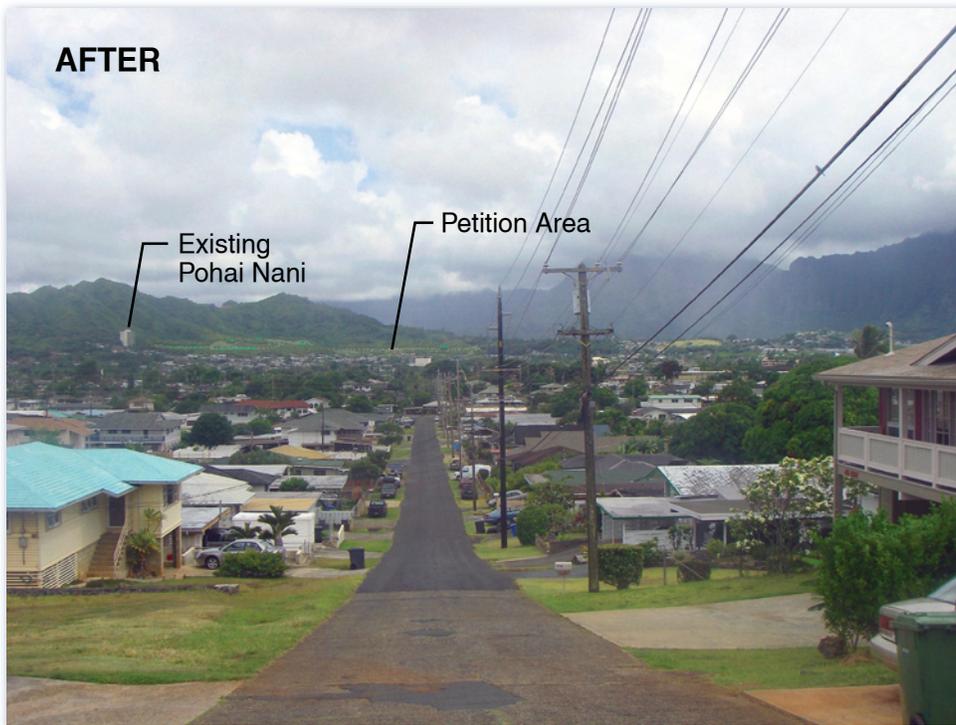
5 View looking south towards Petition Area from Namoku Street near Mikihilina Street (after development).

Comparative Views of Petition Area: Revised Proposed Action

Figure 23d



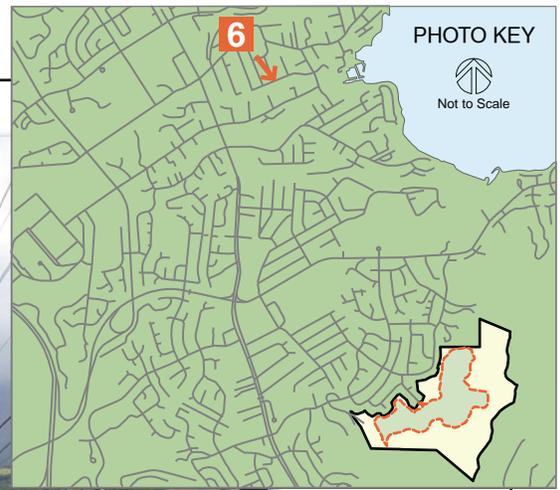
6 View looking east towards Petition Area from Makamae Street at Lilipuna Road (before development).



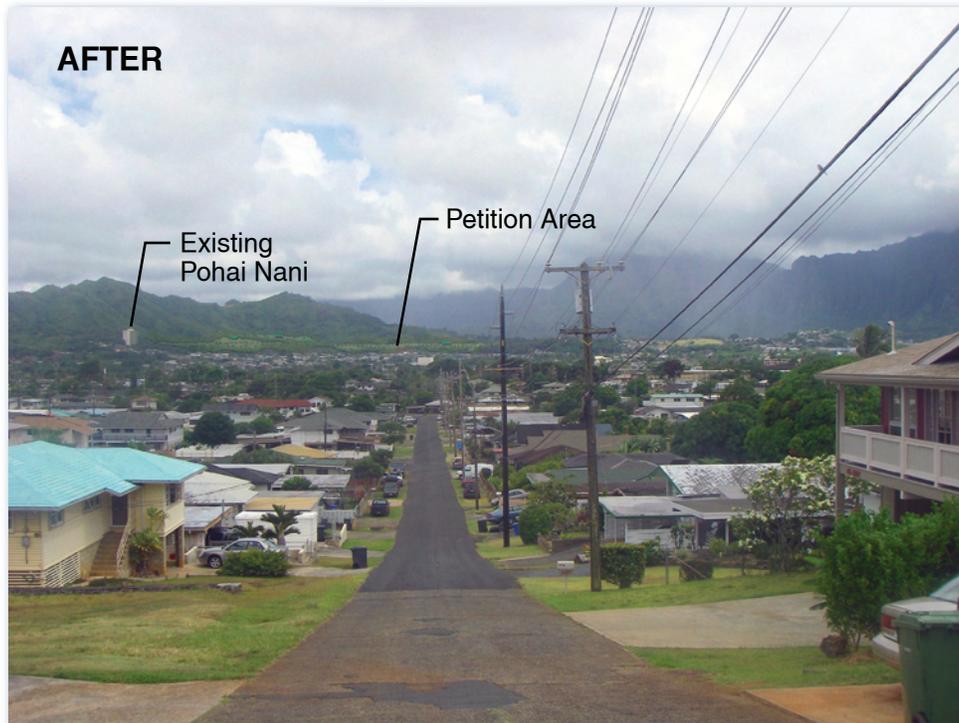
6 View looking east towards Petition Area from Makamae Street at Lilipuna Road (after development).

Comparative Views of Petition Area: Former Proposed Action

Figure 23e



6 View looking east towards Petition Area from Makamae Street at Lilipuna Road (before development).



6 View looking east towards Petition Area from Makamae Street at Lilipuna Road (after development).

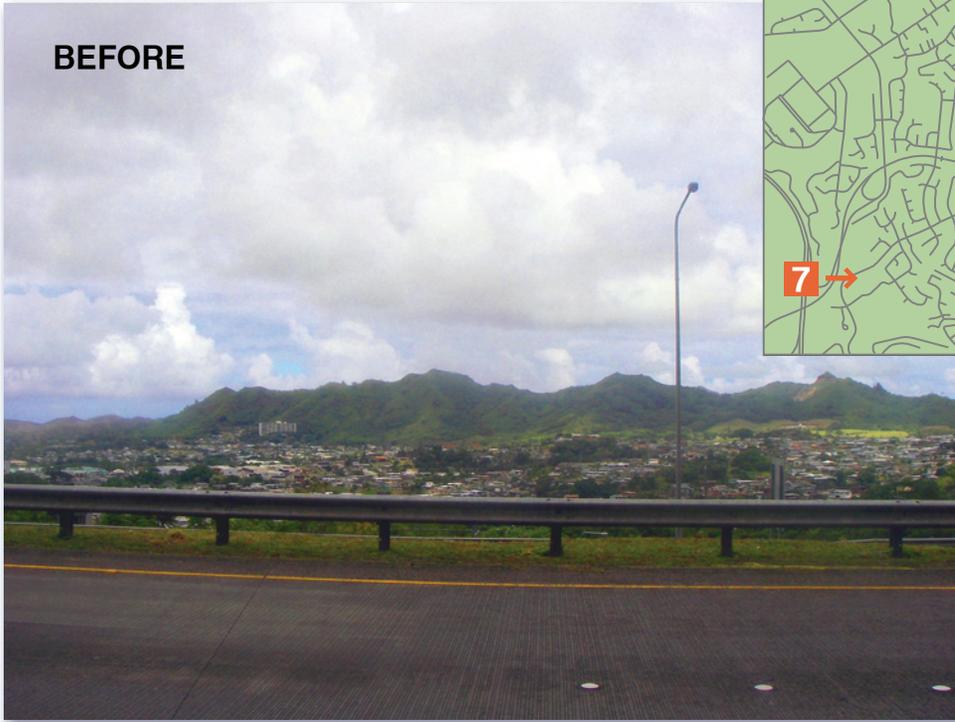
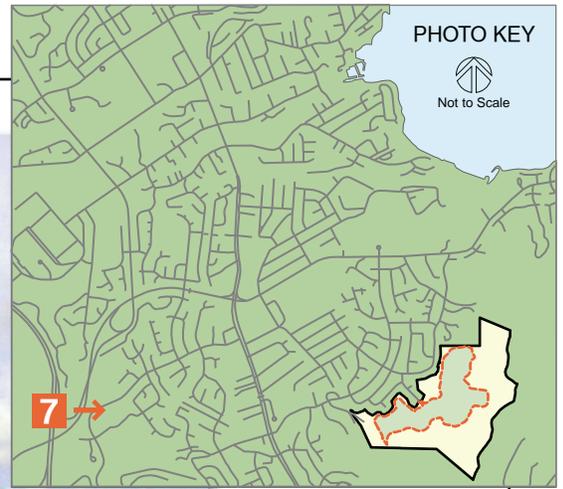
Comparative Views of Petition Area: Revised Proposed Action

Figure 23f

shown in Figure 23e and 23f, is taken from Makamae Street at Lilipuna Road looking southeast. This viewpoint is approximately 1.9 miles from the Petition Area. The viewplane towards the Petition Area is predominately made up of residential housing in the foreground, with the green of the Oneawa Hills and the Ko'olau Mountain Range still the principal background view. The proposed cemetery and residential areas of the Former Proposed Action will be visible, but overall the viewplane is still characterized by a green backdrop to the hills. The roofs of the mausolea and former proposed residential housing units will be visible, but are a minor element of the viewshed. For the Revised Proposed Action, the proposed cemetery expansion area will be visible, but overall the viewplane is still characterized by a green backdrop to the hills. The roofs of the mausolea are visible, but are a minor element of the viewshed.

View 7 is from the H-3 freeway looking east towards the Petition Area and Oneawa Hills, approximately one mile *makai* of the tunnels, and 1.8 miles from the Petition Area (Figure 23g). The Petition Area and associated cemetery will be visible, although as a small portion of the overall viewshed which is predominately one of residential neighborhoods with the Oneawa Hills as a backdrop. Additionally this view is one that is seen for only a matter of seconds while traveling at a high rate of speed. Nevertheless, the project will be visible from this vantage point.

The cemetery expansion area will contain up to four mausoleums that are approximately 24 ft high. The mausoleums will not be visible from most areas of the surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and the vertical topographic differences. The project will include a buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas that will range from 50 ft to 200 ft wide. See Figure 5 for typical mausoleum elevation; Figure 24 for graphical visual profiles; and Figures ~~28a-29a~~ and ~~28b-29b~~ for additional sections showing the effect that landscaping will have on views. Mokulele Drive is an arterial road that runs through the residential neighborhoods southwest and west of the Petition Area. From this road, as well as the smaller internal network of streets in the Pikoiloa subdivision, the Petition Area will be marginally visible. This is a result of the difference in elevation between the street and the proposed development area and a planned generous vegetative buffer between residential property lines and the Petition Area. The ~~current~~ Revised Proposed Action concept plan indicates a minimum 50 ft buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a graded transition slope and re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 ft in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Figure 24 demonstrates a typical profile of how the elevation difference and landscaped buffers will shield the Petition Area from view in the adjacent residential neighborhoods.



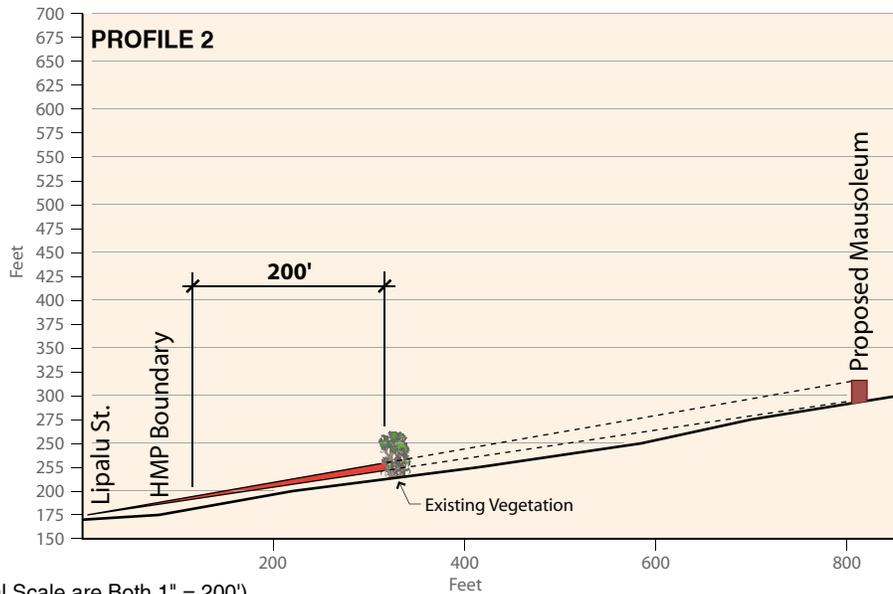
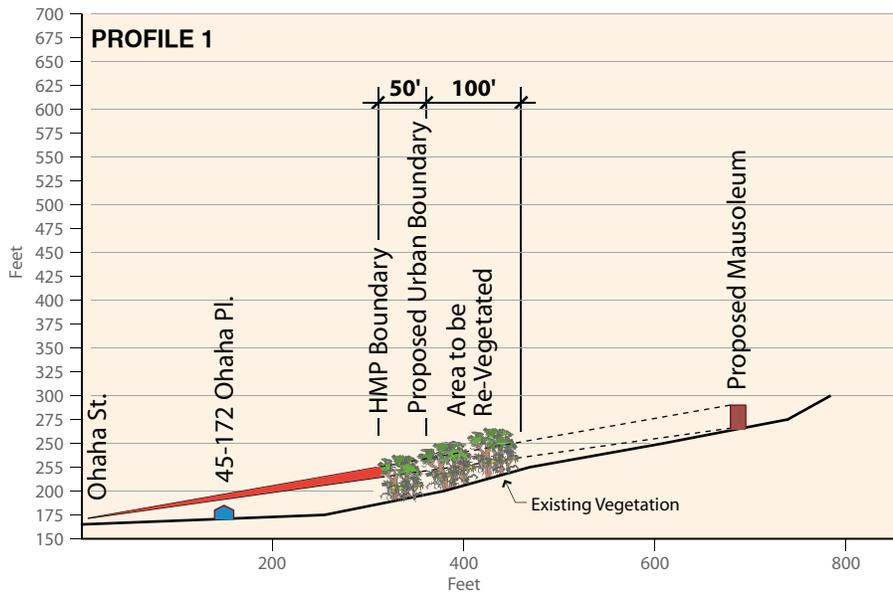
7 View from H-3 looking east towards Petition Area approximately one mile makai of the tunnels (before development).



7 View from H-3 looking east towards Petition Area approximately one mile makai of the tunnels (after development).

Comparative Views of Petition Area: Revised Proposed Action

Figure 23g



(Vertical and Horizontal Scale are Both 1" = 200')

Visual Profiles

Figure 24

4.11 AIR QUALITY

4.11.1 Affected Environment

An air quality impact assessment was conducted for the project by B.D. Neal & Associates in September 2008. Their findings are summarized below and the assessment is included as Appendix H.

Land uses surrounding the subject property are primarily residential in nature. There are no major sources of air pollution in the vicinity of the property to jeopardize air quality. The undeveloped character of the property, prevailing trade winds, and the predominance of residential uses surrounding the property contribute to air pollutant levels below State and Federal ambient air quality standards.

4.11.2 Probable Impacts

Short-term Impacts. Short-term direct and indirect impacts on air quality could potentially occur due to project construction, including construction vehicle emissions and particulate emissions connected with clearing, site preparation work, and construction equipment and workers travelling to and from the Petition Area. Contractors will be required to comply with the State DOH air regulations to minimize such impacts. Factors favoring good air quality include the vicinity of the Petition Area to good exposure to tradewinds, and ample open space.

Fugitive dust emissions from construction activities are difficult to estimate accurately because of their elusive nature of emission and because the potential for dust generation varies greatly depending upon the type of soil at the construction site, the amount and type of dirt-disturbing activity taking place, the moisture content of exposed soil in work areas, and the wind speed. Uncontrolled fugitive dust emissions from project construction would likely be somewhere near the level estimated by the U.S. EPA's rough estimate for uncontrolled fugitive dust emissions from construction activity of 1.2 tons per acre per month under conditions of "medium" activity, moderate soil silt content (30%), and precipitation/ evaporation (P/E) index of 50. State of Hawai'i Air Pollution Control Regulations prohibit visible emissions of fugitive dust from construction activities at the project property line. Thus, an effective dust control plan for the project construction phase will be prepared.

Adequate fugitive dust control can usually be accomplished by the establishment of a frequent watering program to keep bare-dirt surfaces in active construction areas from becoming significant sources of dust. On days without rainfall, construction areas will be watered at least twice during the workday to keep dust to a minimum. Open-bodied trucks will be covered at all times when in motion if they are transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dust. Haul trucks tracking dirt onto paved streets from unpaved areas are oftentimes a significant source of dust in construction areas. Some means to alleviate this problem, such as tire washing or road cleaning, if appropriate, will be employed. Dust monitoring will be considered as a means to quantitatively evaluate the effectiveness of dust control measures.

On-site mobile and stationary construction equipment also will emit air pollutants from engine exhausts. The largest of this equipment is usually diesel-powered. Nitrogen

oxides emissions from diesel engines can be relatively high compared to gasoline powered equipment, but the standard for nitrogen dioxide is set on an annual basis and is not likely to be violated by short-term construction equipment emissions. Carbon monoxide emissions from diesel engines, on the other hand, are low and should be relatively insignificant compared to vehicular emissions on nearby roadways.

Indirectly, slow-moving construction vehicles on roadways leading to and from the project site could obstruct the normal flow of traffic to such an extent that overall vehicular emissions are increased. This impact can be mitigated by moving heavy construction equipment during periods of low traffic volume. Likewise, the schedules of commuting construction workers can be adjusted to avoid peak hours in the project vicinity.

Air quality could be impacted additionally by fugitive dust from disturbance of dry exposed soil, and from increased vehicle emissions due to increases in traffic volume at the residential development.

Operational-Period Impacts. Potential operational period impacts of the Revised Proposed Action on the surrounding area include increased air pollution from vehicular emissions.

Any long-term impacts on air quality from traffic related to this project will likely be negligible. This impact is not expected to be significant, as there are no major sources of air pollutants associated with single-family residential or cemetery uses.

4.11.3 Mitigation

Standard construction and erosion control techniques will help to control any impacts to air quality from the proposed project. Appropriate dust control measures will be employed during construction activities to minimize the potential for fugitive dust emissions, including: frequent watering of exposed soil, covering all moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials which may result in fugitive dust; applying mulching or wind screens to control wind erosion; establishing the landscaping early in the construction schedule.

Increased vehicular emissions due to traffic disruption by construction equipments and/or commuting construction workers will be minimized by moving equipment and workers to and from the Petition Area during off-peak traffic hours. Construction activities will comply with the provisions of HAR, Chapter 11-60.1, "Air Pollution Control," Section 11-60.1-33 Fugitive Dust.

Appropriate landscape screening will be constructed along the west perimeter of the Petition Area to minimize noise, odor, dust, and security lighting impacts from the nearby residential areas.

4.12 NOISE

A noise review was conducted for the project by D.L. Adams Associates, Ltd. The findings are summarized below and the review is included as Appendix I.

4.12.1 Affected Environment

Traffic flow along adjacent streets and internal cemetery roadways is the main source of noise in the vicinity of the Petition Area. Other contributions to ambient noise characteristics consist primarily of vegetation rustling in the wind, which is relatively low considering the surrounding open space and distance from adjacent urban uses.

4.12.2 Probable Impacts

Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State DOH noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities ~~and/or~~ installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH ~~will be scheduled appropriately~~ must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, PROBABLE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION: SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 POPULATION

5.1.1 Affected Environment

The U.S. Census has recorded O’ahu’s resident population as increasing, from 836,231 in 1990 to 876,156 in 2000. The Ko’olau Poko region had a population of 117,910 in 2000, or approximately 13.5% of O’ahu’s population. Between 1990 and 2000, the Ko’olau Poko region’s population increased at an average annual rate of 0.7%, compared to 0.9% for the island of O’ahu. The population distribution for Ko’olau Poko is set forth in the General Plan to be 11.6% of total O’ahu population by 2025. In contrast, population projections based on current assumptions to 2030 documented by the City and County of Honolulu DPP show the region dropping to 11% of total O’ahu population by 2025, and 10% by 2030 (Table 5).

**Table 5
Ko’olau Poko Region Population**

Year	Ko’olau Poko Population	% of O’ahu Population
1980	109,373	14.3
1990	117,694	14.1
2000	117,999	13.5
2010	119,852	12.6
2020	119,569	11.5
2025	118,064	11.0
2030	116,666	10.0

Source: DPP FY2006 Annual Report

As can be seen from Table 6, Hawai’i’s resident population over the age of 55 is on the rise, a trend which reflects the baby boomer generation moving into and through their 50s and 60s. The total of Hawai’i residents that are 55+ years of age is projected to increase from 19.8% of the population in 1990 to 30.6% of the population in 2030. In real numbers, this increase means the total number of Hawai’i residents over 55 years of age will increase from 219,108 in 1990 to 499,550 in 2030, more than doubling in 40 years. Numbers for cohorts age 70+ are even more dramatic. As a percentage of the overall population, this group will grow from 7.1% of the population in 1990 to a projected 14.7% of the population in 2030. In real numbers, this translates to a 300% increase, from 79,421 in 1990 to a projected 239,150 in 2030.

**Table 6
Resident Aging Population Projections**

Year	Total Population State of Hawai'i	55+ State of Hawai'i	55+ as % of Total Population	70+ State of Hawai'i	70+ as % of Total Population
1990	1,108,220	219,108	19.8%	79,421	7.2%
2000	1,212,670	266,943	22.0%	117,467	9.7%
2010*	1,346,000	358,600	22.6%	134,000	10.0%
2020*	1,489,550	442,300	29.7%	176,500	11.8%
2030*	1,630,450	499,550	30.6%	239,150	14.7%

*Projected

Source: 2006 State of Hawai'i Data Book

In 2000, the resident deaths in Hawai'i totaled 8,163; in 2005 the total was 8,988 (State of Hawai'i 2006). As seen in Table 7, below, the annual average number of deaths is projected to increase by 62% between 2000-2005 and 2030-2035.

**Table 7
Resident Deaths in Hawai'i
(Annual average for the period)**

Period	# of deaths
1980-1985	5,200
1985-1990	6,100
1990-1995	7,000
1995-2000	8,000
2000-2005	8,400
2005-2010*	9,300
2010-2015*	10,000
2015-2020*	10,900
2020-2025*	11,700
2025-2030*	12,500
2030-2035*	13,600

*Projected

Source: State of Hawai'i 2035 Series

The preferences for post-death care for Hawai'i residents has seen changes over the last 25 years. While burial used to be almost equal to cremation as a method of disposition, cremation has risen to over twice the percentage of burials (Table 8). In 1980, 45% of those interred in Hawai'i were buried; in 2005 that number had dropped to 29%. In contrast, in 1980, 43% of those interred in Hawai'i were cremated; in 2005 that number reached 64%. No data is kept on how many cremated remains are scattered. However, the last several years have seen a leveling of theis trend in cremations. Even with a higher percentage of cremations, the number of casketed burials will still rise dramatically because the number of resident deaths will rise dramatically as a function of the aging population.

**Table 8
Deaths by Method of Disposition for Hawai'i**

Method	1980	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005
Burial	2,343	2,798	2,767	2,800	2,696	2,667
% of total	45%	40%	33%	31%	29%	29%
Cremation	2,241	3,564	5,092	5,778	5,900	5,964
% of total	43%	51%	60%	63%	64%	64%
Other	612	691	650	598	655	698
% of total	12%	10%	8%	7%	7%	7%
Unknown	8	2	2	3	1	1
% of total	0.15%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%
All methods	5,204	7,055	8,511	9,179	9,252	9,330

Source: 2006 State of Hawai'i Data Book

5.1.2 Probable Impacts

The development of the residential portion of the Former Proposed Action ~~Petition Area~~ will would have increased the population in the neighborhood by 20 housing units, or approximately 64 people. Deletion of the residential development will result in no impact on population growth. ~~This could be an increase in the population of the Kāne'ohe region, but is not expected to significantly increase the population of the state as the majority of the homebuyers are expected to be residents already living in the state. The residential development is expected to accommodate the increase in the region's population or the increase in household formation.~~ The development of the cemetery will have the beneficial impact of providing continued after-death services to families on O'ahu and throughout Hawaii in a location that is familiar and with existing support services, and that is conveniently located.

5.2 HOUSING

5.2.1 Affected Environment

Section 5.1 Population, summarizes population trends for the Island of O'ahu and the vicinity of the Petition Area. O'ahu's resident population is expected to grow to over 1,600,000 residents by 2030, with the Ko'olau Poko region supporting a small percentage (10% according to DPP's Annual Report) of the island's population, down from 12% in 2000. O'ahu's household size is expected to continue to decrease in the future, leading to a greater number of households needing housing. For owner-occupied homes, in 1990 household size was on average 3.23 for O'ahu and 3.19 for the state. In 2000, it had decreased 3.1% for O'ahu to 3.13, and 3.8% for the state to 3.07. Data for the Ko'olau Poko region shows similar downward trends, with a decrease between 1990 when household size was 3.32, to 3.17 in 2000.

The Island of O'ahu had 315,988 housing units in 2000, and is projected to reach 429,026 housing units by 2030. By comparison, the Ko'olau Poko region had 36,964 housing units in 2000 and is projected to reach 39,278 housing units in 2020, with no expected change to this number through 2030 (Table 9).

**Table 9
Number of Housing Units for Ko’olau Poko SCP Area**

Development Plan Area	Actual	Projected		
	2000	2010	2020	2030
Ko’olau Poko	36,964	38,258	39,278	39,278
O’ahu Total	315,988	348,870	389,317	429,026
Annual Growth Rate		+1.0%	+1.1%	+1.0%

Source: DPP 2006 Annual Report

The SCP specifies that housing growth in the region should be minimal, with predominant housing growth for O’ahu directed to the Primary Urban Center and the Ewa Development Plan Areas. The region’s share of population is projected to fall within the range of 11 and 12.2% of the island. However, according to DPP projections for housing for the region, there will still be a need for 1,020 additional housing units between 2010 and 2030 (City and County of Honolulu DPP 2008). Approximately 200 units are known to be planned for the Ko’olau Poko region, leaving a need for approximately 820 additional units.

5.2.2 Probable Impacts

~~As a result of a combination of factors, particularly a decrease in household size, and the formation of new households, the region will necessitate new housing. These factors include a reduction in household size, and the formation of new households. The Petition Area will increase O’ahu’s housing inventory by 20 new homes, all expected to be primary residences. This will fill a small percentage (2.5%) of the projected need of 820 housing units in the region. The development will provide affordable housing opportunities in accordance with applicable City and County of Honolulu affordable housing requirements. The method of satisfying the affordable housing requirement will come from negotiation of the Affordable Housing Plan, approved by appropriate City and County of Honolulu agencies. The Plan could include a range of options, including sale of lots to qualifying affordable owners, construction of dwelling units elsewhere, or payment of an in-lieu fee. Deletion of the residential development will result in no impact on supply of housing or demand for housing in the Ko’olau Poko region.~~

5.2.3 Mitigation

~~In developing the Petition Area, the Petitioner agrees to provide affordable housing opportunities for low and moderate income residents of the State of Hawai’i to the satisfaction of the City and County of Honolulu. The location and distribution of the affordable housing or other provisions for affordable housing shall be under such terms as are mutually agreeable between the Petitioner and the City and County of Honolulu. With the adoption of the Revised Proposed Action, no housing will be included in the project, and no mitigation will be required.~~

5.3 EMPLOYMENT

5.3.1 Affected Environment

Because the Petition Area is vacant and absent any economic activity, there are no existing job opportunities found there. Immediately adjacent to the Petition Area, HMP currently employs 85 people with job categories including administration, sales, and family service counseling. The park also employs 23 unionized operations and maintenance workers, whose primary functions are for the physical upkeep of the cemetery and associated grounds, for a total employment level of about 108 full time jobs.

5.3.2 Probable Impacts

The Former and Revised Proposed Actions will create new development-related jobs and new jobs associated with the continuing operations of the cemetery.

It is estimated that there will be ~~four~~ three phases to the overall implementation of the Revised Proposed Action (Section 2.5), with areas ranging from 14.6 to 16.57 to 25 acres. Phase 1 and 2 will be ~~further~~ phased in ~~7-10~~ 14-16 acre increments, for a total of ~~six~~ three development periods. Each ~~7-10~~ 14-16 acre construction period will last ~~about~~ between six and nine months and generate about 45 man-years of full-time equivalent direct construction-related jobs. In total, approximately 270 man-years of full-time direct construction-related jobs will be provided over the course of the 20-year build out of the cemetery ~~and the 20-lot subdivision.~~

In terms of operational jobs, the administrative and other office-related jobs will remain steady. Even though the size of the cemetery will be expanded, the actual number of families serviced should remain stable. Thus, no new jobs will be created in the service areas. Approximately 3-5 new full-time equivalent jobs will be added in the maintenance sector, as the size of the cemetery increases.

In terms of indirect jobs, the cemetery supports a wide range of vendors and suppliers. The cemetery is continually adorned with flowers and other memorials and keep sakes purchased by families and friends from off-site flower and craft stores. With over 800 interments per year, local material distributors, shippers, and suppliers benefit from providing vaults, markers, monuments, and the respective engraving and markings.

5.4 FISCAL IMPACTS

The analysis of the Fiscal Impacts of any given development project are primarily intended to allow a comparison of the long-term civic fiscal benefits and costs associated with the development. Methodologically, an estimate is made of the projected increase in population (net positive migration) within the County and the State that can be assigned as the effects of building the Revised Proposed Action. Then, the governmental revenues projected to be generated by the proposed project are weighed against the costs to be incurred by State and County governments to provide increased services to the additional population.

As discussed in Section 1.1, the "Cemetery Expansion Only" Alternative (Alternative III) presented in Chapter 8 has been selected as the "Revised Proposed Action" to be submitted to the Land Use Commission as the action that will now comprise the project for the State Land Use District Boundary Amendment. This selection is based on the analysis presented in the DEIS, and many comment letters received from agencies and organizations during the EIS review process. Therefore, the discussion of the Fiscal Impacts associated with the residential development is now moot, because no residential lots will be included in the Revised Proposed Action.

In terms of the cemetery expansion, the fiscal impacts of the Proposed Action are related to revenues generated by the cemetery, the salaries paid to cemetery employees and future construction workers, property taxes paid by the future residential properties created as part of the Proposed Action, and corporate and property taxes paid by the cemetery. In addition, as a result of the cemetery expansion, vendors and suppliers of goods and services associated with the cemetery will be able to continue to operate their businesses and pay their employees salary and their own general excise and corporate taxes.

It has been estimated that HMP will employ 113 people on a full-time basis at full build out of the ~~Proposed Action~~ cemetery, an increase of five employees over current levels. As a result, these individuals will be paying individual state income taxes, and will be paying general excise taxes when they purchase goods and services in the community. It has also been estimated that the construction phases of the project will create 270 direct full-time equivalent jobs over the course of the phased 20-year build-out. Payroll for these workers will include state personal income taxes and these individuals will also be buying goods and services with accompanying general excise taxes.

The overall fiscal impacts associated with the Revised Proposed Action will be beneficial, with the contribution of a variety of taxes for use by the City and County of Honolulu, and the State of Hawai'i, ~~including significant increases in property tax payments by the owners of the property in the residential subdivision.~~ The most important recurring fiscal impact associated with the cemetery is the tax paid on cemetery and funeral contracts by HMP. In calendar year 2007, this amount was \$571,947. If the cemetery is not allowed to expand, this value will soon diminish and suffer negative acceleration as fewer and fewer burial plots are available at HMP.

In terms of impacts to government services, no new roadways will be required. It is possible, but unlikely, that a traffic signal will be required for the Kamehameha Highway intersections with the main HMP access road and Halekou Road. A future warrant study prepared by HMP will validate the need, or lack thereof, for a signal at this intersection. If required, HMP will pay its pro rata share for installation of this signal. No additional demand will be placed on the public schools in the vicinity, as no new families will be moving to Kāne'ohe. This minimal demand would be applicable for public safety, human services, recreation, debt services, and government employee benefits.

A beneficial impact of the cemetery expansion is related to the use of the cemetery as a de facto passive park. Residents from nearby neighborhoods use the cemetery to walk their dogs, jog and walk for exercise, in addition to its use as a contemplative open

space that HMP shares with its neighbors. Cemeteries provide a safe area for these activities, taking pressure off other public spaces used for the same purpose.

5.5 TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS AND PRACTICES

In order to address the effects the proposed development activity may have on Native Hawaiian practices, culture, and traditions, CSH prepared a *Cultural Impact Assessment for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion Area* in 2008. The study findings are summarized below and the full report is included as Appendix JG.

The purpose of the CIA was to evaluate potential impacts to cultural practices as a result of the Former Proposed Action, which are also applicable to the Revised Proposed Action. The study documented present and past land use; the presence of cultural sites, including religious, medicinal, traditional gathering, subsistence; and cultural associations of the Petition Area. Methods included research of historical documents, maps and existing archaeological information, in addition to community consultations and “talk-story” sessions with people who have knowledge of the Kāne’ohe *ahupua’a*.

During preparation of the CIA, efforts were made to contact Hawaiian cultural organizations, government agencies, and individuals who might have knowledge of or concerns about traditional cultural practices specifically related to the Petition Area. Names of potential community contacts came from the SHPD, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, O’ahu Island Burial Council, and members of the community organizations who maintain the Kawa’ewa’e Heiau. In the conduct of the CIA, 32 individuals were contacted as possible leads, 27 people responded and 10 *kūpuna* and/or *kama’āina* were interviewed for more in-depth contributions. A list of individuals consulted, their affiliations, and comments is found in the full CIA report (Appendix JG).

5.5.1 Affected Environment

Based on personal consultations and examination of historic documents and existing archaeological information, the CIA concluded that the Petition Area’s cultural landscape is important in relation to the following: pre-contact habitation and agricultural land uses as cultural properties; gathering of plant resources; burials; trails; and *wahi pana* (storied places).

The Petition Area is noteworthy for several sites and features found within or nearby. Findings of the AIS enumerate several pre-contact cultural sites that suggest association with Kawa’ewa’e Heiau as well as a possible ceremonial/*heiau* structure. In total, the AIS identified 11 historic sites within or near the Petition Area (discussed in detail in Section 4.9 and shown in Figure 20). Of these, six are considered pre-contact and five historic sites. The Kawa’ewa’e Heiau was of primary interest to many people contacted for the CIA. Many discussed the importance of protecting the *heiau* and associated features while considering the surrounding cultural landscape and other four *heiau* built for ‘Olopana in the Ko’olau Poko moku. In fact, the *heiau* should be viewed as part of a ‘complex’ of sites serving habitation, agricultural, ceremonial, and ritual purposes.

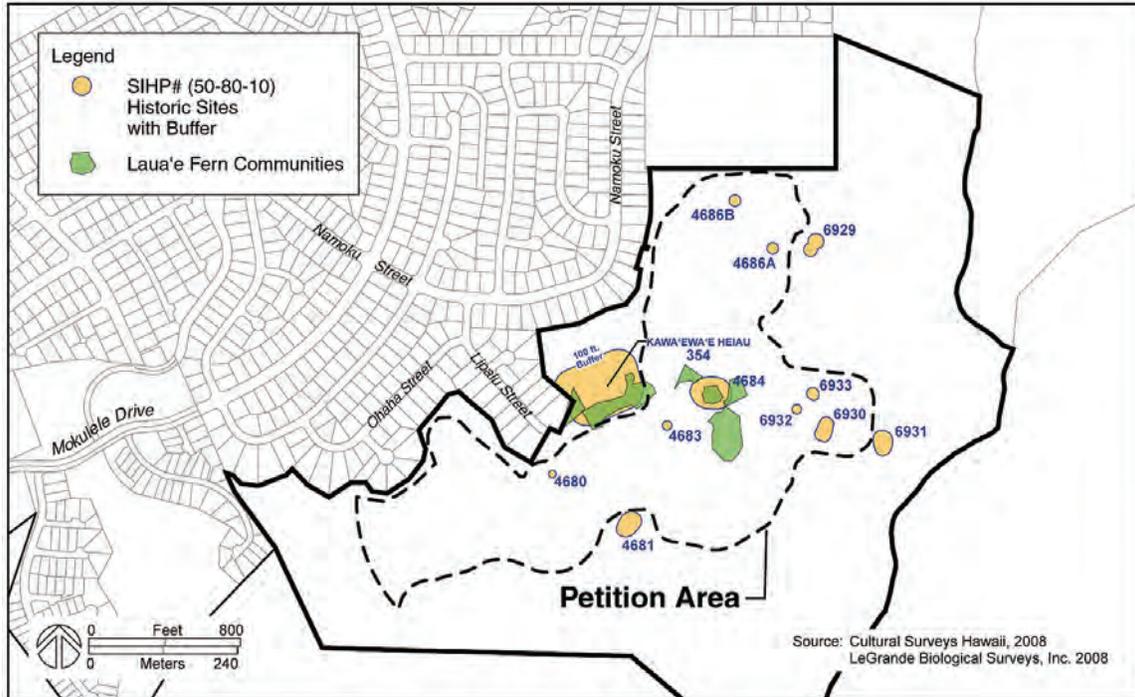
A few of the cultural consultants for the CIA commented on a *hōlua* (slide) known to have been located in the area, thought to be on a ridge immediately south of the Kawa’ewa’e Heiau. *Hōlua* sled courses were created by Hawaiians by making a rock

track, covering it with grasses, and wetting it down for speed. In 1933, McAllister described one in the area known as Site 355 as a “small round hill, the name of which is not remembered, near the mountain side of Kawa’ewa’e Heiau..” (p. 181). He added that the slide had been destroyed and cleared for pineapple cultivation. While the *hōlua* was noted to exist in 1853 and 1881, McAllister was unable to relocate the site in his 1930 survey. During the AIS, a substantial effort was made to relocate the *hōlua* slide site, specifically looking for any remnants or indications of it. No definitive site was identified. Community members are interested in locating this site.

Several plants within the Petition Area have past and present ethnobotanical uses for native Hawaiians. Many of these plants are Polynesian introductions such as *kukui*, (true) *kamani*, *hau*, *ki* or *ti*, *noni*, *’ohe*, and *mai’a*. Some of these Hawaiian canoe plants (brought by early Polynesians in their canoes) are indicators of former Hawaiian habitation. For example, *kamani* was often planted around *heiau*, and considered a sacred tree in parts of Polynesia. The same is true of *ki/ti*, and *mai’a*, which were planted around *taro lo’i* and dwellings. Contributors to the CIA rarely mentioned past or ongoing plant gathering except for reference to continued collection and value of the *lei* and *hula* plants gathered in the area, particularly the *laua’e* fern (*Phymatosorus grossus*). *Laua’e* is a very common non-native fern found as a ground cover from coastal to shaded moist low-elevation forests and windswept ridges. It is also a popular yard ornamental plant that is ubiquitous in the Hawaiian Islands, particularly in environments disturbed by humans. This *P. grossus laua’e* was introduced to the islands around 1900 and is not the same species as the original endemic *laua’e* fern that is deeply and emotionally connected to Hawaiian culture. The native *laua’e* (*Microsorium spectrum*) is now very rare, and instead, Hawaiians have turned to the *P. grossus* fern (that has been given the same name *laua’e*) for gathering of *hula* adornments. It is thought that they have transferred the cultural importance and use to this more abundant and easily accessible plant.

Community informants for the CIA commented on the importance of the *laua’e* gathering within the Petition Area. The *laua’e* is valued as a *hula* plant, and specimens known in sections of the Petition Area are particularly noteworthy for its thickness, color, and fragrance. The *laua’e* that grows as an understory plant differs considerably from those in open sunny areas. Full sun causes fronds to be a lighter shade of green, which is less culturally desirable than the darker fronds. The crushed leaves of *laua’e* have a faint but distinctive smell reminiscent of another popular *hula* plant; *maile* (*Alyxia oliviformis*). There is a cultural significance of gathering the plant *in situ* within the ideal moist conditions of the Petition Area that creates the abundant, luxuriant and healthy stands of the most coveted forms of *laua’e*, even in a forest of pre-dominantly non-native trees. An addendum to the original Botanical Survey conducted prior to the preparation of the DEIS, was conducted in August 2008 by LeGrande Biological Surveys Inc. As a result, 2.5 acres of *laua’e* fern communities were identified as shown in Figure 25. 2.3 of which will remain untouched (1.2 acres within the cultural preserve that is not part of the Revised Proposed Action, and 1.1 acres outside of the Petition Area).

No human burials have been documented within the Petition Area. CIA contributors did not specifically mention knowledge of *iwi kūpuna* (ancestral remains) in the area. However, one of the concerns of community members was the potential presence of *lua*



Laua'e Fern Communities: Revised Proposed Action

Figure 25

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Environmental Impact Statement
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

(burial pits) associated with Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. *Lua* would be found inside and outside of *luakini heiau* which were used to bury the bones of those sacrificed. This was considered throughout all field work. None were observed. Field survey members were aware of this possibility and were looking for *lua*.

Trails once served to connect the various settlements throughout O'ahu. Many trails traversed the mountain ranges, and it is possible that trails connected the various *heiau* of the area. A popular hiking trail traverses a portion of the property which is reportedly used by Hawai'i Trail and Mountain Club and other groups. The trail starts in Friendship Garden to the north of the Petition Area, and then follows the ridgeline south to a side ridge that connects to the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, ending at Lipalu Place. All trail use of the property for recreation purposes is unauthorized. In addition, after consultation with DLNR, Na Ala Hele Trails Program, there are no known ancient trails within the Petition Area. Recreational trail use is discussed in Section 6.8 of this EIS.

Kāne'ohe is rich in legends concerning naming of the *ahupua'a* itself and other sites within the area. Of particular relevance to the Petition Area are stories of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, reportedly erected in the beginning of the 12th century and related to the high chief 'Olopana. Surrounding features to the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau relate to its use, including what CIA contributors point out as stone guardians in the area that together appear to guard the area used by chiefs and their retinue for preparation, prayer, and/or sacrifice. Another contributor also believes the mango trees found on the Petition Area mark sacred spots for future generations.

5.5.2 Probable Impacts

The findings of the CIA suggest that there are three primary cultural concerns regarding the Former and Revised Proposed Actions: 1) preservation and protection of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and other contiguous cultural properties in the area; 2) gathering practices for *hula* and *lei* plants; and 3) possibility of burial sites, or *iwi kūpuna*. The conceptual site plan has been designed specifically to incorporate the known archaeological and cultural sites, and a 9.4-acre cultural preserve is included as part of the Revised Proposed Action that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau (shown on Figure 4a) with ample buffer zones included. Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is located approximately 100 ft to the west of the Petition Area.

~~As the Petition Area will be graded and changed from Java forest to cemetery and residential use and revegetation with native plants, the laua'e along with other plants growing in the area could be affected. Even in the areas where revegetation will occur with native plants, this habitat will not be the thick introduced overstory of mature trees that currently provides the laua'e with its favorable dark lush leaves. The cultural preserve is intended to protect ample communities of laua'e to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.~~ Although no *lua* were observed there is still a potential for subsurface cultural resources in the Petition Area. With the development of the proposed project, future access through the property will need to be arranged beforehand with the land owner.

5.5.3 Mitigation

The Petitioner will follow the mitigation measures as recommended by the CIA to address potential adverse impacts of the Revised Proposed Action on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. These include:

1. Recognize that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. The plans and design for the cemetery will be integrated with the cultural significance of the area surrounding the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and significant archaeological sites and cultural features of the landscape will be buffered and protected from any roadways, bulldozing, or other intrusive activity. Additionally, the *heiau* complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Ko'olau Poko District. All significant archaeological sites within and near the Petition Area will be preserved and ~~kipuka (buffer zones)~~ a cultural preserve area will be incorporated as indicated on the Revised Proposed Action Concept Plan (Figure 4a).
2. The Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, currently on the National Register of Historic Places has been evaluated as significant under both Criterion D and E of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places and will be registered with the State of Hawai'i.
3. All cultural properties and archaeological sites in and near the Petition Area will be investigated, preserved, and protected through the creation of ~~kipuka a 9.4-acre cultural preserve areas~~ as appropriate. The ~~kipuka~~ cultural preserve will be

- designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.
4. The Petitioner will continue consultation with appropriate state agencies, such as the OHA, throughout the planning and development process to ensure appropriate evaluation and protection of archaeological and cultural resources. This consultation is required by law and will continue throughout the project.
 5. If there is need for further consultation regarding handling of archaeological sites, the Petitioner will have the project reviewed by OHA's Native Hawaiian Historic Preservation Council or other appropriate groups.
 6. Those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds, including human remains. Should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work will immediately cease, and the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law. Mandatory education programs will be provided to any entity or personnel working within the Petition Area to ensure that appropriate protective and notification action is undertaken should any inadvertent cultural or archaeological finds take place.
 7. Cultural monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development activities. A cultural and archaeological monitor will observe all grading and excavation activities to provide verification that cultural and archaeological finds have been protected.
 8. On-going cultural practices, such as gathering of *hula* and *lei* plants, will be recognized and accommodated (subject to safety and liability issues) as provided by law. To the degree feasible, these plant communities will be enhanced and expanded within the buffer areas and permanent open space areas as appropriate.
 9. The areas where the *hula* plant *laua'e* (*Phymatosorus grossus*) is most concentrated will be protected to the degree feasible and practicable. The availability, abundance, and quality of the *laua'e* ferns will be protected through creation of a plant gathering cultural preserve ~~kipuka~~, including maintenance of an intact vegetative overstory. An addendum to the Botanical Survey was conducted in August 2008 by LeGrande Biological Surveys, Inc. (and is included in Appendix D). As a result, 2.5 acres of *laua'e* fern communities were identified as shown in Figure 25, 2.3 of which will remain untouched (1.2 acres within the cultural preserve that is not part of the Revised Proposed Action, and 1.1 acres outside of the Petition Area);
 10. Community members and groups responsible for the long-term care of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, as well as cultural practitioners who utilize the area for gathering and cultural education activities, will be further consulted regarding the mitigation measures throughout the planning, for the proposed cemetery ~~and residential development~~. This consultation will include all interested community groups and individuals who have a stake in the Petition Area.

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, PROBABLE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

6.1 TRANSPORTATION

Perazim Consulting prepared a Traffic Impact Analysis Study for the project, which is summarized below and attached to this DEIS as Appendix K-H. The traffic study describes the potential traffic impacts of the proposed land use alternatives and identifies mitigation measures, as appropriate. Various types of traffic information, including roadway laneage and traffic volume data, were collected to establish existing traffic conditions. Future traffic forecasts without the proposed alternatives were developed to identify future baseline conditions. Traffic volumes were estimated and the future traffic assignments with two of the Alternatives (Alternatives II and III Revised Proposed Action) were analyzed. The analytical comparison of future traffic conditions with and without Alternatives determines the project-related traffic impacts. For this study, seven study intersections were selected for analysis to identify the potential traffic impacts (Figure 2526). Manual turning movement count data and field observations were collected at the study intersections.

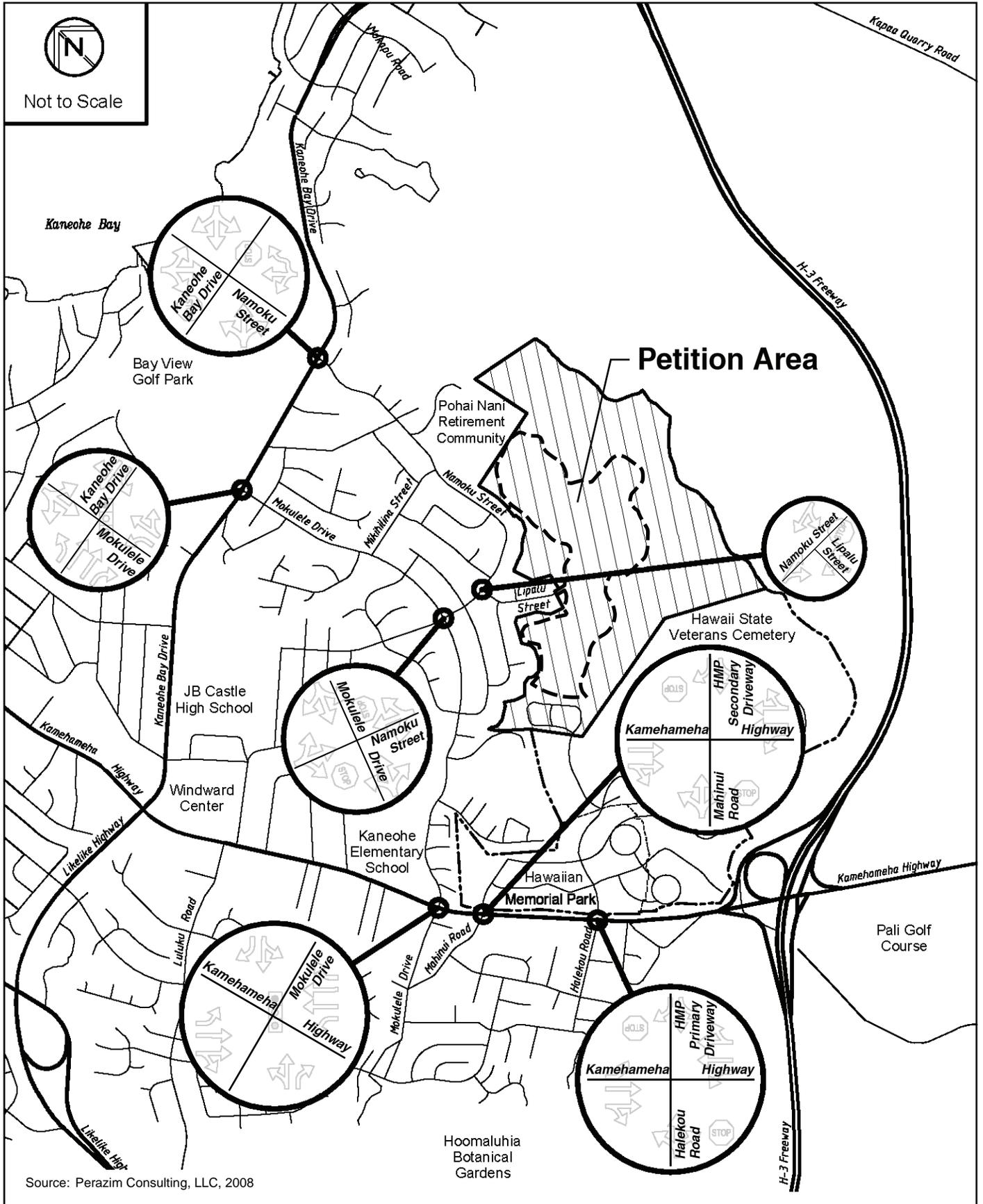
6.1.1 Affected Environment

6.1.1.1 Existing Roadway System

The main vehicular circulation route in the vicinity is Kamehameha Highway, a state highway that links the Kāneʻohe area with communities along the northeast coast of Oʻahu and into Central Oʻahu, Pearl City, and Honolulu. In the vicinity of the Petition Area, the highway is a divided four-lane highway with 12-ft travel lanes and left-turn lanes within the median area at selected intersections. Kaneohe Bay Drive links Kāneʻohe and Kailua towns. It begins as a four-lane divided highway with 12-ft travel lanes at its connection to Likelike Highway, and transitions to a two-lane undivided highway with 12-ft travel lanes between Castle High School and Nohea Place.

Halekou Road and Mahinui Road are two-lane collector roads for the nearby residential subdivisions on the west side of Kamehameha Highway. Mokulele Drive and Nāmoku Street are collector roads while Mihikilina Street and Lipalu Street are two-lane local roadways within the residential subdivisions on the east side of Kamehameha Highway. Mokulele Driveway terminates at Kamehameha Highway and at Kaneohe Bay Drive in signalized intersections. Parking is allowed along these residential streets, but most motorists park away from the intersections which permits right-turn movements to travel around other motorists waiting to execute left turn or through movements at the intersections.

There are two existing access points to HMP from Kamehameha Highway. A paved two-lane road beginning at the Kamehameha Highway entrance to the HMP and Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery runs northeast through the existing HMP grounds. The HMP and Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery currently share the same driveway connections at the Kamehameha Highway intersection with Halekou Road and at the Kamehameha



Traffic Intersections Studied

Figure 26

Highway intersection with Mahinui Road. The primary HMP driveway is located across Halekou Road and the secondary driveway is aligned directly across Mahinui Road.

The main road through HMP has several small spurs leading to outlying sections of the cemetery. Visitors to gravesites or attendees of a burial service park their vehicles along the internal roads. The internal road system provides access to the Ocean View Garden area of HMP through an easement agreement with Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery. HMP currently closes the vehicular access gates to the cemetery at dusk. An unpaved access road to offsite utilities on Kumakua Place was developed in 1997 as part of the Ocean View Garden expansion of HMP.

Currently, there is no vehicular access through the Petition Area.

6.1.1.2 Existing Traffic Conditions

Currently, HMP operations limit burial and inurnment ceremonies to mid-day time periods, typically from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Funerals are also restricted to similar mid-day time periods. Some funeral services are scheduled during the evenings, starting at 6:00 p.m. Thus, the cemetery activities that draw the largest crowds are intentionally scheduled during the non-peak mid-day or evening time periods when there are lower traffic volumes and less congestion on Kamehameha Highway.

Levels of Service. The Traffic Impact Analysis utilized the Highway Capacity Manual 2000 analytical methodology for unsignalized intersections and signalized intersections. The analysis results provide Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), and capacity conditions. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. LOS A describes free flow with no congestion or delay while LOS F describes congested conditions and excessive delays. LOS B describes a condition that is not free flow, but delays or restrictions to maneuvering are minimal. Some restriction to flow and reasonable delays at intersections are described by LOS C. LOS D describes conditions in which long delays occur at intersections and travel on roadway segments appear congested, but flow is stable. LOS E describes near-capacity conditions, with very long delays at intersections and flow on roadways are heavy and approach instability. The existing traffic conditions at the five unsignalized and two signalized intersections near the Petition Area are summarized in Table 10 below.

Kamehameha Highway, Halekou Road, and the HMP primary driveway

The morning peak hour conditions at the unsignalized intersection of Kamehameha Highway, Halekou Road, and the HMP primary driveway are at LOS D or better. However, the primary cemetery driveway experiences LOS F conditions during the afternoon peak hour, related to vehicles turning left onto Kamehameha Highway as they exit the cemetery.

Kamehameha Highway, Mahinui Road, and HMP's secondary driveway

For the unsignalized intersection of Kamehameha Highway, Mahinui Road, and HMP's secondary driveway, the Mahinui Road approach experiences LOS E conditions during

**Table 10
Existing Traffic Conditions**

Intersections	Existing LOS		Intersections	Existing LOS	
	AM Peak	PM Peak		AM Peak	PM Peak
Kamehameha Highway, Halekou Road, and HMP Primary Driveway			Nāmoku Street		
Kamehameha Highway			Northbound Approach	C	C
Northbound Left Turn	B	B	Northbound Left Turn/ Through Movement	F	F
Southbound Left Turn	B	B	Northbound Right Turn	C	C
Halekou Road			Southbound Approach	C	E
Eastbound Approach	D	D	Mokulele Drive and Nāmoku Street		
HMP Primary Driveway			Mokulele Drive		
Westbound Approach	C	E	Northbound Left Turn	A	A
Westbound Left Turn/ Through Movement	D	F	Southbound Left Turn	A	A
Westbound Right Turn	C	C	Nāmoku Street		
Kamehameha Highway, Mahinui Road, and HMP Secondary Driveway			Eastbound Approach	B	B
Kamehameha Highway			Westbound Approach	B	B
Northbound Left Turn	B	B	Nāmoku Street and Lipalu Street		
Southbound Left Turn	B	B	Nāmoku Street		
Mahinui Road			Northbound Left Turn	A	A
Eastbound Approach	E	E	Lipalu Street		
HMP Secondary Driveway			Eastbound Approach	A	A
Westbound Approach	B	C	Kamehameha Highway and Mokulele Drive		
Westbound Left Turn/ Through Movement	B	E	Overall Intersection	C	C
Westbound Right Turn	B	C	Kaneohe Bay Drive and Mokulele Drive		
Kaneohe Bay Drive and Nāmoku			Overall Intersection	C	C
Kaneohe Bay Drive					
Eastbound Left Turn	A	A			
Westbound Left Turn	A	A			

the morning and afternoon peak hours. The left turn and through movements at the cemetery secondary driveways experience LOS E conditions during the afternoon peak hour.

Kaneohe Bay Drive and Nāmoku Street

The unsignalized intersection of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Nāmoku Street has LOS F conditions at the northbound left turn and through movements during the morning and afternoon peak hours. The southbound approach operates with LOS E conditions during the afternoon peak hour; this approach provides access for the Bay View Estates subdivision currently under construction.

Mokulele Drive and Nāmoku Street

The unsignalized intersection of Mokulele Drive and Nāmoku Street operates with short or little delays at LOS A and B during the morning and afternoon peak hours.

Nāmoku Street and Lipalu Street

For the unsignalized intersection of Nāmoku Street and Lipalu Street, there is little or no delay with LOS A conditions during the morning and afternoon peak hours.

Kamehameha Highway and Mokulele Drive

For the signalized intersection of Kamehameha Highway and Mokulele Drive, the Mokulele Drive westbound left turn and through movement is at LOS E during the morning and afternoon peak hours. Overall, the intersection operates at LOS C during both peak hours.

Kaneohe Bay and Mokulele Drive

The turning movements at the intersection of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Mokulele Drive are at LOS D or better the morning and afternoon peak hours. Overall, this intersection is at LOS C.

Traffic Signal Peak Hour Warrants: Currently, there are two unsignalized intersections which have LOS F conditions for left turns or through movements: Kamehameha Highway Intersection with Halekou Road/ HMP primary driveway, and the Kaneohe Bay Drive intersection with Nāmoku Street. The existing traffic volumes at these two intersections were assessed by the technical criteria for the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices traffic signal peak hour warrants. A modified peak hour warrant (70% factor) can be used where the local community population is less than 10,000 or where speeds on the major street are above 40 miles per hour. Only the morning traffic volumes at the Kamehameha Highway Intersection with Halekou Road/ HMP primary driveway meet the regular peak hour warrant; however, both morning and afternoon peak hour traffic volumes meet the technical criteria for the modified peak hour warrant. The traffic volumes at Kaneohe Bay Drive intersection with Nāmoku Street do not satisfy the peak hour warrant criteria.

Public Transportation: The City and County of Honolulu provides public transportation services to the areas adjacent to the existing HMP. These include a number of TheBus fixed route bus service that pass near the Petition Area. TheHandiVan provides door-to-door service for persons who have difficulty in accessing the fixed route service.

TheBus Routes – The existing bus routes that provide service near the Petition Area include the following:

Route 55 Kaneohe Circle Island – Route 55 provides part of a circle island route through the City of Kāne’ohe around the Windward side of the island north to Turtle Bay where it turns into Route 52 to continue the circle back to Ala Moana Center. The service operates seven days a week from about 6:00 AM to 11:00 PM.

Route 65 Kaneohe/Kahaluu – Route 65 provides regular bus service between Ala Moana Center and Kaneohe, through downtown, the Pali Highway and Kamehameha Highway through Kāneʻohe. Service is provided seven days a week from about 6:30 AM to 9:15 PM.

Route 77 Waimanalo – Route 77 provides bus service between Waimanalo and Kāneʻohe. The route travels the Kalanianaʻole Highway and Kamehameha Highway, circling in Waimanalo and the Windward Mall. Service is provided weekdays only from about 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

6.1.2 Probable Impacts

Access to the proposed cemetery expansion area will be from Kamehameha Highway through the private road system servicing the existing HMP, Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery, and Ocean View Garden. Internal roadways will be provided throughout the new cemetery area, and will be 26-ft wide with a one-ft rolled curb on each side. The proposed connection point is at the existing Ocean View Garden roadway. ~~Also, a 12-ft wide road will be provided from the internal cemetery roadway to the proposed water tank located within the cemetery.~~

~~A proposed road from the end of Lipalu Street will be provided for access to the residential subdivision. The access will have a 44 ft right-of-way with two 12-ft wide travel lanes. Also, six-inch curbs will be provided on each side of the roadway. Within the residential subdivision, a cul-de-sac design is proposed and will be provided at each dead end.~~

Construction period traffic will result in the addition of large trucks and construction equipment on surrounding roads.

6.1.2.1 Future Conditions Without the Proposed Action

Research of historical traffic volume data, traffic generated by nearby projects and regional traffic forecasts was conducted for the traffic survey to develop future year 2011 traffic assignment without the Former and Revised Proposed Actions. For the regional traffic growth, historical traffic volumes collected by the State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation indicate that Kamehameha Highway traffic volumes in the vicinity of the Petition Area have been increasing at approximately 1.4% per year. However, regional traffic volumes on Kaneohe Bay Drive in the vicinity of the two study intersections have been declining by about 0.7% per year. For this study, a growth factor of 1.4% per year was applied to Kamehameha Highway to account for future increase in regional highway volumes. For Kaneohe Bay Drive, a growth factor of 0.7% per year was utilized with the assumption that some of the declining traffic will return in the future conditions without the project.

The future traffic conditions without the project will result in slightly longer delays at several of the study intersections. For the Kamehameha Highway, Halekou Road, and HMP primary driveway unsignalized intersection, the Halekou Road approach will drop from LOS D to LOS E during the morning and afternoon peak hours. The westbound left turn and through movements at HMP's primary driveway will continue to experience LOS F conditions. At the Kaneohe Bay Drive unsignalized intersection with Nāmoku Street,

the northbound left turn/through movement will continue to operate with long delays with LOS F conditions.

For the intersection of Kamehameha Highway, Halekou Road, and the HMP primary driveway, the installation of traffic signals would alleviate delays and the individual turning movements would be at LOS D or better. The overall intersection will operate with LOS B conditions during the morning and afternoon peak hour. The enforcement of existing Kamehameha Highway posted speed limit of 35 miles per hour would also be helpful for Halekou Road and HMP traffic, as there would be larger gaps in highway traffic allowing more frequent left turns. Also, the lowering of speed limits of 45 miles per hour on the south side of Halekou interchange should be considered. No traffic improvements are proposed for the intersection of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Nāmoku Street as this intersection does not meet the peak hour warrants criteria.

Public Transportation: Bus routes for the area are not expected to be modified nor is there expected to be an impact from the Proposed Action.

6.1.2.2 Future Conditions with the Former and Revised Proposed Actions

Although cemeteries typically have long usage periods of 40 to 50 years, overall visitor traffic generally remains stable over time because the frequency of visits by family or friends to a deceased's grave site or columbarium niche decline over the years as family members grow older or move away. As new areas of a cemetery are opened for new burials or columbarium buildings, visitor traffic shifts to the newer areas of the cemetery and visitor traffic slowly declines in the older areas of the cemetery. The cemetery burial/niche occupancy rate depends upon the actual interment market demand. The overall size of a cemetery in terms of acreage serves as a better parameter to estimate visitor traffic because the utilization rate changes as the cemetery decides to open new acreage for interment usage. Thus, the total acreage in the expanded cemetery area serves as the parameter to estimate new cemetery visitor trips for future year 2011. The use of full burial acreage in the traffic study provides a conservative estimate of cemetery traffic when the new cemetery expansion area is opened. Table 11 compares existing traffic conditions with those future conditions expected with and without the Former and Revised Proposed Actions.

As part of the approach to conducting the traffic assessment, the impacts of three of the four alternatives for this DEIS were prepared. This included Alternatives II and III. The unsignalized intersection analysis results are virtually the same for all Alternatives. **The LOS conditions are the same as the future traffic conditions without the project.**

For the unsignalized intersection of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Nāmoku Street, the northbound left turn/through movement continues with LOS F conditions. **The signalized intersection analysis results for the Alternatives remain the same as future traffic conditions without the project.**

The Nāmoku Street intersection with Lipalu Street and Mokulele Drive intersection with Nāmoku Street will have the highest percentages of traffic volume change because the existing traffic volumes at these two intersections are low in comparison to the intersections along Kamehameha Highway and along Kaneohe Bay Drive. These percentages reflect the magnitude of changes that will be felt by residents living near

**Table 11
Future Traffic Conditions**

Intersections	Existing LOS		Future w/out Project		Future w/ Project	
	AM Peak	PM Peak	AM Peak	PM Peak	AM Peak	PM Peak
Kamehameha Highway, Halekou Road, and HMP Primary Driveway						
Kamehameha Highway						
Northbound Left Turn	B	B	B	B	B	B
Southbound Left Turn	B	B	B	B	B	B
Halekou Road						
Eastbound Approach	D	D	E	E	E	E
HMP Primary Driveway						
Westbound Approach	C	E	C	F	C	F
Westbound Left Turn/Through Movement	D	F	D	F	D	F
Westbound Right Turn	C	C	B	C	B	C
Kamehameha Highway, Mahinui Road, and HMP Secondary Driveway						
Kamehameha Highway						
Northbound Left Turn	B	B	B	B	B	B
Southbound Left Turn	B	B	B	B	B	B
Mahinui Road						
Eastbound Approach	E	E	E	E	E	E
HMP Secondary Driveway						
Westbound Approach	B	C	C	C	C	C
Westbound Left Turn/Through Movement	B	E	D	E	D	E
Westbound Right Turn	B	C	B	C	B	C
Kaneohe Bay Drive and Nāmoku Street						
Kaneohe Bay Drive						
Eastbound Left Turn	A	A	A	A	A	A
Westbound Left Turn	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nāmoku Street						
Northbound Approach	C	C	C	C	D	C
Northbound Left Turn/Through Movement	F	F	F	F	F	F
Northbound Right Turn	C	C	C	C	C	C
Southbound Approach	C	E	D	D	D	D
Mokulele Drive and Nāmoku Street						
Mokulele Drive						
Northbound Left Turn	A	A	A	A	A	A
Southbound Left Turn	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nāmoku Street						
Eastbound Approach	B	B	B	B	B	B
Westbound Approach	B	B	B	B	B	B
Nāmoku Street and Lipalu Street						
Nāmoku Street						
Northbound Left Turn	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lipalu Street						
Eastbound Approach	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kamehameha Highway and Mokulele Drive						
Overall Intersection	C	C	C	C	C	C
Kaneohe Bay Drive and Mokulele Drive						
Overall Intersection	C	C	C	C	C	C

these study intersections. **However, turning movements at the Nāmoku Street/Lipalu Street intersection and Mokulele Drive/Nāmoku Street intersection will operate with no or little delay with LOS A or LOS B conditions.**

The Mahinui Road eastbound approach at the unsignalized intersection of Kamehameha Highway, Mahinui Road and the HMP secondary driveway is at LOS E during the morning and afternoon peak hours. The northbound left turn/through movement at the intersection of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Nāmoku Street has LOS F conditions during the morning and afternoon peak hours, but traffic volumes for this Nāmoku Street movement are low and do not meet the traffic signal warrant criteria.

The unsignalized intersections of Mokulele Drive with Nāmoku Street and Nāmoku Street with Lipalu Street operate with LOS B or better. The westbound left turn and through movement at the signalized intersection of Kamehameha Highway with Mokulele Drive and Kaneohe Bay Drive with Mokulele Drive experience LOS E conditions, but overall intersection operations are at LOS C. Overall, the signalized intersection of Kaneohe Bay Drive with Mokulele Drive is also at LOS C.

6.1.3 Mitigation

The Traffic Impact Analysis found that mitigation measures are required with or without the Revised Proposed Action. For the intersection of Kamehameha Highway, Halekou Road, and the HMP primary driveway, analysis as a signalized intersection found that while some left turn movements or approaches would be at LOS D, the intersection would operate with overall LOS B conditions during the morning and afternoon peak hours. The installation of traffic signals at this intersection would be adequate for mitigation improvements for this intersection. HMP will work in coordination with the State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation Traffic Branch to provide this traffic signal warrant study subsequent to project approval by the Land Use Commission. The enforcement of existing Kamehameha Highway posted speed limit of 35 miles per hour would also be helpful for Halekou Road and HMP traffic, as there would be larger gaps in highway traffic allowing more frequent left turns. Also, the lowering of speed limits of 45 miles per hour on the south side of Halekou interchange should be considered. This mitigation measure is identical to the future conditions without the project.

No mitigation measures are proposed for the Kaneohe Bay Drive intersection with Nāmoku Street as traffic volumes do not satisfy the peak hour warrants, and the Revised Proposed Action will no longer involve construction of access to the Petition Area using Lipalu Street.

Scheduling deliveries and transportation of equipment during non-peak hours (when traffic is expected to be less) will minimize disruption for neighboring residences. Contractors will be responsible for providing traffic controls and precautions to maintain traffic safety.

6.2 WATER SUPPLY

Water resources are discussed in the ~~2007-2008~~ PER report prepared for this DEIS by SSFM International Inc. The findings regarding water are summarized below and the full report is attached as Appendix C.

6.2.1 Affected Environment

Windward O'ahu, where the Petition Area is located, receives sufficient precipitation to minimize the need for supplemental irrigation of landscaping. During dry hot periods, particularly during establishment of new landscaping, irrigation will be required. Non-potable water is preferred for irrigation of the cemetery expansion lawn areas by the BWS.

Presently, the Petition Area is without on-site water infrastructure. The irrigation system and on-site domestic needs for the existing sections of HMP are served by the City's ~~potable drinking~~ water system from two different points. The connection point for the main section of HMP is located at the entrance to HMP in the vicinity of Mahinui Road and Kamehameha Highway. A 6-inch meter on Kamehameha Highway services HMP, and has a capacity of 1,000 gpm.

A $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch water meter at Kumakua Place and a 1-inch lateral coming off of the $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch meter serves the irrigation system for the Ocean View Garden section of HMP. There is also a waterline under Lipalu Street, which does not service HMP.

Three non-potable wells exist near the Petition Area, on State property along Kamehameha Highway near the H-3 interchange (See Figure 11 of the PER, attached as Appendix C to this DEIS). The Hawaii State Veteran's Cemetery uses these wells as a source for ~~their~~ its irrigation. To date, the wells have operated satisfactorily.

6.2.2 Probable Impacts

Domestic Water. Domestic water ~~will~~ would have been required for both the 20-lot residential subdivision and the proposed cemetery comfort station. The subdivision and comfort station ~~is~~ were expected to generate a maximum daily demand of 15,000 gpd and a peak hour demand of 30,000 gpd. The only viable option for providing ~~potable drinking~~ water for the subdivision ~~is~~ would have been the creation of an on-site water system. The BWS has indicated that existing systems cannot service these new lots.

The proposed on-site well system for irrigation water could also have provided the necessary ~~potable drinking~~ water supply if the water ~~tested~~ is successfully for potability and/or if additional on-site treatment ~~is~~ was performed. This ~~potable drinking~~ water could have been stored in an 80,000 gallon tank located in the upper developed cemetery grounds at approximately 330 ft elevation. This ~~will~~ facility would have been set into grade and landscaped to reduce or eliminate visibility from offsite areas. A water master plan ~~will~~ would have been prepared and submitted to the BWS for review and approval. Water use allocations ~~will~~ would only have been granted when construction plans are approved or building permits ~~are~~ were obtained. With the selection of Alternative III as the Revised Proposed Action, no new domestic drinking water source

will be required. To obtain drinking water for the cemetery comfort station and drinking fountain, the project will include an extension of a small line into the cemetery expansion area from the 5/8-inch water meter within the existing HMP Cemetery. If this is not feasible, the cemetery comfort station will be eliminated.

Irrigation. It has been estimated that as much as 90,000 gpd of irrigation water may be needed for the cemetery at full build-out for occasional hot dry periods (at a maximum rate of 550 gpm). Options for irrigation include: (1) construction of non-potable on-site wells on HMP property and near the Petition Area; or (2) connection to existing water systems, most of which are ~~potable drinking~~ water sources. Based on Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery's satisfactory use of non-potable wells near the Petition Area, it should be feasible to provide adequate water for irrigation using new on-site wells. If non-potable water is either unavailable or infeasible, a report of investigation including proposed irrigation demands will be submitted to BWS for ~~their~~ its consideration of use of ~~potable drinking~~ water. Discussions with the BWS have indicated that water quantities and pressure may currently be available in association with the Kumakua Place system to fully service the approximately 30 acres of turf landscaping for the cemetery expansion area. It is unknown whether the existing reservoir serving Kumakua Place has available water capacity for irrigation. If approved by BWS, the existing water meter at Kumakua Place would need to be enlarged from the present size of 5/8 inches to 3 or 4 inches.

6.3 WASTEWATER

Wastewater resources are discussed in the 2007-2008 PER report prepared for this DEIS by SSFM International Inc. The findings regarding wastewater are summarized below and the full report is attached as Appendix C.

6.3.1 Affected Environment

There are currently no sewer lines within the Petition Area. There are wastewater lines within the existing HMP adjacent to the Petition Area, and an 8-inch municipal transmission line in Lipalu Street. The Kailua Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) handles the wastewater from the area surrounding the Petition Area.

6.3.2 Probable Impacts

The wastewater generated by the ~~public restroom facility in the cemetery expansion area and residential subdivision~~ will be accommodated by construction of a septic tank and leach field ~~added wastewater lines and a collection system within the Petition Area.~~ The restroom is estimated to generate approximately 13,430 gallons per day or 0.013 mgd of wastewater at a design flow average. Use of waterless urinals and other water reduction techniques will be explored. ~~The residential subdivision is estimated to generate 38,631 gallons per day (0.04 mgd). The existing 8-inch sanitary sewer line in Lipalu Street has excess capacity to accommodate these new flows. This connection has been approved by the City and County of Honolulu DPP.~~

Several improvement projects are underway to strengthen the sewage capacity of the region (City and County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Services 2007). Projects include:

- improvements to Kaneohe Pump Station #1 for increased reliability connecting to the Kailua WWTP (to be constructed in 2007-2008);
- sewer manhole and pipe structural rehabilitation for both the Kailua and Kāneʻohe area (to be bid in 2008);
- rehabilitation of mains, manholes, and laterals to reduce inflow/infiltration in Kailua and Kāneʻohe (to be bid in 2008);
- improvements to the Kailua WWTP itself to address reliability issues, plant capacity, and odor and noise issues to be bid in 2008; rehabilitation of sewer lines from Kalaheo Avenue to the Kailua WWTP (to be bid in 2007); and
- construction of a new force main from the Kaneohe Wastewater Preliminary Treatment Facility to Kailua WWTP (to be designed and constructed in 2008).

No mitigation is required.

6.4 DRAINAGE

Drainage is discussed in the 2008 PER report prepared for this DEIS by SSFM International Inc. The findings regarding drainage are summarized below and the full report is attached as Appendix C. Element Environmental LLC prepared a TMDL Analysis Report for this EIS, which is summarized below and attached to this EIS as Appendix L.

6.4.1 Affected Environment

The Petition Area lies within the Kāwā Stream watershed, which is part of the larger Kāneʻohe Bay watershed. The Kāneʻohe watershed is located to the north and west, and the Kawai Nui watershed to the east (Figure 2627). Kāwā Stream has a drainage area of approximately 1.56 square miles (998 acres) that includes the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery and most of HMP Cemetery, nearly all of the residential urban developments east of Kamehameha Highway from the cemetery down to Kāneʻohe Bay Drive, and the Bay View Golf Course. The total Kāneʻohe Bay watershed system encompasses 23,500 acres and the Kāwā Stream watershed represents 5.7% this total. The Kāwā Stream watershed is characterized as an urban area; approximately 40% of the watershed is impervious surfaces (KBAC 2007).

Kāwā Stream is similar to other perennial streams of Hawaiʻi, with higher flows triggered by heavy rain events and otherwise steady base flows. The watershed is filled with seeps and small springs that recharge the stream. Its headwaters are located at approximately 100-150 ft AMSL; above this the stream is ephemeral. Several branches and tributaries combine to make up Kāwā Stream's 2.5 mile length, ending in an approximately 0.4-mile estuarine segment before the ocean. Kāwā Stream makes its way under Kaneohe Bay Drive bridge, through the Bay View Golf Course, and into a red mangrove swamp forest parallel to the south wall of Waikalua Loko before discharging into the south basin of Kāneʻohe Bay.



Ko'olau Poko Moku Watersheds

Figure 27

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Environmental Impact Statement
 Kāne'ohē, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Along its reach, several branches drain the ridge of hills between Kailua and Kāneʻohe. The central branch arises within the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery west of the Petition Area, which was filled in the early 1990s to improve the slope in the burial areas for operation and maintenance of the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery. Runoff that once flowed through this tributary is collected in underground drainage systems, roadside gutters, drop inlets and storm drain pipes (State of Hawaiʻi Department of Defense 1991).

One of the upper eastern intermittent branches of the stream is located ~~in to the~~ southwest of the Petition Area. The stream channel here is not distinct, but some evidence exists in the forest floor that it meanders through the Petition Area before entering a box culvert where stream flow is directed under Lipalu Street. This branch of the stream remains underground through a portion of the Pikoiloa/Parkway developments, coming above ground after crossing under Nāmoku Street. From here, the stream travels through mostly channelized areas and culverts to make its way to Kāneʻohe Bay.

Kāneʻohe Bay has been designated as a Class 'AA' water body, providing the highest priority water quality protection. The Bay does not meet water quality standards set by the U.S. EPA under the Clean Water Act. Kāneʻohe Bay's water quality is influenced by point and nonpoint pollution. Kāwā Stream is a contributing water body to the Bay, and it has been categorized an "impaired water body" by the State of Hawaiʻi under the Federal Clean Water Act §303 (d) because of poor water quality.

The Clean Water Act §303(d) requires states to submit a list of waters that do not meet state water quality standards, and in addition, a priority ranking of listed waters, based on the severity of pollution and the uses of the waters. Section 303(d) listed waters are called "Water Quality-Limited Segments." Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are pollution budgets intended to bring §303(d)-listed pollutant/water body combinations into compliance with water quality standards. Computation of TMDLs for all 303(d) listed pollutant water body combinations must follow EPA approval of each State's list. The TMDL process identifies activities to reduce pollutant loads, improve water quality, and increase a waterbody's ability to support its legally-protected uses.

In 1996/1997, the nomination process began for streams to be surveyed for the State of Hawaiʻi. Of the 80 streams surveyed, the three with the worst water quality were Waimanalo, Kapaʻa, and Kāwā Streams. Kāwā Stream is considered impaired by high levels of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), turbidity, and suspended solids. The first step in the TMDL process is a bioassessment (State of Hawaiʻi, DOH Environmental Planning Office 2001). The Bioassessment concluded that Kāwā is *Non-supporting* for biotic integrity, causing Kāwā to be considered *Moderately impaired to Impaired*. The U.S. EPA approved TMDLs for total suspended solids (TSS), nitrogen (TN), and phosphorus (TP) in Kāwā Stream in 2002 (Oceanit Laboratoris *et al.* 2002). A follow up allocation study was completed in 2005 (State of Hawaiʻi, DOH Environmental Planning Office 2005) to comply with conditions of EPA's acceptance of the 2002 TMDLs. Conditions were to establish waste load allocations (shares divided out to permit holders). An implementation plan was also completed based on the TMDL plan (State of Hawaiʻi, DOH Environmental Planning Office 2002). Additionally, the *Koʻolaupoko Watershed Restoration Action Strategy* of 2007 compiled by the KBAC is intended to

provide direction for implementation of the BMPs, restoration, monitoring, education and outreach in the sub-watersheds of the moku.

Hawai'i's water quality standards for streams provide specific criteria for turbidity, TN, TP, and TSS (§11-54-05.02). Discharge into Kāwā Stream is permitted with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit provided that there is sufficient loading capacity available to accept the discharge. The City and County of Honolulu and the State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation hold such permits to discharge into Kāwā Stream.

For the purposes of the TMDL study, the existing HMP Cemetery, Bay View Golf Course, and residential and forested areas of Kāwā watershed are considered nonpoint source contributors to Kāwā Stream. These are not part of the jurisdiction of storm sewer system (MS4) permits, or the point source contributions, which account for the highest percentage of storm runoff and pollutant loads in the watershed (86% volume; 95% of the TSS; 92% of the TN; 91% of TP). Baseflow volumes of both the wet and dry season are primarily from the non source point sources.

Existing conditions for Kāwā Stream include an estimated annual TSS load of about 59,590 pounds/year (lb/yr), TN load of about 3,030 lb/yr, and TP load of about 430 lb/yr. Base flow of phosphorus concentrations are almost equal to the State water quality standards; during storm events they exceed this. For TSS concentrations, state water quality standards are met in base flows, and storm flows push them to slightly exceed standards. TN levels significantly exceed the state water quality standards for both base flows and storm flows; during wet seasons state levels are exceeded by 7 times, dry season by 20 times (State of Hawaii, DOH Environmental Planning Office, 2005).

The highest concentrations of nitrogen appear in the upper reaches of the stream, from the basins that make up the existing HMP and Hawaii State Veterans Cemeteries and residential housing. The sub basin of the existing Petition Area produces the lowest levels of nitrogen in the Kāwā watershed (State of Hawaii, DOH Environmental Planning Office, 2005). The 2008 TMDL Analysis Report performed for this EIS estimated the following levels of nutrient masses are generated by the Petition Area under the stormwater flow levels described in the 2005 TMDL Allocation Study: 136.3 kilograms (kg) of TSS; 6.8 kg of TN; and 1.4 kg of TP.

The 2005 TMDL Allocation study reported the required reductions necessary to achieve the TMDLs for Kāwā Stream. TSS would only need to be reduced for storm flow; TN would need to be reduced for dry and wet seasons and storm flows; TP would need to be reduced for dry season and storm flows.

Runoff is mostly collected by street storm drains that discharge into underground culverts before entering the stream. The Pikoiloa Tract subdivision drainage system connects to the Kāwā channel with drain lines and a box culvert. Runoff from some of the adjacent lots sheetflows directly into the stream.

Due to the slope and low soil permeability associated with the Petition Area, the majority of storm water runoff currently generated during rain events discharges from the site as runoff rather than infiltrating into the soil. Present storm water runoff from the Petition Area sheetflows into various valleys, channels, etc., along the existing topography.

Channelized runoff is captured at collection points in the surrounding residential neighborhoods before discharging into Kāwā Stream or various storm pipe networks terminating in Kāneʻohe Bay.

The hydraulic analysis of the PER indicates that this drainage system is adequate for the current undeveloped conditions within the Petition Area. The existing undeveloped conditions within the Petition Area produce storm water runoff of approximately 478 cubic ft per second (cfs). Anecdotal reports of flooding during peak storm events have not been confirmed; nor have the potential causes, such as an undersized storm drain system or a lack of proper maintenance of the surrounding inlets, interceptor drains, and interceptor ditches (See Section 4.6 of this DEIS).

6.4.2 Probable Impacts

Kāwā Stream's water quality can be influenced by recharge from its natural seeps; runoff from rain as it flows over the land; and human induced runoff. As a result of the cemetery expansion and residential development, total storm water runoff attributable to the ~~Petition~~ Revised Proposed Action Area is expected to increase from 478 cfs to 5020 cfs. This represents an increase of about 4.68.7%. The adjacent residential areas' storm water systems, at the base of the mountain ridge, have been sized to meet existing conditions with little excess capacity available.

Runoff from the Petition Area, which is 4.2% of the area of Kāwā Stream watershed, is not expected to change significantly; nor are impacts expected to increase for Kāneʻohe Bay. The Petition Area makes up 0.24% of the total Kāneʻohe Bay Watershed system. Storm water runoff associated with the ~~proposed~~ Revised Proposed Action project will be increased because of the added impervious surfaces of the roadways and mausoleums within the cemetery expansion area, ~~and from the roadways and structures within the residential development.~~ The exact effect of the Proposed Action on the TMDLs for Kāwā Stream is not certain. Only 8.5% (4.8 acres) of the Petition Area is considered impervious for the purposes of calculating runoff.

The 2008 TMDL analysis performed for this EIS found that the proposed retention system which has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design criteria of a 10-year, 1-hour duration (2.5 inches per hour) storm event will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed TMDLs. The on-site retention volume to capture this excess runoff is 631,730 gallons. The runoff used in the 2005 TMDL report was 518,060 gallons. Because no additional runoff will enter Kāwā Stream, a net reduction of 136.3 kg TSS, 6.82 kg TN, and 1.4 kg TP will result from the project. Because the project will utilize retention areas to retain runoff on-site, it is possible that some of This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP pollutants that currently enter the Kāwā Kawa Stream system will be averted.

Fertilizers will be applied to the cemetery grounds twice a year; in the fall before and rainy season and in the spring before the summer heat. Impacts to Kāwā Stream should be minimal as HMP employs slow release turf fertilizer to ensure absorption by the plant material as opposed to using fast-acting fertilizers that are more likely to be washed out of the soil. Any necessary herbicides and pesticides will be applied by a Certified Pesticides Control Authority. It should be noted that the operational requirements of the

cemetery are very different from those of a golf course. The cemetery does not strive for the level of manicured appearance of a golf course. Consequently, pesticides are rarely needed.

6.4.3 Mitigation

Erosion control measures will minimize potential sediment runoff to existing drainage facilities, reducing the soil loss to acceptable levels. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control as they proceed. The permanent erosion control measures proposed will protect the site from future soil erosion.

As suggested in the *Ko'olaupoko Watershed Regional Strategy Report* (KBAC 2007), HMP will work in cooperation with KBAC to ensure groundwater impacts are minimized. HMP will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue samples (grass) will be submitted to UH's Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the semi-annual fertilizer application.

Under the Clean Water Act, states that have primacy for the Act have the right to regulate parties against the harmful impact of any development to surface waters. For the Revised Proposed Action, this impact includes the runoff of eroded soils. Construction standards to mitigate the runoff of soils during construction and development activities will be employed as necessary. Long term erosional problems will be mitigated with addition of vegetation and surface covering.

For the Revised Proposed Action, Engineering design for the Petition Area will adhere to City and County of Honolulu DPP Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000. These rules are followed for design of drainage systems and hydraulic/hydrology calculations, and they mandate that any increase in storm water runoff generated by new development from the 10-year one-hour storm event not affect properties down-stream. Any increased runoff generated by the Revised Proposed Action will be retained on-site for the county design storm event.

Retention areas are included in the Concept Plan as the preferred method to control runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and that will then percolate into the soil and/or evaporate, and allow sediment to settle instead of reaching drainage ways, streams, and Kāne'ōhe Bay, before water is slowly released into the existing storm drain system. For the Revised Proposed Action, the retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of TSS, TN, and TP that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the Petition Area will decrease from current levels, and be managed on-site. They are projected to provide 27.5% of the net reduction of TSS, 17.5% of the net reduction for TN, and 17.0% of the net reduction for TP required to achieve the load allocation targets that were set for Kāwā Stream in the U.S. EPA-approved allocation study (Element Environmental, 2008).

The retention areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery to provide the required amount of storage, and will be designed in a manner that allows them to blend in with the landscaped cemetery grounds (Figure 2728). The size of the retention areas will vary from ~~5,000 to 20,000~~ 730 to 17,500 sf, totaling 56,300 sf (1.3 acres) ~~105,300 sf (2.4 acres)~~ and they will be grass lined to a depth of 18 inches (Figures ~~28a-29a~~ and ~~28b-29b~~). Depending on the porosity of the soil, they may be ~~filled~~ prepared with gravel ~~at the low point~~ or sand as a base course to maximize infiltration.

The Petitioner will develop an appropriate monitoring protocol in cooperation with the State DOH to build on past monitoring efforts of the TMDL program, and to evaluate long-term the success of the Petition Area's retention areas in helping to meet the necessary load reductions for Kāwā Stream that are associated with the Petition Area. The monitoring program would include the following: establish a baseline monitoring station at Station 16 (DOH's Monitoring Station 6) in order to evaluation potential changes to dry and wet season baseflow water quality resulting from the project; and quarterly groundwater monitoring during construction activities and for the first three years of operation of the expanded cemetery. In order to re-establish the baseline (pre-construction) water quality conditions at Station 16, a minimum of four rounds of sampling would be conducted prior to the initiation of construction. The streamflow volume would be measured at the time of sampling, and samples would be analyzed for pH, temperature, salinity, conductivity, TN, TP, and TSS. The data collected would be compared to the dry and wet season baseline water quality data collected by DOH between 1999 and 2000.

From a maintenance standpoint, the retention areas will be designed so that, to the maximum extent possible, they will be mowable turf grass. The areas that can not be maintained in that manner due to soil moisture or gradient will be vegetated with native and ornamental grasses which can be easily removed and replaced if silt or vegetation buildup removal is required to keep the retention area at maximum efficiency. The maintenance regime will be kept within the normal cemetery operational practices to ensure constant and easy upkeep.

6.5 SOLID WASTE

6.5.1 Affected Environment

A refuse collection service does not presently serve the Petition Area, as the site is undeveloped and does not generate solid wastes. Currently, HMP utilizes the private refuse company Verizon O'ahu Waste, and composts ~~their~~ its green waste. Honolulu O'ahu Waste picks up solid waste at HMP 3 days per week and delivers it to Honolulu Program of Waste Energy Recovery (H-POWER). The City and County currently operates three solid waste transfer stations and waste is then taken to either the landfill site in Waimanalo Gulch or the Honolulu Program of Waste Energy Recovery (H-POWER) waste energy recovery facility on the leeward side of O'ahu. The City and County is currently exploring alternative means of handling solid waste as an ongoing City and County-wide concern. Other programs being implemented are recycling and reuse of green waste. HMP's operational program protocol does not remove grass clippings from the site. They are left in place to decay.

Proposed Shallow Water Retention Concept Plan

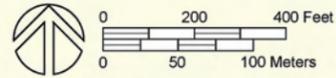
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
 Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu
 Prepared for: Hawaiian Memorial Park Life Plan Ltd.

STORM WATER RETENTION SUMMARY

Area #1	772 s.f.
Area #2	6,264 s.f.
Area #3	9,000 s.f.
Area #4	9,514 s.f.
Area #5	4,565 s.f.
Area #6	17,507 s.f.
Area #7	732 s.f.
Area #8	4,446 s.f.
Area #9	3,500 s.f.
Total Surface Square Footage	56,300 s.f.
Total Storage Volume	84,450 c.f.

LEGEND

- SIHP# (50-60-10) Historic Site with Buffer
- Proposed Urban District Boundary
- Proposed Roadway
- Mausoleum
- Revegetated / No Burials
- Laua'e Fern Communities
- Cultural Preserve Area
- Storm Water Retention Area (per the City and County of Honolulu Design Storm Standards)
- Cross Section Line (see Figure xx)



*As required by the City and County of Honolulu Design Storm Retention Standard.

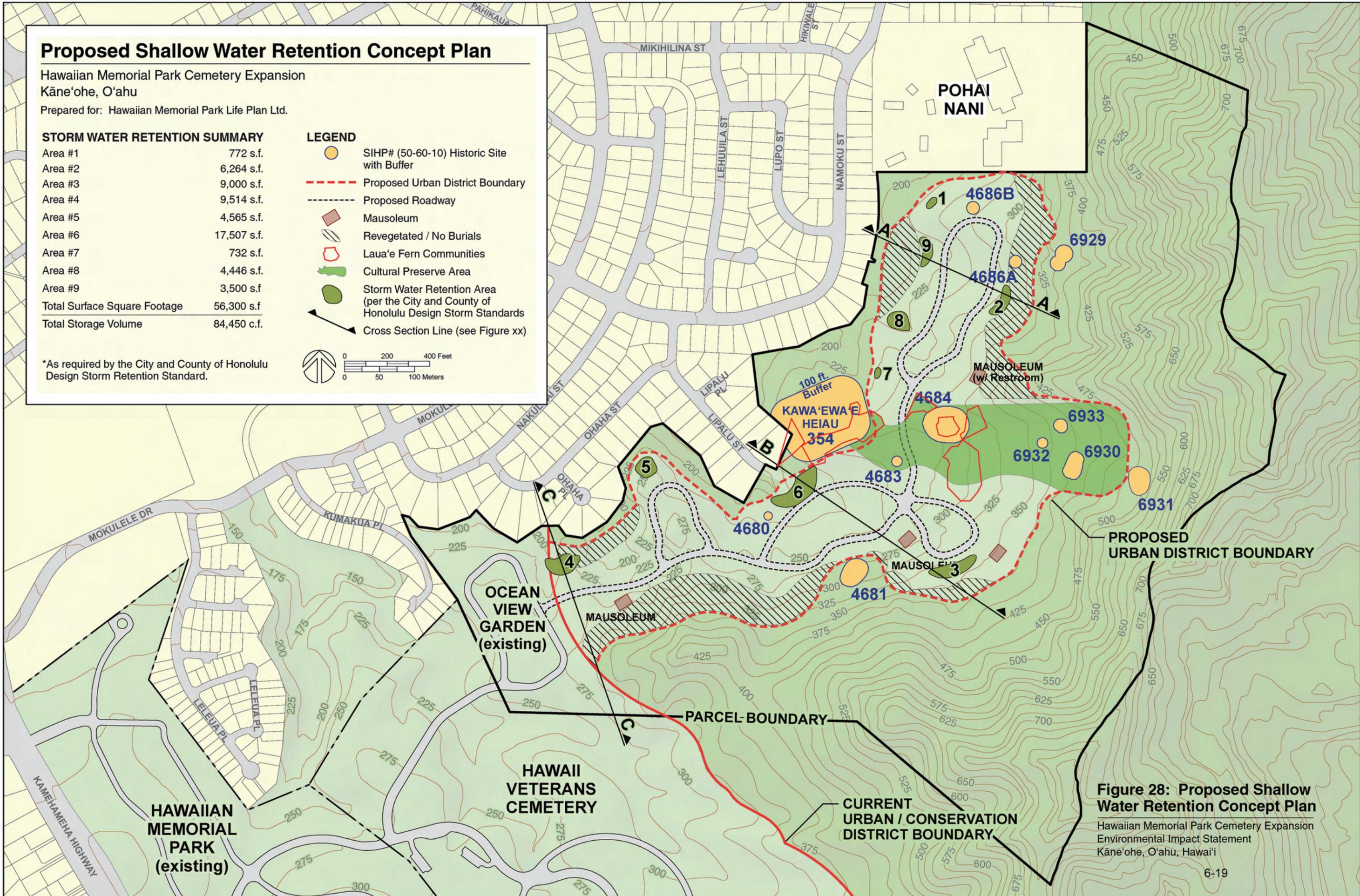


Figure 28: Proposed Shallow Water Retention Concept Plan
 Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
 Environmental Impact Statement
 Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

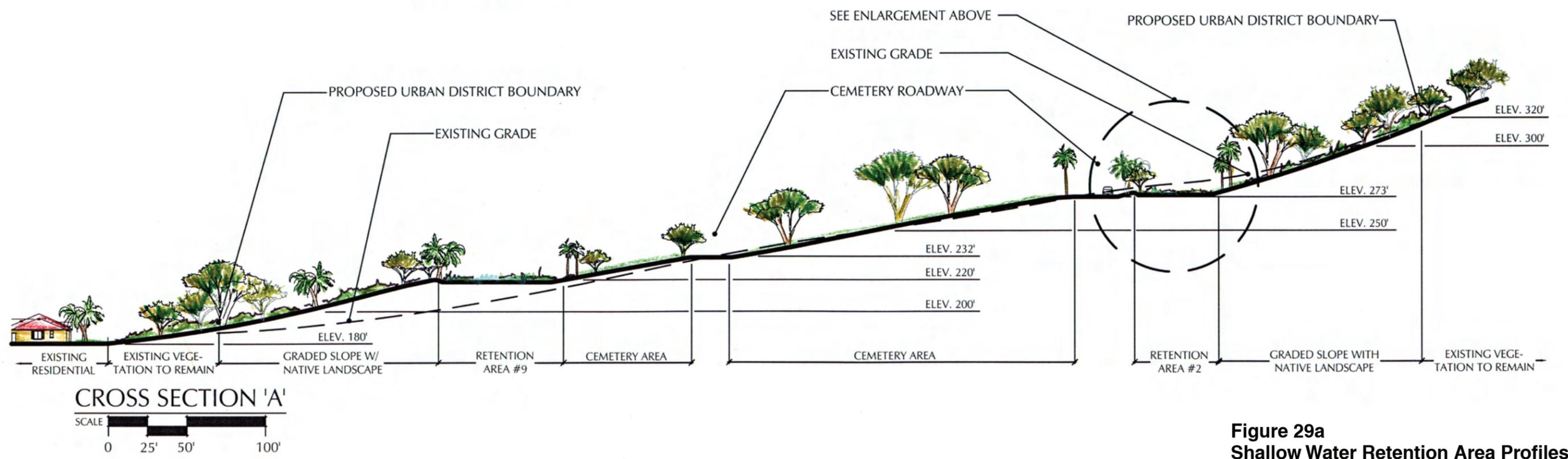
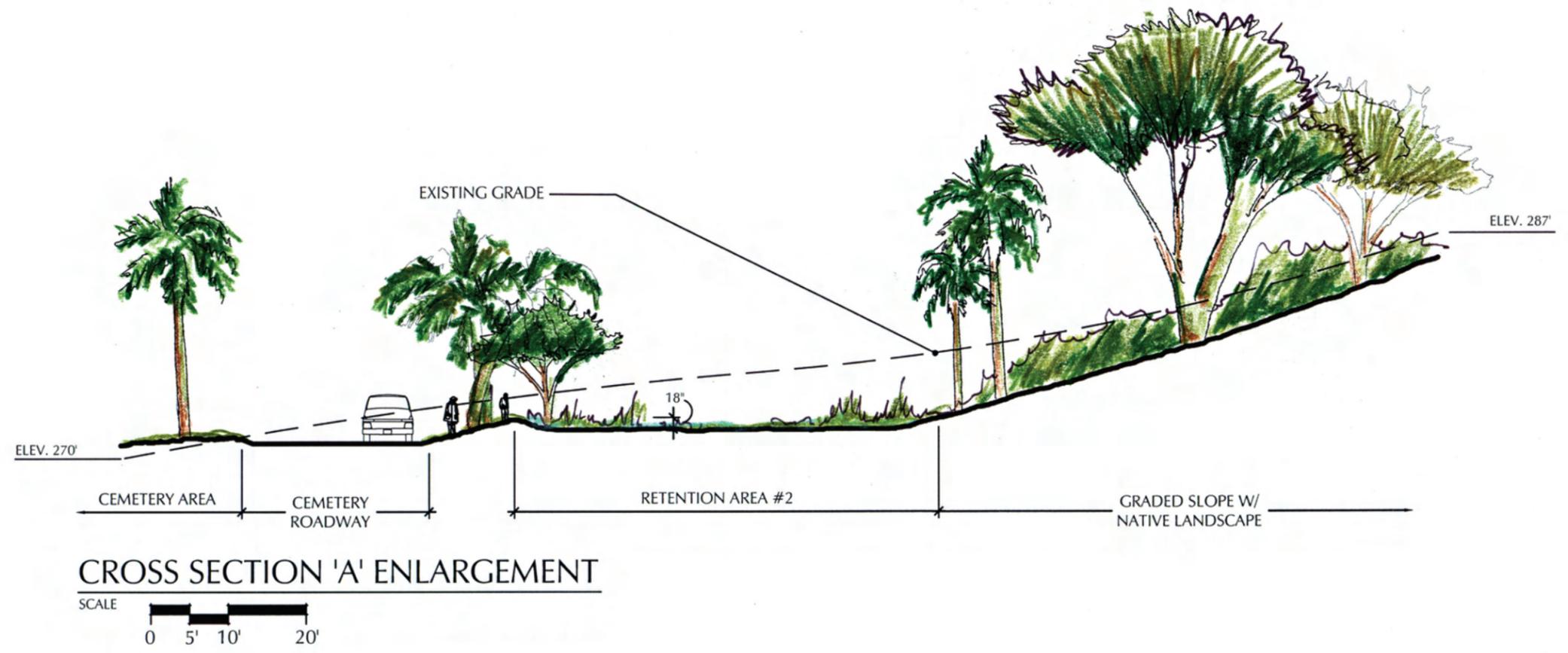


Figure 29a
Shallow Water Retention Area Profiles
 Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
 Environmental Impact Statement
 Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Source: Clark & Green Associates

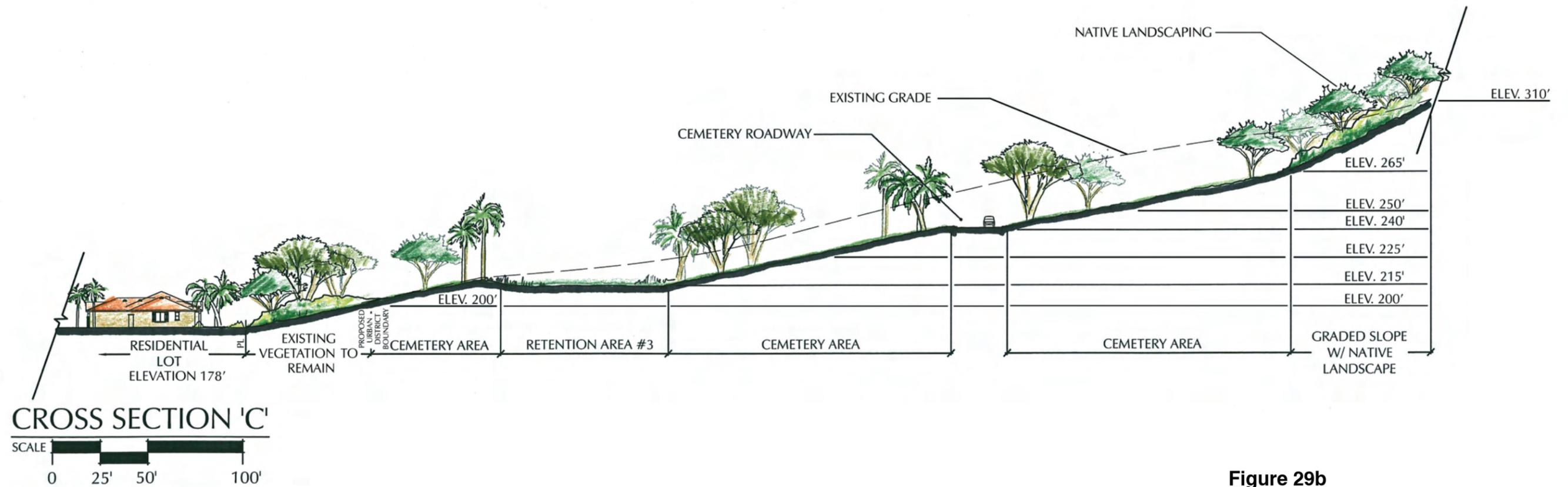
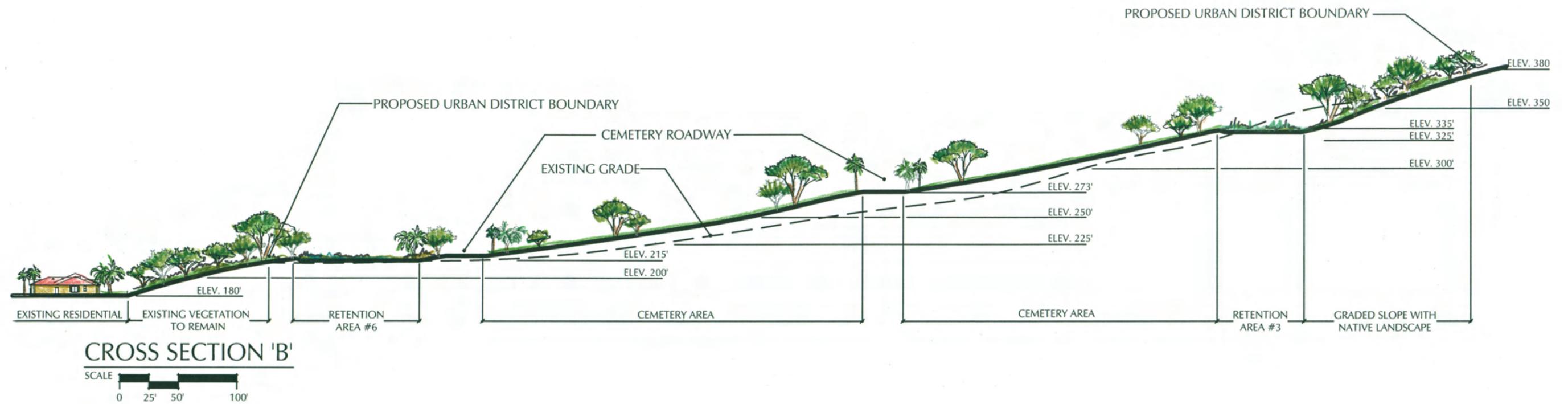


Figure 29b
Shallow Water Retention Area Profiles

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
 Environmental Impact Statement
 Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

6.5.2 Probable Impacts

The Revised Proposed Action will be a new source of solid waste during construction and after development. Construction wastes will primarily be made up of vegetation, rocks, and debris resulting from clearing the site prior to construction. Construction waste will be collected by construction contractor and delivered to Nanakuli Landfill. ~~On O'ahu, the typical range of per capita solid waste generation is 9.0 pounds per capita per day. The solid waste composition for the 20-lot subdivision is expected to be typical for a municipal source. It is anticipated that refuse generated by the proposed residential development will be collected by the City and County refuse collection service.~~

Generation of construction wastes due to clearing of the site will be short term and in accordance with Federal and State regulations. Operational period waste will be collected via the private waste hauler Verizon O'ahu Waste, and continue to be taken to the H-POWER facility. Green waste will continue to be left in place after mowing activities, and HMP will further contribute to waste reduction by establishing a compost program for all green waste produced on its property. Because residential development will no longer be part of the Revised Proposed Action, the cemetery expansion will have minimal impact on the increase in generation of non-combustible solid waste on O'ahu.

No mitigation is required.

6.6 POWER AND COMMUNICATIONS

6.6.1 Affected Environment

The Petition Area does not have any existing power or communications facilities as it is currently undeveloped property. An overhead easement from 1964 exists over the Garden View end of HMP off Kumakua Place, just adjacent to the Petition Area. Currently, an underground line enters the Garden View section off of Kumakua Place and traverses several hundred feet before ending at a 7.2 kilo Volt transformer.

6.6.2 Probable Impacts

It is anticipated that Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO) and ~~Hawaiian Telcom~~ will provide the necessary electrical and telephone service to the Petition Area. ~~It is estimated that power requirements will be in the range of 4 to 5 kilo Watts per residential unit, depending on use of air conditioning.~~ Coordination with HECO and ~~Hawaiian Telcom~~ will continue as the project progresses. Since the 20-lot subdivision will not be developed, no impacts are anticipated to telephone services.

Use of energy-efficient lighting will be employed whenever possible, but the project is not expected to require much lighting, either indoor or outdoor. The mausolea will be outdoor structures, and the proposed restroom will have a skylight so that no electrical lighting is required. Since the cemetery closes at dusk, the only lighting necessary will be for limited security lighting. If utilized, the lighting will be shielded to control light spill, and will use energy efficient light bulbs.

No mitigation is required.

6.7 SCHOOLS

6.7.1 Affected Environment

The Petition Area is in the Castle Complex of public schools, administered by the State Department of Education. Schools in the Castle Complex include eight elementary schools (‘Ahuimanu, Ben Parker, He‘eia, Kahalu‘u, Kane‘ohe, Kapunahala, Pu‘ohala, and Waiahole), S.W. King Intermediate School, and James B. Castle High School. Schools in the service area of the Petition Area include Kane‘ohe Elementary School, S.W. King Intermediate School, and James B. Castle High School. Current student enrollment of 1,552 for 2007 for Castle High is below existing capacity of 1,763, and is projected to drop to 1,285 by 2012. In 2007, King Intermediate was below its student capacity of 1,106, with 708 students, and enrollment is projected to drop to 574 by 2012. Kaneohe Elementary School below its capacity of 662 with 614 students in 2007 and enrollment is projected to drop to 551 by 2012 (State of Hawai‘i Department of Education 2008a).

6.7.2 Probable Impacts

~~Based upon Department of Education Office of Information Technology Services, the 20 single family homes of the Petition Area will generate requirements for an additional 10 students. For elementary school (K-6), 6 students; middle school (7-8), 2 students; and high school (9-12), 2 students. The proposed action will not have a significant impact to the schools in the area, all of which are projected to stay below capacity through the 2012 timeframe. Since the 20-lot subdivision will not be developed, no impacts are anticipated to requirements for educational services, and no mitigation is required.~~

6.8 PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

6.8.1 Affected Environment

There are currently no public parks or recreational facilities within the Petition Area. HMP grounds are used by neighboring residents for walking, jogging, and dog walking every day, morning and afternoon. The rolling terrain within HMP cemetery offers scenic views of the Ko‘olau Mountains, Kaneohe town, and Kaneohe Bay which encourages some residents to visit the cemetery for restful breaks during lunch period or at other times during the work day. Unauthorized recreational use of the Petition Area includes paintball and hiking. The total acreage of public parks and recreational facilities within a one-mile radius of the Petition Area is approximately 616 acres, and consists of: Kaluapuhi Neighborhood Park; Pali Golf Course (a municipal course); Ho‘omaluhia Botanical Garden; Kaneohe Bayview Neighborhood Park; Puohala Neighborhood Park; and Kaneohe Community Park. Facilities within a two-mile radius of the Petition Area provide approximately 50 acres of park and recreational space, and include: Kawai Nui Marsh; Kea‘alau Neighborhood Park; Kaneohe Civic Center Neighborhood Park; Kapunahala Neighborhood Park; and Kaneohe District Park.

There is some documentation on the internet that a ¼ mile section of an unofficial and unmaintained trail traverses a portion of the property and connects to Lipalu Street.

6.8.2 Probable Impacts

The ~~Petition Area-Former Proposed Action~~ will generated a demand for additional park facilities to serve the new ~~population~~ residents of the 20-lot subdivision. A review of the City and County of Honolulu Park Dedication Rules and Regulations (February 1996) indicates a need for 350 sf of parks and playgrounds per dwelling unit, which equates to 7,000 sf (0.16 acres) of park based on the formerly proposed 20-lot single family residential development. Additional area will become available for neighboring residents for walking, jogging, etc.

Recreational trail use through private property such as the Petition Area is not protected. The Petitioner has coordinated with DLNR, Na Ala Hele Trail and Access Program on the appropriate approach to the trail that appears to traverse part of the Petition Area. While HMP has no obligation to maintain or provide amenities for the trail, HMP will work to reasonably accommodate official hiking trails as long as respect for families is shown.

6.8.3 Mitigation

~~The Petitioner will provide in-lieu payment for the fair market value of the 7,000 sf of required park and playground space, as required per City and County of ROH Section 22-7.6. Since no residential uses are included in the Revised Proposed Action, no mitigation is required.~~

6.9 POLICE PROTECTION

6.9.1 Affected Environment

The Petition Area falls within the jurisdiction of the City and County of Honolulu Police Department (HPD) District 4 (Kāneʻohe/Kailua/Kahuku) command. District 4 is HPD's largest patrol area, extending from Makapuʻu Point to Kawela Bay on the North Shore of Oʻahu.

6.9.2 Probable Impacts

There are not expected to be substantial impacts to police protection from the Revised Proposed Action. The HPD reviewed the EISPN and responded that the Former Proposed Action should have no significant impact on the HPD facilities and operations.

No mitigation is required.

6.10 FIRE PROTECTION

6.10.1 Affected Environment

The City and County of Honolulu Fire Department Battalion 3 provides fire protection services for Windward Oʻahu from Makapuʻu Point to Kawela Bay. The Kāneʻohe Fire Station Number 17 is located in the heart of Kāneʻohe town, approximately three miles from the Petition Area. The next closest station is ʻAikahi Fire Station Number 19, located on Kāneʻohe Bay Drive approximately four miles from the subject property. Station 17 serves as Battalion 3 headquarters and is equipped with an engine company and a ladder company. Station 19 is equipped with an engine company.

6.10.2 Probable Impacts

The proposed mausolea structures on the cemetery expansion area are considered Type V cast-in-place non-combustible structures with no assembly areas. As such they do not require fire protection. The proposed residential subdivision portion and cemetery comfort station will require fire protection facilities. The project will adhere to all fire protection requirements of the City and County of Honolulu Fire Department, including providing a fire apparatus access roads, water supply for fire protection, fire hydrants, and mains for fire flow. All civil engineering drawings will be submitted to Honolulu Fire Department for review and approval. ~~There are two options for providing potable water for the project.~~

~~Connecting to existing available water systems: A potable meter on Kumakua Place can provide sufficient potable water at acceptable pressure for fire flow requirements. This will entail upgrading the meter size and installing a main supply line across the cemetery to the subdivision location. This will be a privately maintained line due to the length and distance from the meter, and will be placed in an easement across the cemetery property to the subdivision.~~

~~On-site water system: Potable water will be stored in an 80,000-gallon tank located in the upper developed cemetery grounds at approximately the 330-foot elevation. This will allow adequate storage and gravity pressure for domestic and fire flow volumes in the subdivision. The water treatment facility and tank will be serviced by a small paved road from the internal cemetery road network. The storage tank will be set into grade and landscaped to reduce or eliminate visibility from offsite areas.~~

~~The final chosen water system for domestic usage will have adequate storage and pressure for fire flow requirements. Design and construction of the water system will meet all the requirements of the BWS. Access roads capable of supporting the Department's fire apparatus will be designed and built according to the City and County of Honolulu's Fire Department requirements. All roadway and water system designs will be submitted to the Fire Department for review and approval. All on-site fire requirements will be coordinated with the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Honolulu Fire Department.~~

6.11 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

6.11.1 Affected Environment

The State of Hawai'i contracts with the City and County of Honolulu Department of Emergency Services to provide emergency medical services and emergency medical ambulance services on O'ahu. Ambulance units closest to the Petition Area are located at the Kāne'ōhe Fire Station and the Kailua Fire Station. A Rapid Response Paramedic Unit providing additional coverage to Windward O'ahu is based at the Ka'a'awa Post Office.

6.11.2 Probable Impacts

There are not expected to be substantial impacts to emergency medical services from the Revised Proposed Action, and no mitigation is required.

7.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

"Cumulative impact" is defined as the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR §1508.7; §11-200-2, HAR). Section 11-200-17, HAR requires the EIS, at a minimum, to address the interrelationships and cumulative environmental impacts of the Revised Proposed Action and other related projects.

Guidance for considering cumulative effects is set forth by the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality (1997). The geographic boundaries used for the cumulative impact analysis vary with the resource considered and range from the watershed up to the State-wide economy. The time frame for the analysis is limited to the foreseeable future, which generally corresponds to a twenty-year planning horizon (consistent with the City and County's planning horizon).

7.1 PLANNING CONTEXT

The Ko'olau Poko region has been identified as an area within the City and County to have limited/minimal growth. As noted in Chapter 3 and discussed in Section 5.1, the City and County *General Plan* objective is to have the Ko'olau Poko region support 11.6% of the island wide population by 2025; in 2000 it had 13.5% of O'ahu's population.

7.2 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS CONSIDERED IN THE CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

There are not expected to be many proposed developments considered in the vicinity of the Petition Area. The Pikoiloa neighborhood is stable and change is not likely in the area. The population numbers for the Ko'olau Poko region have been stable for the past 20 years, and are projected to drop from 13% of O'ahu's resident population to 10% by the year 2030.

The only known proposed developments nearby include 27 single-family residential units for Bay View Estates and two single family residential units presently under construction on Nāmoku Street. Sales and construction for Bay View Estates are currently ongoing.

7.3 ASSESSMENT

An assessment of potential cumulative effects for each resource area is provided below. In summary, the Revised Proposed Action and Alternatives, collectively, will not have a significant cumulative impact on the resource areas analyzed.

7.3.1 Physical Environment

Climate, Topography and Slopes, Soils. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a cumulative effect on climate, topography, slopes, and soils. The topography and slopes within the Petition Area will be graded to provide suitable areas for gravesites and residential development. In general, the topographic profile of the Petition Area will

remain intact, although slopes will include changes in slope be evened out to eliminate sharp changes in contour. Some topographic features will be altered, but overall drainage flow patterns and drainage ways will remain in current configurations, and new contours will tie into existing contours to provide consistent topographic profiles. There is no apparent potential for hazards to the Petition Area associated with slope stability.

Groundwater Resources. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a significant cumulative effect on Groundwater Resources. Based on the sustainable yields of the Ko'olau Poko Aquifer System and the present unallocated and unused supplies, the available supply of water is sufficient to support the Petition Area. The proposed development will not be a potential source of contamination to the underlying groundwater and will cause no significant degradation of the ~~potable~~ drinking water supply.

Natural Hazards. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a cumulative effect on Natural Hazards.

Biological Resources. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a cumulative effect on biological resources and will have a beneficial impact by increasing the native Hawaiian flora on the site and increasing foraging areas for migratory birds. The Petition Area does not support any federally threatened or endangered species.

Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a negative cumulative effect on historic, cultural, and archaeological resources. Resources have been analyzed and recorded, and appropriate mitigation will be implemented, including creation of a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that includes Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, other archaeological sites, and areas where the *laua'e* fern is found. Appropriate mitigation measures have been identified to minimize cumulative impacts to the historic Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, and the complex of sites in its vicinity. In addition, the Petitioner has stated the intent to work with appropriate groups and individuals to protect habitats which provide highly desired specimens of the *laua'e* fern for *hula* and *lei* gathering of plant material.

Scenic and Visual Resources. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a significant cumulative effect on scenic and visual resources. The views from Kamehameha Highway across the landscaped cemetery lawns through to the foothills separating Kāne'ohe and Kailua will be preserved. Some subtle alteration will occur, as the landscaped cemetery areas will extend up and across what is now a primarily overgrown non-native Schefflera/Java Plum Forest between the Ocean View Garden and Pohai Nani. In the area of the proposed cemetery expansion, the character of the open space will be changed from non-native forest to open lawns with scattered trees. ~~The views of the proposed residential development will be changed from open space to both one- and two-story single-family homes, similar in character to the existing adjacent residential neighborhoods.~~ The mausoleums will not be visible from surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and the topographic differences. Longer-range views of the mausolea will be mitigated by vegetative screening and appropriate selection of exterior and roof colors. The Petition Area will be marginally visible from the Pikoiloa neighborhood. This is a result of the difference in elevation between the street and the proposed development area and a planned generous vegetative buffer between

residential property lines and the Petition Area. The current concept plan indicates a minimum 50 ft buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a graded transition slope and re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 ft in addition to the existing vegetation buffer.

Air Quality. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a significant cumulative effect on air quality. The additional 20 residents planned for the Petition Area will not significantly increase vehicle and stationary emissions.

Noise. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a significant cumulative effect on noise. It will contribute construction period noise which is by its nature, short term. Operational period vehicle trips will continue to contribute to the overall regional traffic noise associated with major roadway facilities. Typically, the noise impact is confined to the major roadway corridors. Noise from these sources will meet DOH noise rules, which stipulate maximum permissible noise limits at the property line, and mitigation of mechanical noise will be incorporated into the project design. Traffic attributable to the cemetery accounts for less than 1% of the vehicles on Kamehameha Highway, and is expected to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level. Noise along roads in the neighboring residential areas is not expected to significantly increase due to the project.

7.3.2 Socio-Economic Environment

Population Impacts. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a cumulative impact on population. As noted, the Ko'olau Poko region's population is projected to decrease within the next two decades.

Housing. The Former Proposed Action would have had a beneficial cumulative impact on housing. DPP's 2006 Annual Report identified a future need for 820 primary resident housing units for the Ko'olau Poko region. Since no housing is included in the Revised Proposed Action, no cumulative impacts to housing are anticipated.

Employment. The Revised Proposed Action will provide a total of about 113 direct, full-time equivalent jobs as a function of the operation of the cemetery at build-out. In addition, it will provide about 270 direct full-time equivalent construction jobs over the 20-year period of implementing the phasing plan for the cemetery ~~and the 20-lot subdivision~~. A variety of vendors and suppliers will continue to support the cemetery and its clients. Overall, the Revised Proposed Action will have a beneficial cumulative impact on employment.

Fiscal Impacts. The Revised Proposed Action will have a positive cumulative fiscal impact as a result of the general excise taxes, personal and corporate income taxes, and property taxes to be paid ~~by future residents of the 20-lot subdivision~~, the cemetery, its employees, vendors, suppliers, and clients.

Traditional Customs and Practices. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a cumulative negative impact on traditional customs and practices. The cultural impact assessment suggests that there are three primary cultural concerns for the Petition Area: 1) preservation and protection of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and other cultural sites in the Petition Area; 2) gathering practices for *hula* and *lei* plants; and 3) the possibility of burial

sites in the Petition Area. Those interviewed for the CIA were divided about whether the proposed project would aid or hinder the efforts to care for the cultural sites, and impact the cultural gathering in the Petition Area. The conceptual site plan has been designed specifically to incorporate the known archaeological and cultural sites, with ample a cultural preserve included as part of the Revised Proposed Action ~~buffer zones included.~~ Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, located approximately 100 ft to the west of the Petition Area, has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1972. A 100 ft buffer has been established around this historic property within property owned by the Petitioner. Cooperative efforts will continue with concerned "caretaker" groups to: 1) ensure there are no significant negative impacts to the *heiau* and nearby sites; 2) develop an agreement to guarantee long-term access to the *heiau*; and 3) develop an agreement that identifies important habitat for the *laua'e* fern and ensures access to these sites. Taken on the whole, these measures will complement other on-going efforts in the Kāne'ohē region to protect important cultural sites and allow a better comprehensive understanding of the inter-relationship of these sites.

7.3.3 Public Facilities and Services

Transportation. The Revised Proposed Action will not have a significant cumulative impact on transportation facilities. The LOS for the Haleka Street/Kamehameha Highways/Cemetery Drive intersection ~~warrants a traffic signal~~ will reach LOS F without implementation of the Revised Proposed Action. General increases in background traffic counts will continue, thereby emphasizing the need for signalization of this intersection. HMP will work in coordination with the State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation Traffic Branch to provide a traffic signal warrant study to determine whether intersection signalization is necessary subsequent to project approval by the Land Use Commission.

Utilities and Public Infrastructure Systems (Water Supply, Wastewater, Drainage, Solid Waste, Power and Communications). The Revised Proposed Action and Alternative will not have a significant cumulative impact on power and solid waste systems; and will have no cumulative impact on other Utilities and Public Infrastructure Systems. Project operation and maintenance protocols already involve recycling green waste. In addition, HMP commits to starting a compost program to recycle all of its green waste. Use of energy-efficient lighting will be employed whenever possible, but the project is not expected to require much lighting, either indoor or outdoor. The mausolea will be outdoor structures, and the proposed restroom will have a skylight so that no electrical lighting is required. Since the cemetery closes at dusk, the only lighting necessary will be for limited security lighting. If utilized, the lighting will be shielded to control light spill, and will use energy efficient light bulbs. ~~Potable water commitments for new development are made by the BWS in consideration of maintaining safe sustainable yields of the potable aquifers. The available supply of water will be sufficient to support the Petition Area. The actual connection point for domestic services will depend on available supply when the connection is desired. The City and County is in the process of evaluating long-range land disposal options, as well as moving forward in implementing island wide curbside recycling programs to reduce the waste stream. HECO and Hawaiian Telcom maintain their own long-range master planning process to ensure new customers are provided for and levels of service are maintained for existing customers.~~

Public Services (Schools and Libraries Recreational Facilities, Police, Fire and Emergency Services). The Revised Proposed Action will not have a significant cumulative impact on Public Services. Schools in the area ~~have adequate room to support the estimated demand of 10 students from the 20-lot residential portion of the project. The Petition Area will provide an in-lieu payment for 0.6 acres of parklands and recreation facilities as required by the County Park Dedication Ordinance. City and County real property taxes raised by the development of the Petition Area will underwrite marginal increased demands placed on police, fire, and emergency services.~~ will not be impacted because no new housing units will be constructed.

8.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

In addition to the Former Proposed Action (urbanization of the approximately 56.6-acre Petition Area for expansion of the HMP cemetery and development of a 20-lot residential subdivision), four alternatives were considered, and a fifth alternative of constructing on another site was considered and dismissed from further analysis.

The option of alternative locations for the Former Proposed Action was considered but dismissed from further analysis due to the following: the Petitioner does not own other land on O'ahu; use of land in another location will compete with both urban and agricultural uses on the new site; land in another location will not have the needed existing supporting infrastructure (administration space, chapel, grounds maintenance facilities, crematorium); and selecting another site ignores the synergistic and energy efficient aspects of expanding in an area already developed with cemetery uses.

The following four development alternatives were considered for the Petition Area:

- No Action
- Cemetery Expansion with Residential Retirement Community Component
- Cemetery Expansion Only
- Larger Residential Community with Cemetery Expansion Component

Table 12 gives a comparative evaluation of the four alternatives.

8.1 NO ACTION

Description. The No Action Alternative assumes there will be no additional expansion of the HMP Cemetery, ~~or development of a 20-lot residential subdivision.~~

Analysis. The No Action Alternative will result in a future reduced supply and selection of interment choices available to the general public. This means that Hawai'i families will have to find alternative locations to inter loved ones and assumes that there is other space available for cemetery use elsewhere on O'ahu, or that other cemeteries will be developed in other locations. No environmental consequences are anticipated from this action in this location. No traffic impacts will occur in the immediate area, there will be no impact on utilities and no increase in storm water runoff. **However, if burial space is developed elsewhere to accommodate projected demand, potential impacts similar to those anticipated for the Petition Area would be expected at other sites.** In addition, as burials decline at HMP due to the declining inventory, general excise tax revenue will decline (\$577,947 in 2007) and approach zero. For these reasons this alternative was rejected.

8.2 CEMETERY EXPANSION WITH RESIDENTIAL RETIREMENT COMMUNITY COMPONENT

Description. This alternative is similar in concept to the Former Proposed Action except the 20-lot subdivision would be replaced with a residential retirement facility similar to

Table 12
Comparative Evaluation of Alternatives to the Former Proposed Action

<u>Land Use Summary</u>	<u>Former Proposed Action (acres)</u>	<u>Alternative 2 (acres)</u>	<u>Revised Proposed Action (Alternative 3) (acres)</u>	<u>Alternative 4 (acres)</u>
<u>Cemetery Area</u>	<u>33.8</u>	<u>33.8</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>11.4</u>
<u>Total Burial Areas</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>
<u>Internal Roadway</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>3.9</u>
<u>Drainage Retention Areas</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<u>Mausolea</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>Non-Cemetery Open Space</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>24.4</u>
<u>Historic Sites/Cultural Preserve</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>9.1</u>
<u>Lands to be revegetated</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>15.3</u>
<u>Residential Area</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20.8</u>
<u>TOTAL Petition Area</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>56.5</u>	<u>56.6</u>

the adjacent Pohai Nani facility. These facilities could include senior living apartments, cottages, residential care facilities, and skilled nursing facilities. The overall design treatment for these new facilities would be similar to Pohai Nani, with a central residential tower of about seven stories (Figure 2930).

Analysis. This land use would appropriately respond to the growing demand for retirement housing. This alternative is viable due to the high demand in the future for retirement facilities similar to Pohai Nani. This alternative would require direct access through Lipalu Street which would impact traffic volume in the surrounding residential neighborhood. Impacts would be expected to be mostly similar to those from the Former Proposed Action outlined in this DEIS. Since no viable partner could be identified that was interested in pursuing this alternative, and because the Petitioner’s core business does not include adult care facilities, this alternative was rejected.

8.3 CEMETERY EXPANSION ONLY

Description. This alternative entails development of 40.235.6 acres solely for cemetery area, with no residential component to the Proposed Action. Of the total 40.235.6 acres, 34.229.5 acres will be available for burial areas, providing even more space for O’ahu families to inter their loved ones (Figure 304a).

Cemetery Expansion with Residential Retirement Community

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu

Prepared for: Hawaiian Memorial Park Life Plan Ltd.

Prepared by: Clark & Green Associates
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

LAND USE SUMMARY

Total Burial Areas	27.8 ac.
Internal Roadway	3.9 ac.
Drainage Retention Areas	1.8 ac.
Mausoleums	0.3 ac.
Cemetery Area	33.8 ac.
Historic Sites to be Preserved	1.1 ac.
Residential Area	6.4 ac.
Lands to be Revegetated	15.3 ac.
Total Petition Area	56.6 ac.

LEGEND

-  SIHP# (50-60-10) Historic Site with Buffer
-  Proposed Urban District Boundary
-  Proposed Roadway
-  Mausoleum
-  Revegetated / No Burials

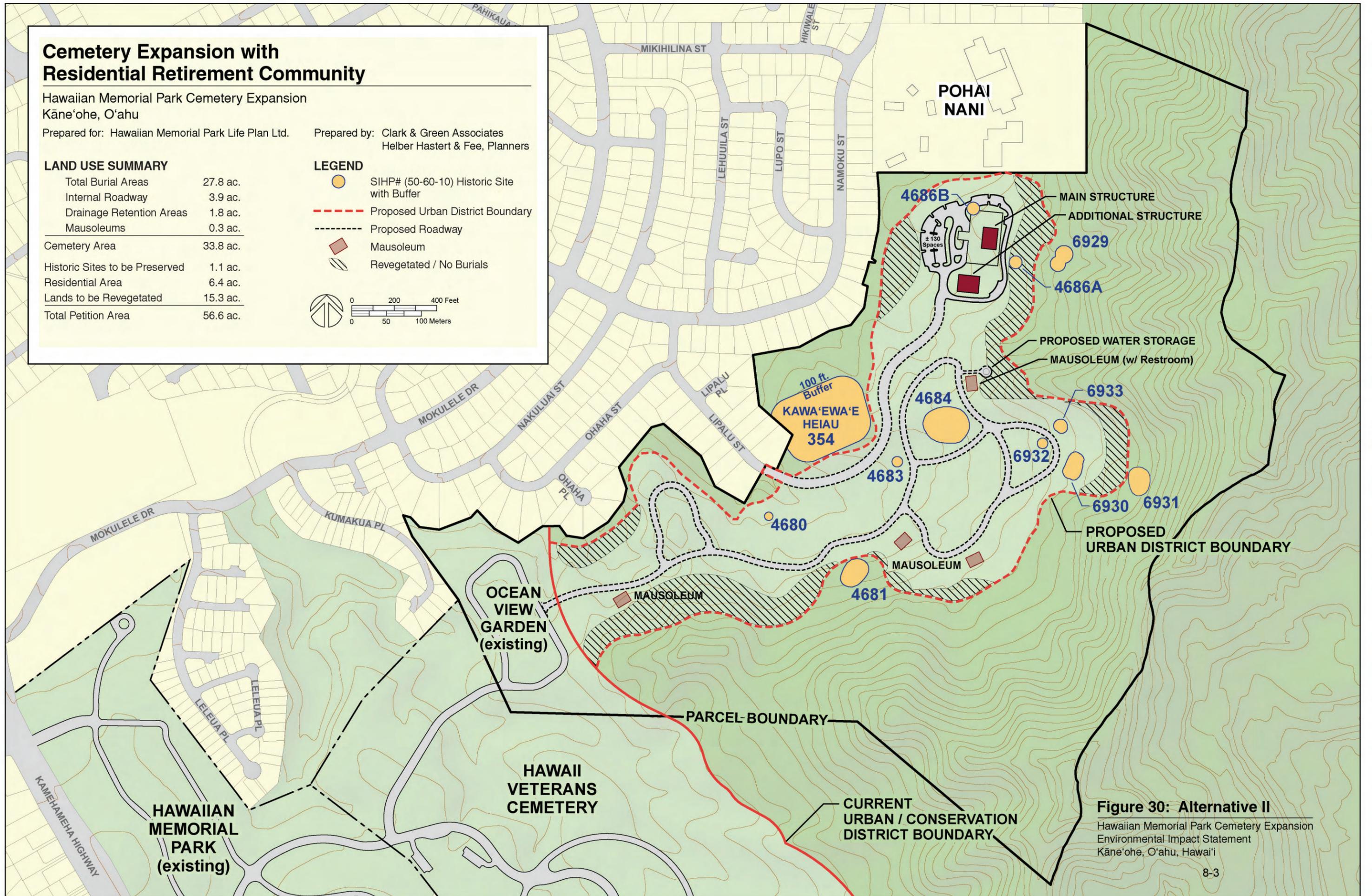
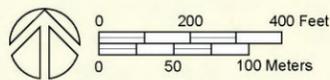


Figure 30: Alternative II

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Analysis. This alternative reduces impervious surfaces to be developed, and total runoff generated during the 10-year storm event will be expected to drop by 1820 cfs to a total of 500 cfs, an increase of 4.6% from the pre-development total of 478 cfs. As a result, the surface area required for retention areas will be reduced to 1.3 acres. Specifically, the road serving the former proposed 20-lot subdivision and the roof areas of future homes will be deleted from the development plan. Traffic impacts ~~would~~ will be reduced to adjacent residential neighborhoods as through traffic on Lipalu Street to the residential development would will be eliminated, with the removal of the Lipalu Street extension.

Impacts on the scenic and visual resources ~~would~~ will be limited, as the residential structures ~~would~~ will be absent and replaced by open space landscaped turf and scattered trees. To the extent possible, 11.4 acres which will be graded and revegetated, but not included in the expanded cemetery, will be landscaped with appropriate native and indigenous species. The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same appearance as it currently has, as this area will not be altered except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. This character is represented by Figure 22b which demonstrates an oblique aerial view of the Petition Area, as seen from the northwest to the southeast, at an elevation of about 1,000 ft, which is a view that is not visible to the public.

Figure 23f depicts a before and after image as seen from Makamae Street at Lilipuna Road looking southeast. This viewpoint is approximately 1.9 miles from the Petition Area. The viewplane towards the Petition Area is predominately made up of residential housing in the foreground, with the green of the Oneawa Hills and Ko'olau Mountain Range still the principle background view. The proposed cemetery expansion area is slightly visible, but overall the viewplane is still characterized by the green backdrop of the Oneawa Hills. The roofs of the mausolea are visible, but are a minor element of the viewshed.

Under most viewing circumstances, the mausolea will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 ft in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Figures 24, 29a, and 29b demonstrate the typical profiles of how the elevation difference and landscaped buffer will shield the Petition Area from view in the adjacent residential neighborhoods.

The ~~potable water and wastewater demands would~~ will become quite small, as the only need ~~would~~ will be to service the restroom facility at one mausoleum. In addition, the need for drinking water storage will not be necessary, and these facilities will be eliminated from the site plan. There would be no impact on Schools, Population, and Parks and Recreation facilities would not have any impacts, and the beneficial impacts on housing will be eliminated. This alternative would still have beneficial impacts on employment, and a positive fiscal impact would not exist.

The long-term result of this alternative meets most of the Petitioner’s objectives for continued service to the community and operational security. After analysis and comments received through this EIS process, the Petitioner has determined this alternative is the preferred alternative. Table 13 below compares those resource areas that will have a change in impact from those expected from the Former Proposed Action.

Table 13
Comparative Evaluation of the Former Proposed Action and the Revised Proposed Action

	Former Proposed Action	Revised Proposed Action
<u>Visual Resources</u>	<u>Minimal impact; some view of project from both near and far.</u>	<u>Minimal impact; view of cemetery and cultural preserve to be open space and green vegetation.</u>
<u>Housing</u>	<u>20 additional homes with affordable housing</u>	<u>No housing development</u>
<u>Employment</u>	<u>Construction-related: 270; On-going maintenance: 3-5</u>	<u>Construction-related: 270; On-going maintenance: 3-5</u>
<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>Property taxes from residential; continued taxes from cemetery sales</u>	<u>No property taxes from residential; continued taxes from cemetery sales</u>
<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Some increased traffic volume in adjacent residential area; Overall no change in LOS.</u>	<u>No traffic volume change in adjacent residential area; Overall no change in LOS.</u>
<u>Drinking Water</u>	<u>On-site water system with 80,000 gallon tank</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Wastewater (mgd)</u>	<u>Mausoleum restroom: 0.013; residential subdivision: 0.04</u>	<u>Mausoleum restroom: 0.013</u>
<u>Drainage Increase (cfs)</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Impervious Surfaces</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>4.8</u>
<u>Schools</u>	<u>10 additional students</u>	<u>0</u>

8.4 LARGER RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY WITH CEMETERY EXPANSION COMPONENT

Description. This alternative would be predominantly a residential project, with a smaller portion made up of cemetery expansion. It would consist of 20.8 acres of a residential community, with approximately 80 residential lots and 5.5 acres of total burial areas (11.4 acres for cemetery area) (Figure 31). The area for historic sites would be 9.1 acres. Acreage for residential subdivision would continue to be through Lipalu Street.

Analysis. While serving the housing needs of O’ahu residents, this alternative provides less space for cemetery area and is less able to meet the interment needs of those on O’ahu. This alternative would impact traffic with large increases for Lipalu Street. Impacts would also increase for storm water runoff, utilities, schools, and visual resources. For these reasons, this alternative was rejected.

Residential Community with Cemetery Expansion Component

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu

Prepared for: Hawaiian Memorial Park Life Plan Ltd.

Prepared by: Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

LAND USE SUMMARY

Total Burial Areas	5.5 ac.
Internal Roadway	3.9 ac.
Drainage Retention Areas	1.8 ac.
Mausoleums	0.2 ac.
Cemetery Area	11.4 ac.
Historic Sites to be Preserved	9.1 ac.
Residential Area	20.8 ac.
Lands to be Revegetated	15.3 ac.
Total Petition Area	56.6 ac.

LEGEND

-  SIHP# (50-60-10) Historic Site with Buffer
-  Proposed Urban District Boundary
-  Proposed Roadway
-  Mausoleum
-  Revegetated / No Burials

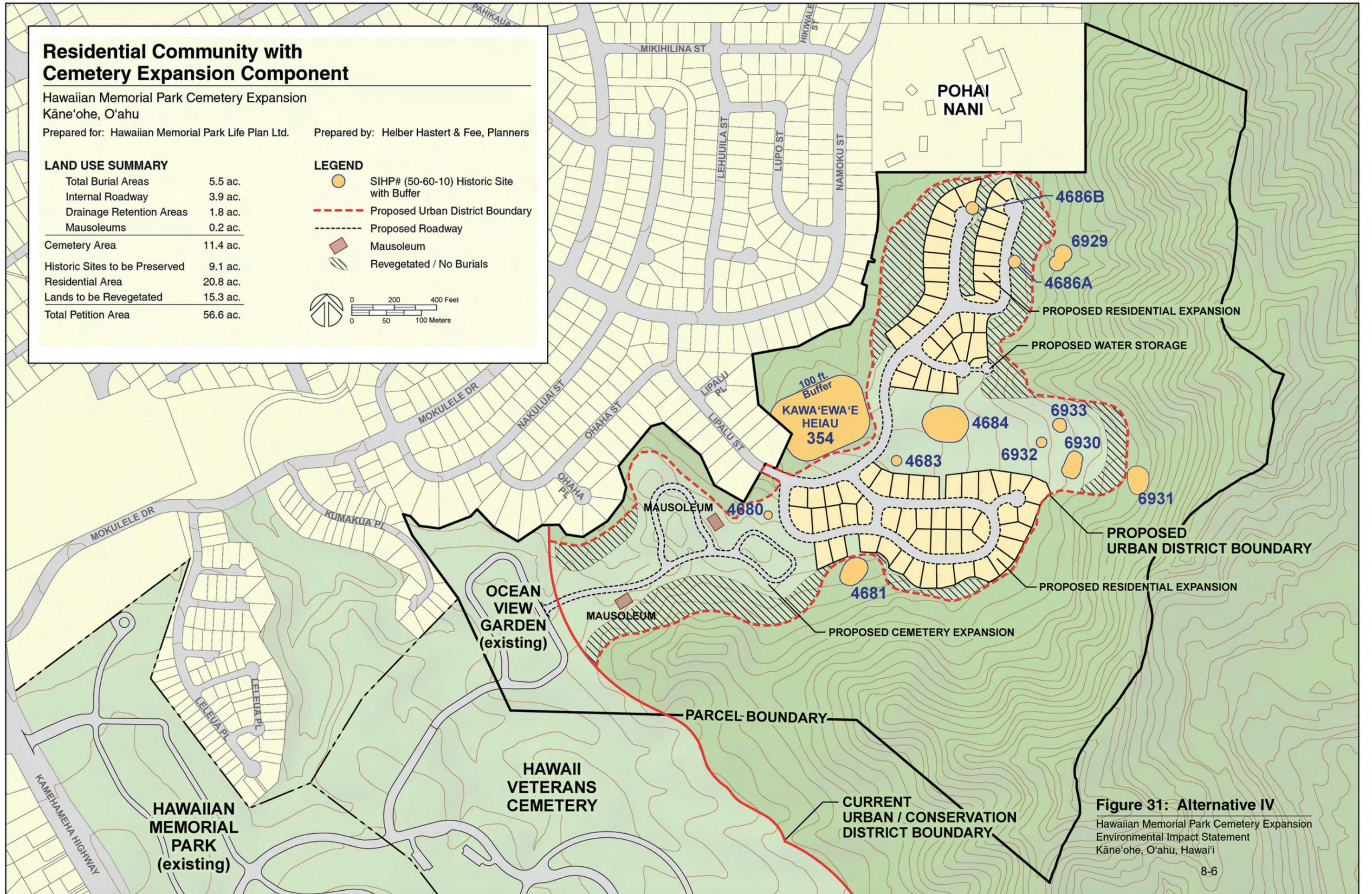
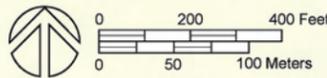


Figure 31: Alternative IV
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

9.0 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

Chapter 200 of Title 11, EIS Rules (§11-200-17(k), HAR) require the “identification of unavoidable impacts and the extent to which the action makes use of non-renewable resources during phases of the action, or irreversibly curtails the range of potential uses of the environment.”

The construction of the Revised Proposed Action will result in an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of capital, land, labor, and energy for its design, development, and operation. The commitment of these resources, however, should be evaluated in light of expected benefits to the community accruing from the project. The Revised Proposed Action will irretrievably transform the subject property from its present non-native forest to a combination of landscaped cemetery open space, and revegetated native buffer areas, ~~and residential housing.~~

The interment options and housing opportunities provided, the associated employment created, and public tax revenues generated by the project serve to counterbalance the loss of conservation land.

The Revised Proposed Action does not impact threatened or endangered biological resources or significant historic sites. In fact, historic sites, both in the Petition Area and near by, will be ensured to be cared for, with greater access to otherwise unknown historic sites. The Revised Proposed Action will not adversely affect rights customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes and will have minimal or no impact on Hawaiian culture, its practices, and traditions because the Petitioner is committed to long-term agreements that preserve cultural sites (including ~~habitat~~ a cultural preserve area for gathering plant materials for *hula* and *lei* activities), and access to these sites.

10.0 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Chapter 200 of Title 11, EIS Rules (§11-200-17(j), HAR) require the description of the “relationship between local short-term uses of humanity's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity,” including discussions of the extent to which the Revised Proposed Action (1) involves trade-offs among short-term and long-term gains and losses; (2) forecloses future options, (3) narrows the range of beneficial uses of the environment, or (4) poses long-term risks to health or safety.

There will be a short-term loss due to air quality and noise impacts during project construction. There will be long-term productivity gains through the project's provision of desirable homes for O'ahu residents.

The Revised Proposed Action will increase the range of beneficial uses of the environment by providing a productive use for the Petition Area, increasing the space available for burials and crematory space, increasing the housing inventory for the O'ahu's families, providing an area for native habitat for both plant and animal species, ensuring the long-term protection and preservation of important historic and cultural sites, and access to these sites for Native Hawaiian practitioners, and providing net fiscal benefits to the County and State.

The Revised Proposed Action will not pose long-term risks to human health and safety. The project will comply with Federal, State, and County regulations governing the various aspects of project implementation. The Petition Area is not in a known flood hazard area and is outside the area affected by tsunami inundation.

11.0 PARTIES CONSULTED DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

11.1 PARTICIPANTS IN THE DEIS PREPARATION PROCESS

The Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion DEIS was prepared for the Petitioner, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd., by Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners. The following list identifies individuals and organizations involved in the preparation of this report and their respective contributions.

Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

Scott Ezer	Principal-in-Charge
Rachael Edinger	Principal Author
Rob James	Geographic Information System Specialist
Lori Chun	Graphic Design

Technical Consultants

Subject

Market Assessment
 Slope/Rock Hazard Study
 Civil Engineer/Drainage Report
 Botanical Resources Assessment
 Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey
 Archaeological Inventory Survey
 Cultural Impact Assessment
 Traffic Impact Study
 Cemetery Planning and Design/Landscape
 Architecture

Consultant

Clark & Green Associates
 Shinsato Engineering, Inc.
 SSFM International, Inc.
 LeGrande Biological Surveys, Inc.
 Philip L. Bruner
 Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.
 Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.
 Perazim Consulting LLC
 Clark & Green Associates

11.2 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Project representatives have met or communicated with a variety of community members and government officials and agencies in preparing this DEIS. In March 2006, a meeting was held with staff from the State Land Use Commission to discuss permit requirements and the administration of Chapter 343, HRS. In January 2007, the applicant distributed letters to over 250 residents living within 300-ft of the Petition Area and to other residents in the region to invite them to attend community outreach meetings held in January and February of 2007, respectively.

The applicant made a presentation at these meetings in an effort to communicate directly with HMP's neighbors and community leaders about the long-term master plan for the cemetery. The meetings gave attendees the opportunity to view the proposed plan and ask questions about the project in the context of the actual site. Additionally, the meetings provided the opportunity to receive input from the community regarding the cemetery's early planning processes and to establish contact persons for subsequent points during the project's duration. Questions were raised on a variety of subject areas,

including: viewplanes; flooding; traffic impacts; security; ~~potable~~drinking water sources; historic and cultural resources; and project alternatives.

Follow up visits were made with some residents who attended the community meeting and expressed significant flooding and runoff concerns. In late February 2007, the preparers of this DEIS and the engineering consultant met with these residents at their homes to discuss what happens on and near their properties during heavy rains. These scheduled site visits provided personal accounts of storm incidents and gave the community members the opportunity to give first hand information about existing storm runoff conditions.

Beginning in March 2007, project representatives appeared before the Kaneohe Neighborhood Board (No. 30) to answer questions that had been raised as a result of the community meetings hosted by the applicant in January and February 2007. On a monthly basis, as necessary, project representatives have attended neighborhood board meetings to keep the board informed about the progress of the project.

SSFM International, Inc., the civil engineer for this project, consulted with BWS several times between October 2006 and March 2007 to discuss several aspects of domestic water sources for the proposed cemetery expansion and residential development, and have also conferred with the State Department of Transportation, Highways Division, and the City and County of Honolulu DPP, Wastewater Branch.

In July 2007, a facilitated meeting was held to address any additional concerns related to the project. This meeting was attended by the Petitioner, the preparer of this DEIS, and a community group (Hui O Pikoiloa) representative as well as nearly 200 other attendants. In addition, project representatives attended the April 2008 meeting of the Kaneohe Bay Regional Council to provide council members project information.

Important ideas that have surfaced via community outreach include:

- Drainage and flooding of areas down slope of Petition Area
- Protection of view planes
- Preservation of historic sites within Petition Area
- Preservation of Native Hawaiian gathering rights
- Access to Kawa'ewa'e Heiau

The Petitioner will continue to participate in community outreach during the preparation of the Final EIS.

11.3 PARTIES CONSULTED DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE DEIS

The EISPN was published in the January 8, 2008 edition of *The Environmental Notice*, and the public comment period ran through February 7, 2008. Copies of the EISPN were sent to 49 agencies, organizations, and individuals to ensure that interested parties were notified of the forthcoming DEIS and that all relevant issues and concerns were addressed. Letters were distributed to a diverse group of parties believed to have an interest in the project. Comments were received from 29 of the 49 parties consulted

(See Table 142). Comments received in response to the EISPN were considered during the preparation of the DEIS. The parties who provided written comments on the EISPN are identified in the table by a checkmark (✓).

**Table 142
Consulted Parties During Preparation of the EISPN**

Consulted Parties	Comments Received
Elected Representatives	
Representative Ken Ito	
Councilmember Barbara Marshall	
Representative Cynthia Thielen	
Senator Jill Tokuda	
Federal Agencies	
Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service	
Department of Defense	
Department of the Army, Army Corps of Engineers	
Department of the Interior	
Fish and Wildlife Service	
Geological Survey	✓
State Agencies	
Department of Accounting and General Services	✓
Department of Agriculture	
Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism	
Land Use Commission	
Office of Planning	✓
Department of Health	
Office of Environmental Quality Control	
Department of Land and Natural Resources	✓
Historic Preservation Division	✓
Department of Transportation	✓
Office of Hawaiian Affairs	✓
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands	✓
University of Hawai'i	
Environmental Center	
City and County of Honolulu Agencies	
Honolulu Fire Department	✓
Department of Planning and Permitting	✓
Honolulu Police Department	✓
Department of Environmental Services	
Department of Transportation Services	✓
Department of Design and Construction	✓
Department of Community Services	
Department of Parks and Recreation	✓
Public Utilities	
Hawaiian Telcom	
Hawaiian Electric Company	✓
Honolulu Board of Water Supply	✓
Community Organizations/Individuals	
Kailua Neighborhood Board #31	

Kāneʻohe Neighborhood Board #30	✓
Kāneʻohe Outdoor Circle	
Sierra Club	
Mr. Grant Yoshimori	✓
Rich McCreedy	✓
Julie McCreedy	✓
Koʻolau Poko Hawaiian Civic Club	✓
Mr. Charlie Ogata	
Queen Liliʻuokalani Children’s Center, Koʻolau Poko Unit	
Oʻahu Island Burial Council	
Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawaiʻi Nei	
Ed Birdsong	✓
Donna Camvel	
Richelle & Aldon Kim	✓
Lianne Ching	✓
Eric Nakagawa	✓
Ernest Harris	✓
Kathleen O’Malley, Liam and Gary Gray	✓
Mavis Suda	✓
Livable Hawaii Kai Hui	✓

In addition to the parties listed above, copies of the EISPN were sent to the Kāneʻohe Regional Library, Kailua Library, DBEDT Library, the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Honolulu Department of Customer Service, and the University of Hawaiʻi Hamilton Library.

Comments received in response to the EISPN, as well as response letters replying to substantive comments, follow in the order listed in Table 142.



DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

OFFICE OF PLANNING

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

LINDA LINGLE
DIRECTOR
THEODORE E. LIU
DIRECTOR
MARK K. ANDERSON
DIRECTOR
MARY LOU KOHAYASHI
PLANNING PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

Telephone: (808) 587-2844
Fax: (808) 587-2824

Ref. No. P-111997

December 20, 2007

IS: Scott Ezer
For
NYI
Mr. Scott Ezer
Helber, Hasterl & Fee, Planners
1330 Maunakea Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, Hawaii: 96813

Dear Mr. Ezer:

Subject: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISP/N)
TMK(s): 4-5-033: 1 (portion); 56.6 acres
Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu
State Land Use Commission (LUC) Docket No. A07-777

Thank you for sending the Office of Planning the EISP/N for the above referenced proposal to reclassify lands from the State Conservation District into the State Urban District before the State LUC.

The Office of Planning will be coordinating the State's position on areas of cross-cutting State concern. I am writing to request that the DEIS consider the impacts of the proposed project on the following issues:

- Affordable Housing** – Increasing the supply of affordable housing is a critical State and County issue. Please discuss specifically how the Petitioner plans to meet the County's affordable housing requirements.
- Water Supply** – Water resource protection is a critical State issue. If the proposed project is within a designated Water Management Area, please include information on the drinking water and non-potable water sources that will be available for the project.
- Public Health** – If the project will have a potential to generate hazardous materials or result in the possible contamination of the air, soil, or water, please discuss how public health and safety will be protected. Please discuss drainage issues with respect to the Kāwā Stream TMDL (total maximum daily load) study.

Mr. Scott Ezer
Page 2
December 20, 2007

- Cultural/Historic Resources** – Please include an inventory survey of cultural and historic sites, with monitoring and preservation plans approved by the State Historic Preservation Division. Please discuss how access for Native Hawaiians for traditional and customary practices will be preserved to include visual landmarks, if applicable. In particular, please discuss the Kawa'ewa'e heiau (National Historic Register No. 80-10-354) and any mitigation or preservation plans for the site and surrounding areas.
- Environmental, Recreational and Scenic Resources** – Please include an inventory of flora and fauna on the project site and any required protections. Your field observations should consider both wet and dry season surveys to capture the fullest range of flora and fauna. Please include a description of recreational uses on or near the project site. A description of scenic resources should also be included.
- Coastal Zone Management** – The State oversees protection of natural, cultural, and economic resources within the coastal zone. Please discuss how the proposed project will balance the competing values of economic development and preservation of coastal resources, including protection from hurricane, storm surge, flood hazard, volcano, and soil erosion, as applicable.

The Office of Planning looks forward to receiving the DEIS with the potential impacts and mitigation measures for the above issues addressed. If you have any questions, please call Scott Derrickson in the Land Use Division at 587-2805.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Kobayashi

Mary Lou Kobayashi
Planning Program Administrator

c: Mr. Anthony Ching, LUC

May 23, 2008

Mary Lou Kobayashi
Planning Program Administrator
Office of Planning
PO Box 2359
Honolulu, HI 96804

Dear Ms. Kobayashi:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated December 20, 2007 (Ref. No. P-11987) providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. Affordable Housing

Response: The development will provide affordable housing opportunities in accordance with applicable City and County of Honolulu affordable housing requirements. The method of satisfying the affordable housing requirement will come from negotiation of the Affordable Housing Plan, approved by appropriate City and County of Honolulu agencies. The Plan could include a range of options, including sale of lots to qualifying affordable owners, construction of dwelling units elsewhere, or payment of an in-lieu fee. Exact provisions will be negotiated during the process of re-zoning the property.

2. Water Supply

Response: As will be discussed in Section 4.5 of the Draft EIS, the Petition Area is within a designated ground water management area. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. The Board of Water Supply (BWS) has the authority to allocate the use of water from their system within the limits approved by the CWRM for municipal purposes.



As will be discussed in Section 6.2 of the Draft EIS, discussions with the BWS have indicated that ample water quantities and pressure should exist in association with the Kumakua Place system to fully service the approximately 30 acres of turf landscaping at full build out for the cemetery expansion area. Domestic water will be required for both the 20-lot residential subdivision and the proposed cemetery comfort station. Options for providing potable water for these uses include: (1) connection to existing available water systems; and (2) creation of an onsite water system.

Options for irrigation include: (1) construction of non-potable on site wells on Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) property or near the Petition Area; and (2) connection to existing water systems, most of which are potable water sources, if a non-potable source cannot be found. Based on the Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery's satisfactory use of the non-potable wells near the Petition Area, it should be feasible to provide adequate water for irrigation using new onsite wells. If non-potable water is either unavailable or infeasible, a report of investigation including proposed irrigation demands will be submitted to BWS for their consideration of use of potable water. It should be noted that in a typical year, very little supplemental irrigation will be required for the cemetery landscape areas, especially after plant material and turf has established.

3. Public Health

Response: The project is not expected to have any impacts on air, soil, or water, nor to generate hazardous materials. Even though storm water runoff associated with the proposed project will be increased because of the added impervious surfaces of the roadways and mausoleums within the cemetery expansion area, and from the roadways and structures within the residential development, additional storm water runoff associated with the project will be retained on-site to County Standards. The exact effect of the Proposed Action on the TMDLs for Kāwā Stream is not certain. Because the project will utilize retention areas to retain runoff on site, it is probable that we can avoid increases for TSS, TN, and TP that could enter the Kāwā Stream system.

As suggested in the *Ko'olaupoko Watershed Regional Strategy Report of 2007*, other measures will be taken to ensure that HMP manages TMDLs in the future. HMP will work in cooperation with the Kailua Bay Advisory Council to ensure groundwater impacts are minimized. HMP will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue samples (grass) will be submitted to University of Hawai'i's Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the semi-annual fertilizer application.

4. Cultural/Historic Resources

Response: The Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) prepared for the project will be discussed in Section 4.9 of the Draft EIS, and the survey attached as Appendix F. The Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) will be discussed in Section 5.5 and the report attached as Appendix G.

Following resolution of mitigation measures in consultation with the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division, it is anticipated that the proposed development will have "no effect" on the historic resources located within the Petition Area. The Kawa ewa e Heiau, a historic site on the National Register of Historic Places, is located outside the Petition Area. The Petitioner has stated his intent to continue to allow access to Native Hawaiian groups to maintain the *heiau* and will be working with affected groups to ensure this happens. The CIA prepared for the Draft EIS identified that portions of the Petition Area are used for gathering of plant material for *hula* and *lei* adornment. The Petitioner has stated the intent to preserve and protect these areas, including the habitat for the *laua'e* fern that is gathered, and to allow continued access to them.

5. Environmental, Recreational and Scenic Resources

Response: Both a flora and fauna assessment were conducted for the project. The Botanical Resources Assessment will be discussed in Section 4.7, and the entire report will be attached as Appendix D to the Draft EIS. The Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey will be discussed in Section 4.8, and attached as Appendix E. We have consulted with our technical consultants, and they do not believe it is necessary to conduct two surveys to capture the range of species present within the Petition Area and ensure appropriate impact analysis. There could be an effect on presence of migratory shorebirds such as Pacific Golden-Plover which are present from August to end of April. Fortunately the fauna survey was conducted in September when they were present. Recreational uses on or near the Petition Area will be described in Section 6.8, and scenic and visual resources will be discussed in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.

6. Coastal Zone Management

Response: The Draft EIS will discuss the projects conformance with the objectives of the Coastal Zone Management Program in Section 3.1.5.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET - HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE (808) 529-3111 - INTERNET: www.honolulu.gov



GUYT NANNEMANN
SAYON

OUR REFERENCE BS-KP

BOISSE P. CORREA
CHIEF
FRANK D. PATZELM
MICHAEL D. TOOKER
DEPUTY CHIEFS

January 14, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

This is in response to a letter from Helber Hastert & Fee Planners, Inc., requesting comments on the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion project in Koolauapoko.

This project should have no significant impact on the facilities or operations of the Honolulu Police Department.

If there are any questions, please call Acting Major Nyle Dolera of District 4 at 247-2166 or Mr. Brandon Stone of the Executive Office at 529-3644.

Sincerely,

BOISSE P. CORREA
Chief of Police

By 
GREGORY LEFCOURT
Acting Assistant Chief of Police
Support Services Bureau

cc: OEQC
Mr. Burt Saruwatari, Land Use Commission
Ms. Rachael Edinger, Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Boisse P. Correa
Chief of Police
City and County of Honolulu
Police Department
801 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Chief Correa:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated January 14, 2008 (Ref. BS-KP) providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. This letter is to acknowledge your determination that the proposed project should have no significant impact on the facilities or operations of your department.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Burt Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control



United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Pacific Islands Water Science Center
677 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 415
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: (808) 587-2400/Fax: (808) 587-2401

January 17, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

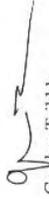
Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISP/N) for Hawaiian Memorial
Park Cemetery Expansion, O'ahu, Ko'olau Poko District, Tax Map Key No.: 4-5-
033-001 por. 001

Thank you for forwarding the subject EISP/N for review and comment by staff of the U.S.
Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center. We regret however, that due to prior
commitments and lack of available staff, we are unable to review this document.

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in the review process.

Sincerely,


Gordon Tribble
Center Director

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Burt Saruwatari
State of Hawaii, Land Use Commission
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804-2359

Ms. Rachael Edinger, Project Planner
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners
733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Gordon Tribble
Center Director
USGS
Pacific Islands Water Science Center
677 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 415
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Tribble:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii**

Thank you for your letter dated January 17, 2008 regarding the Environmental Impact
Statement Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. This letter is to
acknowledge that you are unable to review the document at this time.

We appreciate your participation in this review process, and look forward to any
comments you may have on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (to which these
letters will be appended).

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Burt Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



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

BRENNON T. MORIOKA
INTERIM DIRECTOR

Deputy Directors
MICHAEL J. FORMBY
FRANCIS PAUL KEENO
BRIAN H. SEKIGUCHI

IN REPLY REFER TO:

STP 8.2744



TO: MARY LOU KOBAYASHI, PLANNING PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM
Mary Lou Kobayashi

FROM: *Brennon T. Morioka*
BRENNON T. MORIOKA, PH.D., P.E.
INTERIM DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: HAWAIIAN MEMORIAL PARK CEMETERY EXPANSION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PREPARATION NOTICE
(EISP/N)
PETITION FOR LAND USE DISTRICT BOUNDARY AMENDMENT
DOCKET NO. A07-777

January 18, 2008

Thank you for providing the subject EISP/N and petition for our review. The State Department of Transportation's (DOT) comments are as follows:

1. The subject project may produce traffic impacts on Kamehameha Highway at two highway connections: 1) the existing main entrance to the cemetery; and 2) the Mokulele Drive intersection with Kamehameha Highway.
2. We understand that a Traffic Impact Analysis Report (TIAR) of the project's individual and cumulative impacts is being prepared, and that the TIAR will be included in the forthcoming Draft EIS. The DOT Highways Division is particularly interested in this TIAR and its recommended mitigation measures.
3. The Draft EIS should include a detailed description of the project's components, units, phasing and timetables. The overall project should be discussed relative to the past, current and future development projects in the area.
4. Please consider the DOT an interested party and forward at least four (4) copies of the Draft EIS to the above address, attention Statewide Transportation Planning Office.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments.

c: Land Use Commission
Helbert Hastert & Fee

Helbert Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Brennon T. Morioka, PhD., P.E.
Interim Director of Transportation
State of Hawaii
Department of Transportation
869 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813-5097

Dear Mr. Morioka:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated January 18, 2008 (STP 8.2744) providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. The subject parcel may produce traffic impacts on Kamehameha Highway at two highways connections: existing main entrance to the cemetery and the Mokulele Drive intersection with Kamehameha Highway.

Response: Traffic impacts, including those at the existing main entrance to Hawaiian Memorial Park and at the intersection of Mokulele Dr. and Kamehameha Highway have been analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study, which is discussed in Section 6.1.2 of the Draft EIS, and is included in the Draft EIS as Appendix H. Currently, the overall intersection of Mokulele Drive with Kamehameha Highway operates at a Level of Service (LOS) C for both AM and PM Peak; future conditions with or without the project are projected to be LOS C. The existing main entrance to the cemetery-the primary driveway- operates at a LOS C for the AM Peak; E for the PM peak for the overall westbound approach. Future conditions with or without the project are expected to be C for the AM Peak and F for the PM Peak.
2. We understand that a Traffic Impact Analysis Report (TIAR) of the project's individual and cumulative impacts is being prepared and will be

Mr. Bremnon T. Morioka
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2

- included in the forthcoming Draft EIS, along with appropriate mitigation measures.
- The Draft EIS should include a detailed description of the project's components, units, phasing and timetables. The overall project should be discussed relative to the past, current and future development projects in the area.
 - Response: These issues will be described in the Draft EIS.
 - Please consider the DOT an interested party and forward at least four copies of the Draft EIS to the Statewide Transportation Planning Office.
 - Response: The DOT is included as a consulted party, and four (4) copies of the DEIS will be forwarded to your offices.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control



LINDA LINDOLE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII

MICAH A. KANE
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION
REN HENDERSON
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN
KAITIANA H. PARK
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

P.O. BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96805

January 18, 2008



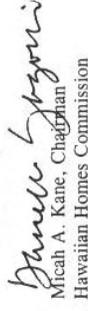
Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice report dated November 2007 for the proposed Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion in Kaneohe, Oahu. The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands has no comments.

Should you have any questions, please call the Planning Office at (808) 586-3836.

Aloha and mahalo,



Micah A. Kane, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission



cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Micah A. Kane
Chairman
State of Hawaii
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
PO Box 1879
Honolulu, HI 96805

Dear Mr. Kane:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1**

Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated January 18, 2008 regarding the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. This letter is to acknowledge that you have no comments at this time.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hlf.com • e-mail: info@hlf.com

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

KAPOLEI HALE, 1000 ULUOHA STREET, STE. 309 • KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707
Phone: (808) 768-3003 • FAX: 768-3053 • Internet: www.honolulu.gov

MUFI HANNEMANN
MAYOR



January 18, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice

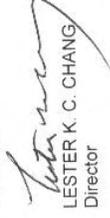
Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice on the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion.

The proposed expansion of the cemetery includes the development of 20 single-family homes however, the EIS Preparation Notice does not address how Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd. proposes to meet the dedication requirements of the Park Dedication Ordinance.

The Department of Parks and Recreation, requests that the Draft EIS include a description of how the residential component of the project will meet these requirements.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. John Reid, Planner at 768-3017.

Sincerely,



LESTER K. C. CHANG
Director

LKCC.mk
(243811)

cc: Mr. Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Ms. Rachael Edinger, Helber Hastert & Fee



LESTER K. C. CHANG
DIRECTOR

DANA L. TAKAMASA-DIAS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Lester K.C. Chang
Director
City and County of Honolulu
Department of Parks and Recreation
Kapolei Hale, 1000 Ulukouia Street
Kapolei, HI 96707

Dear Mr. Chang:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated January 18, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. The project will provide in-lieu payment for the fair market value of the 7,000 square feet of park and playground space, as required per City and County of Honolulu Revised Ordinances Section 22-7.6. A description of this proposal will be included in Section 6.8.3 of the Draft EIS.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



RUSS K. SATO
COMPTROLLER
BARBARA A. ANNIS
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

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

(P)1020.8



JAN 22 2008

Mr. Jay Morford, AICP
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Oahu, Koolaulupo District
TMK: 4-5-033:001 por. 001
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN)

Thank you for allowing us to comment on the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion. This project does not directly impact any of the Department of Accounting and General Services' projects or existing facilities, and we have no comments to offer at this time.

If you have any questions, please call me at 586-0400 or have your staff call Mr. Bruce Bennett of the Public Works Division at 586-0491.

Sincerely,



RUSS K. SATO
State Comptroller

c: Mr. Laurence K. Lau, DOH-OEQC
Mr. Bert Saruwatari, DBEDT-SLUC
Ms. Rachael Edinger, Helber, Hastert & Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Russ K. Saito
State Comptroller
State of Hawaii
Department of Accounting and General Services
PO Box 119
Honolulu, HI 96810

Dear Mr. Saito:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion**

**TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated January 22, 2008 (P)1020.8 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. This letter is to acknowledge your determination that the proposed project does not directly impact the projects or existing facilities of your department, and that you have no comments to offer at this time.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

BOARD
OF
DIRECTORS

2008



January 22, 2008

State Land Use Commission
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, HI 96804

Re: TMK: 1-4-05-033: portion of 001
Applicant: Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd.

Dear Sir/Madam:

Livable Hawai'i Kai Hui (LHKH) is a non-profit, bipartisan community action group. We strive to promote sensible growth and respect for the land as well as upholding the integrity of the East Honolulu Sustainable Communities Plan.

Marian Grey
Vice President

Gayle Carr
Secretary

Tai Hong
Treasurer

Jeanine Johnson
Director

Jacquelin Miller
Director

Allen Tateheshi
Director

Gary Weiler
Director

Thomas Yamabe
Director

Hawaiian Memorial Park is the final resting place for over 30,000 people, including many family members in our organization. There are two components to the Proposed Action: (1) expansion of the cemetery, and (2) development of 20 single-family residential lots. While the Project Area is bounded by residential housing, the proposed development of 20 single-family homes would require an amendment to the current zoning and Koolaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan. LHKH is opposed to spot zoning in favor of developments, especially ones that take conservation land away from the community.

On July 23, 2007, over 300 people packed a meeting room to hear about this proposal and many residents were not swayed by the need for added cemetery plots. Residents said the proposed residential development would create more flooding issues, affect at least 12 archaeological sites, disturb Hawaiian bird habitat and cause property values to fall. Residents also voiced concerns about traffic, crime and the loss of cultural sites and conservation land. Several stated that a zone change could set a bad precedent and even potentially place the residents below in danger.

In 2002, the state of Florida sued Developer Service Corporation International (SCI) alleging that the company buried remains in the wrong places and destroyed vaults, caskets and remains at two cemeteries in the state. SCI, the nation's largest funeral company, is also battling lawsuits filed on behalf of families that accuse the company of desecrating graves and destroying remains at its Menorah Gardens cemeteries in Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach. In a story dated January 8, 2006 in the Houston Chronicle, class-action lawsuits have been filed accusing SCI of conspiring with competitors, independent funeral homes and the country's largest casket maker to fix prices, drive independent retailers out of business and overcharged consumers by "hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars."

It is for these reasons that LHKH requests the applicant and developer SCI's zoning amendment, sustainable communities plan amendment, construction and building permits all be denied.

Sincerely,

Gayle Carr, Secretary

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control (235 South Beretania St., Suite 702, Hon. HI 96813)
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners (733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590, Honolulu, HI 96813)

Livable Hawaii Kai Hui ~ 6600 Kalaniana'ole Highway ~ Suite # 116 ~ Honolulu, HI ~ 96825
Phone: 808.864-8081 P.O. Box 25493
Fax: 808.395.8556

email: hawaii@hawaii.com - website: www.hawaii.com

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Gayle Carr, Secretary
Livable Hawaii Kai Hui
6600 Kaliaanaole Highway
Honolulu, HI 96825

Dear Ms. Carr:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated January 22, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. Opposed to spot zoning in favor of development, especially ones that take conservation land away from the community.
Response: Spot zoning is a term that applies to land that is literally the only property in an area with a certain designation. In the case of Hawaiian Memorial Park, the Petition Area is adjacent to land that is already zoned P-2 Preservation District to accommodate the same use, cemetery.
2. At the July 2007 community meeting, residents expressed concern about the project, including flooding, archaeological sites, Hawaiian bird habitat, property values, traffic, and crime.
Response: The intent of the Draft EIS is to disclose the anticipated impacts of the Proposed Action, and to offer mitigation for those items where significant impact is anticipated. The Draft EIS will provide detailed information on topics of concerns expressed by residents, as well as all other subjects as stipulated by Chapter 343 and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chapter 200.



3. SCI is involved with a 2002 Florida lawsuit.
Response: All of the actions you refer to are either allegations or stories about impending lawsuits that do not involve Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. We believe that Hawaiian Memorial Park has been a good neighbor and community asset performing a vital service for the residents of Hawai'i.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

January 25, 2008

Jay T. Morford, General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: LUC Docket No. A07-777

The following comments concern the recently released EISPN for the expansion of your Hawaiian Memorial Park cemetery. I am not a resident in the Pikoioa subdivision adjacent to the project area, however, I live down slope of the same ridge (Oneawa Hills) on which the HMP Conservation District land (CDL) is located. My home is at the base of a gulch draining the steep cliff area of the CDL to the north of Pohai Nani. I have gained broad experience with the topography and wildlife of this land as the result of my efforts to protect our home and property from massive flooding for several years. It is with the benefit of this background that I respectfully submit these comments.

The EISPN summarizes 4 Alternatives to the Proposed Action. I believe Alternative III is the proper path for HMP to follow if it can be shown in the DEIS that the available supply of burial plots will be exhausted in the near-term and demographic and mortality studies support the Proposed Action. The existing cemetery is an asset in this area, is nicely maintained and should be the model for the proposed expansion. But the expansion must be done without detriment to the adjacent community's standard of living, property values, personal security and with proof that storm water runoff will be properly contained. A comprehensive drainage maintenance plan is also necessary.

Regarding storm water runoff, I have photographic evidence that may dispute the 2007 PER comments in Section 3.4 relating to anecdotal reports. I can argue the 1-hour, 10-year storm plan (Section 4.4) is not adequate. This design spec is inconsistent with our stormy weather over the last 3-4 years, particularly during slow moving thunderstorms.

The following quote is from the DLNR OCCL Recommendation document regarding a Conservation District Use Application (CDUA). The Recommendation is dated January 12, 2007. It is CDUA OA - 3366 dealing with the land to the north of Pohai Nani. The soil, slope and runoff hazard analysis for this CDUA indicates these factors were analyzed to be about the same as those described in your EISPN. This analogy is worth consideration because it involves similar land characteristics.

Jay T. Morford
Page 2

Quote: During heavy rainfall, drainage in this particular region appears to be a problem. Comments received have stated that neighboring properties have been flooded; there are no drainage easements for the property, and the City provides sand bags to keep water from the homes along Kokokahi Place when street drainage overflows. Furthermore, the soil is characterized by a rapid to very rapid runoff rate, and the erosion hazard is severe. Unquote.

The EISPN states the primary method proposed to manage the cemetery's storm water runoff will be a system of retention areas (Section 2.2, page 2-6 in the booklet). I call your attention to the dam failure disaster on Kauai, for example. Inspection and maintenance problems were largely to blame as I recall. EISPN Section 4.4 refers to sediment being allowed to settle in an 18-inch deep "pond". I expect a shallow pond will require frequent removal of sediment during the rainy season.

These retention areas will be a year-round haven for feral pigs. Many roam Oneawa Hills and they seem to thrive in wet, muddy conditions. Section 3.7.1 made note of how feral pigs degrade vegetation, uproot understory plants and cause soil disturbance. I have personally experienced all of this destruction as has HMP around the burial plots. These pigs require regular attention to control, trapping and removal.

I would like to request the DEIS be specific about the retention areas, how they will be made "pig proof" (perhaps concrete walls) and how they will be fenced to protect against pigs. Fencing can become clogged with debris, which will divert water flow.

Another issue is the 24 foot height of the typical mausoleum. I question the use of such large structures because of their anticipated prominence in an otherwise undisturbed mature tree covered hillside. I realize the sight line will depend on building site elevation and, of course, the origin of the sight line. I anticipate such detail will be in the DEIS. It will be interesting to learn how demographic and mortality studies support the necessity for what I think are overly large and consuming structures.

My last request before leaving the Alternative III Proposed Action matter has to do with the right of the community to know something about HMP's business plan concerning where HMP will market the features of the proposed expanded cemetery. Will plots, crypts and niches be reserved for Hawaii residents only? Please provide details about the anticipated locations and numbers of small private or family mausolea structures throughout the cemetery. The DEIS should contain more detail about special features, garden walls, walkways, and monuments mentioned in Section 2.2. The location of these items will be an important factor in the landscape proposed to be changed.

What is the trend in your Hawaii business plan regarding cremated versus casketed remains? Is there a trend in the scattering of ashes - water versus land?

Jay T. Morford
Page 3

Reclassification of Conservation District land for residential purposes is a matter quite different from the use of such land for the quiet, serene and typically well maintained appearance of burial plots. I oppose the residential component of the Proposed Action because of drainage concerns similar to those mentioned above (plus additional comments to follow) and what I consider to be a lack of reliable infrastructure. My reasons are primarily related to storm water runoff and wastewater treatment issues.

The H.O.I.S-GIS system shows there may be no storm drain easements available to the proposed residential area directly from Namoku Street. In fact, it appears the only storm drain that reaches all the way to TMK No. 4-5-033:001 is the one at the end of Lipalu Street. All additional runoff created by the proposed residential improvements, including the subdivision connecting road, would have to be drained to the Lipalu Street culvert. Obviously, this adds to the additional flow created by the proposed cemetery expansion. It follows that any structure or roadway will reduce undisturbed land space now serving as absorption area. If necessary, I will be happy to study the subdivision's engineering as-built drawings to confirm the storm drain design.

I noticed in the EISPN the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting has approved a connection to the existing 8-inch sanitary sewer line in Lipalu Street. Prior to reclassification of the land area proposed for residential use, I ask the Land Use Commission (LUC) to confirm and consider the following information relative to the condition of existing wastewater treatment facilities:

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a pending action that might require replacement of old sewer lines from the Kaneohe pre-treatment plant to the Kailua treatment plant.
- There may be problems with the Kaneohe pre-treatment plant lift station that may have caused unscreened (untreated) waste to spill into Kaneohe Bay.
- The smaller lift station in Kaneohe handles only raw sewage. Some may have spilled into Kaneohe Bay.
- Odor complaints from residents and a school near the Kailua treatment plant are being investigated. This may be a long term problem.
- The EPA has scheduled a March 12 public hearing on a proposed decision not to renew a variance permit to exempt the Sand Island plant from full secondary-treatment requirements. The issue involves hundreds of millions of dollars.
- Apparently there are unresolved EPA issues concerning whether the Honolulu plant's out-fall waste discharge meets the required standards.
- A Star-Bulletin article on January 20 spoke to the need for \$49 million to shut down archaic sewage disposal systems at public schools across the state.

Jay T. Morford
Page 4

Sewage spills, odor complaints, and EPA actions have all been newsworthy in the not too distant past. The wastewater main replacement project in the Waikiki Special District is another good example of our deteriorating systems. My point is that a LUC reclassification of this CDL to allow residential development (R-7.5) on Oahu, which is an island already overburdened by wastewater treatment problems, will be ill-advised.

We are all aware of constant water main breaks due in large measure to aging pipes. During the last several years, I have been without water twice because of a break within 10 feet of our water meter and another break less than 100 yards away in the main under Namoku Street. Add to this the budget difficulties facing our new legislative session and it becomes hard to see much relief in sight for our ailing infrastructure.

Finally, I encourage Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd to consider the benefit to the community of agreeing to dedicate in perpetuity for undisturbed conservation use only all of the CDL included in the Proposed Action not reclassified by the LUC.

Thank you for studying all of the information provided above. I look forward to your detailed response in the DEIS and trust it will reinforce my support for Alternative III.

Sincerely,



Edward M. Birdsong
45-161 Neepepa Place, Kaneohe
808-234-0501

- c: Office of Environmental Quality Control
- Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
- Heiber, Haster & Fee, Planners
- DLNR Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
- Kaneohe Neighborhood Board HMP Standing committee

May 23, 2008

Ed Birdsong
45-161 Neepapa Place
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Birdsong:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated January 25, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. I believe Alternative III is the proper path for HMP to follow if it can be shown in the DEIS that the available supply of burial plots will be exhausted in the near-term and demographic and mortality studies support the Proposed Action.

Response: We note your support of Alternative III, Cemetery Expansion with no Residential Community. Appropriate demographic data is presented in the Draft EIS to support the need for the Proposed Action.

2. The expansion must be done without detriment to the adjacent community's standard of living, property values, personal security and with proof that storm water runoff will be properly contained. A comprehensive drainage maintenance plan is also necessary.

Response: There are numerous cemeteries throughout O'ahu, with the majority of them located within existing residential neighborhoods, with hundreds of dwelling units adjacent to them. They are integral features of the fabric of our community and people have accepted them as neighbors. This is also the case for Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP). In fact, Parkview subdivision was developed well after the development of HMP, and this neighborhood seems to be thriving. In fact, HMP is used by its neighbors as a park by walkers, runners, and others who enjoy the open space and quiet in a passive manner. There is a strong argument to be made that HMP is an amenity for its neighbors.



According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, new developments and roads are not a factor in increasing crime, and in fact, crime has been going down in the last 10 years. The project will retain any increases in storm water runoff onsite, and a drainage plan will be prepared. A more detailed description of these items is presented in the Draft EIS in Section 6.4.

3. I have photographic evidence that may dispute the 2007 PER comments relating to anecdotal reports, and can argue that the 1-hour, 10-year storm plan is not adequate. This design spec is inconsistent with our stormy weather over the last 3-4 years.

Response: The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that we shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project. The Drainage Standards state that rainfall intensity for the 10-year 1-hour storm is 2.5 inches per hour. According to hourly precipitation data kept by NOAA's National Climatic Data Center, the 40-day storm that occurred in February/March 2006 did not include a 10-year storm event; no day of that storm reached 2.5 inches per hour. A significant contributing factor to flooding during this period was the level of ground saturation that prevented percolation.

4. DLNR OCCL quote from January 2007 for land to the north of Pohai Nani that should be considered because it involves similar land characteristics.

Response: The proposed methods of storm water management will be a system of retention areas that will intercept runoff attributable to the proposed project. These improvements will prevent this runoff from entering property downslope. A more detailed description of drainage and stormwater management will be presented in the Draft EIS. While the situation you quote in your letter does suffer from problems associated with runoff, it is in a different location with different circumstances. Runoff is an important concern for HMP as a neighbor, and we have consistently stated its primacy as a design objective.

5. The EISPN states the primary method proposed to manage cemetery's storm water runoff will be a system of retention areas. I call your attention to the dam failure on Kauai for example... I expect a shallow pond will require frequent removal of sediment during the rainy season... Also, these retention areas will be a year-round haven for feral pigs, which

cause a variety of problems and require regular attention to control, trapping and removal. I would like to request the DEIS be specific about the retention areas, how they will be made pig-proof.

Response: Engineering design for the Petition Area will adhere to City and County of Honolulu DPP Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000. These rules are followed for design of drainage systems and hydraulic/hydrology calculations, and they mandate that any increase in storm water runoff generated by new development not affect properties down-stream.

Retention areas are included in the Concept Plan as the preferred method to control runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery to provide the required amount of storage, and will be designed in a manner that allows them to blend in with the landscaped cemetery grounds (Figure 27). The size of the retention areas will vary from 5,000 to 20,000 square feet and they will be grass lined to a depth of 18 inches (Figures 28a and 28b).

From a maintenance standpoint, the retention areas will be designed so that, to the maximum extent possible, they will be mowable turf grass. The areas that cannot be maintained in that manner due to soil moisture or gradient will be vegetated with native and ornamental grasses which can be easily removed and replaced if silt or vegetation buildup removal is required to keep the retention area at maximum efficiency. The maintenance regime will be kept within the normal cemetery operational practices to insure constant and easy upkeep.

To date, HMP has no known problem with pigs and burial plots, although we do recognize they are present in the area. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP, both for appearance and nuisance issues, as well as off-site liability.

6. Another issue is the 24 foot height of the typical mausoleum. I question the use of such large structures and their affect on view planes from the surrounding areas. Also interested to learn the demographic and mortality studies that support the necessity for them.

Response: The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action will be described in Section 4.10, Scenic and Visual Resources, and will be demonstrated in several graphic figures in the Draft EIS. The mausoleums

will not be visible from surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. The current concept plan indicates a minimum 50 foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a graded transition slope and re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Figures 24, 28a, and 28b will show typical profiles of how the elevation difference and landscaped buffer will shield the Petition Area from view in the adjacent residential neighborhoods. Section 5.1 of the Draft EIS will detail the demographic data you refer to.

7. Will plots, crypts and niches be reserved for Hawaii residents only? What is the trend in your Hawaii business plan regarding cremated versus casketed remains? Is there a trend in the scattering of ashes-water versus land?

Response: HMP serves almost exclusively Hawai'i residents, but does not exclude non-residents from its services. The Draft EIS will discuss the trends in disposition in Section 5.1. The manner in which Hawai'i residents choose for burial or final treatment has been changing. While burial used to be almost equal to cremation, cremation has risen to over twice the percentage of burials, although this trend seems to have leveled off in the last few years. No data is kept on how many cremated remains are scattered. HMP currently completes almost 700 interments and 200 inurnments per year on average.

8. Please provide details about the anticipated locations and numbers of small private or family mausolea structures throughout the cemetery, as well as more detail about special features, garden walls, walkways, and monuments.

Response: The small private or family mausolea structures will be rare occurrences, but number and locations are not restricted. Normally any structures will be less than 3 feet tall. The small private or family mausolea structures may be placed throughout the cemetery grounds with special features, statuary, low garden walls, walkways, and monuments. The existing Ocean View Garden has many examples of these features, and we invite you to visit them first hand. The Draft EIS will also have images of existing facilities at Ocean View Gardens.

9. I oppose the residential component of the Proposed Action because of drainage concerns and what I consider to be a lack of reliable infrastructure. It appears there may be no storm drain easements available to the proposed residential area directly from Namoku Street.

Response: Our Preliminary Engineering Report noted that the existing storm water system within the adjacent subdivisions is already at or near full capacity. Thus the volume of increased drainage runoff attributable to the proposed project will be retained onsite. Please refer to Section 6.4 Drainage of the Draft EIS for more elaboration on this topic. We note your opposition to the residential component.

10. I noticed the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting has approved a connection to the existing 8-inch sanitary sewer line in Lipalu Street. I ask that several items be taken in account, including: EPA pending action that might require replacement of sewer lines from the Kaneohe pre-treatment plan to the Kailua plant; problems with Kaneohe pre-treatment plant; odor complaints; island wide problems with sewage and treatment.

Response: We acknowledge that the municipal sewer system for O'ahu has been under criticism in the last several years as a result of aging infrastructure and repeated breaks and spills. We also acknowledge that the current City administration is painfully aware of these shortcomings and has embarked on an aggressive repair program throughout O'ahu, including Kailua and Kaneohe. This program will last several years, and we are confident there will be an improvement in system performance.

11. The area has constant water main breaks and the infrastructure is ailing.

Response: We note your comment that the infrastructure is ailing in the area. Several improvement projects are underway to strengthen the sewage capacity of the region, including sewer manhole and pipe structural rehabilitation, rehabilitation of mains, manholes, and laterals, improvements to the treatment plant itself to address reliability issues, plant capacity, and odor and noise issues.

12. I encourage Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. to consider the benefit to the community of agreeing to dedicate in perpetuity for undisturbed conservation use only all of the CDL included in the Proposed Action not reclassified by the LUC.

Response: HMP's land will remain in conservation and they do not anticipate requesting a land use change for any additional land. The intent of this current process is to look at the entire property at one time and create a master plan for the entire property. We will investigate what is necessary to dedicate the balance of the property to Conservation Use.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft EIS.

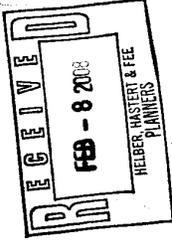
Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control
DLNR Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
Kaneohe Neighborhood Board HMP Standing committee



Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Ernest J. Harris
45-170 Ohaha Place
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Harris:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated January 29, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. The storm system currently moving run off water from the mountain ridge passes through our property to the drainage system. The original system was inadequate and had to be redesigned and made larger. We have experienced flooding from the 45 day rains last year as well as in 1965 and 1969. The proposed drainage system increase for the proposed project will have a direct negative impact on our property from flooding. Flooding will increase down stream because the current or proposed storm water runoff system cannot handle the mausoleum and roadway runoff.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events.

Engineering design for the Petition Area will adhere to City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000, that state all increased runoff areas are included in the Concept Plan as the preferred method to control runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle as storm water percolates. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery to provide the required amount of storage. The size of the retention areas will vary from 5,000 to 20,000 square feet and they will be grass lined to a depth of 18 inches (see Figures 27a and 27b of the Draft EIS).

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

Ernest J. Harris
45-170 Ohaha Place
Kaneohe, HI 96744
January 29, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

My wife and I are the current and only residents of Kaneohe at 45-170 Ohaha Place 96744 for the past 43 years. The storm system currently moving run off water from the mountain ridge passes through our property to the drainage system since construction of the Pikoioa Subdivision. The original system was inadequate and had to be redesigned and made larger. We have experienced flooding from the 45 day rains last year and the flooding which occurred in 1965 and 1969. The proposed drainage system increase from 478 cfs to 520 cfs for the proposed cemetery expansion and residential development will have a direct negative impact on our property from flooding. The increased runoff generated by the development drainage system proposed for the cemetery expansion will increase flooding of our property. The trees, shrubs and vegetation in the conversation district holds the watershed in place. Destruction of the conversation zone by the cemetery expansion will increase flooding down stream because the storm water runoff from the mausoleums and roadways cannot be handled by the current or proposed storm water runoff system.

In the EIS page 7-1 entitled "Parties Consulted During the Preparation of the Preparation Notice", a statement is made about follow up visits to residents at their homes to see what happens at their properties during heavy rains. No contacts were made with us to hear our experience of what happens during heavy rains and flooding where the storm drain passes through our property. The existing drainage is overtaxed during heavy rains and the releasing of water from the increased run off generated by the proposed development will cause catastrophic flooding of the existing drainage system.

We are opposed to the cemetery expansion because of destruction of the conversation district and the flood damage it will do to our property.

Sincerely,

Ernest J. Harris

CC

Office of Environmental Quality Control
Burt Saruwatari
Rachael Edinger

Mr. Ernest Harris
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2

2. The EIS page 7-1 has a statement that follow up visits to residents at their homes to see what happens at their property during heavy rains. No contacts were made with us to hear our experience of what happens during heavy rains and flooding where the storm drain passes through our property.

Response: Our very first meeting with area residents was on January 31, 2007, at Windward Community College. When preparing for this meeting, we believed that drainage and flooding would be subjects of concern for the neighborhood around the cemetery. We heard a few stories that night about flooding. In the following weeks we contacted many property owners, and we were able to inspect several properties with a history of flooding. We were then able to document the period of time (early 1960s) when the subdivision was created, and drainage systems designed. When we tried to reach additional homeowners, our requests to visit and analyze the situation were declined. We would love to be able to visit your property, if you are interested. The only way to obtain a more detailed understanding of the dynamics affecting local flooding involves first hand observation. I invite you to call me at 545.2055 to arrange such a visit.

3. We are opposed to the cemetery expansion because of destruction of the conservation district and the flood damage it will do to our property.

Response: We note you are opposed to the cemetery expansion, and direct you to the answer to #1 for an answer as to why we believe the project will not cause flood damage to your property.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Grant Yoshimori
45-464 Lupalu Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744
January 29, 2008

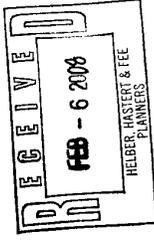
Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I'd like to thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on the Hawaiian Memorial Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice. I have several concerns about the project and appreciate the opportunity to voice these concerns.

Here are my comments to the EISPN.

- Please provide a map showing the areas to be graded.
- Please include a map showing which areas will be rezoning from P-1 Restricted Preservation District to the P2 General Preservation District and R-7.5 Residential District.
- Page 2-4: What are the dimensions, number, and locations of "small private or family mausolea" structures? Is there a limit of number, size, and density?
- Page 4-2: "The Proposed Action will not significantly impact views..." I strongly disagree with this statement. It is a subjective developer-biased opinion and not a fact-based objective description. We feel strongly that the development does significantly impact views.
- Page 4-2: The area is described as "primarily overgrown non-native scrub..." I disagree with the categorization of the area's vegetation as "scrub." The definition of scrub is "low trees or shrubs." The area is covered by a lush, thick forest with many tall old-growth trees. The area is not covered by "scrub."
- Page 4-3: States the mausoleums "will not be visible from surrounding neighborhoods". This clearly is a lie. The mausoleums are situated at the high elevations of the development and will be extremely visible from much of Kaneohe, in addition to being visible from the surrounding neighborhoods.



Mr. Jay Morford
February 3, 2008
Page 2

- Page 4-3: Section 4.7.1 again inappropriately uses the term "scrub."
- Page 7-1: I found this section particularly misleading.

The fifth paragraph makes it appear that "project representatives" proactively appeared before the Kaneohe Neighborhood Board, and addressed the neighborhood concerns of "viewplanes, flooding, traffic impacts, security, potable water, historic and cultural resources, and project alternatives." Our concerns were never addressed adequately at the Neighborhood Board meetings, nor have they been addressed to date.

The final paragraph mentions the July 2007 meeting, implying that the community's concerns were addressed. This is far from the truth. We estimate that there were OVER 200 people attended the meeting. A majority of people are in opposition to the project. Attached are the minutes from the July 23rd meeting. The minutes were taken by the neutral meeting facilitator. Many people spoke against the development. The raised issues are still not addressed by the developer or by this EISPN.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment. I hope that you will reconsider selection of Alternative I -- keeping the land in the State Land Use Conservation District, and in the Honolulu City and County's P-1 Restricted Preservation District.

Sincerely,



Grant Yoshimori

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

HAWAIIAN MEMORIAL PARK INFORMATIONAL MEETING
WINDWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
JULY 23, 2007
7 TO 9 PM

The meeting began with a welcome by Kris DeRego chair of the Kaneohe Neighborhood board sub-committee on the Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) expansion proposal. Kris turned the meeting over to the facilitator who went over the agenda the guidelines for the meeting and the taping of the meeting. The taping was done for the purposes of the Neighborhood Board and none of it will be used publicly without consent of all parties. The facilitator also extended a mahalo to the planning committee for the meeting and noted that the purpose of the meeting set by the planning committee was "Sharing HMP's updated expansion plan and gathering community comments and concerns".

HMP Presentation

What follows are just brief highlights of the presentation given by HMP. The following key points were shared:

- The HMP opened in 1961
- 80 acres are now developed
- There is a need to plan for the needs of the community for the next 20 years
- In 1990, the State population was 1.1 million; 219,000, or 20% of the population were over age 55. In 2030 it is estimated that the number of persons over 55 will increase to almost 500,000 people, or 31% of the total population of 1.6 million
- In 1980 there were 5,200 deaths and in 2004 the number rose to 9,252
- The parcel proposed for expansion is 166 acres (8 of those acres are actually in cemetery use now, referred to as Ocean View Garden) but only 56 acres is intended to be included in the petition for urban designation. About 28 acres is actually being planned for burial use. The rest of the parcel (102 acres would remain in the Conservation District
- The site is currently designated as state conservation and would have to be changed by the Land Use Commission (LUC) to urban to allow for the cemetery use
- The Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan would also need to redesignate the 56 acres to the category of "major parks, golf course and cemetery use"
- After that the zoning would have to be changed to P-2 Preservation District
- None of these processes have been started at this point
- The proposal also includes a 20 house subdivision which is a lower density than the area could accommodate if it were maximized -- housing is generally allowed on up to 20% slope land
- A significant portion of the 56 acres would be re-vegetated after grading, and not used for burials
- Of the 56 acres proposed for cemetery use only 28 would actually be used for burials and mausoleums -- providing 28 to 30 thousand plots and 4 mausoleum buildings

- Planning issues and concerns identified by HMP to date are engineering issues (grading and drainage), Visual Impacts (the need for planting buffers etc.), Archeological issues (the need for preservation and continuing cultural use of the sites on property) and traffic issues
- Adjacent subdivision was done in 1964 by Castle Ranch as a leasehold – approximately 50% of the land area in residential lots abutting HMP property is unbuildable because of slope – each property has an easement and is responsible for maintaining the drainage swales built by the ranch on the hillside behind the property – each owner maintains these swales differently and some are overgrown
- HMP would like to understand what is happening on the various properties so that they could better design the drainage system for the expansion to meet the needs of the homeowners
- The plan is to provide for a number of drainage swales to keep water off the residential properties
- Extensive landscaped buffers are planned to prevent any line of sight issues between the cemetery and the subdivision
- Cultural Surveys Hawaii has relocated all of the sites in the Bishop Museum 1989 survey and with the use of GPS has managed to accurately locate the sites which was not done with the earlier study which lacked this technology
- The first step in moving the expansion forward would be an EIS preparation starting with a Preparation Notice – next would be the LUC redistricting action – then the Sustainable Communities Plan change and finally the zoning change

Question posed by those attending after the presentation included:

- Q: If you are building a new street why do you say there will be no more traffic?
 A: No more traffic was in reference to the flow of traffic at the cemetery – the 20 unit housing subdivision would create more traffic – impacts would depend on where access is located
- Q: Still confused if more burials why would there be less traffic?
 A: Visits to burials decrease over time so that the number remains fairly constant even when new burials are added
- Q: If the issue is a growing need for interment sites why the houses?
 A: To offset the cost of development and lower the cost of burials to the cemetery users.
- Q: If you do not get permission to expand what would happen to the existing cemetery?
 A: It would continue to operate until capacity is reached and then it would be maintained as a cemetery into the future
- Q: How much of the proposed parcel will you be rezoning?
 A: 56 acres – the balance would stay in open space

C: The existing and future drainage and grading will impact what water comes into my yard – I am against the project

Q: Have you looked at burial alternatives – cremation etc. and what about crime?
 A: The mausoleums are proposed to deal with the increase in people choosing cremation – not sure on crime impact, although the Park will have security

C: The urban growth boundaries set by the Sustainable Community Plan should be taken seriously – if you shift and especially if you shift to add housing you are setting a bad precedence

Q: What will be the visual impact of the housing development on Pohai Nani retirement home?
 A: Do not know will have to look into that as we move forward

Q: What about the current visual impact on the subdivision especially with views of the pagoda?
 A: HMP is aware of the problem and trying to deal with creating an appropriate buffer

Q: You said you wanted to understand what is going on drainage wise on the adjacent property – what happens if you can not get access to these properties does the project stop?

A: No – we would design to code and for the best system to relieve flooding that we can based on the knowledge we have

Grant Yoshimori made a presentation on behalf of Hui O' Piko' iloa which he co-chairs. The following are key points of that presentation.

- There is a petition against the project please sign if you are opposed
- HMP would like you to think this is a slam dunk – but it is not graveyards and houses are not allowed in conservation districts
- Excerpts from HRS 205 regarding purposes for conservation lands were offered (this is available on line for anyone that wants full text)
 - Protect water quality (the graveyard is identified as a polluter of Kawa Stream)
 - Preserve scenic areas (this is a very scenic area as viewed from many locations)
 - Preserve historic resources (several have been identified in this area and I believe there are more)
 - Conserving indigenous and endemic plants
 - Conserve fish and wildlife (continued pollution of the stream which drains to the bay will impact fish – cutting of trees will impact birds)
 - Prevent flood and erosion (this area protects our neighborhood)
 - Enhance scenic resources and surrounding neighborhoods (this area definitely does that)
- HMP purchased the land knowing it was conservation and they should honor that

- HMP enjoys a tax status that allows it to pay less taxes the residents abutting its property
- I appreciate them so far with their existing project and they need to stop proposing this expansion

Questions and comments on the project continued at this point.

Oli: An oli was offered by a halau that was present regarding the importance of the historic sites – the halau also offered the following comments:

- The sites need to be preserved
- Need to maintain access for gathering and cultural practices
- Cemetery use is not appropriate around ancient housing sites
- Kawa stream runoff with additional fertilizers and other pollutants will further degrade the cultural significance of the area
- Malama aina – don't take away the forest – enjoy the trees and the birds
- Visual impact of the Chinese temple is an example on how this use impedes on the cultural significance of the area
- We deserve the opportunity to walk where our ancestors have walked

C: I resent the fact that the presentation set the tone that they are doing us a favor – all of their statistics are projections not fact – no favor by providing future cemetery use in exchange for 20 houses

C: HMP keeps saying how it will be and what it will do for the community as if they were more important – well they are no more important just because they own a lot of land – knew conservation when they purchased need to abide by that

C: I am concerned that they could show us nothing about the proposed houses – infrastructure etc.

C: I have lived here a long time and have seen first hand the flooding issues – water streaming out of the hill – the necessity to put up a retaining wall to keep the dirt from crushing the house – others not so fortunate one house was crushed by a landslide and everything was lost – people have had to relocate while their houses were repaired from flooding – mother nature is going to do what she wants – this project would make the flooding worse and should not go forward

C: There is little preservation land left in the area and HMP needs to change their attitude about it

C: Conservation and preservation are not lightly taken in our community and HMP needs to honor this

Q: Did you say you were planning to put retentions basins on the hill to prevent flooding?

A: Yes

C: this would indicate that you know existing system can not handle drainage – I do not want to live below a retention basin – would be like living below Kaloko Dam

C: They say they want to be good neighbors and good neighbors do not cut down trees and throw them in the drainage way – I have seen them do this

C: They keep cutting trees which impacts our view of the cemetery – this is not being a good neighbor

C: Once you allow conservation land to be opened to housing your have a foot in the door and will lose it all

C: Don't expect government to protect this – they allow illegal things to happen and just levy fines afterward – money talks

C: You should be looking at creative alternatives to the traditional ways cemetery operate

C: I am retired now and for many years worked as a scientist on ocean ecosystems – we are just starting to see a glimmer of improvement in the reef life in Kaneohe Bay – we need to continue to reduce the pollution going into the Bay not support uses that have the potential to increase it

C: Heavy rains in the past have caused waterfalls from the HMP property

C: Currently Kawa stream is not maintained what will happen if more runoff and pollutants end up there

Q: Has HMP applied for any permits in the last 10 years?
A: To the best of my knowledge no and I will check

C: On the subject of crime every time I have had something happen at my house HMP has either been an entry point or an escape point for the activity

C: If you google SCJ you will see that they are the largest in the world and are not interested in being a good neighbor

C: HMP should encourage cremation and increase their density this way so that they can live within their current area

C: They can not assure us that they will not decrease our property values

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Grant Yoshimori
45-464 Lipalu Street
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Yoshimori:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated January 29, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. Please provide a map showing areas to be graded.

Response: A map showing the Conceptual Grading Plan will be included in Appendix F of the Draft Preliminary Engineering Report, which will be included in the Draft EIS as Appendix C.

2. Please include a map showing which areas will be rezoning from P-1 to P-2 and R-7.5.

Response: A map showing the areas to be rezoned to P-2 and R-7.5 will be included in the Draft EIS as Figure 11.

3. What are the dimensions, number, and locations of small private or family mausolea structures? Is there a limit of number, size, and density?

Response: The small private or family mausolea structures are modest in size and scope. Typical areas devoted to these facilities will be shown in Figure 6 of the Draft EIS. These images are taken from the existing Ocean View Gardens areas of Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP). We invite you to visit them on your own. They comprise a small percentage of the inventory of HMP.

4. I strongly disagree that the Proposed Action will not significantly impact views.

Q: How can you not destroy the historic sites – if you touch them you destroy them
A: Have to rely on experts to understand what is important and the protocols – HMP wants cultural use to continue – need to talk more about how that appropriately happens

C: I don't trust that they will only use 34% and not 100%

C: Both elected officials present (Senator Jill Tokuda and Representative Ken Ito) made comments in support of the community and against the project prior to the close of the meeting



Response: Aesthetic interpretation of views is an individual experience. By retaining significant buffers and revegetating with native species, a large portion of the Petition Area will look similar as it does today. In addition, a generous number of trees will be scattered throughout the new cemetery and residential subdivision. Illustrative representative changes in views can be found in Figures 22 and 23 of the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS will contain further information on the proposed action's impacts on views in Section 4.10, Scenic and Visual Resources. HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area.

5. The area is described as scrub, and I disagree with the categorization of the area's vegetation as scrub. The area is covered by lush, thick forest with many tall old-growth trees.

Response: Section 4.7, Flora, in the Draft EIS will describe the existing vegetation in detail, and the entire botanical survey is included as Appendix D. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest made up of only 7% native species. The existing vegetation is dominated by an alteration of native plant habitat, and the Schefflera/Java Plum Forest trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. They are not considered "old-growth", as the trees are not native, and, in fact they are not even old, they grow quickly as most invasive species do. An old-growth forest in Hawaii would consist of large koa and *ohia lehua* trees.

6. Mausoleums will be extremely visible from much of Kaneohe and the surrounding neighborhoods.

Response: The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action will be described in Section 4.10, Scenic and Visual Resources, and will be shown in Figures 22 and 23 of the Draft EIS. The mausoleums will not be visible from surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers, accent landscaping surrounding the mausolea, and the topographic differences. The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others due to the difference in elevation between the street and the proposed development area and a planned generous vegetative buffer between residential property lines and the subject parcel. The current concept plan indicates a minimum 50 ft buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a graded transition slope and re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 ft in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Figure 24 of the Draft EIS will show a typical profile of how the elevation difference and landscaped buffer will shield the Petition Area from view in the adjacent residential neighborhoods.

Response: Aesthetic interpretation of views is an individual experience. By retaining significant buffers and revegetating with native species, a large portion of the Petition Area will look similar as it does today. In addition, a generous number of trees will be scattered throughout the new cemetery and residential subdivision. Illustrative representative changes in views can be found in Figures 22 and 23 of the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS will contain further information on the proposed action's impacts on views in Section 4.10, Scenic and Visual Resources. HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area.

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Mr. Grant Yoshimori
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 3

7. Disagree with the paragraphs in Chapter 7 regarding meetings with the Kaneohe Neighborhood Board and the Community meeting of July 2007.

Response: I believe you may misunderstand the purpose of an EIS Preparation Notice (EISPN). At this point in the process we are still assembling information. Not only are we preparing several studies specific to this property, we are also reviewing comments on the EISPN from government agencies. As a result of the EISPN, we will be able to provide more detailed information in the Draft EIS. I am sorry you have chosen to interpret the language of the fifth paragraph on page 7-1 as you have. As we have mentioned many times in meetings with you, many of the detailed studies necessary for fuller discussion of the cemetery expansion were not complete prior to our public meetings in January/February 2007, nor before our appearances before the Kaneohe Neighborhood Board, or meeting sponsored or facilitated by the neighborhood board. We never claimed otherwise, and I believe we clearly explained to the neighborhood board what the process would entail as more information became available. A significant body of information will be presented in the forthcoming Draft EIS. The process that follows through the Land Use Commission is a long one and allows for a thorough review of the project in a public forum. I have read and re-read this paragraph several times, and I do not believe we claim that we "addressed all of your concerns." We have answered many questions, and we resolve to provide more information as we proceed.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

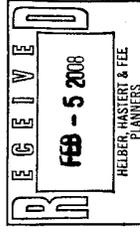
DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET, 11TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
Phone: (808) 768-6480 • Fax: (808) 623-4667
Web site: www.honolulu.gov



MUFI HANNEMANN
MAYOR

EUGENE C. LEE, P.E.
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR



February 1, 2008

Mr. Scott Ezer, Principal
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners
733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

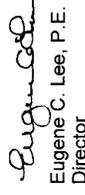
Dear Mr. Ezer:

Subject: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Oahu, Koolau Poko District
TMK: 4-5-033:001 por. 001

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on the above Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice.

The Department of Design and Construction does not have any comments to offer at this time.

Very truly yours,



Eugene C. Lee, P.E.
Director

ECL:it (243758)

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Eugene C. Lee, P.E.
Director
City and County of Honolulu
Department of Design and Construction
650 S. King Street, 11th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Lee:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated February 1, 2008 regarding the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. This letter is to acknowledge that you have no comments to offer at this time.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
638 South Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5007
Phone: 808-723-7139 Fax: 808-723-7111 Internet: www.honolulu.gov/hfd



MUJI HANNEMANN
MAYOR

KENNETH G. SILVA
FIRE CHIEF
ALVIN K. TOMITA
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF

February 1, 2008

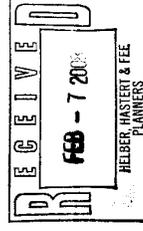
Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Oahu, Kō'olau Poko District
Tax Map Key: 4-5-033: 001

In response to a letter from Mr. Scott Ezer of Helber Hastert & Fee Planners, Inc. dated January 8, 2008, regarding the above-mentioned subject, the Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) reviewed the material provided and requires that the following be complied with:

1. Provide a fire apparatus access road for every facility, building, or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction when any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) from a fire apparatus access road as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. (1997 Uniform Fire Code, Section 902.2.1.)
 2. Provide a water supply, approved by the county, capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection to all premises upon which facilities or buildings, or portions thereof, are hereafter constructed or moved into or within the county.
- On-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow shall be provided when any portion of the facility or building is in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) from a water supply on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building. (1997 Uniform Fire Code, Section 903.2, as amended.)



Mr. Jay Morford
Page 2
February 1, 2008

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

Should you have any questions, please call Acting Battalion Chief Jason Takara of our Fire Prevention Bureau at 723-7151.

Sincerely,



KENNETH G. SILVA
Fire Chief

KGS/SK:bh

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Burt Saruwatari, State Land Use Commission
Rachael Edinger, Helber Hastert & Fee Planners, Inc. ✓

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Kenneth G. Silva
Fire Chief
City and County of Honolulu
Honolulu Fire Department
636 South Street
Honolulu, HI 96813-5007

Dear Chief Silva:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated February 1, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. The project must provide a fire apparatus access road for every facility, building, or portion of building construction or moved into or within the jurisdiction when any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located more than 150 feet from a fire apparatus access road.
2. Provide water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection. On-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying fire flow shall be provided as required by 1997 Uniform Fire Code.

Response: The project will adhere to all fire protection requirements of the City and County of Honolulu Fire Department, including providing a fire apparatus access roads. Section 6.10 of the Draft EIS, and a Preliminary Engineering Report (Appendix C) will provide details for these issues.
3. Submit civil drawings to the HFD for review and approval.

Response: Civil drawings will be submitted to the HFD for their review and approval when construction drawings are prepared.

Chief Kenneth G. Silva
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Richelle and Aldon Kim
45-458 Lipalu Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744
February 2, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

As concerned members of the Kaneohe community, we are writing this letter to you in response to your EISPN that has been filed with the Land Use Commission. We are opposed to any re-zoning of the land for expansion of the graveyard and residential homes.

Although, we are opposed to the expansion of the graveyard, and any re-zoning of the lands, we can understand this portion of your proposal since you are a cemetery developer. We see the potential need for the grave sites and in fact have several family members buried at Hawaiian Memorial Park. BUT, we want to keep the land undeveloped to preserve the beauty of Kaneohe lush and forested.

We are deeply opposed to the re-zoning for the residential subdivision. As a realtor-associate working for a local developer, I understand development and the things that go along with development, but are concerned that your plans to expand the graveyard and build 20 single family homes are just the beginning to re-developing more of the 56 acres into single family homes than you are currently revealing. Therefore we oppose the re-zoning into residential.

You state that there will be 20 single family homes with 7000-8000 square foot lots. This only equates to about 3.7 acres. Even if you add an additional 20% square footage for roadways and landscaping, etc this would only equate to about 4.4 acres for the residential subdivision. You are asking for 6.4 acres to be re-zoned. This leads us to believe that once you re-zone the 6.4 acres, you will alter your residential development plans to maximize the use of the zoning by increasing the number of homes to be built. This would potentially allow you to build an additional 9-10 homes. We do not feel you have been clear about what the homes will look like and how the homes will be laid out in conjunction to the graveyard. Again, we are strongly against the re-zoning for the residential subdivision at 6.4 acres.

We are also concerned about the additional 1.1 acres being preserved for historical sites and the 15.3 acres that you state will be temporarily disturbed and re-vegetated. Currently, the Hawaiian historical sites that encompass the area are not only defined in the structures noted by your archaeologists, they also encompass the



[Recipient Name]
February 2, 2008
Page 2

surrounding lands leading up to the sites. We do not feel this only covers 1.1 acres. The disturbance of the lands leading to the historical sites changes the entire definition of the historical value and is inherently much more than 1.1 acres.

The current vegetation is home to the some of the most lush and fertile Hawaiian Ferns- Laua'e found anywhere on the Windward side. Once you destroy the ecosystem growing these ferns it will change the land. Your revegetation will not be able to bring back this synergy. You will be destroying this forestry forever. We are disappointed that you will cause the end of this ecosystem by your re-development.

This also leaves the 15.3 acres subject to additional re-development in the future. If the re-zoning for residential gets approved for your initial 6.4 acres, then potentially the additional 15.3 acres that was left open could be brought up for re-zoning to residential in the future, since you are not planning to use it for the graveyard expansion at this time. Again, we are deeply opposed to the re-zoning of the land to residential for these reasons.

In conclusion, we do not want any change in zoning for your graveyard development or residential development. We live on the end of a quiet street and your development will change the traffic patterns of the cemetery and residential subdivision to create a main thoroughfare right past our home. We do not want this to happen, leave our conservation lands alone!

Sincerely,



Richelle and Aldon Kim

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Richelle and Aldon Kim
45-458 Lipalu Street
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Kim:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii**

Thank you for your letter dated February 2, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. We are opposed to any re-zoning of the land for expansion of the graveyard and residential homes and are deeply opposed to the residential portion.
Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.
2. We are concerned your plans will expand to more than the 20 single family homes, and the acreage does not equate to an amount for only 20 homes. We do not feel you have been clear about what the homes will look like and how the homes will be laid out in conjunction to the graveyard.
Response: There is an area surrounding the 20-lot subdivision that will be revegetated, and is included in the area occupied by the subdivision. There is NO intention of increasing the number of residential lots beyond 20, and the landowner is willing to have a limit placed on the property as a condition of approval. The Proposed Action will not develop house and lots; only lots for sale will be developed. The concept plan included in the Draft EIS provides a concept of how the project lots will be developed.
3. We are concerned about the additional 1.1 acres being preserved for historical sites and the 15.3 acres to be revegetated. The area for historical sites should also include the surrounding lands.

Response: We understand the need for buffers for the historic sites. Mitigation for the historic sites will be described in Section 4.9.3 of the Draft EIS. An Archaeological Inventory Survey will be included as Appendix F in the Draft EIS and contains a number of recommended mitigation measures. This report has been submitted to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division, for review and acceptance.

4. The current vegetation is home to some of the most lush and fertile Hawaiian ferns. The project will destroy the ecosystem of these ferns.

Response: A Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) was conducted for the Draft EIS and this study identified that portions of the Petition Area are used by *hula* practitioners to gather plants for adornment. The *laua'e* fern is specifically mentioned as the species gathered (it is interesting to note that the *laua'e* is an introduced, not native species). The landowner is committed to preserving sufficient land area so that this practice can be continued. On-going cultural practices, such as gathering of *hula* and *lei* plants, will be recognized and accommodated (subject to safety and liability issues) as provided by law.

The availability, abundance, and quality of the *laua'e* ferns will be protected through creation of plant gathering *kipuika*, including maintenance of an intact overstory. These measures are discussed in the CIA appended to the Draft EIS.

5. The 15.3 acres for revegetation could be re-zoned to residential in the future.

Response: As noted in our answer to question #2 above, there is NO intention of increasing the number of residential lots beyond 20. The revegetated areas will be part of the area associated with the cemetery and are important to retain buffer areas with adjacent neighbors.

6. The project will change the traffic patterns of the cemetery and residential subdivision will create a main thoroughfare right past our home.

Response: The results of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study completed for the project will be described in detail in Section 6.1, Transportation, of the Draft EIS, and the full Traffic Analysis will be included as Appendix H in the Draft EIS. Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types

of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The traffic survey found that for the unsignalized intersection of Namoku Street and Lipalu Street, there is little or no delay, with LOS A conditions during the morning and afternoon peak hours. The LOS is expected to continue to be A (free flow with no congestion or delay) with or without the proposed project. There will be a general increase in traffic along Lipalu Street.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft EIS.

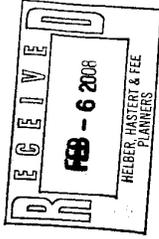
Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control



February 3, 2008

Liam Gray
45-426 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

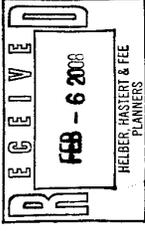
As a long time resident of the Pikoioa neighborhood I am writing to let you know that I am gravely concerned about your company's plans to expand the Hawaiian Memorial Cemetery. Not only will the development change the natural environment that led us to purchase our property, but there are serious issues involving flooding, traffic flow, and the destruction of one more conversation area.

Our property has flooded numerous times even with the existing vegetation and believe that the expansion of the cemetery will make things worse. My family and I are praying that you will be a good neighbor and honor the concerns of your community.

Sincerely,

Liam Gray
Liam Gray

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hatert, and Fee, Planners



February 3, 2008

Gary L. Gray
45-426 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

As a long time resident of the Pikoioa neighborhood I am writing to let you know that I am gravely concerned about your company's plans to expand the Hawaiian Memorial Cemetery. Not only will the development change the natural environment that led us to purchase our property, but there are serious issues involving flooding, traffic flow, and the destruction of one more conversation area.

Our property has flooded numerous times even with the existing vegetation and believe that the expansion of the cemetery will make things worse. My family and I are praying that you will be a good neighbor and honor the concerns of your community.

Sincerely,

Gary L. Gray
Gary L. Gray

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hatert, and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Kathleen O'Malley
Liam Gray
Gary Gray
45-426 Ohaha Street
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear O'Malley/Gray household:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

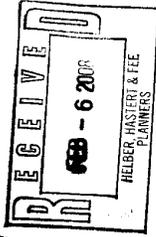
Thank you for your letter dated February 3, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. Concern about the Proposed Action and how it will change the natural environment and affect traffic flow, and the destruction of one more conservation area.
2. Our property has flooded numerous times even with existing vegetation and the project will make things worse.

Response: In regard to your concerns about flooding, the Draft EIS (DEIS) will include a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) which discusses drainage issues. A detailed description of drainage and flooding will be found in Sections 4.6 and 6.4 of the DEIS. The most important aspect of this analysis is an understanding that the project must include mitigation to prevent any increase in storm water runoff attributable to the project as a result of the design storm (10-year event), which must be retained on site. The engineering solution to achieve this requirement will be the use of retention areas scattered throughout the property at a depth of 18 inches. There are 10 retention areas being proposed ranging in size from 5,000 square feet to 20,000 square feet (See Figures 27, 28a, and 28b of the DEIS).

In regard to traffic flow, a Traffic Impact Analysis was prepared for the DEIS, and will be included as Appendix H. A full discussion of traffic

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com



February 3, 2008

Kathleen A. O'Malley
45-426 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

As a long time resident of the Pikoiloa neighborhood I am writing to let you know that I am gravely concerned about your company's plans to expand the Hawaiian Memorial Cemetery. Not only will the development change the natural environment that led us to purchase our property, but there are serious issues involving flooding, traffic flow, and the destruction of one more conversation area.

Our property has flooded numerous times even with the existing vegetation and believe that the expansion of the cemetery will make things worse. My family and I are praying that you will be a good neighbor and honor the concerns of your community.

Sincerely,


Kathleen A. O'Malley

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert, and Fee, Planners

impacts will be included in Section 6.1 of the DEIS. As a general conclusion, the contribution of traffic volume associated with the cemetery expansion is not significant, and does not affect the Level of Service on nearby roadways to the point that mitigation is required.

The expansion will only affect 1/3 of the total parcel area where the project is located. The remainder of the property will remain undisturbed. With appropriate landscaping, including planting of trees, the developed area will retain an open characteristic.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the DEIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

PHONE (808) 594-1888



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

February 5, 2008

Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

**Re: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Ko'olau Poko District, O'ahu
Tax Map Key; 4-5-033:001 por. 001**

Dear Jay Morford:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is in receipt of a January 8, 2008 letter and accompanying Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISP/N) sent by your planning consultant, Helber, Hastert & Fee Planners, Inc.

While we have no specific comments on the EISP/N, we would like to request a copy of the draft Environmental Impact Statement and the opportunity to participate in the environmental review and consultation process.

Thank you again for initiating consultation at this early stage. Should you have any questions, please contact Keola Lindsey, Lead Advocate-Culture at (808) 594-1904 or keolal@oha.org.

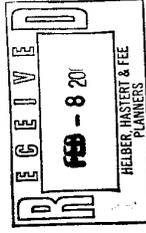
O wau iho nō,


Clyde W. Nāmu'o
Administrator

C: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Helber Hastert & Fee Planners, Inc.
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism- Office of Planning
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii

FAX (808) 594-1865

HRD08_2939C



Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Clyde W. Nāmu'o
Administrator
State of Hawaii
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapi'olani Blvd. Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Nāmu'o:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion**

**TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kane'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii**

Thank you for your letter dated February 5, 2008 regarding the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. This letter is to acknowledge that you have no specific comments to offer at this time. You will be included as a consulted party during preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hlf.com • e-mail: info@hlf.com

Rich McCreedy
45-423 Ohaha St
Kaneohe, HI 96744
February 5, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I have some comments concerning the EISPN that I received January 7, 2008.

RE: 2.5 Alternatives Considered

I am in favor of Alternative I, because an island the size and population of Oahu should not continue to use the remaining undeveloped land for cemetery use. Other places in the world, such as Japan and the U.K., that have large populations and limited land, have chosen cremation. Oahu needs to make choices that preserve the land.

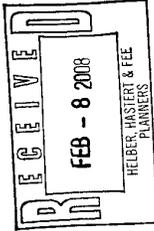
Educating people about the benefits of cremation is a better place to focus our efforts. Baby boomers, that are starting to die, are a flexible minded generation that can make the transition from burial to cremation.

If there needs to be more burial space on Oahu, it should be developed in the Kapolei second city area, where the land is flatter and all the problems associated with the heavy rainfall on the windward side of the island can be avoided.

For the past year I have listened to the presentations made by the planners of this project. They have stated they are trying to provide a needed service for the community. The best way they can help the community is to become the best facility in the Pacific that helps families cremate their loved ones.

The project area should be acquired by a program such as the State of Hawaii Legacy Lands Program to keep the cultural sites intact, and the hillside covered in trees.

For the past year I have been very involved in neighborhood board meetings and have talked with hundreds of people in the community concerning this proposed project. I can testify that there is widespread opposition to this project.



I urge all the parties involved in the process of studying this project to choose the alternative that is best for the long term sustainability of Oahu, and that is Alternative I.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Rich McCreedy
45-423 Ohaha Place
Kāne ohe, HI 96744



Dear Mr. McCreedy:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne ohe, O ahu, Hawai'i**

Sincerely,


Rich McCreedy

Thank you for your letter dated February 5, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

1. I am in favor of Alternative I.

Response: We note that you are in favor of Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative.

2. Educating people about the benefits of cremation is a better place to focus efforts.

Response: Your comment is noted. The trend over the past 25 years has seen an increased percentage of cremation as a choice for remains. However, even with increases in cremation, the number of burials today still exceed what they were 20 years ago. Although a larger number of people are choosing cremation, the cultural desire for casketed ground burial is a decision based on family tradition and heritage, religious, and cultural beliefs. Demand will remain strong for the foreseeable future.

3. If more burial space is needed on O'ahu, it should be developed in Kapolei where the land is flatter and problems associated with heavy rainfall on the windward side of the island can be avoided.

Response: Your comment is noted. Developing burial space in Kapolei would take that available flat land out of use as housing inventory, which is

Mr. Rich McCreedy
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2

the preferred area for development of housing. Also, construction of a new cemetery in Kapolei would require development of all new infrastructure on-site to support the new development. This infrastructure already exists at Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP). HMP provides a convenient place for Windward and Honolulu communities for initial interment and subsequent visitations. Many of these visitors are elderly and ease of travel is a vital aspect of their need for this expansion. Also, there is a significant community heritage (i.e., existing interments of family members) with built-up demand that provides a desire to have a final resting place near other family members.

4. The project area should be acquired by a program such as the State of Hawaii Legacy Lands Program.

Response: Your comment is noted. The landowner has not been contacted in this regard and must continue to progress with the project. We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTER & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

February 6, 2008

Hawaiian Memorial Park Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Attention: Mr. Jay Morford

State Land Use Commission
Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Gentlemen:

Subject: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. The Department of Land and Natural Resources' (DLNR) Land Division distributed or made available a copy of your report pertaining to the subject matter to DLNR Divisions for their review and comment.

Other than the comments from Land Division, Engineering Division, Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands, Division of Aquatic Resources, Division of Forestry & Wildlife, the Department of Land and Natural Resources has no other comments to offer on the subject matter. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call our office at 587-0433. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Morris M. Atta
Administrator

LINDA JUNGLE
COMMISSIONER OF HAWAII



LINDA B. HUSKIN
COMMISSIONER OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

January 11, 2008

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2008 JAN 22 A 10 46
DEPT OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

MEMORANDUM

From: *Charlene Uno*

DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division - Oahu District

To: Morris M. Atta
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice - Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion

From: *Charlene Uno*
Assistant Administrator

Date: February 6, 2008

Re: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice - Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion, Kaneohe, Oahu, Tax Map Key: (1) 4-5-33:1

SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice - Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
LOCATION: Kaneohe, Oahu, TMK: (1) 4-5-33:1
APPLICANT: Heiber Hastert & Fee, Planners on behalf of Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document. Please submit any comments by February 1, 2008.

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact my office at 587-0433. Thank you.

Attachments

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed: *Charlene Uno*
Date: *1/15/08*

MEMORANDUM

To: Morris Atta
Administrator

From: *Charlene Uno*
Assistant Administrator

Date: February 6, 2008

Re: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice - Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion, Kaneohe, Oahu, Tax Map Key: (1) 4-5-33:1

The following recommendations should be included in any comments regarding the above-referenced project:

1. If any portion of the project includes hillsides or cliffs with a slope grade of 20% or greater, a slope study to determine the risks of rockfalls or landslides should be required as a condition of approval.
2. If a rockfall or landslide risk is determined or is suspected to exist, the developer should be required to create a hazard buffer zone in areas susceptible to such hazards that is of sufficient width to protect the health and safety of future homeowners in the vicinity of those risks.
3. If a rockfall or landslide risk is determined or is suspected to exist, the developer should be required to provide a written disclosure of those risks to all potential homeowners.

Should you have any questions, please call me at 587-0426.

May 23, 2008

Morris Atta
Administrator
DLNR, Land Division
PO Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Atta:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated February 6, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. If any portion of the project includes hillsides or cliffs with a slope grade of 20% or greater, a slope study to determine the risks of rockfalls or landslides should be required as a condition of approval.

Response: A report on rockfall hazards and slope stability was prepared for the Draft EIS, and will be discussed in Section 4.6 of the Draft EIS. The report will be attached to the Draft EIS as Appendix B.

2. If a rockfall or landslide risk is determined or is suspected to exist, the developer should be required to create a hazard buffer zone in areas susceptible to such hazards that is of sufficient width to protect the health and safety of future homeowners in the vicinity of those risks.

Response: As will be discussed in Section 4.6 of the Draft EIS, the slope stability analysis determined that there is no apparent potential for hazards to the Petition Area that may be associated with slope stability. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall. These hazards can be mitigated using available technology. Mitigative measures may include one or a combination of the following: 1) securing the existing boulders using netting or chaining; 2) removal of the boulders; 3) installation of fencing uphill from proposed improvements; and 4) constructing a buffer zone between the rockfall hazard source and the proposed improvement.

Mr. Morris Atta
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2

The choice of mitigative measure will depend on the specific site condition.

3. If a rockfall or landslide risk is determined or is suspected to exist, the developer should be required to provide a written disclosure of those risks to all potential homeowners.

Response: The developer will provide a written disclosure of any rockfall risks to all potential homeowners.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



Laura S. Thielon
Chairwoman
Board of Land and Natural Resources
Committee of Water Resource Management



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION
POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

January 11, 2008

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2008 JAN 18 P 1:45
DEPT OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

MEMORANDUM

TO: DLNR Agencies:
 Div. of Aquatic Resources
 Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
 Engineering Division
 Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
 Div. of State Parks
 Commission on Water Resource Management
 Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
 Land Division - Oahu District

FROM: Morris M. Atia
SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice - Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
LOCATION: Kaneohe, Oahu, TMK: (1) 4-5-33:1
APPLICANT: Heber Hastert & Fee, Planners on behalf of Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document. Please submit any comments by February 1, 2008.

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact my office at 587-0433. Thank you.

Attachments

We have no objections.
 We have no comments.
 Comments are attached.
Signed: *Eric T. Hirono*
Date: 1/17/08

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION

LA/MorrisAtia
Re: EISP/MemorialPark
Oahu-594

COMMENTS

- We confirm that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Zone D. The National Flood Insurance Program does not have any regulations for developments within Zone D. Please note that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Zone D. The National Flood Insurance Program does not have any regulations for developments within Zone D. Please note that the project must comply with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), presented in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), whenever development within a Special Flood Hazard Area is undertaken. If there are any questions, please contact the State NFIP Coordinator, Ms. Carol Tyeu-Beam, of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division at (808) 587-0267.
- Please be advised that 44CFR indicates the minimum standards set forth by the NFIP. Your Community's local flood ordinance may prove to be more restrictive and thus take precedence over the minimum NFIP standards. If there are questions regarding the local flood ordinances, please contact the applicable County NFIP Coordinators below:
 - Mr. Robert Sumitomo at (808) 768-8097 or Mr. Mario Siu Li at (808) 768-8098 of the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting.
 - Mr. Kelly Gomes at (808) 961-8327 (Hilo) or Mr. Kiran Enler at (808) 327-3530 (Kona) of the County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works.
 - Mr. Francis Cerizo at (808) 270-7771 of the County of Maui, Department of Planning.
 - Mr. Mario Antonio at (808) 241-6620 of the County of Kauai, Department of Public Works.
- The applicant should include water demands and infrastructure required to meet project needs. Please note that projects within State lands requiring water services from the Honolulu Board of Water Supply system will be required to pay resource development charges, in addition to Water Facilities Charges for transmission and daily storage.
- The applicant should provide the water demands and calculations to the Engineering Division so it can be included in the State Water Projects Plan Update.
- Additional Comments:
- Other:

Should you have any questions, please call Ms. Suzie S. Agraan of the Planning Branch at 587-0258.

Signed: *Eric T. Hirono*
ERIC T. HIRONO, CHIEF ENGINEER
Date: 1/17/08

LAURA M. THIELM
CHAIRMAN
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
RUSSELL Y. ISIDA
PRESIDENT
KEN C. KAWAHANA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER
JOHN W. HARRIS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WASTE
STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809



Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Eric T. Hirano
Chief Engineer
DLNR, Engineering Division
PO Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Hirano:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawaii**

Thank you for your letter dated January 17, 2008 (Ref.: EISPNMemorialParkOahu.594) providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. We note that you confirm the project site is located in the Flood Insurance Rate Map Zone D, and the National Flood Insurance Program does not have any regulations for developments within Zone D.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,
HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2008 FEB -5 A 10:21
DEPT. OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

REF:OCCL:MC

MEMORANDUM:

To: Morris M. Atta, Acting Administrator
Land Division

From: Samuel J. Lemmo, Administrator
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

Subject: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion and Residential Subdivision

TMKS: (1) 4-5-33:1

LOCATION: Kāne'ōhe, Ko'olaupoko, O'ahu

The Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) has reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion and Residential Subdivision. The project involves lands in the State Land Use Conservation District.

OCCL concurs that the proposed project does not involve identified land uses in the Conservation District as outlined in Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) §13-5. The applicant states that they will be petitioning the State Land Use Commission to reclassify 56.6 acres of the parcel, taking them out of the Conservation District.

The EISPN states that the 56.6 acres are in the General Subzone. OCCL records indicate that the project area, in fact, appears to contain lands in both the General and Limited subzones.

HAR §13-5 states that the objective of the General Subzone is to designate open space where specific conservation uses may not be defined, but where urban use would be premature; and that the objective of the Limited Subzone is to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraint on human activities.

OCCL would like to see the EIS more fully explain why the applicant feels that these objectives are no longer applicable to the parcel in question. We will reserve further comments on this matter for the Draft EIS.

Please contact Michael Cain at 587-0048 should you have any questions on this matter.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Samuel J. Lemmo
Administrator
DLNR, Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
PO Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Lemmo:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated February 5, 2008 (OA-08-158) providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. OCCL concurs that the proposed project does not involve identified land uses in the Conservation District.
Response: We note your concurrence that the proposed project does not include identified land uses in the Conservation District.
2. The EISPN states that the 56.6 acres are in the General Subzone. OCCL records indicate that the project area, in fact, appears to contain lands in both the General and Limited Subzones.
Response: The Draft EIS will state that the project area contains lands currently in both the General and Limited Subzones. This will be reflected on Figure 8 of the Draft EIS.
3. HAR 13-5 states the objective of the General subzone is "to designate open space where specific conservation uses may not be defined, but where urban use would be premature"; and that the objective of the Limited Subzone is "to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraint on human activities." OCCL would like to see the EIS more fully explain why the applicant feels that these objectives are no longer applicable to the parcel in question.

Mr. Sam Lemmo
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2



Response: The need for the Proposed Action will be outlined in the Draft EIS in Section 1.8. In addition, Section 3.1.3 discusses the Proposed Action in the context of the standards to determine whether land is appropriately situated to be considered for the State Urban District.

The physical characteristics of the Petition Area have been described as a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest. Only seven percent of the plant species identified on-site are native. The property does not function as a forest reserve for recharge purposes. The property will remain predominantly in vegetated open space, and the existing significant historic sites and cultural practices will be preserved and retained.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

January 11, 2008

MEMORANDUM

- TO: DLNR Agencies:
- Div. of Aquatic Resources
 - Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
 - Engineering Division
 - Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
 - Div. of State Parks
 - Commission on Water Resource Management
 - Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
 - Land Division - Oahu District

FROM: Morris M. Atta *Maalane*
Cemetery Expansion

SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice -- Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion

LOCATION: Kaneohe, Oahu, TMK: (1) 4-5-33:1

APPLICANT: Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners on behalf of Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document. Please submit any comments by February 1, 2008.

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact my office at 587-0433. Thank you.

Attachments

We have no objections.
 We have no comments.
 Comments are attached.

Signed: *Paul J. Conry*
 Date: PAUL J. CONRY, ADMINISTRATOR

DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
 JAN 14 2008

LINDA M. HASTERT
 GOVERNOR OF HAWAII
 BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
 CHAIRMAN OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

RECEIVED
 LAND DIVISION
 2008 JAN 15 A 9 46
 DEPT. OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
 STATE OF HAWAII

Helber Hastert & Fee
 Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Paul J. Conry
 Administrator
 DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife
 PO Box 621
 Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Conry:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
 Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
 TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
 Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated January 14, 2008 (OA-08-158) on the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. We note that you have no objections to the Proposed Action at this time.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
 Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
 Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
 Office of Environmental Quality Control

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES



2008 FEB -6 A 10: 25
STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
HAWAII DIVISION CHIEF'S
POST OFFICE BOX 62111
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96861

January 11, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: DLNR Agencies:
 Div. of Aquatic Resources
 Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
 Engineering Division
 Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
 Div. of State Parks
 Commission on Water Resource Management
 Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
 Land Division - Oahu District



STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Land and Natural Resources
DIVISION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dan A. Polhemus, Administrator
Glenn R. Higashi, Aquatic Biologist
FROM: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
SUBJECT: Morris M. Alta

Requested By: Land Division
Date of Request: 1/17/08
Date Received: 1/15/08

Summary of Project

Title: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Project By: Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Location: Kaneohe, Oahu - TMK: (1) 4-5-33:1

Brief Description:

The applicant, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. is submitting this Environmental Impact State Preparation Notice (EISP-N) in support of a State and Use District Boundary Amendment petition to reclassify a portion of the Project Area from the State Land Use Conservation District to the Urban District to expand the acreage of the existing Hawaiian Memorial Park cemetery and develop a 20-unit residential subdivision.

The proposed action involves 33.8 acres for use as cemetery areas, 1.1 acres for the preservation of historic sites, 6.4 acres for a proposed 20-lot residential subdivision, and 15.3 acres of land to be temporarily disturbed and re-vegetated. The total project area occupies 36% of the remaining 166 acres of parcel 1 that are designated in the State Land Use Conservation District; the remaining 64% of the land will remain undisturbed. The multi-phased Concept Plan created for this project reflects carefully considered design elements to best complement the physical, social, and scenic characteristics of the region.

Comments:

The Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) has no objections to the reclassification of a portion of the project area from conservation to urban land. Since no perennial streams exist on or adjacent to this parcel, the possibility for adverse impact to aquatic resources appears remote.

Attachments

- () We have no objections.
- () We have no comments.
- (X) Comments are attached.

Signed: [Signature]
Date: 2/4/08

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document. Please submit any comments by February 1, 2008.

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact my office at 587-0433. Thank you.

FROM: Morris M. Alta
SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice - Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
LOCATION: Kaneohe, Oahu, TMK: (1) 4-5-33:1
APPLICANT: Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners on behalf of Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Dan A. Polhemus
Administrator
DLNR, Division of Aquatic Resources
PO Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Polhemus :

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated February 4, 2008, providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. This letter is to acknowledge that you have no objections to the Proposed Action at this time.

In regard to your comment on perennial streams, according to several sources, including the Commission on Water Resource Management's Hawaii Stream Assessment, Kāwā Stream is a perennial stream that exists near the Petition Area. Section 6.4 of the Draft EIS will include a detailed description of Kāwā Stream and the potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures in relation to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com



Facsimile Cover Letter

Date: February 7, 2008
To: Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners (Fax: 545-2050)
From: Eric Nakagawa
Re: EISPN for Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion
Comments: 3 pages including this one...

Eric S. Nakagawa
45-420 Ohaha St
Kaneohe, HI 96744
February 6, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am a 45 year Kaneohe resident and have enjoyed the beauty of the hillside involved in this proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP). Besides the obvious visual impact from parts of Kaneohe and the views you see entering Kaneohe from Likelike and H-3 (I strongly disagree with the EISPN document's statement that "the Project Area is marginally visible"), there are two major concerns I have with this proposed expansion of HMP, the environmental impact on Kaneohe Bay and the potential of flooding of residential property downhill from the proposed expansion site.

As you are probably aware, storm run-off from the Veteran's Cemetery, HMP, and nearly all residential developments east of Kam Hwy down to Kaneohe Bay Drive and the Bay View Golf Course, all flow into Kaneohe Bay via Kawa Stream. Grading the land for the expansion will allow storm run-off to enter Kaneohe Bay.

In a Kawa Stream Assessment Report by AECOS Inc (Environmental Consultant) and Oceanit (Engineering Consultant) in 2001, the report stated that, and I quote: "measurements and observations suggested that a significant source of turbidity in the stream during storms in 1999-2000 wet season came from a construction project underway at Hawaiian Memorial Park." This project they are referring to is the construction of a drain culvert at HMP. For those of you who do not know, turbidity is the term used to quantify the amount of suspended solids in the water. This report also states that "turbidity in the stream are excessive following heavy rainfall, but urban storm drains in this watershed may not be as significant a source as newly graded land."

Kaneohe Bay has suffered enough from the years of run-off entering the bay during the development of Kaneohe as we know it today. It is time to stop. Kaneohe Bay once flourished with marine life. Today, it is still trying to heal itself from the years of run-off entering the Bay.

The second major concern that I have is the construction of retention basins that will be created to solve the run-off issues. The EISPN document states that the existing drainage infrastructure cannot accommodate the expected increase in flow. These retention basins are said to be designed 18" high with a capacity to hold 1 hour of rainfall

Mr. Jay Medford
February 6, 2008
Page 2

of a 10 year storm. I am aware that the City and County of Honolulu's Drainage System Standards allows for a 10 year storm criteria for areas less than 100 acres, but, the increase run-off of 42 cfs equates to approximately 1,134,000 gallons per hour of additional run-off. What happens when we get heavier rainfall for a longer period? Where does the water go?

One would logically think that retention basins would not be constructed uphill of a populated subdivision. My neighbors and I do not want these ponds of water built above our homes. We do not want a repeat of the tragic event of the failure of the Koloko dam. We do not want to experience what the people of New Orleans went through with Katrina when levees failed.

When is our next hurricane? When is our next 20, 30, 50 or 100 year storm?

I, as the rest of the Pikoiloa community, do not want to gamble with our family's lives or our homes.

Sincerely,


Eric S. Nakagawa and Family

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

May 23, 2008

Eric Nakagawa
45-420 Ohaha St.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Nakagawa:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1

Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated February 6, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. I strongly disagree with the EISP statement that the Project Area is marginally visible.

Response: The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action will be described in Section 4.10, Scenic and Visual Resources of the Draft EIS.

The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others due to the difference in elevation between the street and the proposed development area and a planned generous vegetative buffer between residential property lines and the subject parcel, which include retaining almost all existing vegetation within the immediate area of the shared property line between the cemetery and its neighbors. The current concept plan indicates a minimum 50 foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a graded transition slope and re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetated buffer. Figures 24, and 28a and 28b in the Draft EIS will show a typical profile of how the elevation difference and landscaped buffer will shield the Petition Area from view in the adjacent residential neighborhoods. We will also include photographic analysis from selected viewing points.



2. Storm runoff from HMP and surrounding areas runs into Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay, creating impacts to marine life.

Response: We are aware that dealing with sediment runoff is a regional issue and an important one. The increased runoff generated by the proposed development will be retained onsite to County standards. Section 6.4 of the Draft EIS will discuss drainage and associated impacts in detail, including the relationship between the cemetery and Kāwā Stream and Kāne'ohe Bay.

3. The second major concern I have is the construction of retention basins that will be created to solve run-off issues. The City and County of Honolulu's Drainage standards allow for a 10 year storm criteria for areas less than 100 acres. What happens to residences down slope when we get heavier rainfall for a longer period?

Response: As will be described in Section 6.4, Drainage, of the Draft EIS, engineering design for the Petition Area will adhere to City and County of Honolulu DPP Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000. These rules are followed for design of drainage systems and hydraulic/hydrology calculations, and they mandate that any increase in storm water runoff generated by new development not affect properties down-stream. As you indicate in your comment, any increased runoff generated by the Proposed Action will be retained onsite for the duration of the 1-hour, 10-year storm.

Retention areas or swales are included in the Concept Plan as the preferred method to control runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle and storm water to percolate. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery to provide the required amount of storage. The size of the retention areas will vary from 5,000 to 20,000 square feet and they will be grass lined to a depth of 18 inches (see Figures 28a and 28b of the Draft EIS). Depending on the porosity of the soil, the trenches will be filled with gravel at the low point.

In regard to your question about heavier rainfall over a longer period, there will eventually be storm events in excess of engineering design standards that will not be accommodated by the proposed retention areas. In that case, run-off will sheet flow across the property as it does currently.

Mr. Eric Nakagawa
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 3

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Julie McCreedy
45-423 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744
February 6, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

The Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Summit in October 2007 brought concerned individuals together to address prevalent issues necessary for Hawaii's long-term future. I was encouraged and inspired by our community leaders and constituents who shared common goals for these beloved islands. Sustainability remains the key word.

Goal #3 of the Sustainability Plan draft reminds us "The environment and our natural resources are responsibly and respectfully used, replenished and preserved for future generations." It is with these concerns in mind that I would like to address comments in the EISPN for the proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park. I ask you to consider Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.

4.3 Soils

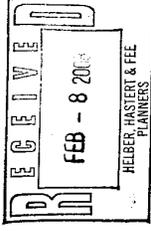
Groundwater is a resource of immense value that is heavily used on Oahu. How will you prevent the contamination of soil and groundwater around plots as rainwater infiltrates decaying caskets? What groundwater resource management will be integrated into your planning?

4.4 Hydrogeology / Drainage

Total storm water runoff is expected to increase. Present storm water runoff from the Project Area sheetflows into various valleys, channels, etc. before discharging into Kawa Stream or various storm pipe networks terminating in Kaneohe Bay.

U.S. Geological Survey, Fact 045-03 states, "In areas disturbed by construction or landslides, erosions may produce thousands of tons of sediment per square mile annually. Erosion and sediment transport (1) increase turbidity, reduce in stream water quality, and impair aquatic habitat; 2) transport absorbed contaminants to coastal receiving waters; and 3) smother coral reefs."

Your proposed development requires the deforestation and grading of approximately 40.2 acres and replacing it with residential homes and open lawn space of a cemetery. It has been noted (Kawa Stream TMDL Project) that a similar cemetery construction project underway at Hawaiian Memorial Park during the storms of 1999 - 2000 contributed significantly to pollutants in Kawa Stream. Graded fill banks and improperly designed silt fences were partly to blame. How will you prevent further turbidity and contamination of Kawa Stream and



ultimately, Kaneohe Bay, without further exacerbating the problem of an already fragile ecosystem?

The trees on our hillside offer a wind break and have a cooling effect on our neighborhood. An article in the Honolulu Advertiser dated 2/03/08, "Dying Forests Feed Global Warming" confirm the fact the trees are essential to our livelihood. How can you ensure that the cutting of our heavily wooded hillside will not affect the microclimate of our subdivision?

Kaneohe Bay was designated as a Sustainability Hotspot in 1989 by the Department of Land and Resources. Even then, DLNR was interested in the amount of sediment, heavy-metal pollution and nutrients that were coming into Kaneohe Bay and how it affected the corals, limu species, and honu. The Kaneohe Bay Master Plan was drafted in 1992 and the concerns remain real and valid.

I would also like to draw to your attention an article in Honolulu Advertiser, 1/24/08, "It's the Year of the Coral Reef - State and counties launch environmental programs to protect coral reefs". What pollution controls will you have in place to control erosion, sedimentation and contamination in our coastal waters and coral reefs?

4.11.2 Wastewater

The existing 8-inch sanitary sewer line in Lipalu Street has excess capacity to accommodate the flows of the proposed development. This connection has been approved by the City and Council of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting.

Mr. Ed Birdsong, addressed this issue in his letter dated, January 25. He mentioned that there has been "odor complaints from residents and a school near the Kailua Treatment Plant." I can attest to this fact because I teach at Aikahi Elementary. In the past two years, there have been over a dozen phone calls to the Department of Health complaining of the offensive stench that permeates the air from the Kailua Wastewater Treatment Center. There are days that students and teachers would prefer to stay indoor with windows and doors closed instead of exposing themselves to "Bad Air."

It is common knowledge that Hawaii's public infrastructures are deteriorating. We are all aware of the costly budget it will take to repair our sewers and the sewer fees that will follow to undertake such a project. How can our existing, overtaxed sewer system accommodate more housing and restrooms?

Unless we make a conscientious effort to balance economic prosperity and environmental stewardship, our fragile ecosystem will be lost forever. Our island lands are finite. Your proposal to desecrate our Mahinui Ridge proves to be contrary to the philosophy of sustainability that we are trying so hard to attain in Hawaii. Please consider what future generations of Hawaii will inherit from us. : (

Sincerely,



Julie McCreedy

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert & Fee, Planners

May 23, 2008

Julie McCreedy
45-423 Ohaha Place
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. McCreedy:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1

Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated February 6, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. I ask you to consider Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.

Response: We note your support of the No Action Alternative.

2. Groundwater is a resource of immense value. How will you prevent contamination of soil and groundwater around plots? What groundwater resource management will be integrated into your planning?

Response: Potential impacts and mitigation measures for groundwater will be explained in Section 4.5, Groundwater Resources, of the Draft EIS. Impacts on groundwater are expected to be minimal. As suggested in the 2007 *Ko'olaupoko Watershed Regional Strategy Report* by the Kailua Bay Advisory Council (KBAC), Hawaiian Memorial Park will work in cooperation with KBAC to ensure groundwater impacts are minimized. Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue sampling will be submitted to University of Hawaii's Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the bi-annual fertilizer application.

We have researched the issues related to potential groundwater impact and cemeteries. Recent studies have determined that the modern embalming practices utilizing small amounts of organic decomposable fluids, coupled with the universal use by most cemeteries including HMP



of concrete outer burial containers for all casketed ground burials, create no significant soil or groundwater contamination potential.

3. Total storm water runoff is expected to increase. Proposed project requires deforestation and grading of approximately 40.2 acres to be replaced by residential homes and open lawn space of a cemetery. It has been noted in Kawa Stream TMDL Project that a similar cemetery construction project in 1999 and 2000 contributed significantly to pollutants in Kawa Stream. How will you prevent further turbidity and contamination of Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay?

Response: Impacts and mitigation relating to storm water runoff will be explained in Section 6.4, Drainage, of the Draft EIS. Engineering design for the Petition Area will adhere to City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000. These rules are followed for design of drainage systems and hydraulic/hydrology calculations, and they mandate that any increase in storm water runoff generated by new development not affect properties down-stream. Retention areas are included in the Concept Plan as the preferred method to control runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle and not reach Kawa Stream. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery to provide the required amount of storage and will vary from 5,000 to 20,000 square feet in size. They will be grass lined to a depth of 18 inches (see Figures 28a and 28b of the Draft EIS).

The exact effect of the Proposed Action on the TMDLs for Kawa Stream is not certain. Because the project will utilize retention areas to retain runoff on site, it is possible that some of the Total Suspended Solids, Total Nitrogen, and Total Phosphorous that currently enter the Kawa Stream system will be averted.

Erosion control measures will minimize potential sediment runoff to existing drainage facilities, reducing the soil loss to acceptable levels. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control as they proceed.

In addition, as suggested in the *Ko'olaupoko Watershed Regional Strategy Report*, and discussed in #2 above, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) will work in cooperation with Kailua Bay Advisory Council to ensure groundwater impacts are minimized. HMP will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue sampling will be submitted to University of Hawaii's Agricultural

Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the bi-annual fertilizer application.

4. Trees on our hillside offer a wind break and have a cooling effect on our neighborhood. How can you ensure that the project will not affect the microclimate of our subdivision?

Response: The effect of vegetation on climatic conditions is generally accepted. There is certainly a different ambient condition between a forest and a busy intersection in Honolulu. Some of the factors known to impact microclimate are: sunlight exposure, wind exposure, precipitation, temperature (air and soil), and moisture content (air and soil). In the circumstance of the proposed HMP expansion, portions of the terrain will be characterized by a change from a forested area dominated by introduced species to an environment characterized by turf grass and groupings of trees. There are inferences that can be drawn about what this will do to change the microclimate in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery expansion. Studies have shown differential temperatures in transition from forest to turf areas with slightly higher temperatures in the turf area. However, the interface between the proposed cemetery expansion and existing residences will be tempered by the retention of a vegetative buffer that will average at least 50 feet. This will provide both a wind break and a visual buffer for HMP neighbors. It is doubtful there will be appreciable change in microclimate for area residents.

5. What pollution controls will you have in place to control erosion, sedimentation, and contamination in our coastal waters and coral reefs?

Response: As will be described in Section 4.3, Soils, of the Draft EIS, both temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as BMPs during construction. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control as they process. Also, construction will begin during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures could include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping over all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion, and the retention areas will capture storm water runoff and permit sediment to settle instead of reaching Kāwā Stream.

6. Regarding the sanitary sewer line for the project, there have been odor problems with the Kailua Treatment Plant. How can our existing sewer system accommodate more housing and restrooms?

Response: The capacity of the sewer system is monitored and managed by the City and County of Honolulu DPP, who have approved a connection to access the existing 8-inch sanitary sewer line in Lipalu Street for the project. Development of the Petition Area will not commence until DPP confirms that adequate capacity exists and approves the project sewer master plan and sewer connection permit.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTER & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Mr. Jay Morford
February 6, 2008
Page 2

Sincerely,



Mavis Suda

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert Hastert & Fee, Planners



Mavis Suda
45-448 Obaha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744

February 7, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

In regards to your recently released EISPN for the expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) cemetery in Kaneohe, I am very concerned with our private property security because your project will essentially enable easy access and scouting points for potential vandals. Currently, the area behind our private homes has tall trees and bushes that make it difficult for vandals to walk down the hillside or view the status of a home. Unfortunately, your company never provided a physical demarcation border to deter vandals. A physical demarcation, such as a chain link fence, would clearly mark the boundary between private homeowners and HMP.

My past relations with your company have been very frustrating. HMP is not a good neighbor and I've collected several empty promises. Back on May 19, 2005, Scott Sells responded to my numerous phone calls and correspondence related to concerns over HMP's impact to my property. He promised to address these issues:

- HMP employees trespassed onto my property.
- HMP employees destroyed City & County of Honolulu TMK survey pin (boundary line).
- HMP employees cut trees on my property.
- HMP employees left tree cuttings and debris on my property. Large logs were stacked neatly in the gutter (on my property) of which prevents runoff down into my backyard.
- Mr. Sells promised to conduct and pay for a property boundary survey to re-establish the demarcation line between my property and HMP.

To date, my property demarcation line has not been replaced. What will prevent you from cutting neighboring private owners' trees that block the oceanview of your clients? Another, "Oops, I'm so sorry." It will take decades for re-growth of the natural vegetation that HMP destroyed. Please do not further destroy the natural beauty we have in Hawaii to bring loose change for the corporation in Texas.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Mavis Suda
45-448 Ohaha Street
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Suda:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated February 7, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. I am very concerned with our private property security.

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation between new developments or roads and an increase in crime. Overall, as a general rule, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu. In addition, Hawaiian Memorial Park will continue with private security for the cemetery.

2. My past relations with your company have been frustrating; HMP is not a good neighbor and there are several issues on HMP's impact to my property.

Response: Hawaii Memorial Park (HMP) property boundaries were identified during the Department of Land and Natural Resources investigation last year. In the past there may have been an issue of HMP employees going on private property, but we believe this has not been the case in the recent past. Currently, HMP is not aware of TMK survey pins being destroyed or any of the other items mentioned in your letter. In the future, if you have any concerns regarding HMP as a neighbor, we urge you to contact Mr. Jay Morford by telephone at 808.522.5233.

Ms. Mavis Suda
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



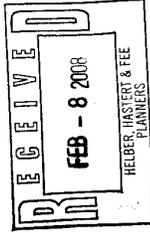
Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control





KO`OLAUPOKO HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB



February 7, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96817

Re: Proposed Expansion of HMP Cemetery – Impact Upon Kawa`ewa`e Heiau

Dear Mr. Morford:

We are writing you to express our concern regarding potential impacts of your proposed cemetery expansion on the Kawa`ewa`e Heiau complex, located on your property here in Kane`ohe.

Members of the Ko`olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club recently accompanied your archaeological consultant on field visits to the area, and have offered comments regarding the cultural landscape that would be encompassed as part of this heiau.

As you know, this heiau is on the State Register of Historic Places, and we hope you will take this into account as you consider how to proceed with your project.

Our members report that, in their site visits to the area immediately surrounding the walled structure more commonly referred to as Kawa`ewa`e Heiau, there are features which appear to be associated with the heiau. A temple of this status and size, believed to have been built either in the time of Chief Olopana or earlier, and at which human sacrifice was conducted, would have had associated components such as a hale o papa (for the Chief's wives) and a hale for the priests who cared for the heiau.

It is known that Olopana visited at and stayed at this heiau; as such, not only would he have brought a large entourage with him, it would have served as a kind of temporary government headquarters, where the people could come and make their appeals for help or resolution of problems. The significance of this site is indisputable.

Page 2
February 7, 2008

There are features that were seen in the surrounding area which may be adversely affected by your current plan, and we ask your kokua to re-configure your plan in order to protect these areas. The two features in particular would be the hale o papa (a terraced area with two large guardian pohaku at either corner) and the lower circle of stones under a grove of trees near Lipalu Street, below and mauka of the hill ascendant to Kawa`ewa`e, where the priests and representatives of the chief would receive the appeals of the po`e kanaka. There is also another feature, which appears to be a kia`i, or Kane stone, which we feel is significant.

I am enclosing comments offered to your archaeological consultant regarding our field visit with them to the area around Kawa`ewa`e Heiau.

We appreciate your consideration of our request to protect and preserve the complex of Kawa`ewa`e Heiau.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss this with us further, please contact me at 226-4195, email: malamapono@aol.com, or our History and Heritage chairperson, Donna Camvel, at 358-1354 or via email at: iolekaa@hawaii-rr.com.

Malamapono,

MAHEALANI CYPHER
President

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawai`i
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

P. O. Box 664
Kaneohe, HI 96744
Ph. (808) 235-8111
koolaupokohcc.org

MAHEALANI CYPHER

P. O. Box 4749
Kane`ohe, HI 96744

September 11, 2007

Ms. Lisa Gollin, Projects Manager
Cultural Impact Assessments
Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.
Post Office Box 1114
Kailua, HI 96734

Re: Comments Regarding Your Notes Concerning our Site Visit
to TMK (1) 4-5-033-001, Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion

Dear Ms. Gollin:

Mahalo for this opportunity to comment on your field notes of our recent site visit to the property on which Hawaiian Memorial Park is contemplating making improvements. My comments are as follows:

1. Overall: You are correct in noting that all of us who visited the area agree that it has connection with Kawa`ewa`e Heiau, a religious site sacred to native Hawaiians. As such, the surrounding area would also have religious significance as part of the heiau complex. With a luakini heiau as prominent as Kawa`ewa`e, there is little doubt that there would have been associated sections of the property nearby that complete the full operation of the heiau in keeping with its use and purpose. Its connection with Chief Olopana and Kamapua`a, for example, would further support its having a complex of associated compartments – not just a hale for the kahuna – to include the hale o papa and other key elements. (see item #5)

2. Pohaku: you refer to certain stones as “pohaku”, although my understanding is that stand-alone pohaku that had religious significance were usually known as “pohaku o Kane”, which we consider to be religious shrines and places of worship. At the site referred to as “CSH 5”, you mention a stone by itself as a “pohaku” when it is likely to have been a “pohaku o Kane”. I am not sure it would have marked the location of a caretaker's hale or the home of the kahuna (priests), but that is possible. But Pohaku o Kane were generally just outside the door of many hale, serving as a family protector or shrine. In the case of the two pohaku seen at the area designated as “CSH 2”, I concur with Donna Carmvel's thinking that these serve as guardians and hence would be “pohaku ki`ai”. The

proximity of the two stones in a site which appears to have multi-level platforms, the size and shape of the two stones, indicated to me (and possibly to Donna Carmvel) that this was a very important site. These pohaku ki`ai may even have guarded the women of the hale o Papa, as the chiefess would have lived there and had the elevated status to warrant placement of such stones near her worship area.

3. Mo`olelo about Olopana and Kamapua`a: I believe the story I shared with you about Kamapua`a overcoming Olopana at Kawa`ewa`e was learned from a translation provided by historian Dr. Lilikala Kame elchiwa in her book, “Kamapua`a”.
4. Holua slides: I recall I pointed out to you the two slopes, covered with trees and brush, just mauka of Kawa`ewa`e, where I believe the holua slides once were used by the chiefs for recreation. If the brush and trees were cleared and soft grasses re-planted on those slopes, they would adequately serve as fine holua slide areas. It is likely the nearby cemetery land once contained springs and ti leaf groves, and could have been the source of water needed to wet the slopes.
5. Location and Relationship to broader Kane`ohe ahupua`a and other heiau: Standing upon Kawa`ewa`e Heiau, it is clear that the heiau was constructed strategically to be in the sight-line with Kukuio Kane Heiau, the largest and most important heiau in the Kane`ohe region. Also clearly visible from Kawa`ewa`e are the peaks of Pu`u Ma`eli`eli and `Ohulehule, and the island known as Moku o Lo`e (Coconut Island). Also clear from this site are the peaks of Konahuanui and Keahiakahoe, all of which bring stronger mana to elevate the spiritual and religious strength or power of Kawa`ewa`e. Our mo`olelo tells us that the great chief Olopana (and others) occupied or visited at Kawa`ewa`e for some time; hence, it would have been a place where the po`e kahiko (people of ancient times) brought their pleas for kokua, for resolution of disputes, or other requests for help. A great chief's presence indicates the complex had to be quite extensive to support his entourage, his retainers and those who served the chief. Food had to be gathered by the kahuna and others from the surrounding area, and these goods had to be managed by the priests and their helpers at Kawa`ewa`e. It was a thriving mini-community of its own within the `ili of Kawa`ewa`e. Therefore, the location, prominence and connection with other major sites, and the historical record of Olopana's presence, tell me that the heiau was not limited to the rock lined walls atop the ridge of Kawa`ewa`e, but had to contain an entire complex of associated structures and dwellings that housed and accommodated all who would be needed for a heiau of this prominence.
6. Mango trees: I still maintain that the mango trees were chosen by some kahuna to mark important religious sites. This occurred after the heiau were torn down or

burned by the Priest Hewahewa following the breaking of the kapu system. Your recollection of what I told you – my “mango tree theory” – is a very good rendering – mahalo. It’s not just the planting of the trees that was interesting; but how the trees were planted, often in a circle around what may have been the piko, or center of mana in that heiau.

I recall in the mid-1980s, I took a group of kupuna (elders) from Kāne’ohe to see Kukuokane Heiau. We stood in the fern-covered open center of a grove of large old mango trees that seemed to have been planted in this oval orientation, down the slope of Punalu`u mauka (some say it was ‘ili Kihapa`i). After our pule (prayers) were said, the kupuna stood quietly, observant and calm. Later, they told me they felt the mana of the heiau was strongest here, in the piko, in the center of this circular grove of ancient mango trees. Although the mango is an alien species here on O`ahu, its appearance here a few short years after the heiau were destroyed would have been convenient and desirable to those kahuna wishing to mark their sacred sites with a tree that they were told would survive for a very long time.

7. **Recommendation:** It is my recommendation that the landowner consider integrating its plans with the religious significance of the area surrounding Kawa`ewa`e Heiau’s walled enclosure, ensuring that the more obvious and significant cultural properties are buffered and protected from any roadways, bulldozing or other intrusive activity. In all likelihood, there are burials in the area, probably pre-contact, and this should be addressed through other research. Although the area in modern times was used for farming and urban activities, the radius in the currently undeveloped landscape adjacent to the walled section of Kawa`ewa`e is relatively undisturbed (except from dirt-bikers and others) and was probably kept that way for a good reason. I request to be further consulted, should you proceed with additional research for the current or expanded project area.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to offer comment.

Malamapono,



MAHEALANI CYPHER
Cultural Interpreter

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Mahealani Cypher
Ko`olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club
PO Box 664
Kāne`ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Cypher:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne`ohe, O`ahu, Hawaii`i**

Thank you for your letter faxed on February 8, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. As you know, the Kawaewae heiau is on the State Register of Historic Places and we hope you will take this into account as you consider how to proceed with your project.

Response: The Kawa`ewa`e Heiau is actually not listed on the State Register of Historic Places, but is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As part of the Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) completed for the project, the heiau has been evaluated as significant under both Criterion D and E of the Hawaii`i Register of Historic Places and the landowner has made a commitment to have it registered with the State of Hawaii`i.

2. There are features that appear to be associated with the heiau in the area immediately surrounding the heiau.

A temple of this status and size would have had associated components. The significance of this site is indisputable.

Response: Section 4.9 of the Draft EIS (DEIS) will discuss the findings of the AIS, and the entire report will be included in the DEIS as Appendix F. Appropriate actions will be implemented to ensure protection of the historic sites. The project will recognize that the Kawa`ewa`e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. The plans and design for the cemetery will be integrated with the significance of the area surrounding the

Ms. Mahealani Cypher
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2

Kawa ewate Heiau and significant archaeological sites and cultural features of the landscape will be buffered and protected from any roadways, grading, or other intrusive activity. Additionally, the heiau complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Ko'olau Poko District. All significant archaeological sites within and near the Petition Area will be preserved with appropriate buffer zones.

All cultural and archaeological sites in and near the Petition Area will be investigated, preserved, and protected through the creation of *kīpuka* as appropriate. The *kīpuka* will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

3. Features seen in the surrounding area may be adversely affected by your current plan and we ask you to re-configure the plan in order to protect these areas. Features include a terraced area with two large guardian pohaku at either corner, and a lower circle of stones under a grove of trees near Lipalu Street.

Response: Please see answer to Question #2 above. Appropriate actions will be implemented to ensure protection of the historic sites.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft EIS. We look forward to working with you and other members of the Ko'olau Poko Hawaiian Civic Club to make certain that these important sites at Pikoiloa are preserved, protected, and maintained.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

fax

Subject: Proposed Expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park

ATTN: Rachael Edinger

Date: February 7, 2008

To: Helber Hastert & Fee,

Planners

Phone Number:

Fax Number: 545-2050

From: Lianne Ching

Phone Number: 234-6388

Fax Number:

Comments:

Please find a 4 page letter which states my comments on the proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park. I appreciate your time and consideration.

February 7, 2008

Heiber Hastert and Fee, Planners
733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, HI 96813

Attn: Rachael Edinger

Dear Ms. Edinger:

I am writing on behalf of my family, my neighborhood of Pikoioa, my helau, and my ancestors. I am opposed to the proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) which includes now up to 20 residential lots. Funny....the number of homes planned seems to keep changing.

The area that you plan to use for the expansion is land which runs along the hillside just across the street from my home. It would run from the Ocean View section of the graveyard all the way across to Pohai Nani. On that end of the project is where the proposed residential lots will be.

A good portion of that land is deemed conservation land. I believe this was for a reason. One major issue that has always been a concern for residents along this hillside is drainage and flooding. Recent heavy rains within the past year or two have proven that this concern is very real when a home on Namoku Street was thoroughly flooded and damaged because of water overflowing from a drainage conduit that runs behind the home on this same hillside and land that HMP proposes to put mausoleums and graves and various foliage on. This will only add to the run-off and flooding problems that already exist.

At a community meeting that the owners of HMP held last year (which by the way was standing room only), we were told that improvements would be made to the current drainage system when they make their expansion. To date, no one has seen what the proposed "improvements" are. They also said they would not be responsible for maintaining their "improvements".

This green band of hillside is one of the last green open spots in Kane'ohe. The wildlife and foliage in the area is lush and beautiful. It adds to the "country" of Kane'ohe. The 'ohe (bamboo) that grows here is strong yet graceful. The birds that you can hear singing here adds to the sense of calm and peacefulness. The gentle rustling of the various trees soothes me to sleep sometimes..... When we purchased our home here about 5 years ago, it was for this very reason. Our immediate neighborhood is quiet and safe. I looked forward to coming home after working a 15 hour night shift filled with alarms and bells so that I could sit in my garage with a cup of coffee and greet the day with the birds chirping and the trees waving to me. I still look forward to this every morning. The feeling is the same at twilight. With the access to their development being just down the street from my home, the increased traffic will only ruin the quietness and safety of our neighborhood. Not to mention the increase in crime which will come along with the traffic.

If HMP goes forward with the proposed development, we will lose yet another piece of paradise to greedy developers for the sole purpose of money. 'Auwe for the birds and natural plants and aquatic animals that live in the stream which runs through this hillside. We will see them no more, we will not hear their songs anymore, my children will not be able to walk the land where their ancestors lived and worked, and the stream bed will become littered with the poisonous run off from the graveyard.

The owners of HMP plan to use a side street just down the road from my home for access to the new homes and the graveyard. This is Lipalu Street. Currently, it is a street that ends in a cul de sac. At this end of their hillside property, is a helau - Kawaeae Helau. It is a luakini helau; a sacrificial helau. It was built somewhere near the beginning of the 12th century. It was made famous in the stories of Chief 'Olopana and the pig god Kamapua'a. It is a registered historic site both in Hawaii and nationally. Kawaeae helau is just one of many historical sites on this hillside noted and mapped out in a study done by the Bishop Museum and by Cultural Surveys Hawaii.

In this same area grows some of the most green and sweet smelling lau'a'e ferns that I have ever seen. The lush green trees in this area protect the hardy ferns from the sunlight during the day thus allowing it to stay green and fragrant. The only other place that I know of that have lau'a'e of similar quality, is up at the Pali - which is not very accessible because of where it grows.

Being of Native Hawaiian descent and a practitioner of the art of hula, this spot to pick ferns for our adornment for hula is very accessible for my halau and other halau in the area. It is an important part of being a dancer. It has extra special significance in that it is near so many culturally important historical sites. This gives it more mana. It is only proper that being from a halau in Kane'ohe, I should dance with a lei made from material gathered in Kane'ohe. There are not very many places that have such beautiful dark green lau'a'e AND that is accessible for dancers to get to.

If HMP goes through with their proposed expansion, it will desecrate the land that these culturally significant sites sit on. Access will no longer be possible. The trees will be destroyed and, thus, the beautiful ferns. It will not be possible for me, as a dancer, to practice hula to its fullest. I will not be able to practice my right as an indigenous person (kanaka maoli), which is guaranteed by the United States government, to gather ferns and other material needed to practice the art of hula. Access for my future generations and generations of other kanaka maoli to study the helau and sites of our ancestors will be denied because they will not exist anymore. Instead, in their place, will be mausoleums and head stones. To the Hawaiian people, we are one with the land. To desecrate the land, to not maiama the 'aina (take care of the land), is a slap in our face. This is something that you, not of Native Hawaiian descent, will never understand.

I am not against development. But I do oppose this expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park in this particular area for all of the above reasons. This strip of greenery is one of a small number of natural resources remaining in the area. There are many trails that run along this small hillside which are used by many people.

Please stop this development. Please keep the land conservation land. Please do your part to malama the 'aina. In turn, the 'aina and the people, will take care of you.

Mahalo nui for your time and consideration regarding this matter.

Aloha -

Lianne Mahealani Ching

May 23, 2008

Lianne Ching
45-431 Ohaha St.
Kāne'ohē, HI 96744

Dear Ms Ching:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohē, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated February 7, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. I am opposed to the proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) which includes now up to 20 residential lots.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

2. One major issue that has always been a concern for residents along this hillside is drainage and flooding. Recent heavy rains within the past year or two have proven that this concern is very real when a home on Namoku Street was flooded and damaged because of water overflowing from a drainage conduit that runs behind the home on this same hillside and land that HMP proposed to put mausoleums and graves and various foliage on. This will only add to the run-off and flooding problems that already exist.

Response: In regard to your concerns about flooding, the Draft EIS (DEIS) will include a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) which discusses drainage issues. A detailed description of drainage and flooding can be found in Sections 4.6 and 6.4 of the DEIS. The most important aspect of this analysis is an understanding that the project must include mitigation to prevent any increase in storm water runoff attributable to the project as a result of the design storm (10-year event), which must be retained on site. The engineering solution to achieve this requirement will be the use of retention areas scattered throughout the property at a depth of 18 inches. There are now 10 retention areas

proposed, ranging in size from 5,000 square feet to 20,000 square feet (See Figures 27, 28a, and 28b of the DEIS).

3. At a community meeting that the owners of HMP held last year, we were told that improvements would be made to the current drainage system when they make their expansion. To date, no one has seen what the proposed "improvements" are. They also said they would not be responsible for maintaining their "improvements".

Response: For clarification, we would like to point out that the proposed project does not include any improvements that currently service individual residential properties, nor were any such representations made. The proposed project does include improvements on the project site that will alleviate storm water runoff that is attributable to development on that property. See answer to #2 above.

4. This green band of hillside is one of the last green open spots in Kaneohe. The wildlife and foliage in the area is lush and beautiful. If HMP goes forward with the proposed development, we will lose yet another piece of paradise.

Response: The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. Species may include: *koa*, *kukui*, and *loulu palms*, *ohi'a lehua*, *lona mea*, *kōki'o kea*, *hō'awa*, *a'alii*, *maile*, and *nalo*. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

5. Our neighborhood is quiet and safe. With access to their development being just down the street from my home, increased traffic will ruin the quietness and safety of our neighborhood and crime will increase along with the traffic.

Response: The results of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study completed for the project will be described in detail in Section 6.1, Transportation, of the DEIS, and the full Traffic Report will be included as Appendix H in the DEIS. Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and

considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience.

The traffic survey found that for the unsignalized intersection of Namoku Street and Lipalu Street, there is little or no delay, with LOS A conditions during the morning and afternoon peak hours. The LOS is expected to continue to be A (free flow with no congestion or delay) with or without the proposed project. For the intersection of Mokulele Drive and Namoku Street, Mokulele Drive has an LOS of A and Namoku has an LOS of B; no change is expected to occur with or without the proposed project. We do recognize that the number of vehicles utilizing Lipalu Street will increase.

According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, as a general rule, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout Oahu.

6. The area near and around the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau has some of the most green and sweet smelling lau'ae ferns. The lush green trees in this area protect the hardy ferns from the sunlight during the day allowing it to stay green and fragrant. This area is very accessible for my halau and other halau in the area. The proposed project will destroy access to the heiau and the lau'ae ferns.

Response: As a result of the completion of a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) for this DEIS, we are aware that portions of the project site are used by *hula* practitioners, including your *halau*, to gather the *laua'e* found there. Mahalo for including this information in your letter. We want you to know that the landowner (Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.) is also aware of these activities and is committed to having them continue.

The proposed action will not destroy access to the *laua'e*, the *heiau*, or any of the other sites in or near the Petition Area. On-going cultural practices, such as gathering of *hula* and *lei* plants, will be recognized and accommodated (subject to safety and liability issues) as provided by law. The areas where the *hula* plant *laua'e* (*Phymatosorus grossus*) is most concentrated will be protected to the degree feasible and practicable. The availability, abundance, and quality of the *laua'e* ferns will be protected through creation of plant gathering *kipuka*, including maintenance of an intact overstory. This will be discussed further in the DEIS in Section 4.9, Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources and Section 5.5, Traditional Customs and Practices.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND PERMITTING
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET, 7TH FLOOR • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 768-8000 • FAX: (808) 732-2222
INTERNET: www.honolulu.gov • CITY: www.honolulu.gov



MUJI HANNEWMANN
MAYOR

HENRY ENG, FAICP
DIRECTOR

DAVID K. TANDJE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

2008/ELOG-70 (mw)

February 14, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
February 14, 2008
Page 2

assessment should address the project site as: (1) a natural forest area that acts as a watershed and recharge area; (2) a prominent scenic resource; (3) an area of steep slopes (most of the project site slopes more than 20 percent (20%)); (4) a hillside that helps define the edge of the urbanized area of Kaneohe; (5) outside the Koolauoko SCP's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), which is not supposed to be altered until at least the year 2020; and (6) part of the Oneawa Hills area, which SCP policy states should be specifically excluded from the UGB. (Policies 1-2 are from the State Conservation Plan; policies 2-6 are from the Koolauoko SCP).

In addition, please revise the discussion of the Koolauoko SCP in Section 3.13. It seems to misinterpret the phrase "within the current inventory of Hawaiian Memorial Park", which refers to the areas available for cemetery use at the time the SCP was adopted.

Also, given the project's controversial nature, we suggest that the EIS lay out more than one (1) option for revising the Koolauoko SCP. One (1) such option would be to redefine the Preservation Boundary to allow cemeteries, which would apply only to Alternative III among the alternatives considered.

4. The EIS should also serve as a "project master plan" for the zone change you will be seeking. The requirements for this can be found in the ordinance language adopting the Koolauoko SCP, especially Section 24-6-1, Definitions.

5. The EIS should revise Table 2, "Required Land Use Approvals" in Section 2.4 to list "Approval of the Cemetery's Location and Boundaries" by the Honolulu City Council. State law requires such a measure to be adopted. A recent example of this is City Council Resolution 07-397.

6. Address in Section 4.4 all of the specific City requirements on post-construction stormwater quality, in accordance with Section II of the City's "Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards."

7. Discuss proposed drainage infrastructure improvements in Sections 3.11 and 4.11.

8. Discuss in Sections 3.5 and 4.5 whether there are any hazards associated with rockfall and/or slope stability that may impact the project site, and if so, describe potential mitigation measures in Chapter 4. A detailed geotechnical report will be required at a later date.

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: EIS Preparation Notice for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion, Kaneohe, Koolauoko, Oahu

In response to your January 8, 2008 request for comments on this project's EISPN, we have the following comments. The draft EIS should include or address the following:

- 1. Before-and-after illustrations showing how the grading, construction, and landscaping will change the project area's slopes, appearance, and scenic value.** We suggest at least four (4) vantage points, starting with a side-on aerial perspective of the entire hillside project area, followed by close-ups that show how the development will fit in with neighboring uses at the northern and southern ends of the project site and on its western edge, at the proposed Lipalu Street entrance.
- 2. The impacts of changing the grade of the entire site and removing 73 percent (73%) of the scrub forest that blankets the site.** The site is a windy, high-rainfall area, so all permanent impacts should be discussed, including:
(1) soil stability and the possibility of ground-subside problems (reportedly experienced at the lower-level cemetery plots), (2) stormwater flow, percolation, and drainage, and (3) wind impacts on neighboring properties due to the loss of forest coverage and the introduction of human activities (such as lawn maintenance using pesticides).
- 3. How the project conforms to County as well as State plans** (Section 3-13). Your November 28, 2007 Petition to the State Land Use Commission states that the draft EIS will fully assess the project's conformity to the State Plan and to the State Land Use Law. Similar assessments are needed for the City's General Plan and its regional Koolauoko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP). The

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
February 14, 2008
Page 3

Should you have any questions, please call Mike Watkins of our Planning Division at 768-8044, or, if you have questions on comments 6-8, call Leonard Furukawa of our Site Development Division at 768-8105.

Very truly yours,



Henry Eng, FAICP, Director
Department of Planning and Permitting

HE:js

cc: State Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Office of Planning
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

p:\Div\Function\SLUA\07-777 Hawaiian Memorial Park expansion\EISP\response.doc

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Henry Eng
Director
Department of Planning and Permitting
650 South King St. 7th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Henry Eng:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated February 14, 2008 (2008/ELOG-70 (mw)) providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. Before-and-after illustrations including 4 vantage points should be presented showing how the grading, construction, and landscaping will change the project area's slopes, appearance, and scenic value.

Response: We have prepared a wide variety of graphic exhibits for the Draft EIS in an attempt to document the visual impacts associated with the Proposed Action. These include:

- "before" and "after" oblique aerial perspective
- "before" and "after" views from a neighborhood location
- sections of the property from adjacent residential neighborhoods to proposed mausolea

It should be noted that the Petition Area cannot be seen from a majority of the neighborhood because of existing vegetation (which will remain) and differences in topography. A full discussion of visual impacts will be found in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.

2. Impacts of changing the grade of the entire site and removing 73% of the scrub forest that blankets the site. Discuss:

- a. soil stability and possibility of ground-subsideance problems
- b. stormwater flow, percolation, and drainage



- c. wind impacts on neighboring properties due to loss of forest coverage and introduction of human activities

Response a: Section 4.3, Soils, of the Draft EIS will discuss impacts and mitigation for soil stability. The slope stability study completed for the project will be discussed in Section 4.6 of the Draft EIS, and will be attached as Appendix B.

Response b: Section 6.4 will address percolation, stormwater, and drainage. As a result of the cemetery expansion and residential development, total storm water runoff attributable to the Petition Area is expected to increase from 478 cfs to 520 cfs. This represents an increase of about 8.7%. Runoff will be retained on-site according to County standards, with the use of retention areas.

Response c: The effect of vegetation on air flow and microclimate is generally accepted. Some of the factors known to impact microclimate are: sunlight exposure, wind exposure, precipitation, temperature (air and soil), and moisture content (air and soil). In the circumstance of the proposed HMP expansion, portions of the terrain will be characterized by a change from a forested area dominated by introduced species to an environment characteristic of turf grass and scattered groupings of trees. However, the interface between the proposed cemetery expansion and existing residences will be tempered by the retention of a vegetative buffer that will average at least 50 feet (See Figures 24 and 28a and 28 b). The trees proposed for the cemetery, and the retention of the existing vegetative buffer will provide a wind break for HMP's neighbors. There should be little change to climate in the vicinity of the cemetery.

- 3. How does the project conform to County as well as State plans, including conformance with the City's General Plan and the Koolauoko Sustainable Communities Plan. Assessment should address the project site as:
 - a. Natural forest area that acts as a recharge area
 - b. A prominent scenic resource
 - c. An area of steep slopes
 - d. A hillside that helps define the edge of urbanized Kaneohe
 - e. Outside the Urban Growth Boundary for Koolauoko which is not to be altered until at least 2020
 - f. Part of the Oneawa Hills area, which is to be excluded from the UGB

Response: Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS will discuss in detail how the Proposed Action conforms to relevant land use plans, policies, and controls.

- 4. Please revise the discussion of the Koolauoko SCP referring to the 'inventory' of Hawaiian Memorial Park.

Response: The discussion of the Ko'olau Poko SCP and the 'inventory' of HMP will be revised in the Draft EIS.

- 5. Lay out more than one option for revising the Koolauoko SCP.

Response: Section 3.2.2 of the Draft EIS will be updated to include other options for revising the Ko'olau Poko SCP. Options for revision include:

1. If the State Land Use Commission boundary is amended from Conservation to Urban, the Urban Community Boundary could then be moved to include the Petition Area. While the current SCP states that the boundaries should remain fixed through the year 2020, there are mechanisms in place for requesting changes to the SCP. Also, the SCPs are mandated to be reviewed and updated every five years (Sec. 24-6.10 of Ordinance 00-47). During this update, all existing language and land use maps are open to revision.
 2. The language of the SCP that describes the Urban Community Boundary could be amended to state that it is intended to include Oneawa Hills to an elevation of 400 ft, or include HMP's modest expansion, instead of excluding Oneawa Hills completely.
 3. The definition of the Preservation Boundary could be amended to allow cemetery use.
 6. The EIS should also serve as a 'project master plan' for the zone change you will be seeking.
- Response: The Draft EIS will be written so that it may serve for the future zone change required.
- 7. The EIS should revise Table 2, "Required Land Use Approvals" to list "Approval of Cemetery's Location and Boundaries" by the Honolulu City Council.

Response: Table 2 will be incorporated into Section 1.2, Development Summary of the Draft EIS, and will list the required land use approvals for the Proposed Action. This section will include the Approval of Cemetery's Location and Boundaries required by Honolulu City Council.

8. Address all of the specific City requirements on post construction storm water quality, in accordance with Section II of the City's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards.

Response: As will be described in Section 4.3 of the Draft EIS, the Proposed Action will follow all requirements of the City and County of Honolulu's Storm Drainage Standards. Temporary erosion control measures will include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping over all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. Also, retention areas will be incorporated for additional runoff treatment. From a maintenance standpoint, the retention areas will be designed so that, to the maximum extent possible, they will be mowable turf grass. The areas that cannot be maintained in that manner due to soil moisture or gradient will be vegetated with native and ornamental grasses which can be easily removed and replaced if silt or vegetation buildup removal is required to keep the retention area at maximum efficiency. The maintenance regime will be kept within the normal cemetery operational practices to ensure constant and easy upkeep.

9. Address proposed drainage infrastructure improvements.

Response: As will be described in Section 6.4, Drainage, of the Draft EIS, engineering design for proposed drainage infrastructure improvements will adhere to City and County of Honolulu requirements mandating that any increase in storm water runoff generated by new development not affect properties down-stream. Retention areas, which will be about 18 inches deep, are included in the Concept Plan as the preferred method to control runoff. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery to provide the required amount of storage, and will be designed in a manner that allows them to blend in with the landscaped cemetery grounds. Conceptual design suggests there will be approximately 10 retention areas ranging from 5,000 square feet to 20,000 square feet in size.

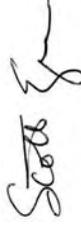
10. Discuss whether there are any hazards associated with rockfall and/or slope stability that may impact the project site, and if so, describe potential mitigation measures. A detailed geotechnical report will be required at a later date.

Response: Section 4.6 of the Draft EIS will include a discussion of rockfall hazards and slope stability, and potential mitigation measures. A report on these subjects prepared for the Draft EIS will be attached as Appendix B. We note that a detailed geotechnical report will be required at a later date.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

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



February 19, 2008

MUFI HANNEIMANN, Mayor
RANDALL Y. S. CHUNG, Chairman
SAMUEL T. HATA
ALLY J. PARK
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MARC C. TLAKER
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CLIFFORD P. LUM
Manager and Chief Engineer
DEAN A. NAKANO
Deputy Manager and Chief Engineer

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Subject: The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the
Proposed Hawaiian Memorial Cemetery Expansion, TMK-4-S-33:1

Thank you for your letter on the proposed cemetery expansion.

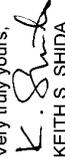
Water service cannot be made available to the proposed 20-lot residential subdivision. The parcels are located above the 172-foot elevation limit for the Windward 272-foot water system serving this area.

The existing water system is presently adequate to accommodate the domestic water requirements of the proposed cemetery expansion. However, please be advised that this information is based upon current data and, therefore, the Board of Water Supply reserves the right to change any position or information stated herein up until the final approval of your building permit. The final decision on the availability of water will be confirmed when the building permit is submitted for approval.

The developer should investigate the feasibility of using non-potable water for irrigation of the proposed cemetery expansion. If non-potable water is either unavailable or infeasible, a report of the investigation including proposed irrigation demands should be submitted to us before we will consider the use of potable water.

When water is made available, the applicant will be required to pay our Water System Facilities Charges for resource development, transmission and daily storage. The on-site fire protection requirements should be coordinated with the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Honolulu Fire Department.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Chun at 748-5443.

Very truly yours,

KEITH S. SHIDA
Program Administrator
Customer Care Division

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Mr. Burt Saruwatari, Land Use Commission
Ms. Rachael Edinger, Helber Hastert & Fee

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Keith S. Shida
Program Administrator
Customer Care Division
City and County of Honolulu
Board of Water Supply
630 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96843

Dear Mr. Shida:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1**

Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated February 19, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Water service cannot be made available to the proposed 20-lot residential subdivision. The parcels are located above the 172-foot elevation limit for the Windward 272-foot water system serving this area.

Response: We acknowledge that the proposed residential subdivision is located above the 172-foot elevation limit, and that the waterline at Lipalu Street will not have adequate pressure. We also note that the existing waterline is not large enough to handle the increase in water demand from the proposed subdivision. The water source serving Kamakua Place is coming from a different reservoir than Lipalu Street, and this 500 foot reservoir serving Kamakua Place could provide adequate water pressure for the proposed subdivision. This would entail upgrading the meter size and installing a main supply line across the Hawaiian Memorial Park cemetery to the subdivision location. In addition, a similar supply system could be constructed through Hawaiian Memorial Park from Kamehameha Highway or as an extension to the existing or upgraded cemetery system.

2. The existing water system is presently adequate to accommodate the domestic water requirements of the proposed cemetery expansion. However, please be advised that this information is based upon current data and, therefore, the Board of Water Supply reserves the right to change any position or information stated herein up until the final approval of your building permit. The final decision on the availability of water will be confirmed when the building permit is submitted for approval.

Response: We note that the existing water system is presently adequate to accommodate the domestic water requirements of the proposed cemetery expansion and that final decision on the availability of water will be confirmed when the building permit is submitted for approval.

3. The developer should investigate the feasibility of using non-potable water for irrigation of the proposed cemetery expansion. If non-potable water is either unavailable or infeasible, a report of investigation including proposed irrigation demands should be submitted to us before we will consider use of potable water.

Response: As will be described in Section 6.2, Water Supply, of the Draft EIS, the project will investigate the feasibility of using non-potable water for irrigation of the proposed cemetery expansion. Windward O'ahu, where the Petition Area is located, receives sufficient precipitation to minimize the need for supplemental irrigation of landscaping. During dry hot periods, particularly during establishment of new landscaping, irrigation will be required. The non-potable water option for irrigation would be construction of non-potable onsite wells on HMP property and within or near the expansion area. Based on Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery's satisfactory use of the non-potable wells near the Petition Area, it is hoped new onsite wells will be feasible to provide adequate water for irrigation.

4. When water is made available, the applicant will be required to pay our Water System Facilities Charges for resource development, transmission and daily storage.

Response: The applicant acknowledges that when water is available, Water System Facilities Charges will need to be paid for resource development, transmission, and daily storage.

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

Response: As will be discussed in Section 6.10, Fire Protection, of the Draft EIS, all on-site fire requirements will be coordinated with the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Honolulu Fire Department.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET, 3RD FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
Phone: (808) 768-8305 • Fax: (808) 523-4730 • Internet: www.honolulu.gov

MUJI HANNEMANN
MAYOR



WAYNE Y. YOSHIOKA
DIRECTOR

RICHARD E. TOBRES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TP1/08-243890R
TP12/07-242382R

February 21, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion

Thank you for the January 8, 2008 letter from Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners, requesting our review of and comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the subject project.

We have the following comments for your consideration as you prepare the draft EIS:

1. We understand that a Traffic Impact Study is being conducted and we will provide comments after we review the draft EIS.
2. Based on the information provided thus far, the proposed project should not have a significant impact on public transit service.
3. Appropriate project notification should be provided to the area neighborhood board, as well as community residents, businesses, emergency personnel, bus personnel, etc. They should be apprised of the details of the proposed project and the impacts the project may have on the local street network area.

Mr. Jay Morford
Page 2
February 21, 2008

We look forward to reviewing the draft EIS. Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Ms. Faith Miyamoto of the Transportation Planning Division at 768-8350.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE Y. YOSHIOKA
Director

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control

Mr. Burt Saruwatari
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii

Ms. Mary Lou Kobayashi, Planning Program Administrator
DBEDT - Office of Planning

✓ Ms. Rachael Edinger, Project Planner
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Wayne Y. Yoshioka
Director
City and County of Honolulu
Department of Transportation Services
650 South King Street 3rd floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Yoshioka:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated February 21, 2008 (TP1/08-243890R and TP12/07-242382R) providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISP) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. We understand that a Traffic Impact Study is being conducted and we will provide comments after we review the draft EIS.

Response: A Traffic Impact Study has been completed, and the results will be discussed in the Draft EIS in Section 6.1, Transportation, and the entire study will be included as Appendix H.
2. Based on the information provided thus far, the proposed project should not have a significant impact on public transit service.

Response: We note that based on the information provided in the EISP, the proposed project should not have a significant impact on public transit service. Public transit service will be discussed in the Draft EIS in Section 6.10.2.
3. Appropriate project notification should be provided to the area neighborhood board, as well as community residents, businesses, emergency personnel, bus personnel etc. They should be apprised of the details of the proposed project and the impacts the project may have on the local street network area.

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

Mr. Wayne Yoshioka
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2

Response: The distribution list for the Draft EIS will be included in Chapter 11 of the Draft EIS. The list includes: both the Kailua and Kaneohe Neighborhood Boards; any community residents or businesses who have provided comments or expressed an interest in the project; fire and police departments and both the City and County of Honolulu Transportation Division and the State Department of Transportation. Also, as discussed in Chapter 11, we have held three community meetings devoted to this project, and we have attended a number of Kaneohe Neighborhood Board meetings and committee meetings to discuss the project and answer questions.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Mary Lou Kobayashi, Office of Planning
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Kris Derogo-Corfield
Chairperson
Hawaiian Memorial Park Standing Committee
Kaneohe Neighborhood Board
46-063 Enepeia Pl. #U101
Kaneohe, HI 96744

February 21, 2008

Helber, Hastert & Fee, Planners
733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Sirs,

Pursuant to the publication of an environmental impact statement preparation notification in the *Environmental Notice* on January 8, 2008 relating to Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.'s petition to amend the conservation land use district boundaries into the urban land use district for approximately 56.6 acres of land currently adjacent to Hawaiian Memorial Park in Kaneohe, the Kaneohe Neighborhood Board's Hawaiian Memorial Park Standing Committee has noted, and is seeking response to, the following concerns:

- (1) Given that the cemetery expansion is expected to increase total stormwater runoff from 478 cfs to 520 cfs (an increase of 8.7 percent), is the onsite retention of increased runoff for the duration of a 1-hour, 10-year storm enough to mitigate hazardous flooding and erosion? In the past, Kaneohe has been known to suffer from prolonged deluges, which have caused significant structural and property damage to the Piko'iloa community. Noting that the engineering design for the project area will adhere to City and County of Honolulu requirements mandating that any increase in stormwater runoff generated by new development not affect properties downstream, can the developer provide a detailed explanation of how the retention areas will be constructed to mitigate excess runoff? Furthermore, can the developer provide information regarding contingency plans in the event that runoff exceeds the anticipated production of a 1-hour, 10-year storm?
- (2) Noting that approximately 15.3 acres of the proposed 56.6 acre expansion will be revegetated with appropriate native plant material, can the developer provide information regarding which native species currently exist within the boundaries of the project area and what species will be used to revegetate? Will the use of any species adversely affect the potential saturation capacity of the project area's soil? From where will the species used for revegetation be obtained?
- (3) Will additional topographical maps that provide precise depictions of the dimensions of the proposed project area from varying perspectives maps be included within the draft environmental impact statement? Specifically, will maps be included that illustrate the height, depth and width of certain segments of the proposed projects, especially those depicted in Profile 2 (p.4-4) of the environmental impact statement preparation notification? Can topographical or schematic illustrations be provided regarding the 100 foot buffer surrounding Kawaewae He'iau?

(4) With regard to the 100 foot buffer surrounding Kawaewae He'iau, what erosion control measures will be utilized to protect graded areas? Standard hydromulching will introduce grass that will compete with native vegetation, thereby making it difficult to establish a native ground cover. Will native ground cover be incorporated into the erosion control plans, which would be our own recommendation? Furthermore, what are the developer's plans regarding maintenance of the buffer, as well as the native species being used to revegetate the buffer? Invasive species and weeds are likely to be a problem at some point, and must be controlled if the revegetated plants are to be given a chance at survival.

- (5) Will further information be provided about the design and construction of the mausoleums contained in the proposal? Is it possible to obtain more information about the process of construction, exact location and design specifications of the mausoleums?
- (6) Can the developer explain the nature of significance of historic site 45866B? Also, can the developer explain why this site overlaps with one of the properties included in the proposed 20-lot residential subdivision?
- (7) What management practices will be used during the construction of the development, particularly during grading of Hawaiian Memorial Park's property? Can the developer provide details about how residents affected by the development may register concerns or complaints during any and all phases of construction?

The Kaneohe Neighborhood Board's standing committee devoted to the issue of the proposed Hawaiian Memorial Park expansion encourages the developer to consider the preceding list of questions during the enactment of the environmental impact statement, and looks forward to receiving any information from the developer that may answer the aforementioned concerns.

Sincerely,



Kris DeRego
Chairperson

Kaneohe Neighborhood Board HMPSC

CC: Hawaii State Land Use Commission
Honolulu Department of Permitting and Planning
Hawaii State Department of Health (Clean Water Branch)

May 23, 2008

Kris Derego-Coffield
Chairperson
Hawaiian Memorial Park Standing Committee
Kaneohe Neighborhood Board
46-063 Emepeia Pl. #U101
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Derego-Coffield:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi**

Thank you for your letter dated February 21, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. Is the onsite retention of increased runoff for the duration of a 1-hour, 10-year storm enough to mitigate hazardous flooding and erosion?

Response: Engineering design for the Petition Area will adhere to City and County of Honolulu DPP Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000, which require that we shall retain on site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the 1-hour, 10-year storm event. These are the rules adopted by the County to mitigate storm water runoff and protect downslope properties from the effects of flooding, thus exercising the County's authority to protect the public health, safety and welfare. These are the operative engineering standards for the City and County, and we intend to strictly adhere to them. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before storm water percolates. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery to provide the required amount of storage. The size of the retention areas will vary from 5,000 to 20,000 square feet and they will be grass lined to a depth of 18 inches (see Figures 28a and 28b of the Draft EIS).

2. Provide information regarding which native species currently exist within the boundaries of the project area and which species will be used for revegetation-and where these species will be obtained from. Will the use of any species adversely affect potential saturation capacity of the soil?

Mr. Kris Derego-Coffield
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2



Response: As will be discussed in Section 4.7 of the Draft EIS, only seven percent of the existing vegetation found on the project site is native. A botanical survey prepared for the Draft EIS noted infrequent occurrences of 'uhaloa (*Waltheria indica*), hala (*Pandanus tectorius*), ka'e o sea bean (*Mucuna gigantea*), pala'a (*Sphenomeris chinensis*), and moa (*Pisifolium nudum*). Of the two endemic species, two koa (*Acacia koa*) trees were observed near the Kawa ewa e Heiau (outside of the Petition Area), and 'akia (*Wikstroemia Oahuensis* var. *Oahuensis*) was documented along the edges of the Ocean View section of HMP and the upper elevations near the ridge/line.

Species to be used during revegetation could include: koa (*Acacia koa* A. Gray), kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*), loulou palms (*Pritchardia maritima*), ohi'a lehua (*Metrosideros polymorpha*), lona mea (*Sapindus oahuensis*), koki'o kea (*Hibiscus amottianus*), ho'awa (*Pitospoum hosmeri*), a'ali'i (*Dodonaea viscosa*), maille (*Alyxia olivaeformis*), and nalo (*Myoporum sandwicense*). The revegetated species will either be obtained from nearby nurseries or contract grown.

The saturation capacity of the soil could be affected during initial establishment of the new native species; once established there will not be any adverse affect.

3. Will additional topographical maps that provide precise depictions of the dimensions of the proposed project area from varying perspective maps be included in the Draft EIS? Specifically the height, depth, and width of those segments depicted in Profile 2 of the EISP. Can topographical or schematic illustrations be provided regarding the 100 ft buffer surrounding the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau?

Response: The Draft EIS will include additional scenic profiles (Figure 24) that illustrate the dimensional relationships of several view planes of the project from the Pikoioa neighborhood. These profiles will be accompanied by scales and measurements.

As for the buffer of the Kawa ewa e Heiau, the landowner intends to leave this area in an "as-is" condition, surrounded by existing vegetation including trees. Any plans to change the existing conditions of area would only occur if the caretakers of the heiau wish it to happen.

4. With regard to the 100 ft buffer surrounding the Kawa ewa e Heiau, what erosion control measures will be utilized to protect graded areas?

Response: A number of best management practices could be utilized for this area, including silt curtains, rapid revegetation, and temporary retention basins. Specific measures will be determined when final grading plans are submitted to the Department of Planning and Permitting for approval.

Standard hydro-mulching grass will compete with native ground cover. Will native ground cover be incorporated into erosion control plans?

What are the plans regarding maintenance of the buffer, as well as native species being used to revegetated the buffer?

Response: Please see answer to number 2 above for a list and discussion of the native species for revegetation, and number 3 above for discussion of the buffer. The native and Polynesian-introduced species will need some initial maintenance help when first planted. The ground cover and shrubs will especially need to be maintained until the overstory native plants are established. The species chosen for revegetation are intended to eventually be self-sufficient, with a minimum of management intervention and no irrigation.

In regard to ground cover, it is true that hydro-mulching comes first, as part of the erosion control plans. The next step for grounds maintenance would be the implementation of a landscape plan. For the revegetated areas, this will include many trees and shrubs. It is probable that the trees will create an overstory that would kill off the grasses planted during the erosion control. The shrubs would be shade tolerant capable of surviving as understorey.

5. Will further information be provided about the design and construction of the mausoleums? Is it possible to obtain more information about the process of construction, exact location, and design specifications of the mausoleums?

Response: The proposed locations of the mausoleum will be shown on Figure 4 of the Draft EIS. The designs that will be shown in Figure 5 of the Draft EIS are typical of these structures. Construction materials will be primarily concrete.

6. Can the developer explain the nature of significance of historic site 4686B and why this site overlaps with one of the properties in the proposed 20-lot residential subdivision?

Response: The Draft EIS will describe Site 4686B, its significance, and recommendations that derived from the Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) completed for the project. According to the AIS, Site 4686 Feature B is a series of alignments that appears to have been badly disturbed due to

landscaping and rubbish piling. This structure is evaluated as significant under Criterion D of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places evaluation criteria. Site 4686 has been thoroughly documented with written descriptions, photographs, scale drawings, and recorded with GPS survey equipment and no further work is recommended. Sufficient information regarding location, function, age, and construction methods of this historic property has been generated by the AIS to mitigate any adverse effect caused by proposed development activities.

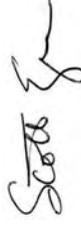
7. What management practices will be used during construction, especially grading of the property? Can the developer provide details about how residents affected by the development may register concerns or complaints during phases of construction?

Response: Section 4.3, Soils, of the Draft EIS will include a discussion of the grading concept for the project, including Best Management Practices and mitigation measures to be included. Residents are welcome to contact Mr. Jay Morford of Hawaiian Memorial Park with any concerns during phases of construction.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Honolulu Department of Permitting and Planning
Hawaii State Department of Health (Clean Water Branch)



LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
601 KAMOLEKA BOULEVARD, ROOM 555
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

LAILA L. TRILLEN
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
CHAIRPERSON / WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
RESISTANCE UNIT
KEN C. SANAMANA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR / WATER
RESOURCES
SOLVING AND PLAN RESOLUTION
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96761

February 27, 2008

Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Mauna Kea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

LOG NO: 2008.0325
DOC NO: 0802ED34
Archaeology

Dear Mr. Morford:

**SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review –
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice – Hawaiian Memorial
Park Cemetery Expansion
Kang'oh'e Ahupua'a, Kang'oh'e District, Island of O'ahu
TMK: (1) 4-5-033-001**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the aforementioned project, which we received on January 15, 2008. The proposed undertaking involves the expansion of the Hawaiian Memorial park and the development of a 20-unit residential subdivision.

At this time we are unable to comment on the potential effects the proposed undertaking may have on archaeological/cultural features and/or human burials/remains that may be located in the project area. As stated in the EIS Preparation Notice, an archaeological inventory survey and a cultural impact statement were conducted of the project area.

We are awaiting the submission of the archaeological inventory survey (AIS) report to our office and will provide comments on the Draft EIS, provided that we are able to review the AIS prior to the expiration of the Draft EIS comment period.

On a final note, we received a copy of a letter addressed to you from Elizabeth Lau, President of the Ko'olau Poko Hawaiian Civic Club, dated December 11, 2007. The letter states that features, which appear to be associated with Kawae'e Heiau, are located in the area immediately surrounding the heiau. We are anticipating that the archaeological inventory survey and the cultural impact assessment address the concerns of Ms. Lau as well as the concerns of other individuals for whom these sites/features have cultural significance.

Mr. Morford
Page 2

Please contact Teresa Davan at (808) 692-8015 if you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter.

Aloha,

Nancy McMahon, Acting Archaeology Branch Chief
State Historic Preservation Division

ED

cc: Scot Ezer, Principal, Helber, Haester & Fee Planners, Inc.
Pacific Guardian Center, 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804-2359

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Nancy McMahon
Acting Archaeology Branch Chief
State Historic Preservation Division
601 Kamokila Blvd Room 555
Kapolei, HI 96707

Dear Ms. McMahon:

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated February 27, 2008 (LOG NO: 2008.0325) providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. At this time we are unable to comment on the potential effects on archaeological/cultural features and/or human burials/remains that may be located in the project area.
2. We are awaiting the submission of the Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) to our office and will provide comments on the DEIS.

Response: We note you are awaiting the submission of the AIS and will provide comments related to the AIS during the review of the Draft EIS.

3. We received a copy of a letter addressed to us from the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club that features that may be related to the Kawa ewa'e Heiau are located in the project area. We anticipate the AIS and Cultural Impact Assessment will address these concerns.

Response: Section 4.9 of the Draft EIS will discuss the findings and recommendations of the AIS and similarly, Section 5.5 will address the Cultural Impact Assessment. In addition, these reports will be appended to the Draft EIS. We believe the Draft EIS will address the concerns of Ms. Lau and others, in regard to cultural significance of sites within the project area.

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

Ms. Nancy McMahon
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

EIS



April 23, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian MemorialLife Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

**Re: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Koolaupoko, Oahu (TMK: 4-5-033:001, por. 001)**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. HECO has no objections at this time. We apologize for the lateness of our response and understand that the following comments from our Engineering and Construction & Maintenance and Departments may not appear in the draft EIS.

- (1) Engineering/Transmission & Distribution (Michelle Yoshioka, 543-7082), HECO has no existing facilities within the subject property. We appreciate your efforts to keep us apprised of the planning process. As the project progresses, please continue to keep us informed. We will be better able to evaluate any effects on our system facilities further along in the project's development. We request that development plans show all affected HECO facilities and address any conflicts between the proposed plans and HECO's existing facilities. Please forward the pre-final development plans to HECO for review.

Should it become necessary to relocate or redesign HECO's facilities, or to add new facilities, please submit a request in writing immediately upon that determination, and we will work with you so that construction of the project may proceed as smoothly as possible to minimize any delays in or impacts on the project schedule. HECO shall not be responsible for any delay or damage that may arise as a result of insufficient notice for relocation of our facilities. Please note that there may be costs associated with any relocation work, and that such costs may be borne by the requestor.
- (2) Engineering/Project Management (Kerstan Wong, 543-7059). In the event that new facilities are required to serve this project, your consultant should include a brief description and environmental analysis of such requirements in the draft/final EIS.

Mr. Jay Morford
April 23, 2008
Page Two

- (3) Construction & Maintenance (Paul Nakagawa, 543-7062). Although it does not appear that HECO has facilities within the proposed project expansion area, if it is found and determined that any existing facilities will be directly impacted by this project, HECO will need continued access for operation and maintenance purposes. Should relocation of or additional facilities be required, a formal request should be submitted and coordinated through appropriate HECO departments.

To coordinate HECO's continuing input in this project, I suggest dealing directly with the points of contact noted above.

Sincerely,

Kirk S. Tomita
Senior Environmental Scientist

cc: Mr. Laurence Lau (OECC/DOH)
Mr. Burt Saruwatari (LUC)
Ms. Rachael Edinger (Helbert, et al.)
M. Yoshioka/M. Lum
K. Wong
P. Nakagawa



Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

May 23, 2008

Kirk S. Tomita
Senior Environmental Scientist
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
PO Box 2750
Honolulu, HI 96840

Dear Mr. Tomita:

**Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated April 23, 2008 providing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. HECO has no existing facilities within the subject property. Please continue to keep us apprised as the project progresses. We request that development plans show all affected HECO facilities and address any conflicts between proposed plans and HECO facilities. Please forward the pre-final development plans to HECO for review.

Response: We note that the Petition Area does not contain any existing HECO facilities. You will be listed as a consulted party for the EIS, and will receive a copy of the Draft EIS once it is available. Development plans will show all affected HECO facilities and address any potential conflicts. In addition, pre-final development plans will be forwarded to HECO for review.

2. In the event that new facilities are required to serve the project, the Draft and Final EIS should include a brief description and environmental analysis of such requirements.

Response: The Draft EIS will discuss probably impacts related to power in Section 6.6 including a brief description and environmental analysis.

3. Although it does not appear that HECO has facilities within the proposed project expansion area, if it is found and determined that any existing

Mr. Kirk Tomita
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
May 23, 2008
Page 2

facilities will be directly impacted by the project, HECO will need continued access for operation and maintenance purposes.

Response: If any existing HECO facilities are found to be directly impacted by the Proposed Action, the Petitioner will allow HECO continued access to them for operation and maintenance as needed.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Bert Saruwatari, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Laurence Lau, Department of Health
Paul Nakagawa, HECO
Kerstan Wong, HECO
Michelle Yoshioka, HECO

12.0 PARTIES CONSULTED DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

12.1 PARTICIPANTS IN THE FEIS PREPARATION PROCESS

The Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion FEIS was prepared for the Petitioner, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. by Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners. The following list identifies individuals and organizations involved in the preparation of this report and their respective contributions.

Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

Scott Ezer	Principal-in-Charge
Rachael Edinger	Principal Author
Rob James	Geographic Information System Specialist
Lori Chun	Graphic Design

Technical Consultants

Subject

Market Assessment
 Slope/Rock Hazard Study
 Civil Engineer/Drainage Report
 Botanical Resources Assessment
 Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey
 Invertebrate Survey
 Archaeological Inventory Survey
 Air Quality Impact Assessment
 Noise Review
 Cultural Impact Assessment
 Traffic Impact Study
 TMDL Analysis
 Cemetery Planning and Design

Consultant

Clark & Green Associates
 Shinsato Engineering, Inc.
 SSFM International, Inc.
 LeGrande Biological Surveys, Inc.
 Philip L. Bruner
 Steven Lee Montgomery, Ph.D.
 Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.
 B.D. Neal & Associates
 D.L Adams Associates, Ltd.
 Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.
 Perazim Consulting LLC
 Element Environmental LLC
 Clark & Green Associates

12.2 PARTIES CONSULTED DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE FEIS

Notice of the DEIS was published in the June 6, 2008 edition of the *Environmental Notice*. Copies of the DEIS were distributed to 73 agencies, organizations, individuals, and libraries, listed below. The deadline for public comments was July 23, 2008. A total of 148 written comments were received during the public comment period. The agencies, organizations, and individuals who submitted written comments are identified below with an asterisk (*). Parties identified by a double asterisk (**) were not on the original mailing list but sent in comments or requested to be considered a consulted party. Comments and applicant response letters are reprinted on the following pages.

Federal Agencies

Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service*
 Dept. of the Interior, Fish & Wildlife Services
 Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey*
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

State Agencies

Dept. of Accounting & General Services*
Dept. of Agriculture
Dept. of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
Dept. of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Energy, Resources & Technology
Division*
Dept. of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Office of Planning
Dept. of Defense*
Dept. of Hawaiian Home Lands
Department of Health, Environmental Planning Office*
Dept. of Land & Natural Resources*
Dept. of Land & Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division*
Dept. of Transportation*
Land Use Commission*
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Office of Hawaiian Affairs*
UHM Environmental Center*
UHM Water Resources Research Center

City and County of Honolulu Agencies

Board of Water Supply*
Dept. of Community Services
Dept. of Design & Construction*
Dept. of Environmental Services
Dept. of Facility Maintenance*
Dept. of Parks & Recreation*
Dept. of Planning & Permitting*
Dept. of Transportation Services*
Honolulu Fire Dept.*
Honolulu Police Dept.

Public Utilities

Hawaiian Electric Company*
Hawaiian Telcom

Libraries

Dept. of Business, Economic Development & Tourism Library
Hawaii State Library Hawaii Documents Center
Honolulu Dept. of Customer Service
Kailua Public Library
Kaneohe Public Library
Legislative Reference Bureau Library
UH Manoa Hamilton Library

Media

Editor Honolulu Advertiser
Editor Honolulu Star Bulletin

Other Agencies, Organizations, and Individuals

Kailua Neighborhood Board #31*
Kaneohe Neighborhood Board #30
Representative Ken Ito*
Senator Jill Tokuda*
Representative Cynthia Thielen
Councilmember Barbara Marshall
Kaneohe Outdoor Circle
Sierra Club, Hawai'i Chapter
Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center, Ko'olau Poko Unit
O'ahu Island Burial Council
Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai'i Nei
Ko'olau Poko Hawaiian Civic Club*
Livable Hawaii Kai Hui
Hawai'i's Thousand Friends**
Grant Yoshimori*
Rich McCreedy*
Julianne McCreedy*
Charlie Ogata
Donna Camvel
Ed Birdsong*
Richelle and Aldon Kim
Kathleen O'Malley*
Gary Gray*
Liam Gray*
Lianne Ching*
Eric Nakagawa
Ernest Harris
Mavis Suda
Todd Cullison
LJ Moana Lee*
Nick Brazell
Patrick F. Kudlich
Mark Moses
Marni Murdock
Rev. Ricky Bermudez**
Mark Lutwak and Y. York**
Karen Galut**
Judith Lemus**
Jeannine Johnson**
Lovell F. Kaleikini**
Darryl Barilla & Malia Van Heukelem**
Glen M. Root**
Andrew Johnson**
Kathy Seiple**
Marco DiBartolomeo**
Lisa Pimental-Dias**
Brent Yuen**
Danny Gomez**

Neal Nakamura**
Alvin Lau**
Amparo Padilla Lau**
Robert Tom**
Inez Kaneshiro**
Valerie Tsutsumi**
Richard and Estella Hoag**
Kay Mendes**
Michaela Arume**
Karen and Manuel Vidinha**
Agnes Char**
William N. Rodenhurst**
Carol Liu**
Carol Fontanive**
Arlene B. Rodenhurst**
Ruth Hirai**
Thomas Boaz**
Donna Rodenhurst**
Stanley Wanelson**
John W. Kapiko Jr.* *
Allen Breed**
William C. Vinet, Jr.**
Henry Liljedahl**
Jamie Walk**
Ernest Kalani Makainai**
Char Reavis**
Patricia Gardner**
Cindy DiBartolomeo**
Wendi Nakagawa**
Dennis Jones**
Janice Imamura**
Mary Louise O'Brien**
Nicolas Martinot**
Violet Kaili**
Pomai Uchibori**
J. Yazaki**
Darrin Yazaki**
Melva Kujubu**
Stanley Kawakami**
Margaret Silva**
Wilbur and Amy Tanaka**
Gregg Stoyer**
Wesley H. Urada**
Susan McBride**
Dudley Dias**
Romi Duran**
Myina Arume**
Betty Jo Harris**
Gena Williams**
Cheryl Reavis**

Gary Reavis**
Karl Reavis**
Jesse Reavis**
Leonora Reavis**
Ka'ano'i Walk**
Dan Williams**
Ty hi Hooper**
Angel Lemus**
Lawrence K.W. Smith III**
Paulette A. Tam**
Diane Maxwell**
Barbara Duran**
Tina Makainai**
John Bennett**
Leslie Tom**
JoAn W. Boggs**
Hana Fryes**
Annie Lee Vuillemot**
Jacklyn Flame**
Muriel E. Coleman**
James E. Drorbaugh**
Eleanor Nagamoto**
Carissa Yoshimori**
Robin Okubo**
Jean Wittmaack**
Irene H. Breed**
Elizabeth A. Porter**
Kimberly Imamura**
Mary Graves**
Virginia Jordan**
Katherine Martin**
Virginia S. Naquin**
Marguerite S. Peach**
Nellanette Y. Araki**
Tha G. Wai**
Eleanora Lindo**
Elizabeth S. Marr**
Robert C. and Martha F. Hockaday**
Henry Adachi**
Peter and Bella Swenson**
David A. Krupp**
Puanani Akaka**
William H. and Ellen L. Akaka**
Martin and Sharron McMorrow**

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
June 9, 2008
Page 2

Jeannine Johnson
5648 Pia Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96821
Phone: 373-2874 (h) / 523-5030 (w)
June 9, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Re: **TMK:** 1-4-05-033:portion of 001
Applicant: Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.

Dear Mr. Morford:

Although both of my parents are buried at Hawaiian Memorial Park, I strongly oppose Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan's application to reclassify approximately 56.6 acres of land at Kāne'ōhe from the State Conservation Land Use District into the Urban Land Use District in order to develop a residential subdivision.

Your development project is outside the Kōloaupo Sustainable Communities Plan's Urban Growth Boundary and part of the Oneawa Hills area, which the Kōloaupo Sustainable Communities Plan states should be specifically excluded from the Urban Growth Boundary. As you may know, Conservation District lands are the most valuable in the State because they are critical watershed areas, house the highest number of threatened and endangered (more than any given region in the United States), stabilize vulnerable steep slopes from landslides, flooding, and provide coral reef protection. There is increasing pressure to develop what little remains of the State's natural areas and resources. **Nearly two-thirds** of Hawai'i's original forest cover, and many associated plant and animal species have been converted to agricultural and urban uses. As the center of Hawai'i's population and urban development, O'ahu's forest resources have been depleted to a greater extent than any of the other islands. It is therefore vital to the future generations of residents of the City and County of Honolulu that we protect our Conservation land to preserve water quality and our water supply.

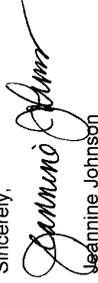
Your development project also causes significant safety concerns for the residents of your planned subdivision. The watersheds and slopes of Hawai'i are the setting for a process geologists call mass wasting, where heavy clumps of rock and soil unninge from a hill and slide, tumble, and ooze downwards under the unending influence of gravity. This process includes rock falls, landslides, slumps, debris avalanches, and debris flows. Some of the many examples are:

- December 1967: Seven houses in 'Āina Haina and Niu Valley were slowly sliding downhill because of hillside erosion.
- New Years Day 1988: Slow moving Kona storms dumped 23 inches of rainfall and triggered more than 400 debris flows in the 'Āina Haina, Niu, Kuli'ou'u, and Hahaione valleys. The torrential rain also contributed to slow-moving landslides that caused catastrophic damage to stream channels, homes, and roads and took months to repair.
- November 1996: A mudslide in Makaha swept away several cars and bikes and left rocks and mud in the lobby of the Makaha Valley Towers condominium.
- March 2000: Rock and debris fell onto Kamehameha Highway at Waimea Bay. A new, \$4 million stretch of highway has been constructed 38 feet makai to mitigate future risk to motorists.
- March 2006: Heavy rains caused a dozen mass wasting events that backed up traffic and closed lanes during peak rush hour traffic on the Pali Highway.

Moreover, there are also many historic sites, including three heiau, contained within and around the proposed development. According to archeologists Patricia Price-Beggerly and J.R. McNeill, the "wholesale loss of cultural resources tends to accentuate the value of the few remaining sites in an area important to Hawaiian culture as reflected in its traditions and history. This makes it even more important that the cultural resources which are left be recovered or preserved."

For all the foregoing reasons, I oppose your application.

Sincerely,



Jeannine Johnson

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
✓ Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners
Sen. Jill Tokuda
Rep. Pono Chong
Mayor Mufi Hannemann
Councilmember Barbara Marshall
Henry Eng, Director, Department of Planning and Permitting

October 8, 2008

Jeanmine Johnson
5648 Pia Street
Honolulu, HI 96821

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1

Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated June 9, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Although both of my parents are buried at Hawaiian Memorial Park, I strongly oppose Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan's application to reclassify approximately 56.6 acres of land at Kane'ōhe from the State Conservation Land Use District into the Urban Land Use District in order to develop a residential subdivision.
Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.
2. Your development project is outside the Koolaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan's Urban Growth Boundary and part of the Oneawa Hills area, which the Koolaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan states should be specifically excluded from the Urban Growth Boundary.

Response: As discussed in the EIS, the Petitioner understands that the Proposed Project is not in conformance with the existing Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP), and the project will require an amendment to the Ko'olau Poko SCP. Section 3.2.2 of the EIS, Ko'olau Poko SCP, explains the conformance with the SCP and potential options for this amendment.



3. Conservation District lands are valuable for their ecological services. It is therefore vital to the future generations of residents of the City and County of Honolulu that we protect our Conservation land to preserve water quality and our water supply.

Response: The Final EIS discloses and examines impacts of the proposed project, and analyzes relevant policies and plans to determine project conformance. Section 3.1.3 of the EIS includes an analysis of the proposed project and the State's Land Use Law, especially related to reclassification to the Urban District. Uses for land must change over time to accommodate community services.

There will be a greatly reduced need for potable water for the project, as Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service those lots. The need for irrigation water still exists, and options for irrigation water are discussed in the Draft EIS in Section 6.2.2. Our primary option is to develop on-site wells above groundwater that is not used for domestic supply.

Impacts to groundwater resources are not anticipated. Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulates special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters.

The retention areas will be designed to help to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne'ōhe Bay (see Section 6.4 of the EIS for a more detailed discussion). No one has a greater vested interest in the

proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

4. Your development project also causes significant safety concerns for the residents of your planned subdivision. The watersheds and slopes of Hawaii are the setting for a process geologists call mass wasting, where heavy clumps of rock and soil unhinge from a hill and slide, tumble, and ooze downwards under the unending influence of gravity. This process includes rock falls, landslides, slumps, debris avalanches, and debris flows.

Response: As noted above, the development program has been changed and there will no longer be a residential subdivision. For the proposed cemetery areas, as discussed in Section 4.6 of the EIS, a rockfall hazards and slope stability analysis was performed of the Petition Area by Shinsato Engineering, Inc. The study included a site reconnaissance to observe and map points of interest as they relate to soil and geologic conditions; collected near surface soil samples; reviewed soil and geologic information of the area; and analyzed the data to determine the stability of the existing slope, and the impact that the Proposed Action may have on the overall stability of the Petition Area as well as potential hazards from rockfalls.

The slope stability analysis determined that there is no apparent potential for hazards to the Petition Area that may be associated with slope stability. The factor of safety for the existing slopes and newly graded slopes exceeds 1.5 (the generally accepted minimum factor of safety). Therefore no mitigative measures are deemed necessary to protect the area from slope stability issues. Based on the results of the rockfall hazard analysis, there are four areas with the potential for hazard due to rockfall, located along the east and northeast edges of the Petition Area (See Figure 19 of the EIS).

Mitigative measures for rockfall hazards may include one or a combination of the following: 1) securing existing boulders using netting or chaining; 2) removal of the boulders; 3) installation of fencing uphill from proposed improvements; and 4) constructing a buffer zone between the rockfall hazard source and the proposed improvement. The choice of mitigative measure will depend on the specific site conditions.

5. There are also many historic sites, including three heiau, contained within and around the proposed development. According to archeologists Patricia Price-Beggerly and J.R. McNeill, the "wholesale loss of cultural resources tends to accentuate the value of the few remaining sites in an area important to Hawaiian culture as reflected in its traditions and history. This makes it even more important that the cultural resources which are left be recovered or preserved."

Response: We are not aware of three Heiau within or near the Petition Area. At this time, Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is the only known heiau in the area. We believe Sites 6930 and 6931 are ceremonial but have no definitive evidence they were heiau. As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. In this context, HMP will also modify the development program by establishing a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

6. I oppose your application.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

Ms. Jeannine Johnson
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 5

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Senator Jill Tokuda
Representative Pono Chong
Mayor Mufi Hannemann
Councilmember Barbara Marshall
Henry Eng, Department of Planning and Permitting

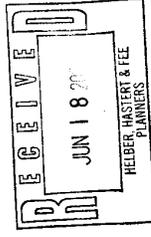
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
KAPOLEI HALL • 1000 ULUOHA STREET, SUITE 309 • KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707
TELEPHONE: (808) 768-3003 • FAX: (808) 768-7053 • INTERNET: www.honolulu.gov



MUFI HANNEMANN
MAYOR

LESTER K. C. CHANG
DIRECTOR
GAIL Y. HARAGUCHI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

June 13, 2008



Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment for Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion.

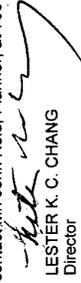
The Department of Parks and Recreation requested in our EIS Preparation Notice comments in January, 2008, that the Draft EIS include a description as to how the Park Dedication Ordinance requirements for the proposed 20 residential units would be met.

The Draft EIS includes a calculation of the dedication requirements pursuant to the ordinance, but it doesn't include a description as to whether that requirement will be met with dedication of park land or payment of a fee equal to the value of land which would otherwise have to be provided.

The Department of Parks and Recreation recommends that Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd. meet the Park Dedication Ordinance requirements for the 20 single family residential units by paying the City the fee instead of dedicating 7,000 s.f. of off-site park land.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. John Reid, Planner, at 768-3017.

LKCC:jr
(268231)



LESTER K. C. CHANG
Director

cc: Mr. Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Scott Ezer, Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners
Mr. Robert Sumitomo, Department of Planning and Permitting
Mr. Mario Siu-Li, Department of Planning and Permitting

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Lester K.C. Chang
Department of Parks and Recreation
City and County of Honolulu
Kapolei Hale
1000 Uluohia Street Suite 309
Kapolei, HI 96707

Dear Mr. Chang:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated June 13, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. The Department of Parks and Recreation requested that the Draft EIS include a description as to how the Park Dedication Ordinance requirements for the proposed 20 residential units would be met. The Draft EIS includes a calculation of the dedication requirements, but doesn't include a description as to whether the requirement will be met with dedication of park land or payment of fee equal to the value of the land which would otherwise be provided. Recommend meeting the requirement by paying the City the fee instead of dedication 7,000 s.f. of off-site park land.

Response: We acknowledge the requirement to meet the park dedication requirements for residential projects. We would like to notify you that the residential portion of the Proposed Action will not be built, as the Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative and will become the Proposed Action. Therefore the project will no longer need to meet the park dedication requirements.

Mr. Lester K. C. Chang
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Robert Sumitomo, Department of Planning and Permitting
Mr. Mario Siu-Li, Department of Planning and Permitting



HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

636 South Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5007
Phone: 808-723-7139 Fax: 808-723-7111 Internet: www.honolulu.gov/hfd



MUFI HANNEMANN
MAYOR

KENNETH G. SILVA
FIRE CHIEF
ALVIN K. TOMITA
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF

June 14, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Oahu, Ko'olaupoko District
Tax Map Key: 4-5-033: 001, Portion 001

In response to a letter from Mr. Scott Ezer of Helber Hastert & Fee Planners, Inc. dated June 6, 2008, regarding the above-mentioned subject, the Honolulu Fire Department reviewed the material provided and has no additional comments. Please refer to our correspondence dated February 1, 2008.

Should you have any questions, please call Battalion Chief Socrates Bratakos of our Fire Prevention Bureau at 723-7151.

Sincerely,

KENNETH G. SILVA
Fire Chief

KGS/SK:bh

cc: Orlando Davidson, State Land Use Commission
Rachael Edinger, Helber Hastert & Fee Planners, Inc. ✓

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Kenneth G. Silva
Fire Chief
City and County of Honolulu
Honolulu Fire Department
636 South Street
Honolulu, HI 96813-5007

Dear Chief Silva:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated July 14, 2008 regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. We note that you have no additional comments other than what you provided in your February 1, 2008 correspondence.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control



**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS,
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM**

STRATEGIC INDUSTRIES DIVISION
235 South Beretania Street, Leleopapa A Kaimanama Bldg., 5th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2399, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

FILE COPY

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
LESLIE
DIRECTOR
MARK K. ANDERSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Telephone: (808) 597-3807
Fax: (808) 596-2536
Web site: www.hawaii.gov/dbedt

Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
June 17, 2008
Page 2

June 17, 2008

Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Attn: Jay Morford

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Project Title: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Location: Oahu, Koolau Poko District
Tax Map Key: Primary Project Area: 7-3-007-038; 7-3-007-039; 7-3-009-007

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the DEIS for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion, which is for cemetery and residential purposes.

We would like to call your attention to: (1) State energy conservation goals; and, (2) energy and resource efficiency and renewable energy and resource development.

1. **State energy conservation goals.** Project buildings, activities, and site grounds should be designed and/or retrofit with energy saving considerations. The mandate for such consideration is found in Chapter 344, HRS ("State Environmental Policy") and Chapter 226 ("Hawaii State Planning Act"). In particular, we would like to call to your attention HRS 226 18(c) (4) which includes a State objective of promoting all cost-effective energy conservation through adoption of energy-efficient practices and technologies.

There are opportunities for improved energy efficiency at the residential level which would range from ventilation design, landscaping, and the installation of energy saving devices including reduced consumption light fixtures.

2. **Energy and resource efficiency and renewable energy and resource development.** We do not note any proposed covenants to enhance the sustainability of the development, including green architecture, solar water heating and photovoltaic energy for appliances, shading of exterior lighting, and water conservation measures.

Our website (<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/energy/efficiency/>) provides detailed information on guidelines, directives and statutes, as well as studies and reports on aspects of energy efficiency. Please also do not hesitate to contact Carilyn Shon, Energy Efficiency Branch Manager, at telephone number 587-3810, for additional information on energy efficiency and renewable energy resources.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Corbin
Acting Administrator

c: OEQC
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, State Land Use Commission
Rachael Edinger, Helbert Hastert & Fee

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Elizabeth Corbin
Acting Administrator
Strategic Industries Division
Department of Business, Economic
Development & Tourism
PO Box 2359
Honolulu, HI 96804

Dear Ms. Corbin:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated June 17, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. State energy conservation goals: Chapter 344, HRS and Chapter 226 mandate consideration of energy conservation in all projects, including ventilation design, landscaping, and installation of energy saving devices including reduced consumption light fixtures.

Response: The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate adaptive native and indigenous species. Some adaptive Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well, all of which will require little or no watering once established. It should be noted that in a typical year, very little supplemental irrigation is required for the cemetery landscape areas, especially after plant material and turf has been established. For the watering that will be needed, the cemetery's irrigation system will employ weather-based "smart" evapotranspiration controllers.

The turf grass clippings are mulched in place, and in addition, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) commits to starting a compost program to recycle all their green waste. The project will incorporate exfiltration systems under the roadways to maximize infiltration under the pavement. Use of energy efficient lighting will be employed whenever possible, but the

Ms. Elizabeth Corbin
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



project is not expected to require much lighting, either indoor or outdoor. The mausoleums will be outdoor structures, and the proposed restroom will have a skylight so that no electrical lighting is required. Since the cemetery closes at dusk, the only lighting necessary will be for limited security lighting. If utilized, the lighting will be shielded to control light spill, and will use energy efficient light bulbs.

2. Energy and resource efficiency and renewable energy and resource development: do not note any proposed covenants to enhance the sustainability of the development, including green architecture, solar water heating, and photovoltaic energy for appliances, shading of exterior lighting, and water conservation measures.

Response: HMP has decided to modify the development program by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and adopting Alternative III, "Cemetery Only" as the preferred alternative. Consequently, there will not be any residential lots developed. As discussed in Section 6.2 of the EIS, the use of non-potable water will be explored for cemetery irrigation. In addition, project operation and maintenance protocols already involve mulching of green waste. Water conservation measures will be explored, where possible, such as the use of waterless urinals and other water reduction techniques. Please also refer to Question #1 above for other resource-efficient techniques to be employed.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Darryl Barilla & Malia Van Heukelem
45-244 Kenela Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744



Dear Mr. Barilla and Ms. Van Heukelem:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated June 20, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We are opposed to expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park and adding more homes in the Pikoiloa neighborhood. We purchased our first home in Kaneohe six years ago because of the lush landscape, open space, and quiet area. We are avid hikers and gardeners with an appreciation for native plants. There are beautiful native palā ferns and ohia lehua in bloom just above the heiau.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action. We would like you to know that the residential portion of the Proposed Action will not be built, as the Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative. The development program without the 20-lot residential subdivision will be the plan submitted to the Land Use Commission for consideration.

Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous,

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

Darryl Barilla & Malia Van Heukelem
45-244 Kenela Street, Kaneohe, HI 96744

June 20, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford, General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

We are opposed to expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park and adding more homes in the Pikoiloa neighborhood. We purchased our first home in Kaneohe six years ago because of the lush landscape, open space, and quiet area. We are avid hikers and gardeners with an appreciation for native plants. There are beautiful native palā ferns and ohia lehua in bloom just above the heiau. We have the following concerns:

- Construction in and around the heiau complex would desecrate this registered National Historic Site and destroy its cultural and historic value forever;
- rezoning would remove land from conservation – resulting in less land to support the water supply, deforestation, possible loss of habitat for native bats and birds;
- grading the hillside would increase problems with flooding in the Kawa stream which our property abuts;
- large scale construction would increase traffic, noise, and dust;
- expansion of the cemetery would increase property crime;
- the artistic rendering shows a vast part of the mountainside that will be developed and visible from all over Kaneohe ruining views and decreasing property values;
- If your company is not building the homes, then what are the parameters for new construction?
- The environmental impact statement claims the construction may last 10-20 years, if this is a short period of time, what do you consider a long term construction project?
- What measures will be taken to prevent mosquitoes from breeding in the drainage ponds?

Conservation land must be held in public trust to sustain the quality of life for current and future generations. Landowners must not be allowed to take these lands away to the detriment of the community.

Sincerely,

Darryl Barilla

Malia Van Heukelem

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

and two are endemic. The Botanical Survey and Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, describes the area as having *pala'a*. Additionally, a concerted effort was made during the Botanical Survey to find any *'ohi'a lehua* within the Petition Area; none was located. It is possible that the *'ohi'a lehua* you have seen is not located within the Petition Area, especially if you have seen it near the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, which is outside the Petition Area.

2. Construction in and around the heiau complex would desecrate this registered National Historic Site and destroy its cultural and historic value forever.

Response: The statements about these sites being part of a whole complex are well taken. These sites are indeed a component of the present landscape, but whether they were in use at the same time in an integrated community is yet to be determined and would require extensive further study in addition to that included in the scope for the inventory survey.

As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. In this context, the concept plan for the project has been revised to establish a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the *laua'e* fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

Additionally, subsequent to land use approvals, the Petitioner is required to prepare an Archaeological Preservation Plan. All of the issues related to access and the preserve area will be dealt with in this plan. The landowner is committed to working with cultural groups in the region to determine the elements of the Preservation Plan and ultimately, the Preservation Plan must be approved by State Historic Preservation Division.

3. Rezoning would remove land from conservation — resulting in less land to support the water supply, deforestation, possible loss of habitat for native bats and birds.

Response: Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to

the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second-growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Kolea*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu *'Amakihi* and *Pueo*. The native Hawaiian Hoary Bat was not detected during the survey, which was not unexpected given the low numbers of bats reported to occur on O'ahu.

4. Grading the hillside would increase problems with flooding in the Kawa stream which our property abuts.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

Retention areas are included in the project Concept Plan as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm

water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

5. Large scale construction would increase traffic, noise, and dust.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. There are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood, as the Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis to eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program, which includes elimination of the Lipalu Street extension.

Impacts from dust will be minimized by using several Best Management Practices such as watering, mulching, and temporary vegetation.

A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS, and summarized below. Their findings indicate that temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible

sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kanehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

6. Expansion of the cemetery would increase property crime.

Response: We do not believe that the project will increase crime. According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

7. The artistic rendering shows a vast part of the mountainside that will be developed and visible from all over Kāne'ohe ruining views and decreasing property values.

Response: HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10, Scenic and Visual Resources of the EIS and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of the "Cemetery Only Alternative" which, as described in #1 above, is now the Proposed Action. For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

The project is not expected to affect property values in the surrounding neighborhood, primarily because the cemetery will not be visible in the surrounding neighborhood. Cemeteries are excellent neighbors due to the hours of operation and the beautiful quiet setting and nature of the use. Many very high value residential neighborhoods are located adjacent to cemeteries throughout the country, and on O'ahu. There are numerous cemeteries throughout O'ahu, with many of them located adjoining residential neighborhoods, with hundreds of dwelling units adjacent to them. They are integral features of the fabric of our community and people have accepted them as neighbors. This is also the case for HMP. In fact, Parkview subdivision was developed well after the development of HMP, and this neighborhood seems to be thriving. On average, property values and home sale prices are not any lower for the Parkview neighborhood than for the Pikoioa neighborhood. Additionally, some studies that examine home sale prices and proximity to open space include cemeteries as a category of open space along with parks and golf courses. Results have found cemeteries to not have any statistically significant impact on the sale price.

8. If your company is not building the homes, then what are the parameters for new construction?

Response: As described above, the residential portion of the project has been eliminated from the development program.

9. The environmental impact statement claims the construction may last 10-20 years, if this is a short period of time, what do you consider a long term construction project?

Response: The project is broken into three phases; construction for each phase is only expected to last approximately six months, approximately ±5 years apart.

10. What measures will be taken to prevent mosquitoes from breeding in the drainage ponds?

Response: Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down-stream receiving waters, and includes a wide variety of individual design techniques that can be used in appropriate circumstances. The retention areas are not permanent ponds or dams of water, and are approved by the County DPP. Property designed and maintained retention areas are not suitable habitat for mosquitoes.

Exact design criteria for the retention areas and appropriate substrate treatment will be determined after percolation tests are done on the soils. Proper design for retention areas ensures that water does not remain longer than three days; mosquitoes cannot complete a breeding cycle in this short of a time period. The project will include a Drainage Maintenance Plan that spells out the monitoring and maintenance protocol for the retention areas. Overall, the maintenance measures undertaken to meet water quality goals will also act to ensure these retention areas do not become mosquito breeding habitats.

11. Conservation land must be held in public trust to sustain the quality of life for current and future generations. Landowners must not be allowed to take these lands away to the detriment of the community.

Response: Uses for land must change over time to accommodate community services. This is just such a case.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

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



June 20, 2008

MUFI HANNEMANN, Mayor
RANDALL Y. S. CHUNG, Chairman
SAMUEL T. HATA
KIMBERLY M. HARRIS
ROBERT K. CUNDIFF
MARK C. TILKER
CRAIG I. NISHIMURA, Executive Director
BRENNON T. MORIOKA, Executive Director
CLIFFORD P. LUM
Manager and Chief Engineer
DEAN A. NAKANO
Deputy Manager and Chief Engineer

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion, TMK: 4-5-33:1

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed cemetery expansion.

The comments in our letter of February 19, 2008, which are included in the Draft Environmental Assessment, are still applicable.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Chun at 748-5443.

Very truly yours,

KEITH S. SHIDA
Program Administrator
Customer Care Division

cc: Mr. Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission
Ms. Rachael Edinger, Helber, Hastert & Fee, Planners
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Keith S. Shida
Program Administrator
Customer Care Division
City and County of Honolulu
Board of Water Supply
630 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96843

Dear Mr. Shida:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated June 20, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. The comments in our letter of February 19, 2008 are still applicable.

Response: We addressed your February 19, 2008 letter comments in our May 23, 2008 response to comment letter. In addition, Section 6.2 of the EIS discusses water in detail and should adequately address the comments of your letter. We would like to point out that there will no longer be a need for potable water for the formerly proposed 20-lot residential subdivision, as the Petitioner has modified the project development program by eliminating those residential lots.



Mr. Keith Shida
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Jeannine Johnson, Legislative Sub-Committee Chair
Kuli'ou'ou / Kalani Iki Neighborhood Board #2
5648 Pia Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96821
Phone: 373-2874 (h) / 523-5030 (w)
June 23, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Re: **TMK:** 1-4-05-033:portion of 001

Applicant: Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am Committee Chair of the Kuli'ou'ou / Kalani Iki Neighborhood Board #2 Legislative Sub-Committee. Neighborhood Board #2 represents over 6,000 households, with a population of almost 20,000 people (State of Hawaii Data Book 2002) in East Honolulu.

Because the Aina Haina, Niu, and Kuli'ou'ou valleys have a long history of flooding, rockslides, boulders, and slope instability, at its December 7, 2006, meeting, Neighborhood Board #2, voted 12 to 1 to support the Director of the Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) imposing appropriate standards for lands with an average grade of 20 percent or more especially those that pose a safety risk for residential neighborhoods located below such areas where development is proposed.

According to the DPP, most of your Project site slopes more than 20% requiring you to change the grade of the entire site and remove 73% of the forest that blankets the site. In addition, according to your draft Environmental Impact Statement, page 4-5, the existing soils are classified as having moderate to severe erosion. Based on your own rockfall hazard analysis (page 4-16 of the EIS), at least eight homes in your planned subdivision are located in an area with the potential for hazard due to rockfall.

For the foregoing reasons, I believe Neighborhood Board #2 would oppose your Project.

Sincerely,



Legislative Sub-Committee Chair
Kuli'ou'ou / Kalani Iki Neighborhood Board #2

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
✓ Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners
cc via email: Chair Robert Chuck
Sen. Sam Slom
Rep. Lyla Berg
Rep. Barbara Marumoto

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Jeanine Johnson
Kuli'ou'ou/Kalani Iki Neighborhood Board #2
5648 Pia Street
Honolulu, HI 96821

Dear Ms. Johnson:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated June 23, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. According to the DPP, most of your Project site slopes more than 20% requiring you to change the grade of the entire site and remove 73% of the forest that blankets the site. In addition, according to your draft Environmental Impact Statement, page 4-5, the existing soils are classified as having moderate to severe erosion. Based on your own rockfall hazard analysis (page 4-16 of the EIS), at least eight homes in your planned subdivision are located in an area with the potential for hazard due to rockfall.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.6.2, of the Draft EIS, mitigative measures for rockfall hazards may include one or a combination of the following: 1) securing existing boulders using netting or chaining; 2) removal of the boulders; 3) installation of fencing uphill from proposed improvements; and 4) constructing a buffer zone between the rockfall hazard source and the proposed improvement. The choice of mitigative measure will depend on the specific site conditions. We would also like to inform you that Hawaiian Memorial Park has decided to modify the development program for the project and will eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision.

Ms. Jeanine Johnson
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

2. I believe Neighborhood Board #2 would oppose your Project.

Response: We note your belief that the Neighborhood Board #2 might oppose the project, but we also note that this is not an official letter from the Neighborhood Board itself.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Chair Robert Chuck
Senator Sam Slom
Representative Lyla Berg
Representative Barbara Marumoto



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET, 3RD FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
Phone: (808) 766-8305 • Fax: (808) 524-4730 • Internet: www.honolulu.gov



MUJI HANNEMANN
MAYOR

WAYNE YOSHIOKA
DIRECTOR

RICHARD F. TORRES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TP6/08-265209R

June 30, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

This responds to your DEIS document that requested our review and comments on the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion project.

Traffic impacts related to the expansion of the cemetery should be coordinated with the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation since access to the cemetery portion of the expansion would be from Kamehameha Highway, which is a State controlled roadway.

We are concerned with the possible traffic impacts to Lipalu Street. We request that residents on Lipalu Street as well as the surrounding neighborhood be consulted prior to the preparation of the final EIS. This consultation should include: a formal notification to residents in the surrounding neighborhood of Lipalu Street and meeting(s) with the appropriate neighborhood board.

The department also requests that we be informed of the results of the consultation and comments by residents of the surrounding neighborhood prior to the preparation of the final EIS.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE Y. YOSHIOKA
Director

cc: Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners
Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC)

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Wayne Y. Yoshioka
Department of Transportation Services
City and County of Honolulu
650 South King St. 3rd floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Yoshioka:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawaii'**

Thank you for your letter dated June 30, 2008 (TP6/08-265209R) providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Traffic impacts related to the expansion of the cemetery should be coordinated with the State Department of Transportation.

Response: The State Department of Transportation (DOT) is included as a consulted party and has received copies of the Draft EIS for review. We are coordinating with State DOT on any traffic impacts related to the project.

2. We are concerned about possible traffic impacts to Lipalu Street. We request that residents on Lipalu Street as well as the surrounding neighborhood be consulted prior to the preparation of the Final EIS.

Response: At this time we want to inform you that the Petitioner has modified the project development program, and will eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to services those lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic on Lipalu Street.

3. We also request that we be informed of the results of the consultation and comments by residents of the surrounding neighborhood prior to the preparation of the Final EIS.

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com



Mr. Wayne Y. Yoshioka
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

Response: As disclosed in the EIS in Section 11.2, during the community outreach, community members raised questions on a variety of subject areas, including: viewplanes; flooding; traffic impacts; security; potable water sources; historic and cultural resources; and project alternatives.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



ROBERT G. F. LEE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
GARY M. ISHIKAWA
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4486

July 1, 2008

Mr. Scott Ezer
Helber, Hastert & Fee, Planner
1330 Maunakea Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Subject: Hawaii Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
TMK(s): 4-5-033 (portion); 56.6 acres

WE ARE SENDING YOU:

Item	Copies	Description
1	1	Jointed review responses on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Hawaii Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion

Attached herewith for your use and file is the jointed responses by the Engineering Office (HIENG) and Office of Veterans Services (OVS) of the Department of the Defense (DOD) on your Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Hawaii Memorial Park Cemetery (HMPC) Expansion project.

The OVS and HIENG have some concerns on the HMPC Expansion project:

1. **Proposed roadway exit thru Ocean View Garden** - the security is a potential problem even with a gate that closes the cemetery at dusk. We are hoping that HMPC will start looking into the problem.
2. **Kawa Stream Pollutant Reduction** - This seems to be a statewide and City and County of Honolulu issue. The graveyard has been identified as one of contributor or pollutant. The retention basins proposed by the HMPC in this expansion can help only locally, and need to be maintained.
3. **Flooding and Runoff** - If this was an issue already, with this expansion, the engineers will need to assert extra effort to avert this situation. Cutting down trees may contribute to soil erosion and additional runoff.

RO060111

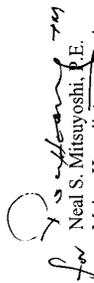
Mr. Scott Ezer
 Page 2
 July 1, 2008

4. **Alternates** - More in depth study of these alternates may be needed, and the opinions of local residents should be kept in mind.
5. **Application for re-zoning** - Impact to the eco-system should be addressed fully due to local residents not being able to appreciate the scenery changes that will occur in the near future.

The OYS and HIENG look forward to receiving your responses on the issues raised. Please forward all design and construction documents to our office.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Rodney Huang, Civil Engineer, at 733-8440.

Sincerely,


 Neal S. Mitsuyoshi, P.E.
 Major, Hawaii Army National Guard
 Chief Engineering Officer

c: OYS

Attachment

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
 ENGINEERING OFFICE
 ENGINEERING SERVICE SECTION**
 NOTE: Architect / Engineer shall return this form, noting action taken.

Project: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
 Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion

Re: Draft Report Review Comments

Consultant: Helber Hastert & Fee

Reviewer's Name:	Rodney Huang, P.E. and Mark Moses	Date:	7/03/08
Organization:	HIENG, and OVS, DOD, State of Hawaii		

Reference Page, Para., Item	Review Comment	Consultant Response: Action Taken (if none, state reason)
Page 1-5, 1-10 and Figure 4	On Socio-Economic Environment, and Unresolved Issues, we have a concern on Hawaii Memorial Park Cemetery (HMPC) proposing roadway exist thru Ocean View Garden since Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery (HSVC) does not have a guard at night, the security is a potential problem even though currently there is a gate which is being closed to the cemetery at dusk.	
Page 3-3	We also have a concern on potential increase of wastewater quantity - especially if there is a need to connect to the existing waste waterline outside the west boundary.	
P. 4-42/ Figure 22	There could be a distinct possibility that residents at the new residential complex take advantage of easiness to cross over the bushes and grass (50 ft of more of buffer) and driver/walk thru the cemetery and come into the existing Ocean View Garden and subsequently into the existing HSVC areas, which does not have a guard in the night based on the provided perspective in Figure 22.	
P. 5-5, Sec. 5.3	On the other note, the drainage patterns will be altered due to the extensive disturbance by this development. This issue should be addressed.	
P. 5-5, Sec. 5.3	We have a concern on the security issue especially in the evening after the new expansion is installed. We are hoping HMPC will start to look into it.	
P. 5.5.2 and P. 5.5.3	Who is the land owner of the site? Who is the Petitioner of this project?	
P. 6-10, Sec 6.2.2 and P.	According to the Petitioner, a water master plan will be prepared and submitted to Board of Water Supply for review and approval. Is this correct? Should it go through the State Public Utilities Commission for review and comment (Tel. 586-2020)?	

October 8, 2008

Major Neal S. Mitsuyoshi, P.E.
State of Hawai'i
Department of Defense
Office of the Adjutant General
3949 Diamond Head Rd.
Honolulu, HI 96816-4495

Dear Major Neal S. Mitsuyoshi, P.E.:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 1, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

- Proposed roadway exit thru Ocean View Garden - the security is a potential problem even with a gate that closes the cemetery at dusk. We are hoping that HMPC will start looking into the problem.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. Currently, HMP provides security until midnight
- Kawa Stream Pollutant Reduction—This seems to be a statewide and County of Honolulu issue. The graveyard has been identified as one of contributor of pollutant. The retention basins proposed by the HMPC in this expansion can help only locally, and need to be maintained.

Response: Retention areas are included as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally

P. 6-12	Per discussion provided by the Petitioner, the Kawa Stream pollutant reduction may not be reduced much by this expansion. The problem may not be remedied by a single entity alone and should be done jointly by master plans by the Department of Health and City & County of Honolulu DPP.
P. 8-1, Sec. 8.2 and 8.4, Figures 29 and 31	Four alternatives were briefly presented as opposed to the proposed action. Among those is Sec. 8.2 - Cemetery Expansion with Residential Retirement Community Component. Sec. 8.4 - Larger Residential Community with Cemetery Expansion Component. We suggest the Petitioner runs a cost-benefit analysis, need-demand requirements and impact to the Cemeteries especially to HMP and HSYC in comparison to the original proposed action and work with the concerned parties for picking the best alternatives.
P. 11-2, Sec. 11.2	We are concerned that the flooding and runoff issues especially during heavy storms are not addressed adequately, since the residents have cited the water falls during the heavy rains and also expressed their concerns in the outreach meetings.

superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage and will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrogen(TN), Phosphorus(TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. Because no additional runoff will enter Kāwā Stream, this equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. The proposed project will help to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne ōhe Bay. There will also be a management plan applied to the retention areas to ensure their long-term efficiency. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues.

3. Flooding and Runoff- If this was an issue already, with this expansion, the engineers will need to assert extra effort to avert this situation. Cutting down trees will contribute to soil erosion and additional runoff

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2 above for discussion of the retention areas. Percolation rates deal mostly with the underlying soil characteristics, which will not be changed. Runoff coefficients, used for the purpose of drainage calculations, will vary depending up the nature of the finished surfaces (ie: bare soils, planted areas, or paved areas). In this context, a forested area and a grassed area both have the same runoff coefficient because both ground covers act similarly in absorbing rainfall runoff. The reference used was the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000. We should point out that HMP has modified its development program in two ways that will reduce impervious surfaces for the project: (1) eliminated the 20-lot residential subdivision and its associated roadway network; and (2) created a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that includes five archaeological sites and large areas of the laua'e fern which are gathered by hula practitioners. As a result, only 4.8 acres (8.5%) of the total 56.5-acre Petition Area will be comprised of impervious surfaces.

4. Alternates - More in depth study of these alternates may be needed, and the opinions of local residents should be kept in mind.

Response: The discussion of alternatives in the Final EIS has been expanded. We continue to listen to community concerns.

5. Application for re-zoning — Impact to the eco-system should be addressed fully due to local residents not being able to appreciate the scenery changes that will occur in the near future.

Response: Following Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, the EIS is intended to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that the Proposed Action may have on the physical and socio-economic environment, as well as public facilities and services, and propose measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environment. All impacts to the ecosystem are disclosed as part of the analysis of the EIS.

6. We have a concern on Hawaii Memorial Park Cemetery (HMPC) proposing a roadway exit thru Ocean View Garden since Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery (HSVC) does not have a guard at night; the security is a potential problem even though currently there is a gate which is being closed to the cemetery at dusk.

There could be a distinct possibility that residents at the new residential complex take advantage of easiness to cross over the bushes and grass (50 ft of more of buffer) and drive/walk thru the cemetery and come into the existing Ocean View Garden and subsequently into the existing HSVC areas which does not have a guard in the night based on the provided perspective in Figure 22.

Response: Please see answer to Question #1. Perhaps HSVC should consider obtaining security services.

7. We also have a concern on potential increase of wastewater quantity — especially if there is a need to connect to the existing waste waterline outside the west boundary.

Response: A sewer connection has already been approved by the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting. However, as we indicated in #3 above, HMP has eliminated the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program. Consequently there will be no wastewater demand from new housing.

8. On the other note, the drainage patterns will be altered due to the extensive disturbance by this development. This issue should be addressed.

Response: The topography and drainage patterns of the Petition Area are described in the EIS in Section 4.2.

Major Neal S. Mitsuwoshi, P.E.
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 4

9. We have a concern on the security issue especially in the evening after the new expansion is installed. We are hoping HMPC will start to look into it.

Response: Please see answer to Questions #1 and #6.

10. Who is the land owner of the site? Who is the Petitioner of this project?

Response: The landowner of the Petition Area and the petitioner is Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.

11. According to the Petitioner, a water master plan will be prepared and submitted to Board of Water Supply for review and approval. Is this correct? Should it go through the State Public Utilities Commission for review and comment?

Response: The Petitioner will need to coordinate with the City and County of Honolulu on the water use and development plan, and plan to work closely with them as the project moves forward. However, there will be no domestic system since the residential subdivision has been eliminated. The irrigation system will be private and will not need scrutiny by the Public Utilities Commission.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Office of Veteran Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET, 11TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
Phone: (808) 768-8480 • Fax: (808) 523-4587
Web Site: www.honolulu.gov



MUJI HANNEMANN
MAYOR

EUGENE C. LEE, P.E.
DIRECTOR
RUSSELL H. TAKARA, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

July 1, 2008

Mr. Scott Ezer, Principal
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners
733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Ezer:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK: 4-5-033:001 por. 001

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on the above Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

The Department of Design and Construction has the following comments:

- As stated in the DEIS, the proposed 20-lot subdivision is indeed required to meet the City and County of Honolulu park dedication requirements stipulated in the Subdivision Ordinance. We recommend that the applicant meet with officials from the Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Design and Construction, and Department of Planning and Permitting to discuss the most appropriate means to meet the requirements in these circumstances. Fees may also be requested in lieu of dedication of park lands, if appropriate.

Should you have any questions, please call Clifford Lau, Chief of our Facilities Division, at 768-8483.

Very truly yours,



FOR Eugene C. Lee, P.E.
Director

ECL:it (265137)

c: DDC Facilities Division

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Eugene C. Lee, P.E.
Director
Department of Design and Construction
City and County of Honolulu
650 South King Street 11th floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Lee:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi**

Thank you for your letter dated July 1, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. As stated in the Draft EIS, the proposed 20-lot subdivision is indeed required to meet the City and County of Honolulu park dedication requirements stipulated in the Subdivision Ordinance. We recommend meeting with Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Dept. of Design and Construction, and Dept. of Planning and Permitting to discuss the most appropriate means to meet the requirements. Fees may also be requested in lieu of dedication of park lands.

Response: We acknowledge the requirement to meet the park dedication requirements for residential projects. We would like to notify you that the residential portion of the Proposed Action will not be built, as the Petitioner has modified the project development program by deleting them. Therefore the project will no longer need to meet the park dedication requirements.

Mr. Eugene C. Lee
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Department of Design and Construction, Facilities Division



45-510 Puoni Place
Kaneohe, HI 96744
July 2, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Proposed Expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park

Today I received Representative Ken Ito's *Legislative Update*. Like other residents of Kaneohe, I am concerned over the proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park.

My family and I have lived in Kaneohe our entire lives. My parents, both sets of my grandparents, and many of my relatives are buried at Hawaiian Memorial Park and in the Veterans Cemetery. I am not anti-development, but I am totally opposed to re-designating conservation land to build a 20-lot residential subdivision.

Sincerely,


(Mrs.) Karen Galut

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
✓ Helber-Hastert & Fee, Planners
Representative Ken Ito

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Karen Galut
45-510 Puoni Place
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Galut:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated July 2, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Like other residents of Kāne'ohe, I am concerned over the proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park. My family and I have lived in Kāne'ohe our entire lives. My parents, both sets of my grandparents, and many of my relatives are buried at Hawaiian Memorial Park and in the Veterans Cemetery. I am not anti-development, but I am totally opposed to re-designating conservation land to build a 20-lot residential subdivision.

Response: We note your concern about and opposition to the Proposed Action. We would like you to know that Hawaiian Memorial Park has decided to modify the development program, and the residential portion of the Proposed Action will not be built.



We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Representative Ken Ito, 48th District



Mark Lutwak & Y York

46-063 Emepela Pl. #R209 Kane`ohe, Honolulu, HI 96744 ♦ 808.235.2545

3 July 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

We were distressed to learn that SCI/Memorial Park is applying for a zone change to further develop the mountainside behind Pohai Nani.

This is crucial conservation/preservation land, providing both scenic landscape and flood prevention for this part of Kane`ohe. It is also a key part of the Kawa Stream watershed; more development will increase toxic run-off into our threatened bay.

As residents and regular voters in Kane`ohe, we would like to see more respect for the our remaining land and restraints on over development.

Sincerely,

Mark Lutwak & Y York

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Mark Lutwak
Y York
46-063 Emepela PL #R209
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Lutwak and Y York:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated July 3, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. This is crucial conservation/preservation land, providing both scenic landscape and flood prevention for this part of Kāne'ōhe. It is also a key part of the Kawa Stream watershed; more development will increase toxic runoff into our threatened bay.

Response: Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage and will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrogen(TN), Phosphorus(TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. Because no additional runoff will enter Kāwā Stream, this equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. The proposed project will help to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne'ōhe Bay (see Section 6.4 of the EIS for a more detailed discussion). No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park; both for appearance and water quality issues.

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Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

Mark Lutwak
Y York
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



2. As residents and regular voters in Kāne'ōhe, we would like to see more respect for our remaining land and restraints on development.

Response: We note your desire to see restraints on development. It is the intent of the Petitioner to practice respect for the land in all development activities, by following all environmental laws and regulations as well as the proposed mitigation to offset any impacts that might occur as a result of the project.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Lovell F. Kaleikini
P.O. Box 950
Kaneohe, HI 96744
July 5, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Aloha Mr. Morford:

Are you related to Ford Motor Company? They build awesome "150 Ford Trucks". Ha! Ha! Ha!

I support "Hui O' Pikoilua" in protecting Kaneohe, my home, from Hawaiian Memorial expansion, Genocide, formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is an embalming colorless, gaseous compound fluid for preserving and disinfectant esters, dead bodies. I have been in my home since 1964 and I do not believe I have heard Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) mention the number of pounds of formaldehyde gas is leaking from underground. HCHO is the compound makeup of formaldehyde. Not only am I protesting as a home owner but as a landowner as well because I own the land under my home.

I also support "Hui O' Pikoilua" (1) ecosystem, 2) environment, and 3) Kawa'ewa's. First let me introduce you to the ecosystem, please meet all the homeowner owners of the "Pikoilua Subdivision". The important human fact that supersedes any form of intelligence is that as the ecosystem we inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide. What "HMP" has failed to do in my opinion is the study of an individual organism within the ecosystem working unit and the individual needs to tolerate its way of life and functioning in the environment. I am suggesting the individual organism and its functioning throughout all stages of its life cycle within the ecosystem. How much land or working area should be considered for an individual organism requirement in an ecosystem to survive the laws and functioning government in the environment.

Like the ecosystem the environment as well inhales carbon dioxide and exhales oxygen which the ecosystem clearly needs. Clearly the ecosystem depends on the environment and the environment depends on the ecosystem. The destruction of the environment will destroy itself as well as the ecosystem. It will destroy nature as we know it to be as well as mankind. It will also destroy the wet land forest here in Kaneohe and we all know what happens when we don't have sufficient supply of water our animal husbandry and agriculture will suffer. Right now all us are suffering because the insufficient supply of water. Not mentioning ridiculous cost of gasoline

The Heiau "Kawa'ewa'e" should not be violated. It is sacred. My house is built on the path of Kawa'ewa'e that leads to H-3. My front door of my home faces directly in the direction of the heiau. Kawa'ewa'e was built 10 X the size than what it is today. Kawa'ewa'e has been violated to many times. Enough! Enough! You do not understand the risks, the devastation involved in the removal or any more disfigurement of the heiau. It could destroy all of us. It could destroy Po Hai Nani. It could destroy Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP). That is funny destroy a cemetery. It could very well destroy us to, the ecosystem and environment. Lot of us here remember the devastation of hurricane "Iniki" and hurricane "Ewa". The Hawaiian island of Kauai was destroyed. Till today most of the island has not been fully restored. What about Hurricane "Kathina"? What about China? What about Myanmar? What about Philippines? What about Iowa? Destroying the Heiau of Kawa'ewa'e will bring the strong winds from the East and the ocean and it will be total destruction of all our homes as we know it to be in the Pikoilua Subdivision Kaneohe. The dedication of every heiau a human life was taken. When you destroy that heiau you

also destroy that peace and harmony between that human bones, iwi, the 'aina and Akua, God.
May God have mercy upon your souls.

Mahalo Nui Loa Kakou


Lovell F. Kaleikini

October 8, 2008

Lovell F. Kaleikini
P.O. Box 950
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Kaleikini:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 5, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I support "Hui O' Piko'loa" in protecting Kaneohe, my home, from Hawaiian Memorial expansion, Genocide, formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is an embalming colorless, gaseous compound fluid for preserving and disinfecting cadavers, dead bodies. I have been in my home since 1964 and I do not believe I have heard Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) mention the number of pounds of formaldehyde gas is leaking from underground. HCHO is the compound makeup of formaldehyde. Not only am I protesting as a home owner but as a landowner as well because I own the land under my home.

Response: Formaldehyde is one of the most common chemicals used in America for an incredible number of products and materials such as furniture manufacture. Its use in modern embalming methods is in very small diluted quantities. It is a biodegradable organic compound which decomposes when exposed. It is important to remember that every non-cremated interment is placed in a casket and a concrete outer burial container with a sealed top or lid to allow a stable environment burial both for compaction of the soil around the grave and for exposure to the elements.

2. I also support "Hui O' Piko'loa" 1) ecosystem, 2) environment, and 3) Kawa'ewa'e. The important human fact that supersedes any form of intelligence is that as the ecosystem we inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide. HMP has failed to do a study of an individual organism within the ecosystem working unit and the individual needs to tolerate its way of life and functioning in the environment. I am suggesting the individual organism and its functioning throughout all stages of its life cycle within the ecosystem.

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Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

How much land or working area should be considered for an individual organism requirement in an ecosystem to survive the laws and functioning of government in the environment.

Like the ecosystem, the environment as well inhales carbon dioxide and exhales oxygen which the ecosystem clearly needs. Clearly the ecosystem depends on the environment and the environment depends on the ecosystem. The destruction of the environment will destroy the ecosystem and nature as we know it to be as well as mankind. It will also destroy the wet land forest here in Kaneohe and we all know what happens when we don't have sufficient supply of water our animal husbandry and agriculture will suffer. Right now all us are suffering because the insufficient supply of water. Not mentioning ridiculous cost of gasoline.

Response: We agree that Hawai'i's ecosystem is valuable and needs to be protected. Nevertheless it is essential that we plan for the future, which includes an increased population with a significant increase in the percentage of our residents who will become elderly in the next 20 years. Part of this planning includes anticipation of the facilities and services necessary to support interment and inurement of family members in the future. The certitude of the need for these facilities cannot be ignored.

Following Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, an EIS is intended to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that a project may have on the physical and socio-economic environment, as well as public facilities and services, and propose measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environment. Several aspects of health and welfare of residents is included as part of the analysis of the EIS. The Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures to ensure there is no overall significant impact associated with the project.

3. The Heiau "Kawa'ewa'e" should not be violated. It is sacred. My house is built on the path of Kawa'ewa'e that leads to H-3. My front door of my home faces directly in the direction of the heiau. Kawa'ewa'e was built 10 times the size of what it is today. Kawa'ewa'e has been violated to many times. Enough! Enough! Enough! You do not understand the risks, the devastation involved in the removal or any more disfigurement of the heiau. It could destroy all of us. It could destroy Po Hai Maul. It could destroy Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP). It could very well destroy us to, the ecosystem and environment. Lot of us here remember the devastation of hurricane "Iaui" and hurricane "Ewa". The Hawaiian Island of Kauai was destroyed. Till today most of the island has not been fully restored. What about Hurricane "Katrina"? What about China? What about Myanmar? What about Philippines? What about Iowa? Destroying the Heiau of Kawa'ewa'e will bring the strong winds from the East and the ocean and it will be total destruction of

all our homes as we know it to be in the Pikoia Subdivision Kaneohe. The dedication of every heiau a human life was taken. When you destroy that heiau you also destroy that peace and harmony between that human bones, iwi the 'ama and Akin, God.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. The heiau complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Ko'olau Piko District. In this context, HMP has modified the development program for the project by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931, and will also include significant areas where the laue fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites. This area will remain in its current "natural" state, except for a modest access road.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, PLANNERS



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Dr. Judith Lemus
45-214 Puuli Koa
Kaneohe, HI 96744
July 7, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am writing to express my deep concerns about the proposed expansion of the Hawai'i Memorial Park into Conservation Land.

Conservation land is just that – it is to be conserved as open space for future generations of Hawai'i. SCI and HMP presumably knew that the land they acquired was zoned as Conservation Land and this recent attempt to reclassify 56 acres from its original intention appears to be a "bait and switch" tactic. There also appears to be insufficient justification for the residential development other than as a revenue-generating endeavor for HMP. With houses languishing on the market for months, at this time there is no clear need for new housing developments in the area, especially at the expense of Conservation Land. Furthermore, the grading and deforestation of a mountainous watershed into turf grass is generally not a good idea even during a stable climate, but is particularly shortsighted as Hawai'i faces an uncertain period of climate change that could bring more destructive storms to the islands. There is little guarantee that the retention system planned for the site will be sufficient, and could likely contribute to the spread of mosquitoes and possibly mosquito-borne diseases. The increased loading of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers probably will also have a detrimental effect on the immediate watershed and ultimately on the marine resources (Kaneohe Bay cannot afford more environmental assaults), perhaps even on the ground water supply. Also troubling is the close proximity that this development will come to important cultural and historical sites, which will likely bring more traffic to these sites and contribute to their destruction. The transformation of a naturalized mountain vista into a road-cut grassy thoroughfare is yet another reason this project is unappealing.

In summary, the proposed expansion of HMP does not conform to the Hawai'i State Plan, which "represents public consensus regarding expectations for Hawai'i's future", nor the Koolau Piko Sustainable Communities Plan. I urge HMP to seriously reconsider its proposal for expansion and will actively encourage all of the appropriate entities and my representatives to reject this petition.

Sincerely,



Judith D. Lemus, Ph.D.

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Helbert Hastert & Fee, Planners
Representative Ken Ito, 48th District
Honolulu City Council

P.S. I am also concerned about the loss of potential
habitat for native Amakihi and Pueo birds.

October 8, 2008

Judith Lemus
45-214 Puaili Koa
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Dr. Lemus:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 7, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am writing to express my deep concerns about the proposed expansion of the Hawaii Memorial Park into Conservation Land.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

2. Conservation land is just that — it is to be conserved as open space for future generations of Hawaii. SCI and HMP presumably knew that the land they acquired was zoned as Conservation Land and this recent attempt to reclassify 56 acres from its original intention appears to be a "bait and switch" [sic] tactic.

Response: The use of land is always in a state of review and must be considered across a wide variety of considerations, including the need to accommodate changing community requirements. Often times there are requirements that must be balanced against each other. Uses for land must change over time to accommodate community needs.

3. There also appears to be insufficient justification for the residential development other than as a revenue-generating endeavor for HMP. With houses languishing on the market for months, at this time there is no clear need for new housing developments in the area, especially at the expense of Conservation Land.



Response: All landowners have the privilege of considering appropriate alternative uses for their property subject to the required land use approval process. It was appropriate for Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) to consider a consistent and modest extension of the existing residential land use surrounding its property. As you know, there are significant entitlement and development costs associated with this process. The opportunity to obtain a near term revenue source to help defray those costs is important to HMP. Nevertheless, the 20-lot residential subdivision has been eliminated from the development program by HMP, and the residential portion of the Proposed Action will not be built.

4. Furthermore, the grading and deforestation of a mountainous watershed into turf grass is generally not a good idea even during a stable climate, but is particularly shortsighted as Hawaii faces an uncertain period of climate change that could bring more destructive storms to the islands. There is little guarantee that the retention system planned for the site will be sufficient, and could likely contribute to the spread of mosquitoes and possibly mosquito-borne diseases.

Response: First, while the Petition Area is currently within the State Conservation District, it is not recognized as an area that contributes percolation for domestic water. Additionally, retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwa Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads.

Retention areas are not permanent ponds or dams of water, and will be approved by the County DPP. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters, and includes a wide variety of individual design techniques that can be used in appropriate circumstances. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. Properly designed and maintained retention areas are not suitable habitat for mosquitoes.

Proper design for retention areas ensures that water does not remain longer than three days; mosquitoes cannot complete a breeding cycle in this short of a time period. The project will include a Drainage Maintenance Plan that spells out the monitoring and maintenance protocol for the retention areas. Overall, the maintenance measures undertaken to meet water quality goals will also act to ensure these retention areas do not become mosquito breeding habitats. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

5. The increased loading of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers probably will also have a detrimental effect on the immediate watershed and ultimately on the marine resources (Kaneohe Bay cannot afford more environmental assaults), perhaps even on the ground water supply.

Response: HMP will work to ensure groundwater impacts are minimized. We would like to point out that HMP does not operate like a golf course, and does not manage its turf grass as a golf course does. Pesticides and herbicides are not used as a normal cemetery maintenance regimen and have been rarely used in past years for any reason. It is probable that nearby residents contribute a much greater use of herbicides and pesticides than the cemetery. If an extraordinary situation should occur, a certified Pest Control Advisor would be utilized to develop an appropriate environmentally sound program and the concentrated effort would be on an Integrated Pest Management approach.

The turf areas are treated with slow release turf fertilizers twice a year; in the fall before the rainy season and in the spring before summer heat. HMP targets applications to dry periods to ensure it is absorbed by the plant material as opposed to fast acting fertilizers that are more likely to be washed into the soils. Impacts on groundwater are expected to be minimal. HMP will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue samples (grass) will be submitted to UH's Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the semi-annual fertilizer application.

The proposed project is helping to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kaneohe Bay (see Section 6.4 of the EIS for a more detailed discussion). The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The retention system has been designed to capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall

events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system.

6. Also troubling is the close proximity that this development will come to important cultural and historical sites, which will likely bring more traffic to these sites and contribute to their destruction.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. The development program for the project has been modified, and a cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'e'e Heiau has been included as part of the project. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be approximately 9.4 acres in size, and will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

7. The transformation of a naturalized mountain vista into a road-cut grassy thoroughfare is yet another reason this project is unappealing.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Lava Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as

well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS, including a thorough review of the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

8. In summary, the proposed expansion of HMP does not conform to the Hawaii State Plan, which "represents public consensus regarding expectations for Hawaii's future", nor the Koolau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan. I urge HMP to seriously reconsider its proposal for expansion and will actively encourage all of the appropriate entities and my representatives to reject this petition.

Response: Section 3.1.1 of the EIS discusses and analyzes the impacts of the Proposed Action with respect to relevant Hawaii State Plan goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines. As discussed in the EIS, the Petitioner understands that the Proposed Project is not in conformance with the existing Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP), and the project will require an amendment to the Ko'olau Poko SCP. While you have cited some language from the Hawaii State Plan which could be used as an argument against the project, there are many sections of the State Plan that support the project, and these are indicated in the EIS. Because of the very general nature of the language in the State Plan, this is not uncommon.

9. Also concerned about the loss of potential habitat for native Amakahi and Pueo birds.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area.

As noted in Section 4.8 of the EIS, the short-eared Owl or Pueo (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*) was not recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. The EIS also notes that it is possible Pueo could occasionally forage in the area as it forages in grasslands, agricultural fields, and pastures as well as in upland forested habitat. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakihi*, and *Pueo*. There is an abundance of non-native habitat in the lands surrounding the Petition Area, far more habitat than the few Pueo that still exist on O'ahu would require.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Representative Ken Ito, 48th District
Honolulu City Council

DEPARTMENT OF FACILITY MAINTENANCE
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
1000 Ulukouhi Street, Suite 215, Kapolei, Hawaii, 96707
Phone: (808) 768-3243 • Fax: (808) 768-3381
Website: www.honolulu.gov



MUFI HANNEMANN
MAYOR

CRAIG I. NISHIMURA, P.E.
DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER
GEORGE "KEN" MIYAMOTO
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

IN REPLY REFER TO:
DRM 08-579

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the DEIS dated May 2008 for the proposed Hawaiian Memorial Cemetery Park Expansion project.

We have no comment to add to the document. It is our understanding that the project roadways, including the residential subdivision roadways, drainage system and storm water retention areas will be privately-owned and maintained and will not be dedicated to or maintained by the City.

Should you have any questions, please call Charles Pignataro of the Division of Road Maintenance, at 768-3697.

Sincerely,


Craig I. Nishimura, P.E.
Director and Chief Engineer

c: Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Craig I. Nishimura, P.E.
Director and Chief Engineer
Department of Facility Maintenance
1000 Ulukouhi Street, Suite 215
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Dear Mr. Nishimura:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 (DRM 08-579) providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. We note that you have no comment to add to the document as the project roadways, drainage system and storm water retention areas will be privately-owned and maintained and will not be dedicated to or maintained by the City.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*I have lived on Lipalu St. since
1973. It is a great neighborhood.
I am against any changes in this
Street.*

*I do not want to see this
area changed from its present
Zoning Status of Conservation*

Sincerely,

Name: Stanley Wanelson

Address: 45-465 Lipalu St

City, State, Zip: Kaunohiwi HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Stanley Wanelson
45-465 Lipalu St.
Kaunohiwi, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Wanelson:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kaunohiwi, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am against any change to Lipalu Street and to the current conservation zoning.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com



July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I'm concerned about increased noise, traffic, flooding, damage to flora & fauna + view planes resulting from the un-needed, invasive development. It will diminish the quality of life for Kaneohe residents so a big, international wealthy, powerful co. can get wealthier.

Hawaii is not like Texas & we value our environment which is so unique & fragile, Pollution, destruction of archeological sites will ruin this town if you are allowed to overturn our zoning, go away! Protect your your oil wells instead of from our homes, serenity & lifestyle.

Sincerely,



Name: Thomas Boaz

Address: 45-120 Moamahi Way

City, State, Zip KANE OHE HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Thomas Boaz
45-120 Moamahi Way
Kane'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Boaz:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kane'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I'm concerned about increased noise.

Response: A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and are summarized here. Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and



future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

2. Concerned about increased traffic.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project.

In regard to your immediate neighborhood, the Petitioner has decided to modify the Proposed Action by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension from the development program. As a result, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

3. Concerned about flooding.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.4 of the EIS, retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage.

4. Concerned about damage to flora and fauna.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local

flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

In regard to Fauna, Section 4.8 of the EIS describes how the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kōlea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'Amakihi, Pūeo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

5. Concerned about viewplanes.

Response: As described above, the Petitioner has decided to eliminate the proposed 20-lot subdivision from the development program and replace it with additional area for cemetery expansion. The Petition will also set aside 9.4 contiguous acres of the Petition Area for a cultural preserve to protect archaeological sites and communities of laua'e fern for gathering purposes. This area will remain intact and will not be developed except for a modest access road. A combination of these factors will combine to minimize visual impacts associated with the cemetery expansion.

Development of the Petition Area as a cemetery will not affect views of the Kō'olau Mountains or Kāne'ōhe Bay. The appearance of the Petition Area will change, but the perception of this change will vary depending on where you are. In general, short-range views of the Petition Area will be moderated and obscured by the presence of existing and proposed vegetative buffers, and the difference in topography between the Petition Area and adjacent residential neighborhoods.

6. Concerned about destruction of archeological sites.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. To address concerns expressed about archaeological sites, HIMP has modified the development program by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that includes five archaeological sites and large areas of laua'e fern that are used for gathering. This preserve will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1350 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

My concern is the water. Only planning to retain additional runoff from new roads and lawns. Erosion and storm runoffs will add pollution to Kawa Stream and Kawahe Bay. I am afraid of the backlog of many houses, where the water will run into.

Makalo,

Sincerely,

Arlene B. Roderhurst

Name: Arlene B. Roderhurst

Address: 45-418 Nakulua I 57

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744-2221

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Arlene B. Rodenhurst
45-418 Nakululai St.
Kāne ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Rodenhurst:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne ohe, Oāhu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. My concern is the water. Only planning to retain additional runoff from new roads and houses. I am afraid of the backyards of many homes where the water will run into.

Response: First, we would like to let you know that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the project development program by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots. As discussed in detail in Section 6.4 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

2. Erosion and storm runoff will add pollution to Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the



Ms. Arlene B. Rodenhurst
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am concerned with the volume of traffic that will be flowing thru our community. I live on a very dangerous inter-section - Namoku & Mokuilele Streets. The stop sign on my corner is a blind section. On the left side there is a slight curve that blocks the view of on coming cars. I to the right is a curve until there are hills upon you. With this increase in volume I won't be able to get out of my driveway.

Sincerely,

Carol Liu

Name: Carol Liu

Address: 45-202 Namoku St.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Carol Liu
45-202 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Liu:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am concerned with the volume of traffic that will be flowing through our community. I live on a very dangerous intersection, Namoku and Mokuilele Streets. With this increase in volume, I won't be able to get out of my driveway.

Response: We want to take this opportunity to inform you that Hawaiian Memorial Park has decided to modify the project development program and will eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

Your concerns about the current danger of your intersection and exiting from your driveway should be taken up with the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Transportation Services.



We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

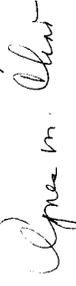
July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I live in Pihikona for 46 years.
I would hate to see Hines and Mandelbaum
on our beautiful Green Mountain. I
look up there every day and see the
Green forest. Makes me so happy that I
live in beautiful Kaneohe. No Change Please.
Love it the way it is

Sincerely,



Name: Agnes M. Char

Address: 45-213 NAKULUAI PI.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Agnes Char
45-213 Nakulua Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Char:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I would hate to see houses and mausoleum on our beautiful green mountain.

Response: As discussed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Hawaiian Memorial Park has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10, Scenic and Visual Resources of the EIS and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

Ms. Agnes Char
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



Under most viewing circumstances, the mausoleums will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Additional landscape treatment for the mausoleums will be provided, as well as appropriate exterior and roof colors.

2. No change please. Leave it the way it is.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

My family and I moved to Kaneohe 10 years ago from Makakilo where the mountains and scenery are brown and dry. I am concerned that the draft EIS does not truly demonstrate the impact of the development to the beautiful Piloikoa area. I am also disappointed about the incomplete survey on archaeological sites (limited area surveyed) and the disregard of the recommendations made by the cultural survey. I recently learned of the underground streams below the Veteran's Cemetery and the experience of grave sites sinking. Have you considered in the EIS the impact of underground streams to the grave sites and run-off water? Please

advise.

Sincerely, *Michaela Arume*

Name: Michaela Arume

Address: 45-409 Ohaha St.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Michaela Arume
45-409 Ohaha St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Arume:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerned that Draft EIS does not truly demonstrate impact of the development to the area.
Response: Following Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is intended to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that the Proposed Action may have on the physical and socio-economic environment, as well as public facilities and services, and propose measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environment.
2. Disappointed that survey is incomplete and only a limited area was surveyed for archaeological sites.
Response: We are not sure what in the Draft EIS led you to conclude the area surveyed for the Archaeological Inventory Survey was incomplete or that the survey itself is incomplete. The survey was of 66 acres (greater than the 56.5-acre Petition Area), and fieldwork consisted of a 100% coverage pedestrian inspection with systematic transects across the landscape with 16 to 33 foot-intervals between archaeologists. All historic properties encountered were recorded and documented with a written field description, site map, photographs, and located utilizing a Global Positioning System.
3. Disregard of recommendations by the cultural survey.
Response: We are not sure what in the Draft EIS led you to believe we will be disregarding the recommendations of the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA). Section 5.5.3 specifically states "The Petitioner will follow the

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com



mitigation measures as recommended by the CIA to address potential adverse impacts of the Proposed Action on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources" (p. 5-9 of the Draft EIS). We would also like to inform you that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program in by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa ewa e Heiau that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of laua e fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others.

4. I recently learned of the underground streams below the Veterans Cemetery and the experience of gravesites sinking. Have you considered in the EIS the impact of underground streams and runoff water?

Response: The ground-subside problems that have occurred at the Veteran's Cemetery have not occurred at HMP. Runoff and drainage are discussed in great detail in Section 6.4 of the EIS. Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

We are very concerned about the traffic congestion which will occur if this drive layout proceeds. We are also concerned about pollution, safety of our community, and greatly impacting our quality of life.

Let's keep the country, country - PLEASE!!
Too much development has already been permitted on Oahu!

We do not need a repeat of the flooding which has already occurred.
It seems ridiculous to destroy vegetation only to replant trees later. We need the trees and the birds!

Sincerely,
Also please respect the Hawaiian culture - no trees to move things around or bulldoze over.
I thank you for reading our concerns.

Name: Richard & Estella Hoag

Address: 45-108 Mikihiko ST.

City, State, Zip: Kaunohi, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Richard and Estella Houg
45-108 Mikihina St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Richard and Estella Houg:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We are very concerned about traffic congestion, pollution, and safety of our community.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Transportation, the traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, we want to let you know that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that would have served the new residences. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

2. Concerns about flooding

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

3. Concerns about the forest and birds.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the

immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kolea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'Amakihi, Pueo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward Oahu. In addition, HMP has modified the development program by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawaewa'e Heiau that includes five archaeological sites and large areas of laua'e fern that are used by hula practitioners. This 9.4-acre area will be retained in its current "natural" state, except for a modest access road.

4. Please respect the Hawaiian culture.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. As discussed above, this includes the previously described cultural preserve.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1350 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

As a 35 yr. resident of Kaneohe, I am very opposed to any further development in our area. I am very concerned about increased traffic, noise, ~~etc~~ and our water quality. I feel strongly about preserving our natural resources, our forest, our watershed, our native plants & animals.

I have already witnessed the adverse affect of grading on our own mountainside. Our neighbors experienced tremendous increased flooding after an individual cleared some land above our street. I foresee the same happening to Pihikoa. Stop it!!

Sincerely, Inez Kaneshiro

Name: Inez Kaneshiro
Address: 45-119 Moakaka Place
City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Inez Kaneshiro
45-119 Moakaka Place.
Kāneʻohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Kaneshiro:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaii



Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am very concerned about increased traffic, noise, and water quality.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Transportation, the traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, we want you to know that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that would have serviced these lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS, and are summarized in the paragraphs below.

Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

As discussed in Section 6.4 of the EIS, retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. The proposed project will help to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāneʻohe Bay. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP, both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

2. I feel strongly about preserving our natural resources, our forest, watershed, native plants and animals.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

Also, as discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the proposed action is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Koiea*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of the 1.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'Amakihi, Pueo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

3. I have already witnessed the adverse affect of grading on our own mountainside. Our neighbors experienced tremendous increased flooding.

Response: While we are unsure what grading of the mountainside you are referring to, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

In regard to your question about heavier rainfall over a longer period, there will eventually be storm events in excess of engineering design standards that will not be accommodated by the proposed retention areas. In that case, run-off will sheet flow across the property as it does currently.

It is important to understand the physical characteristics that could be influencing these events. The Pikoioa Tract 10 subdivision was approved by the City and County of Honolulu in 1964. As part of the subdivision, the vast majority of parcels along the eastern sides of Nāmoku and Ohāhā Streets are encumbered by an easement for slope and drainage purposes (Figure 18 of the Draft EIS). These parcels typically are level from the front property line toward the rear of the property, rendering from 1/3 to 1/2 of the property unbuildable because of the slope and the easement, even though the property is zoned for residential use.

The drainage system for these properties was designed as a series of interceptor ditches cut into the slope. These ditches were lined with concrete and extend across all parcels in this system, intending to direct sheet flow to underground storm drains, which eventually empty into Kāwā Stream. The responsibility to maintain these interceptor ditches was left to each individual property owner. As a consequence, there is a wide range of maintenance quality. Inspection of several homes indicated some owners keep their interceptor ditches free of silt, debris, and vegetation. Other property owners have not kept a maintenance protocol, and ditches are overgrown with trees, shrubs, and other vegetation, and are full of soil, incapable of performing their designed function. It is probable there are several factors contributing to flooding occurrences in this neighborhood:

- (1) slope profile characteristics of each property; (2) design of the interceptor ditch system; (3) uneven maintenance protocol for the entire system.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I have been a resident of the windward side for almost 50 years and it has ^{been} my pleasure bragging about the green mountains. I hope this tragedy of development will not spoil the beauty of "this side of the mountain" which is the Koolaus.

Traffic is already bad and I hope you will let us enjoy our country living.

The windward side is already have less water system and the quality of air is not conducive to our health.

I am not an educated person but I want the best for my family & the best for the future of

Sincerely,
Angelo J. Padilla
The windward people.

Name: Angelo Padilla Lee

Address: 45-316 Lehuakula St

City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96764

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Amparo Padilla Lau
45-316 Lehuuila St.
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Mrs. Padilla Lau:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I hope project will not spoil the beauty of the Koolau mountains.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures.

We would like to point out that HMP has modified the Proposed Action in two significant ways that will affect views of the property: (1) the 20-lot residential subdivision has been deleted from the development program; and (2) a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created immediately east of Kawa'eawa'e Heiau.

The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same appearance as it currently has, as this area will not be altered, except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. Overall, no views of any mountains or ridges will be obstructed by the project.



2. Traffic is already bad.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, as discussed in #1 above, HMP has eliminated the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension from the development program. Consequently, no impacts are expected to traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

3. The windward side has poor water system and the quality of air is not conducive to our health.

Response: Windward O'ahu, where the Petition Area is located, receives sufficient precipitation to minimize the need for supplemental irrigation of landscaping. During dry hot periods, particularly during establishment of new landscaping, irrigation will be required. Non-potable water is preferred for irrigation of the cemetery expansion lawn areas by the Board of Water Supply.

Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows." We would also add that because the residential subdivision has been deleted from the development program, no drinking water will be required for new dwellings.

We are confused about your claim that air quality in Windward O'ahu is not conducive to your health. Hawai'i enjoys some of the best air quality

within the United States (except areas exposed to the pollutants associated with the on-going volcanic episode on the Big Island). In September 2008, an air quality analysis was conducted for the project, and found that factors favoring good air quality include the vicinity of the Petition Area to good exposure to tradewinds, and ample open space.

Some short-term direct and indirect impacts on air quality could potentially occur due to project construction, including construction vehicle emissions and particulate emissions connected with clearing, site preparation work, and construction equipment and workers travelling to and from the Petition Area. Contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health air regulations to minimize such impacts.

Fugitive dust emissions from construction activities are difficult to estimate accurately because of their elusive nature of emission and because the potential for dust generation varies greatly depending upon the type of soil at the construction site, the amount and type of dirt-disturbing activity taking place, the moisture content of exposed soil in work areas, and the wind speed. Uncontrolled fugitive dust emissions from project construction would likely be somewhere near the level estimated by the U.S. EPA's rough estimate for uncontrolled fugitive dust emissions from construction activity of 1.2 tons per acre per month under conditions of "medium" activity, moderate soil silt content (30%), and precipitation/evaporation (P/E) index of 50. State of Hawaii Air Pollution Control Regulations prohibit visible emissions of fugitive dust from construction activities at the project property line. Thus, an effective dust control plan for the project construction phase will be prepared.

Adequate fugitive dust control can usually be accomplished by the establishment of a frequent watering program to keep bare-dirt surfaces in active construction areas from becoming significant sources of dust. On days without rainfall, construction areas will be watered at least twice during the workday to keep dust to a minimum. Open-bodied trucks will be covered at all times when in motion if they are transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dust. Haul trucks tracking dirt onto paved streets from unpaved areas are oftentimes a significant source of dust in construction areas. Some means to alleviate this problem, such as tire washing or road cleaning, if appropriate, will be employed. Dust monitoring will be considered as a means to quantitatively evaluate the effectiveness of dust control measures.

On-site mobile and stationary construction equipment also will emit air pollutants from engine exhausts. The largest of this equipment is usually diesel-powered. Nitrogen oxides emissions from diesel engines can be

relatively high compared to gasoline powered equipment, but the standard for nitrogen dioxide is set on an annual basis and is not likely to be violated by short-term construction equipment emissions. Carbon monoxide emissions from diesel engines, on the other hand, are low and should be relatively insignificant compared to vehicular emissions on nearby roadways.

Indirectly, slow-moving construction vehicles on roadways leading to and from the project site could obstruct the normal flow of traffic to such an extent that overall vehicular emissions are increased. This impact can be mitigated by moving heavy construction equipment during periods of low traffic volume. Likewise, the schedules of commuting construction workers can be adjusted to avoid peak hours in the project vicinity. Air quality could be impacted additionally by fugitive dust from disturbance of dry exposed soil, and from increased vehicle emissions due to increases in traffic volume.

Potential operational period impacts of the Proposed Action on the surrounding area include increased air pollution from vehicular emissions. Any long-term impacts on air quality from traffic related to this project will likely be negligible. This impact is not expected to be significant, as there are no major sources of air pollutants associated cemetery uses.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Neal Nakamura
45-149 Kuumukua Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Nakamura:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033-1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerns about flooding caused by grading of the ridge and long term construction activities.

Response: As discussed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), construction on the cemetery expansion will not be long term, as the project is broken into 3 phases. Construction for each phase will last approximately 6+ months.

We are uncertain which ridge you are referring to. The main Oneawa Hills ridge will not be graded or touched, as it is not within the Petition Area. Smaller ridges within the Petition Area will be graded. Any grading will have to be part of the grading permit, to be approved by Department of Planning and Permitting, Civil Engineering Branch.

2. Concerns about dust, noise, and heavy vehicle traffic associated with long term construction activity.

Response: Impacts from dust will be minimized by using several Best Management Practices such as watering, mulching, and temporary vegetation. Please refer to #1 for discussion of the project phases. A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS. Their findings are summarized in the following paragraphs. Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction,

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

The turbulence weather the past few years is cause for great concern over flooding caused by grading of the ridges and long term construction activity with associated dust, noise, and heavy vehicle traffic are very undesirable, unwanted aspects of this proposal.

Sincerely,

Name: Neal Y Nakamura
Address: 45-149 Kuumukua Pl
City, State, Zip Kahehe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

In regards to traffic, we want to let you know that Hawaiian Memorial Park has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I HAVE CONCERNS OF LOSS OF FOREST, LOSS OF NATIVE BIRDS AND NATIVE INSECTS ANIMALS. ALSO THE NEED TO PROTECT THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN GATHERING PRACTICE CURRENTLY ON LAND. I LIVE BELOW THE GRAVE YARD AND CONCERN ABOUT POSSIBLE FLOODING FROM STORM RUN OFF. IF YOU WOULD TO LIVE IN THE PIKOLAH AREA AND LOOK UP YOU TO WOULD ENJOY THE BEAUTY OF THE HILL SIDE. ALSO HEAR THE BIRDS SINGING EVERY MORNING.

Sincerely,



Name: Brent Yuen

Address: 45-355 LETHULA ST.

City, State, Zip KANEHE HAWAII 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Brent Yuen
45-355 Lehuuila St.
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744



Dear Mr. Yuen:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I have concerns about the loss of forest.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the presence of non-native species. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.
2. Concerns about loss of native birds.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien

birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area.

3. Loss of native insects.

Response: A survey of native invertebrate resources for the Petition Area was conducted in July 2008 by Steven Lee Montgomery, Ph.D., and the following language has been added to the Section 4.8.1 of the EIS relating to arthropods: "The primary purpose of the survey was to determine the presence or absence in the Petition Area of any endemic or indigenous terrestrial invertebrates, especially any species with legal status under federal or state threatened and endangered species statutes.

The survey methodology included a general assessment of terrain and habitats after reviewing maps and prior reports. Surveying efforts were conducted by day and night to ensure a thorough survey. The property was traversed across all habitat types, alternately following established pathways to search for any native botanical resources and substitute host plant options for native invertebrates. The collection methods used were appropriate for terrestrial invertebrates for the terrain, botanical resources, and target species, and included: 1) host plant searches (visual inspection of resting sites and searching known feeding or breeding sites such as under dead bark); 2) use of sweep nets (a general method of censusing most flying and perching insects where a fine mesh net was swept across plants, leaf litter, etc. to sample any flying or perching insects); 3) visual observation (any visual evidence of arthropod presence or activity. Visual observations provide valuable evidence and are a cross check that extends the reach of sampling techniques); and 4) light sampling, which surveys insects active at night (using a bright light in front of a white cloth sheet).

The survey focused on finding any endemic and indigenous Hawaiian species. No attempt was made to collect or completely document the many common alien arthropod species present in the area. Three native species were encountered: the endemic bug *Trigonoptylus hawaiiensis*, the endemic Moss moth (*Eudonia* sp.); and the endemic small moth or micro-moth (*Mesolobos*). No native mollusks were observed and no invertebrate listed under either federal or state endangered species statuses was located. The extremely low level of native plants serving as arthropod hosts is most likely the reason for the absence of Hawaiian arthropods in the Petition Area." To Section 4.8.2, Probable Impacts, the following language was added:

"No Federal or state listed endangered or threatened invertebrate species were found in the Petition Area; nor were any rare native Hawaiian

invertebrate species observed. The few native Hawaiian invertebrates observed are widespread in distribution. The anticipated actions related to the Proposed Action are not expected to have a significant negative impact on an endemic or indigenous species. No part of the property is designated critical habitat for any threatened or endangered species."

4. Protection of Hawaiian gathering sites.

Response: The landowner is clearly aware of the need to recognize traditional gathering rights on the property. Up to this point in time, attempts to have groups come forward and identify where they are gathering *laua'e* have been unsuccessful. As a result, in August 2008, we sent our botanical consultant back into the field to locate appropriate communities of the *laua'e* fern using Global Positioning System technology. As a result, the development program for the project has been modified to incorporate a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that will include areas where *laua'e* is plentiful.

5. Concerns of possible flooding from storm runoff.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

6. Beauty of the hillside view and hearing birds singing.

Response: HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the

Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Kolea*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. Revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakihi*, *Pueo*, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

My concern is the volume of water that will come off the new expansion. My back yard floods to a depth of 2 inches when we have excessive rain such as every hurricane and storm that lasts a few days (such as the 40 days of rain in 2006). Fortunately my house doesn't flood because it is an inch higher than the water floods. How much more water will come down in volume after they clear the land? How much will be mud because the development isn't finished? Sincerely, If my home is damaged because of a direct result of the construction can I litigate for damages?

Name: Marco DiBartolomeo

Address: 45-218 Hikiwale St.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Has anyone done a study about the volume of water that comes off the existing cemetery site versus the mountain wooded areas around it? What is the difference of the volume of water runoff?

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Marco DiBartolomeo
45-218 Hikiwale St.
Kailua, HI 96734

Dear Mr. DiBartolomeo:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. My concern is the volume of water that will come off the new expansion. How much more water will come down in volume after they clear the land? Has anyone studied the difference in volume from existing cemetery site versus the mountain wooded area?

Response: The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). This translates into a volume of 84,450 cubic feet of stormwater. This volume of runoff will be controlled by a system of retention areas scattered throughout the project. Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and will allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates.

The Preliminary Engineering Report completed for the project did examine the difference in volume from existing forest and the proposed cemetery expansion. Percolation rates deal mostly with the underlying soil characteristics, which will not be changed. Runoff coefficients, used for the purpose of drainage calculations, will vary depending up the nature of the finished surfaces (ie: bare soils, planted areas, or paved areas). In this context, a forested area and a grassed area both have the same runoff coefficient because both ground covers act similarly in absorbing

rainfall runoff. The reference used was the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000.

2. If my home is damaged because of a direct result of the construction can I litigate for damages?

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) will require appropriate insurance and indemnifications from contractors doing work with in the park for purposes of protecting HMP and adjacent residents, property owners, and public agencies.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

We have concerns that there will be many more mosquitoes hatching in the proposed catchment ponds. What will be done to address this? It seems that there is tremendous erosion to the hills presently how will cutting down trees help this situation Has anyone addressed the value of the property in the area as increasing or decreasing as a result of the development

Sincerely,

Andrew Johnson

Name:

P.O. Box 1355

Address:

City, State, Zip Koikua HI 96734

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Andrew Johnson
PO Box 1355
Kailua, HI 96734

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawaii'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerns that there will be more mosquitoes hatching in the proposed catchment ponds. What will be done to address this?

Response: Retention areas are included in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to control storm water runoff. They are not permanent ponds or dams of water, and will be reviewed and approved by the County Department of Planning and Permitting. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters, and includes a wide variety of individual design techniques that can be used in appropriate circumstances. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. Properly designed and maintained retention areas are not suitable habitat for mosquitoes.

Exact design criteria for the retention areas and appropriate substrate treatment will be determined after percolation tests are done on the soils. Proper design for retention areas ensures that water does not remain longer than three days; mosquitoes cannot complete a breeding cycle in this short of a time period. The project will include a Drainage Maintenance Plan that spells out the monitoring and maintenance protocol for the retention areas. Overall, the maintenance measures undertaken to meet water quality goals will also act to ensure these retention areas do not become mosquito breeding habitats.



No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

2. Concerns about erosion

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

3. Has anyone addressed the impact of the project on property values?

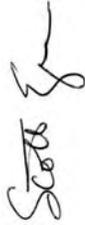
Response: There are numerous cemeteries throughout O'ahu, with many of them located adjoining residential neighborhoods, with hundreds of dwelling units adjacent to them. They are integral features of the fabric of our community and people have accepted them as neighbors. This is also the case for HMP. In fact, Parkview subdivision was developed well after the development of HMP, and this neighborhood seems to be thriving. On average, property values and home sale prices are not any lower for the Parkview neighborhood than for the Pikoioa neighborhood. Additionally, some studies that examine home sale prices and proximity to open space include cemeteries as a category of open space along with parks and golf courses. Results have found cemeteries to not have any statistically significant impact on the sale price.

Mr. Andrew Johnson
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 3

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I live near the development area and have seen both ma kiki & pi'o in my area - I'm sure that the brief observation of the area that we have would not be sufficient to see these birds a few hours, days, will not be enough time and how many of your observers have been around at dawn and dusk to see the pi'o's??
It's a remarkable sight and not one that should be easily taken away from our children.

Sincerely,

Name: Alexis M. Best

Address: 45-630 Kalia Pl.

City, State, Zip Kaunohi 45 96704

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Glen M. Root
45-620 Koai'e Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Root:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 regarding the above-mentioned project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I live near the development area and have seen both amakihi and pueo in my area. I'm sure that the brief observation of the area that was done would not be sufficient to see these birds. How many of your observations have been around at dawn and dusk to see the pueo?

Response: As described in Section 4.8.1 and Appendix E of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the survey methodology for the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area included a walkthrough of the site during early morning, late afternoon, and early evening hours when birds and mammals are more active and observable. The EIS does not dispute that these birds are possibly in the area, noting "although this species was not recorded during the present survey, it is possible that *Pueo* could occasionally forage in the area. The *O'ahu* 'Amakihi' is seen in similar habitat on O'ahu and could possibly also occur at this site." (p. 4-21). The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu* 'Amakihi, and *Pueo*. Additionally, there is an abundance of non-native habitat in the lands surrounding the Petition Area, far more habitat than the few *Pueo* that still exist on O'ahu would require.

Mr. Glen Root
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

My concerns with your proposed developme
#1 I do not feel that you and your company
SCI will honor your promise that we
would be allowed to gather ferns & plants
#2 I do not feel that you and your
Company, ^{SCI} are willing to work with the
Community, how can you prove that you
will honor your words.

Sincerely,

Name: Kathy A Seiple (KATS)
Address: 914 Kainui Dr
City, State, Zip KAILUA, HI 96734

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

My concern is that you and your
company SCI are not willing to
respect our land, our animals and
our people.
How will you protect our environment
from destruction, when you only see
a money making opportunity.
~~leave~~
I'm concerned about flooding, how you
will prevent this when you propose removing
all the trees.
Sincerely,

Name: Kathy A. Seiple (Kats)
Address: 914 Kainui Dr
City, State, Zip Kailua, HI 96734

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Kathy Seiple
914 Kainui Dr.
Kailua, HI 96734

Dear Ms. Seiple:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your two letters dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in both your letters, followed by our response:

Letter #1

1. Concerns that people won't be allowed to gather ferns and plants, and that Petitioner is not willing to work with the community

Response: The landowner is clearly aware of the need to recognize traditional gathering rights on the property. Up to this point, in time, we have been unsuccessful with our attempts to have groups come forward and identify where they are gathering lauā'e. In preparation for the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), we instructed our botanist to conduct a GPS mapping project of the acres where lauā'e are plentiful. In an effort to protect these areas of lauā'e and archaeological sites in the area, Hawaiian Memorial Park has modified the project development program by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.

Letter #2

1. Concern that not willing to respect our land, animals, or people.

Response: Following Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, an EIS is intended to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that the Proposed Action may have on the physical and socio-economic environment, as well as public facilities and services, and



propose measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environment.

2. Concerned about flooding, how will you prevent this when you propose removing all the trees?

Response: Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

We are not proposing to remove all of the trees. Some of the existing non-native forest will be changed to cemetery grounds with turf and over 300 trees, and 11.4 acres will be revegetated with appropriate native plant material. Additionally the 9.4-acre cultural preserve will remain intact and in its "natural" state, except for a modest access road. At full build-out, 51.7 acres of the Petition Area will remain in open space.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I have many concerns regarding the possible development and re-zoning of Hawaiian Memorial Expansion - many. First, I want to know WHY you do not address the current underwater stream concerns that affect our community (specifically Lupo St) in large storms that last longer than 1 hour? Then, if you still have not addressed this, why would you not address this and only address the "additional" runoff (and only based on a "10 year, 1 hour storm" - that is ridiculous - it is Kanaha - during the rainy season it runs for hours off and on...). I want to know how the current flood concerns and additional ones will be realistically addressed. I have many other concerns - how will you protect the Hawaiian-ites as well? I would like to know how this issue will be addressed.

Sincerely,
Lisa K. Pimental-Dias

Name: Lisa K. Pimental-Dias
Address: 45-407 Lupo St.
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Lisa Pimental-Dias
45-407 Lupo St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Pimental-Dias:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Need to address current underwater stream concerns that affect nearby community, specifically Lupo St. in large storms that last longer than 1 hour.
Response: We are not aware of an underwater stream near Lupo Street, and are unsure what underwater stream concerns you are referring to.
2. Why does the project only address the 'additional runoff based on the 10-year 1-hour storm'?
Response: As stated in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), this is the engineering requirement for projects as set forth by the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000, which states that any increased runoff generated by a project be retained on-site for the duration of the 1-hour, 10-year storm event.

3. How will current flood concerns and additional ones be addressed?

Response: Discussion of increases in storm water attributable to the Proposed Action is included in detail in Section 6.4 of the EIS. Drainage, including a detailed description of on-site drainage facilities. Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle



before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. It is important to note that prior to commencement of any construction activities, the Petitioner must submit a detailed drainage study to the DPP, which must indicate how any increases in storm water runoff for the county design storm event attributable to the development, will be retained on-site.

4. How will the Hawaiian sites be protected?

Response: We are pleased to let you know that HMP has modified the development program for the project by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that includes five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, and large areas of laua'e to be protected for hula practitioners and others who gather this plant. Subsequent to obtaining land use approvals, a Preservation Plan will be prepared for the historic and cultural resources in accordance with §13-277-3 of the Hawaii Administrative Rules.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

As a resident of Kneehoe / Pikoioa, since 1964, I have always enjoyed the beauty of the mountains. I feel what you & your company are proposing to do is nothing more stripping our land, our aina and turning it into sugarcane. We don't need to look at the mountains and see more homes & buildings. The loss of the trees, forest, wildlife and beauty will be gone forever! Don't turn our aina into something we'll never be able to enjoy.

Sincerely,

Danny Gomez

Name: Danny Gomez

Address: 45-395 Namoku St

City, State, Zip Kneehoe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Danny Gomez
45-395 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Gomez:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1

Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerns about loss of hillside view.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. We thought you should know that the 20-lot residential subdivision has been eliminated from the development program. This development program is referred to as the "Cemetery Only Alternative", which is now the Proposed Action. The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. In addition, a 9.4-acre cultural preserve has been created for archaeological sites and laua'e fern gathering. This area will retain the same look it currently has, as this area will not be altered except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.



2. Concerns about the loss of forest and wildlife.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kolea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu Amakihi, Pueo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

Mr. Danny Gomez
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 3

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I have lived in Kawaeha (Pikeoia) area for over 30 years. I have seen water run off by lopo st going to river 3ft high. So planning to re-tow additional runoff from new roads & houses is not adequate will also add pollution to Kawaeha and Kawaeha bay which still needs clearing.

Planning for a 10 year 1 Hour storm is inadequate, since Kapuwahala had problems with run off water flooding that area.

Sincerely, *Alan Lee*

Name: Alan Lee

Address: 45-316 Kawaeha St

City, State, Zip Kawaeha HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Alvin Lau
45-316 Lehuuliua St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Mr. Lau:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerns about additional runoff; planning for the 10-year 1-hour storm is inadequate.
Response: The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). These standards are applied to all development on O'ahu.
2. Concerns about added pollution to Kawa Stream and Kāne'ohe Bay.

Response: Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwa Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will

Mr. Alvin Lau
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwa Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwa Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Robert Tom
45-110 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Tom:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Drainage pipes near Lupo and Namoku streets not adequate to handle more water runoff during a heavy rain.

Response: As discussed in Section 6.4 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Drainage, the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). This design requirement will help reduce impacts on neighboring drainage systems.

The engineering consultants for this project, SSFM International, reviewed drainage reports and drawings for the area around Hawaiian Memorial Park and made a similar observation about the neighboring drainage system. This finding is included in their report, which is attached to the EIS as Appendix C.

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Drainage pipes at or near Lupo and Namoku Sts, are not adequate to handle more water runoffs during a heavy rain.

Sincerely,



Name: Robert Tom
Address: 45-110 Namoku St.
City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI, 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners



Mr. Robert Tom
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

We live right below the area you are planning to build behind your cemetery and believe crime rate will go up. Can you guarantee this will not happen.

I've seen the damage when the rain is heavy, with less trees I am sure this will happen.

The traffic in our area will increase and make it dangerous for our children.

I also believe it will impact the address of our area with out all the trees you plan to dig up.

Sincerely,

Rubini O. Saitama

Name: Rubini O. Saitama

Address: 45-427 Ohaha St.

City, State, Zip: Kaneohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Valerie Tsutsumi
45-427 Ohaha St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Ms. Tsutsumi:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Believe crime rate will go up. Can you guarantee this will not happen?

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.
2. I've seen the damage when the rain is heavy, with less trees I am sure this will worsen.

Response: It is important to understand that of the total 56.5-acre Petition Area, only 4.8 acres (8.5%) will be converted to impervious surfaces. Approximately 30 acres will be converted to cemetery use, leaving approximately 21 acres in a vegetated non-cemetery open space condition, including 9.4 acres that will be set aside to preserve archaeological sites and communities of laua'e fern. In this context, a

forested area and a grassed area both have the same runoff coefficient because both ground covers act similarly in absorbing rainfall runoff. Plus, hundreds of new trees will be planted in the new cemetery area. Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates.

3. The traffic in our area will increase and make it dangerous for our children.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Transportation, the traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project.

In regard to your immediate neighborhood, the Petitioner has decided to modify the Proposed Action by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension from the development program. As a result, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.
4. I also believe the project will impact the coolness of our area without all the trees you plan to dig up.

Response: The effect of vegetation on climatic conditions is generally accepted. There is certainly a different ambient condition between a forest and a busy intersection in Honolulu. Some of the factors known to impact microclimate are: sunlight exposure, wind exposure, cloud cover, precipitation, vegetation type, temperature (air and soil), and moisture content (air and soil). In the circumstance of the proposed HMP expansion, portions of the terrain will be characterized by a change from a forested area dominated by introduced species to an environment characterized by turf grass and both spreading foliage of native plants and groupings of trees.

Research on impacts of land cover change from forest to grass or croplands has predominately looked at large areas of forest, and study

results are inconclusive as to the exact effects on both local and global climate. While it is agreed upon that trees produce cooling in the immediate area due to evapotranspiration, it is equally known that grass or croplands produce cooler temperatures than forests due to the albedo effect. The albedo effect describes the ability of surface areas to reflect sunlight. The higher the albedo, the higher the ability to reflect sunlight, and the more likely to reduce the temperature. No exact inferences can be drawn for how the Proposed Action might change the microclimate in the immediate vicinity; the temperature could be warmer and it could in fact be cooler, or both.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am concerned that their development will compromise the health and welfare of the residents of the existing neighborhood as well as residents of the proposed new homes. A revision damage to property due to land erosion - both for the lower-lying, older neighborhood and the proposed new homes and existing buildings and plots. It is ~~disgraceful~~ disgraceful and morally criminal to build over a ^{native} cultural complex. Shame on SCI.

Sincerely,

Kay Mendes

Name: _____

45-431
45-431 Waiwala Pl.

Address: _____

Kaneohe H 96744

City, State, Zip _____

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Kay Mendes
45-431 Waiwai Pl.
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Mendes:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am very concerned about health and welfare of residents of existing neighborhood and future residents.

Response: Following Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is intended to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that the Proposed Action may have on the physical and socio-economic environment, as well as public facilities and services, and propose measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environment. Several aspects of health and welfare of residents is included as part of the analysis of the EIS.
2. Concerns about land erosion for both existing and future proposed homes, cemetery plots and buildings.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the



grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. In terms of proposed homes, we would like to let you know that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program for the project and eliminated the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that would have serviced those lots.

3. Concern about native cultural complex.

Response: The statements about these sites being part of a whole complex are well taken. As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the AIS and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. In this context, HMP has modified the development program in a second important manner by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of laua'e fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others. The cultural preserve will be left in its current "natural" condition except for a modest access road.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*We don't want our road to become a major roadway from when
flooded and storm drains covers flying in the air. We
are concerned about traffic. We've already had
flooded and storm drains covers flying in the air. We
live on Lipalu St. When we purchased our home 38-39 yrs. ago, it was
because we didn't have to worry about traffic.
This was a dead end and cul-de-sac. We had opportunity to buy
else where but felt this was a perfect place to bring up our
family. We already have run off from the mountain & did a lot
to collect it. We've seen runs on our fence & we have a
lot of birds that are just beautiful. Please don't decrease
our beautiful mountain and community. I'm afraid more traffic
will mean more danger for our children & grand children. Right
now it's so cool with all our huge trees on mountain & every
we a lot of shade & protection from storms. ~~the weather is perfect part~~
of our land ~~is~~ is mountain. We don't want the grassy area next to
Sincerely, us, & which will give us no privacy which we now enjoy.
Manuel Vidinha We don't want any vandalism/land crime. We've had
Manuel Vidinha a good size neighborhood & hope it stays this way.*

Name: KAREN & MANUEL VIDINHA

Address: 45-468 LIPALU ST.

City, State, Zip KANEOHE, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Karen and Manuel Vidinha
45-468 Lipalu St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Karen and Manuel Vidinha:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii'i**

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerned about traffic and that more traffic will mean more danger for our children and grandchildren.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the project development program, and the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension to service these lots will be abandoned. Therefore, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

2. Concerned about flooding and runoff that already exists.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your

exposure to these events. It is important to understand the physical characteristics that could be influencing these events. The Pikoioia Tract 10 subdivision was approved by the City and County of Honolulu in 1964. As part of the subdivision, the vast majority of parcels along the eastern sides of Nāmoku and Ōhāna Streets are encumbered by an easement for slope and drainage purposes (Figure 18 of the EIS). These parcels typically are level from the front property line toward the rear of the property, rendering from 1/3 to 1/2 of the property unbuildable because of the slope and the easement, even though the property is zoned for residential use.

The drainage system for these properties was designed as a series of interceptor ditches cut into the slope. These ditches were lined with concrete and extend across all parcels in this system, intending to direct sheet flow to underground storm drains, which eventually empty into Kāwā Stream. The responsibility to maintain these interceptor ditches was left to each individual property owner. As a consequence, there is a wide range of maintenance quality. Inspection of several homes indicated some owners keep their interceptor ditches free of silt, debris, and vegetation. Other property owners have not kept a maintenance protocol, and ditches are overgrown with trees, shrubs, and other vegetation, and are full of soil, incapable of performing their designed function. It is probable there are several factors contributing to flooding occurrences in this neighborhood: (1) slope profile characteristics of each property; (2) design of the interceptor ditch system; (3) uneven maintenance protocol for the entire system.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). As discussed in Section 6.4 of the EIS, retention areas are the preferred method to control storm runoff. The retention areas will retain storm water that will then percolate into the soil and/or evaporate, and allow sediment to settle, instead of reaching drainage ways, streams, and Kane ōhe Bay. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

3. We've seen owls on our fence and we have a lot of birds that are just beautiful.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the proposed action is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kolea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply.

Also, as noted in the EIS, Section 4.8, the short-eared Owl or *Pueo* (*Asio flammeus sandwicensis*) was not recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. The EIS also notes that it is possible *Pueo* could occasionally forage in the area as it forages in grasslands, agricultural fields, and pastures as well as in upland forested habitat. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *Oahu 'Amakihi*, *Pueo*, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu. There is an abundance of non-native habitat in the lands surrounding the Petition Area, far more habitat than the few *Pueo* that still exist on O'ahu would require.

4. Right now it's so cool with all our large trees on mountain giving us a lot of shade and protection from storms.

Response: The effect of vegetation on climatic conditions is generally accepted. There is certainly a different ambient condition between a forest and a busy intersection in Honolulu. Some of the factors known to impact microclimate are: sunlight exposure, wind exposure, cloud cover, precipitation, vegetation type, temperature (air and soil), and moisture content (air and soil). In the circumstance of the proposed cemetery expansion, portions of the terrain will be characterized by a change from a forested area dominated by introduced species to an environment characterized by turf grass and both spreading foliage of native plants and groupings of trees.

Research on impacts of land cover change from forest to grass or croplands has predominately looked at large areas of forest, and study results are inconclusive as to the exact effects on both local and global climate. While it is agreed upon that trees produce cooling in the immediate area due to evapotranspiration, it is equally known that grass or croplands produce cooler temperatures than forests due to the albedo effect. The albedo effect describes the ability of surface areas to reflect sunlight. The higher the albedo, the higher the ability to reflect sunlight, and the more likely to reduce the temperature. No exact inferences can be drawn for how the Proposed Action might change the microclimate in the immediate vicinity; the temperature could be warmer and it could in fact be cooler, or both.

All told, when the cemetery is at full build-out, 51.7 acres (91.5%) of the 56.5-acre Petition Area will remain in open space. 29.5 acres will be devoted to burial areas and will be planted with over 300 new trees. 20.9 acres will either be revegetated or remain in existing forest habitat.

5. We don't want the graveyard next to us which will give us no privacy.

Response: As described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, a buffer of at least 50 feet will be maintained between the new cemetery and existing residential homes. In many areas, this will be over 150 feet. There will more privacy and buffering between the proposed cemetery and homes in your neighborhood than currently exists between the residential homes. In addition, HMP has modified the project development program by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots. Additional traffic on Lipalu Street will therefore be avoided.

6. We don't want any vandalism and crime.

Response: It is understandable that you do not want vandalism and crime. HMP does not wish for this either. There is not expected to be an increase in crime with the Proposed Action. According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate

through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

William N. Rodenhurst
45-418 Nakulua Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Rodenhurst:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. My main concern is the water that is needed for daily use when the project is completed. The pressure to supply this area is already low and I can see it getting lower.

Response: The Petitioner has decided to eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program, and the need for drinking water for domestic purposes will also be eliminated. The need for irrigation water still exists, and options are discussed in Section 6.2.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). First choice is on-site wells owned and operated by the Petitioner. Second choice would be to use the Board of Water Supply domestic system. It should be noted that in a typical year, very little supplemental irrigation will be required for the cemetery landscape areas, especially after plant material and turf has been established.

Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

My main concern is the water that is needed for daily use when this project is completed. The pressure to supply this area is already low and I can see it getting lower. It also will be an eye sore for anybody that is driving over to the windward side. I have lived in the Pikoike area of since July 1967 and have seen a lot of runoff of water from the many streams that come through the area. Where will that go, it will always be with us. Mother nature never waits for anybody. Mahalo

Sincerely,



Name: William N. Rodenhurst
Address: 45-418 NAKULUA ST
City, State, Zip KANEHOE HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners



2. The project will also be an eyesore for anybody that is driving over to the Windward side.

Response: While the Petition Area will be visible from some long-range viewpoints approaching Kāne ohe, the overall appearance of the property will still be dominated by the green colors of open space and hundreds of new trees which will be planted as landscape treatment. The borders of the cemetery with existing neighbors will be maintained with existing vegetation and supplemented with additional native and indigenous plants in transition to the cemetery.

Further, the Proposed Action has been modified to incorporate a 9.4-acre cultural preserve into the plan, which sets aside an area to protect archaeological sites and communities of the lauau fern for gathering purposes. We believe that with the elimination of the residential subdivision, the addition of the 9.4-acre cultural preserve, and the generous landscaping element of the plan, the overall appearance of the Petition Area will be a positive experience.

3. I have seen a lot of runoff from the many storms that come through the area. Where will that go?

Response: Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). Stormwater that is not collected by the retention areas will flow downhill, following the topography.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I have several concerns about the proposed 20 year project of HMP or SCI. This is my neighbor hood and the EIS does not properly cover my concerns. Pikoiloa is a beautiful natural valley of conservation land. SCI upon purchase knew that it was zoned for conservation. It should remain conservation land for future generations. There are many significant archeological sites that stress that this area was once a significant village. These sites should remain untouched, not paved around. There is a fantastic population of forest birds who sometimes frequent my yard. If you cut the forest, the birds will be gone. The EIS says the view from my house Sincerely, impacted, it will impact the view from my house. My street, all over the neighborhood even from H-3. Please realize this development is not the right thing. Aloha,

Name: Carol Fontanive

Address: 45-155 Unaha Pl.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe HI 96714

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Carol Fontanive
45-155 Unaha Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Fontanive:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. SCI upon purchase knew the land was zoned conservation and it should remain conservation for future generations.
Response: Oftentimes, uses for land must change over time to accommodate needed community services. Landowners have a right to ask for a review of their land use status, as provided by State and County land use laws.
2. There are many significant archeological sites that show this area was once a significant village. These sites should remain untouched, not paved around.
Response: The statements about these sites being related are well taken. These sites are indeed a component of the present landscape, but whether they were in use at the same time in an integrated community is yet to be determined and would require extensive further study in addition to that included in the scope for the inventory survey.

As noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the historic sites in the vicinity of the Kawā'ewa e Heiau are part of a complex of cultural sites, not

discrete sites. The heiau complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Ko'olau Poko District. In this context, the program for the Concept Plan has been modified, and the project will establish a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the *laua'e* fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

3. There is a fantastic population of forest birds. If you cut the forest, the birds will be gone.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Ko'lea*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakiki*, *Pueo*, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward Oahu.

4. The EIS says the views will not be impacted, it will impact the view from my house, my street, all over the neighborhood, and H-3.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS, including from the H-3 freeway. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. The Petition Area and associated cemetery are visible from the H-3 freeway, although as a small portion of the overall viewshed which is predominately one of residential neighborhoods with the Oneawa Hills as a backdrop. Additionally this view is seen for only a matter of seconds while travelling at 55 miles per hour in a car. Nevertheless, the Petition Area and project are visible from this vantage point.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Ruth Hirai
45-175 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Hirai:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Some of my concerns are possible flooding.

Response: As discussed in detail in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Section 6.4, retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

2. Concerned about affect of the visual beauty of Kaneohe.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures.

We should also point out that HMP has modified the Proposed Action in two significant changes that will affect views of the property: (1) the 20-lot residential subdivision has been deleted from the development program;

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Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I just attended my first SaveKaneohe.org meeting and found it informative. Please send me a copy of the EIS so that I may be better informed.

Some of my concerns are possible flooding, affect of the travel beauty of Kaneohe, and traffic and noise that will result with the expansion of HMP. The recent flood that resulted after the rains is worrisome. Further development of the hillside may cause additional flooding. As I drive to the windward side, via H3, Likelike Highway, or the Pali, it is relaxing and beautiful to see the town of Kaneohe or the ocean beyond Palua. Further development of HMP will impact this view. As I live in a main thoroughfare through our community Sincerely, further development will add to the noise, traffic, and pollution of our subdivision.

Ruth Hirai

Name: Ruth Hirai

Address: 45-175 Namoku St.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Please stop your plans to expand HMP.



and (2) a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created immediately east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.

The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same appearance as it currently has, as this area will not be altered, except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. Overall, no views of any mountains or ridges will be obstructed by the project.

3. Concerned about traffic.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, as discussed in #2 above, HMP has eliminated the 20-lot subdivision from the development program. As a result, the Lipalu Street extension has also been eliminated. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

4. Concerned about noise and pollution.

Response: A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS, and are summarized below. Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds

of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Donna Rodenhurst
PO Box 5422
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Rodenhurst:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Having only two 1x1 digs for 56.6 acres does not prove anything. More needs to be done.

Response: The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) has commented on the Archaeological Inventory Survey prepared for the project, and the necessity for and locations of further subsurface testing will be determined by closely working with SHPD as the project moves forward.

2. Runoff from new roads and houses causes alarm for flooding, pollution from storm runoff.

Response: First, we want you to know that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the project development program by (1) eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots; and (2) creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and areas where the laua'e fern is plentiful. These actions result in a project where only 4.8 acres (8.5%) of the 56.5-acre Petition Area will be converted to impervious surface. The remaining 51.7 acres (91.5%) will be a combination of landscaped turf and over 300 new trees, and revegetated and existing forest.

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July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

HERE ARE A FEW CONCERNS I HAVE WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAIIAN MEMORIAL:

- HAVING ONLY TWO 1x1 DIGS FOR 56.6 ACRES DOES NOT PROVE ANYTHING, MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE.
- RUNOFFS ~~WILL~~ FROM THE NEW ROADS; HOUSES CAUSES ALARM FOR FLOODING, POLLUTION FROM STORM RUNOFF. HOW CAN YOU GUARANTEE IT WON'T SINCE OUR WEATHER CAN VARY? REMEMBER THE 40 DAYS OF RAIN?
- BUILDING THIS GIVES HUGE CONCERN TO INCREASE CRIME. THIS WILL GIVE ACCESS TO OUR YARDS/HOUSES AND A QUICK GET AWAY.
- YOU NEED TO RESPECT OUR CULTURE WITH OUR WAYS. JUST GIVING ACCESS TO PICK LAUAE ~~WILL~~ DOESN'T MAKE UP FOR ALL THE FOREST YOU ARE KNOCKING DOWN.

Sincerely, *Keep Kanoehe Country, I don't want to see every inch developed!*
Donna Rodenhurst
Mahele, Donna Rodenhurst

Name: Donna Rodenhurst
Address: P.O. Box 5422
City, State, Zip: Kāne'ohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

As discussed in detail in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters.

The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

3. Concern to increase in crime and easy access to yards and houses and a quick getaway.

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu. HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

4. Need to respect culture; just giving access to pick laua'e doesn't make up for all the forest you are knocking down.

Response: As discussed in #2 above, HMP is clearly aware of the need to recognize traditional gathering rights on the property. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites. We also draw your attention to our

proposed landscape plan (300 new trees, 11.4 acres of revegetated open space) and the 51.7 acres of open space once the project is complete.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

John W. Kapiko Jr.
45-520 Nakulua St.
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Kapiko:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Kāne'ōhe is the last remaining area that is not impeded with traffic.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. We would like to let you know that Hawaiian Memorial Park has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that was intended to service those lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

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July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

PLEASE REMOVE THE NAME FROM THE LIST OF AREAS THAT IS NOT IMPEDED WITH TRAFFIC PROBLEMS AND YOU ARE GOING TO DESTROY THE AREA BECAUSE OF GREEDY DEVELOPERS FROM THE MAINLAND WHO DON'T GIVE A DAMN ABOUT ANYTHING EXCEPT FOR THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR. THE HAWAIIANS WERE RIGHT ABOUT THE MISSIONARIES. THE DEVELOPERS ARE DOING THE SAME. LOOK UP AND PRAY TO GOD. WHEN YOU LOOK DOWN YOUR LAND WILL BE GONE!!

Sincerely,

Name: JOHN W. KAPIKO JR.

Address: 45-520 NAKULUA ST.

City, State, Zip KANE'ŌHE, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Mr. John W. Kapiko Jr.
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*I'm concerned about possible roadwork
onto Puhai Nani property when I die. The area
over from Puhai Nani which means "Surrounded
by Beauty." I'd like to keep it that way.*

Sincerely,



Name: WILLIAM C. VINET, JR.

Address: 45-090 NAMOKU ST, HPL 1215

City, State, Zip: Kaunohi, HI 96744-5316

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

William C. Vinet, Jr.
45-090 Namoku St. Apt. 1215
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Mr. Vinet:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerned about a possible landslide onto Pohai Nani property, where I live.

Response: We do not believe there is a possibility of a landslide onto Pohai Nani property as a result of development on Hawaiian Memorial Park property. A report on rockfall hazards and slope stability was prepared for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and was attached as Appendix B. The slope stability analysis determined that there is no apparent potential for hazards to the Petition Area that may be associated with slope stability. In addition, Pohai Nani is not in a direct downslope direction of any of the areas to be developed.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

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July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*My wife and I live on the 10th Floor
at Pohai Nani - "Surrounded by Beauty".
The view of the mountains, unobstructed,
is certainly a major reason we moved
here from Kailua.*

*If you succeed in building a cluster
of houses on the hill to our south,
you will deprive us of a source of
pleasure we have counted on - a nature
view at it's best. We strongly think
conservation on land should not be changed.
Just so you can make extra bucks!*

Sincerely,

Robert C. Hockaday

Name: Robert C. Hockaday / Martha F. Hockaday

Address: 45-090 Namoku St #1004

City, State, Zip Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Robert C. and Martha F. Hockaday
45-090 Namoku St. #1004
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Mr. & Mrs. Hockaday
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Hockaday:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We live in Pohai Nani. The project will deprive us of a view of the mountains and nature at its best.

Response: The view from Pohai Nani is not a public view, and while the project will change the view from Pohai Nani, the view will still be predominately one of green open space one. We would like to tell you that Hawaiian Memorial Park has modified the development program by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and adding 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawāewa'e Heiau. The cultural preserve will remain intact, except for a modest access road.

The cemetery expansion will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area. Also, the area near Pohai Nani is in Phase 3 of the development, and will not be developed for 10-15 years.

2. We strongly think conservation land should not be changed.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I have three questions for you: 1. Can you assure me that the development you are proposing will not despoil the environment that we at Pohai Nani and all the other home owners living in this area will no longer be able to enjoy this beautiful place?
2. I am a Kupuna, and we Hawaiians are taught to respect and honor our sacred sites; can you assure me that we will have access to unchanged cultural sites and that no Hawaiian burials will be disturbed by your development?
3. The native plants and trails that are found in this area indicate that we Hawaiians still use this area as a cultural site; can you assure me that you can really restore the unique flora that you would be destroying?

Sincerely, Eleanor Lindo

Name: Eleanora Lindo
Address: 45-090 Namoku St. #612
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Eleanora Lindo
45-090 Namoku St. #612
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Lindo:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Can you assure me that the development will not despoil the environment?

Response: Following Chapter 343, Hawaii'i Revised Statutes, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is intended to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that the Proposed Action may have on the physical and socio-economic environment, as well as public facilities and services, and propose measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environment. An EIS was prepared for the project, and the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures to ensure there is no overall significant impact associated with the project.

2. Can you assure me that we will have access to unchanged cultural sites and that no Hawaiian burials will be disturbed by your development?

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites. In this context, we want to let you know that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the development program for the project by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.



The landowner is clearly aware of the need to recognize traditional gathering rights on the property. The cultural preserve that will be created will also include significant areas where the lau'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

No human burials have been documented within the Petition Area, and CIA contributors did not specifically mention knowledge of *imi kūpuna* in the area. As noted in the EIS, those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds, including human remains. Should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work will immediately cease, and the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law. Mandatory education programs will be provided to any entity or personnel working within the Petition Area to ensure that appropriate protective and notification action is undertaken should any cultural or archaeological finds take place. Cultural monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development activities. Access arrangements will be documented as part of the Preservation Plan that will be prepared for the property at a later date.

3. The native plants and trails that are found in this area indicate that we Hawaiians still use this area as a cultural site. Can you assure me that you can really restore the unique flora that you would be destroying?

Response: The areas of lau'e will be protected within a cultural preserve, as discussed in the answer to Question #2 above. Also, as discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat, and is not unique. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. This includes the lau'e plant which is gathered by hula practitioners. This species was introduced to Hawai'i after contact, and has been adopted by practitioners to replace a similar, less abundant species. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

We have coordinated with the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Na Ala Hele Trail and Access Program on the appropriate

approach to the recreational trail that appears to traverse part of the Petition Area. DLNR has confirmed that this is not an ancient trail. HMP has no obligation to maintain or provide amenities for the recreational trail, but will certainly work to reasonably accommodate official hiking trails as long as respect for our families is shown.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Nellanette Y. Araki
45-090 Namoku St. #404
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Araki:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I recognize your financial need to change the zoning, but the negative effects outweigh the need for the project.

Response: We note your thought, but disagree that the need for the project is not precedent. As discussed in Section 1.8 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Need for Action, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) anticipates it will exhaust its available supply of burial plots in the near-term. The need for burial services in Hawai'i is a very real community service, and is in fact rising. Hawai'i's resident population over the age of 55 is on the rise, a trend which reflects the baby boomer generation moving into and through their 50s and 60s. At the current annual rate of ground burial and with the expected increase in numbers of burials associated with Hawai'i's aging population (also see discussion in Section 5.1 of the EIS), HMP will need to expand its inventory in order to meet increasing demand. HMP currently accommodates approximately 25% of all burials in Hawai'i, and will have significantly constrained inventory resources over the next five years. In order to continue to provide this service to the community, HMP must expand its ability to accommodate both casketed burials and niches.

2. Mahinui should retain its present lush green native vegetation and native animals and pueo.

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July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

It has come to my attention that Hawaiian Memorial Park would like to change the present conservation zoning of Mahinui hillsides to a burial site. and park. The zoning may be and a burial site. and park. The zoning may be

Recognizing the financial need of your organization and a burial site. and park. The zoning may be and a burial site. and park. The zoning may be

I know that changing the zoning effect an easy solution. You need for a zoning change. Mahinui should retain its present lush green native vegetation not to mention the loss of trees and plants birds with it a great potential for run-offs and birds living here. It is a chosen spot

I love of Mahinui. It is a chosen spot that makes living here one of conservation in the world leaving Mahinui as alternative

land selection to your problem. I'm for leaving Mahinui as alternative land selection to your problem.

Sincerely,
Nellanette Y. Araki

Name: Nellanette Y. Araki
Address: 45-090 Namoku St., Apt 404
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

In regard to Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the short-eared Owl or *Pueo* (*Asio flammeus sandwicensis*) was not recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. The EIS also notes that it is possible *Pueo* could occasionally forage in the area as it forages in grasslands, agricultural fields, and pastures as well as in upland forested habitat. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakihi*, *Pueo*, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

3. The loss of trees and plants bring with it a great potential for runoff.

Response: Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by

the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

Percolation rates deal mostly with the underlying soil characteristics, which will not be changed. Runoff coefficients, used for the purpose of drainage calculations, will vary depending up the nature of the finished surfaces (ie: bare soils, planted areas, or paved areas). In this context, a forested area and a grassed area both have the same runoff coefficient because both ground covers act similarly in absorbing rainfall runoff. The reference used was the City and County of Honolulu DPP's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000. We would like to point out that only 4.8 acres (8.5%) of the total 56.5-acre Petition Area will be changed to an impervious surface. The balance of the Petition Area will be in open space, with 9.4 acres remaining in their present state.

4. Support leaving Mahinui as conservation land. Please think of other alternatives and solutions to your problem.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Virginia S. Naquin
45-090 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Naquin:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Hawaii's resources are finite. Regulation is vital for the essentials of water and energy as this State population grows. The stress on traffic and public facilities is already a critical strain on this Island. Conservation means much more than what you see. Water supply, sources and distribution are vital.

Response: We agree that Hawaii's resources are finite and need protection. Nevertheless, it is essential that we plan for the future, which includes an increased population with a significant increase in the percentage of our residents who will become elderly in the next 20+ years. Part of the planning includes anticipation of the facilities and services necessary to support interment and inurnment of family members in the future. The certitude of the need for these facilities cannot be ignored.

The Petitioner has concluded through the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analysis that the project development program will be modified, and the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension to service these lots will be abandoned. Therefore, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood. Likewise, impacts to public facilities are expected to be minimal. Use of energy-efficient lighting will be employed whenever possible, but the project is not expected to require much lighting, either indoor or outdoor. The mausoleums will be outdoor structures, and the proposed restroom will have a skylight so that no electrical lighting is required. Since the cemetery closes at dusk, the only lighting necessary will be for limited security lighting, which if utilized, will be energy efficient.

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July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

With a base in Texas, you may not recognize the great need and value of Hawaii's land conservation program. Our resources are finite. Regulation is vital for the essentials of water and energy as this State population grows. The stress on traffic and public facilities is already a critical strain on this Island.

Conservation means much more than what you see. Water supply, sources and distribution are vital. There are far better sites for houses.

Do what you wish with the acreage you already control. Please abandon the housing project on the conservation land Mahinui hillside with remnants of Hawaii's past, and centuries of old growth that support its birds and small creatures to maintain nature's pattern.

Sincerely, *Virginia S. Naquin*
Virginia S. Naquin

45-090 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Sincerely,

Name: *Virginia S. Naquin*

Address: _____

City, State, Zip _____

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

July 16, 2008

There will be no need for new potable water sources for the project, as the project will be a cemetery expansion only. The water need for non-potable irrigation water still exists, and options for irrigation water are discussed in the Draft EIS in Section 6.2.2.

Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

2. There are far better sites for houses. Do what you wish with the acreage you already control. Please abandon the housing project on the conservation land Mahinui hillsides with remnants of Hawaii's past, and centuries of old growth that support its birds and small creatures to maintain nature's pattern.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action. As noted above, the project will not include the residential portion.

We would like to clear up a misconception you have concerning the vegetation found on the project site. Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants, and the vegetation found on-site is not considered "old-growth". The trees are not native, they grow quickly as most invasive species do. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

As noted in the EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. In this context, the project will establish a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, and several large communities of lau'a'e fern, which are gathered by local hula.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the proposed action is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Ko'lea*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakihi*, *Pueo*, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu. At full build out of the project, 51.7 acres (91.5%) of the Petition Area will remain in open space.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

As a past honoree & resident living adjacent to H.M. for over 61 years, I adamantly protest & object to your proposal to change our "land use" and "beyond your boundaries" to develop & use our precious land only for the greed & financial gain of your Dept. & developers.

Honolulu does not need further development. We are saturated with homes, cars, pollution etc. — you name it! We Hawaiian Memorial in such financial distress that the above proposal is forthcoming? Please reply,

Sincerely,

Name: Virginia Jordan
Address: 451 CPD Parkway, Apt 805
City, State, Zip: Honolulu, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Virginia Jordan
45-090 Namoku St. Apt. 805
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Jordan:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Protest and object to project.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

2. Kāne'ōhe does not need further development. We are saturated with homes, cars and pollution.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the project development program and will eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic associated with the cemetery expansion in your neighborhood.

3. Is Hawaiian Memorial Park in such financial distress that they must do the project?

Response: As discussed in Section 1.8 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Need for Action, HMP anticipates it will exhaust its available supply of burial plots in the near-term. The need for burial services in Hawai'i is a very real community service, and is in fact rising. Hawai'i's resident population over the age of 55 is on the rise, a trend which reflects the baby boomer generation moving into and through their 50s and 60s. At the current annual rate of ground burial and with the expected increase in numbers of burials associated with Hawai'i's aging



Ms. Virginia Jordan
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

population (also see discussion in Section 5.1 of the EIS), HMP will need to expand its inventory in order to meet increasing demand. HMP currently accommodates approximately 25% of all burials in Hawaii, and will have significantly constrained inventory resources over the next five years. In order to continue to provide this service to the community, HMP must expand its ability to accommodate both casketed burials and niches.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I feel that they really should not extend land to build the cemetery bigger, because I know that I wouldn't want my children not to be able to see the mountains or the beautiful green land. Also it would be terrible when there are storms with heavy rains. Everywhere would be flooded more. So it would be destroying the homes of many people so please, do not extend the memorial people

Sincerely,

Name: Kimberly Imamura Kaneohe Elementary 5th grader
Address: 4535 Nakulua St. 11 years old
City, State, Zip Kaneohe Hawaii 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Kimberly Imamura
45-335 Nakulua St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Imamura:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I feel that they really should not build the cemetery bigger.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action. As discussed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Section 1.8, the Need for Action, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) anticipates it will exhaust its available supply of burial plots in the near-term. The need for burial space in Hawaii is a very real community requirement, and is in fact increasing. Hawaii's resident population over the age of 55 is on the rise, a trend which reflects the baby boomer generation moving into and through their 50s and 60s. At the current annual rate of ground burial and with the expected increase in numbers of burials associated with Hawaii's aging population (also see discussion in Section 5.1 of the EIS), HMP will need to expand its inventory in order to meet increasing demand. HMP currently accommodates approximately 25% of all burials in Hawaii, and will have significantly constrained inventory resources over the next five years. In order to continue to provide this service to the community, HMP must expand its ability to accommodate both casketed burials and niches.

2. I want my children to be able to see the mountains and beautiful green land.

Response: HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS,



Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

As discussed in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

3. Concern about storms and heavy rains and flooding destroying homes.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event,

Ms. Kimberly Inamura
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 3

and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwa Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am very concerned about changing conservation land to any other use. Conservation land protects the beauty of our island. The beautiful views are shared by all. Changing the landscape, taking away part of the mountain and putting in any structures weakens its purpose. Conservation land should not be shipped away. Land should stay conservation.

Sincerely,
Jane H. Breed

Name: Jane H. Breed

Address: 45-090-K Nanoku #

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Irene H. Breed
45-090-K Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Ms. Breed:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am concerned about changing conservation land to any other use. Conservation land should stay conservation.
Response: The land use district designations are not cast in stone. Hawai'i Administrative Rules Title 15 Chapter 15, Land Use Commission Rules, lays out the requirements for how to petition the Land Use Commission for a boundary amendment. Over time, uses for land change to accommodate community services.

2. I am concerned about changing our view that is shared by all.

Response: As discussed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Hawaiian Memorial Park has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

Ms. Irene Breed
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Robin Okubo
45-090 Namoku St. #1106
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Robin Okubo:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. What do you plan to do to protect and preserve the project area; nature needs to be preserved.

Response: An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is intended to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that the Proposed Action may have on the physical and socio-economic environment, as well as public facilities and services, and propose measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environment. The Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures to ensure there is no overall significant impact associated with the project. Some specific actions include: revegetation of 11.4 acres with native and indigenous plants; changing the development program to create a 9.4-acre cultural preserve for historic sites and laua'e fern; and planting of over 300 new trees on the new cemetery area. Hawaiian Memorial Park has a vested interest in creating and maintaining a pleasing and peaceful environment.

2. Against project.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

DO WHATEVER IS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE
"HAWAIIANA IN KANEHOE, FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS!
BEAUTIFUL! WHAT DO YOU PLAN TO DO TO PROTECT PRESERVE
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AREA ON OAHU? PLEASE DO NOT PUT
"PROFIT" + JEBS FIRST. DO THE RIGHT THING FOR
KANEHOE RESIDENTS NOW + FOR THE FUTURE!
WE HAVE GLOBAL WARMING NOW TO CONTEND
WITH - PRESERVE NATURE, NOT DESTROY
THIS BEAUTIFUL AREA!
I HAVE LIVED IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD
AND HAWAII, KANEHOE IS PARADISE! DO YOUR
BEST + DO THE RIGHT THING - KEEP KANEHOE
COUNTRY! LET US KNOW YOUR HONEST AND
RIGHT FEELINGS!
Sincerely,
Robin Okubo

Name: Robin Okubo

Address: 45-090 NAMOKU ST #1106

City, State, Zip: Kanehoe, HI 96744

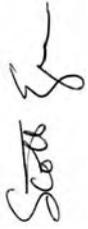
Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Robin Okubo
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*I wish to live here without
altering the environment - I wish to
retain the peaceful beauty above all.*

Sincerely,

Name: Helbert Hastert
Address: 4500 N. Nimitz St
City, State, Zip Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Eleanor Nagamoto
45-090 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Nagamoto:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008. We note that you have no comments related to the Proposed Action. Nevertheless, your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*Polani Nani was built approximately
44 years ago as a quiet and secure
community for Senior Citizens to
live and their final years a
successful and beautiful atmosphere.
I had your project will be destroyed
justifying a housing, area conservation
land???*

Sincerely,

Name: *April S. Colon*

Address: *Namoku St*

City, State, Zip *Kaneohe, HI 96744*

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners



Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Muriel E. Coleman
45-090 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Coleman:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Project will destroy the peaceful and beautiful atmosphere of Pohai Nani.

Response: In terms of proximity to Pohai Nani, we can report that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the development program by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension. The plan has also been modified by adding a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of laua'e fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others. The cultural preserve will remain in its current "natural" state, except for a modest access road. The overall site will also be buffered from existing residents by a minimum 50-foot area that will remain in the existing vegetation, and a further transition zone to be revegetated with native and indigenous species.

Overall, the appearance of the cemetery will be of green open space with a bounty of trees (over 300 new trees on the cemetery proper) and other "natural" areas left intact. In total, only 4.8 acres of the proposed cemetery will be "developed" with roads (4.5 acres) or buildings (0.3 acres). These physical qualities and the quiet ambience of the cemetery should have minimal impact on Pohai Nani. We also note that the area closest to Pohai Nani is in Phase 3 of the expansion program, and may not occur for ±10 years after land use approvals are obtained.

Ms. Muriel Coleman
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

2. How do you justify a housing area on conservation land

Response: All landowners have the privilege of considering appropriate alternative uses for their property subject to the required land use approval process. It was appropriate for Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) to consider a consistent and modest extension of the existing residential land use surrounding its property. As you know, there are significant entitlement and development costs associated with this process. The opportunity to obtain a near term revenue source to help defray those costs is important to HMP. Nevertheless, as described in #1 above, the residential portion of the Proposed Action will not be built.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

7-11-08
My concern is the problem with erosion & storm runoff. Also there is the problem flooding. It is wrong to destroy the beautiful forest behind the cemetery + behind

Pohai Nani
I would like to add that loss of the forest area will contribute to flooding. *Allen Breed*

P.S. Pohai Nani means "Surrounded by Beauty".

Sincerely,

Name: Allen Breed
Address: 45090 Namokust Apt K
City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

7-15-08
Have you taken into consideration how this project will impact on the ~~sub~~ pollution of Kaneohe Bay?

This will increase the runoff that already is carrying chemicals to Kaura Stream. i.e. the increase in fertilizers.

also there is more runoff ~~also~~ lots more, with the grass you will plant than there ever was with the trees (which will be cut).

Sincerely,

Allen E. Breed

Name: Allen E. Breed
Address: 45090 Namokust, Apt K
City, State, Zip Kaneohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Allen Breed
45-090 Namoku St. Apt. K
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Breed:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letters dated July 11, 2008 and July 15, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in both your letters, followed by our response:

1. My concern is the problem with erosion and storm runoff.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

Mr. Allen Breed
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. Retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage.

2. Also there is the problem flooding. It is wrong to destroy the forest behind Pohai Nani. Loss of forest area will contribute to flooding.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events, as indicated in our answer to #1 above.

We would also like to let you know that HMP has modified the project development program with two important adjustments: (1) the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots will be eliminated; and (2) creation of a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa ewa e Heiau, as well as large areas where the laua e fern is plentiful. This cultural preserve will remain intact, in its "natural" state except for a modest access road. This means that only 4.8 acres (8.5%) of the 56.5-acre Petition Area will be converted to impervious surface. The remaining 51.7 acres will remain in open space, in a combination of turf/trees and revegetated and existing forest.

3. Projects impacts on pollution to Kāne'ohe Bay.

Response: The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

4. Runoff to Kawa Stream especially increase in fertilizers.

Response: HMP does not operate like a golf course, and does not manage its turf grass as a golf course does. Pesticides are not used as a normal cemetery maintenance regimen and have been rarely used in past years for any reason. If an extraordinary situation should occur, a certified Pest Control Advisor would be utilized to develop an appropriate environmentally sound program and the concentrated effort would be on an Integrated Pest Management approach.

The turf areas are treated with slow release turf fertilizers twice a year; in the fall before the rainy season and in the spring before summer heat. HMP targets applications to dry periods to ensure it is absorbed by the plant material as opposed to fast acting fertilizers that are more likely to be washed into the soils. Impacts on groundwater are expected to be minimal. HMP will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue samples (grass) will be submitted to University of Hawaii's Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the semi-annual fertilizer application. Finally, the retention areas discussed above will function to filter Nitrogen and Phosphorous before it leaches.

5. More runoff with grass than with trees.

Response: Runoff is affected by the ability of the ground surface and soils to absorb rainfall and have this moisture percolate through the soils. Percolation rates deal mostly with the underlying soil characteristics, which will not be changed. Runoff coefficients, used for the purpose of drainage calculations, will vary depending up the nature of the finished surfaces (ie: bare soils, planted areas, or paved areas). In this context, a forested area and a grassed area both have the same runoff coefficient because both ground covers act similarly in absorbing rainfall runoff. The reference used was the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Hana Fries
45-090 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Fries:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I feel the project is completely disruptive to the whole community- in every way, water, trees, animals, etc.

Response: The intent of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is to disclose the anticipated impacts of the Proposed Action, and to offer mitigation for those items where significant impact is anticipated. We believe we have disclosed and mitigated for any impacts that might be associated with the project.

Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the Draft EIS, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*I attended a meeting of the
K. J. C. regarding the expansion and
feel it is completely disruptive to
the whole community - in every way -
water, trees, animals, etc.*

Sincerely,

Name: Hana Fries
Address: 45-090 Namoku St.
City, State, Zip: Kaunohā Hawaii 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Ms. Hana Fryes
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the proposed action is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kōlea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'Amakihi, Pūeo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Keva ditch was in construction for the past year and a half. The construction noise each morning was more than I could bear. Please no more construction in our well contained small neighborhood.

Along Mahulehu, traffic is getting bad. I don't need more traffic congestion.

I wake up each morning and see the beautiful mountains. I don't want to wake up to see a mess at least not in my backyard.

Timber year development? Way to long, that is. If everything is around, which I hope will not.

Sincerely,
Leslie Tom

Name: LESLIE TOM

Address: 45-323 Lehuila St

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744-2322

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Leslie Tom
45-323 Lehuuila St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Ms. Tom:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Kawa ditch was in construction for the past year and a half. The construction noise each morning was more than I could bear. Please no more construction.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and summarized below.

Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

2. Traffic is bad along Mokulele.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the Draft EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In regard to traffic on Mokulele, the Petitioner has decided to eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension from the development program. As a consequence, there are not expected to be any impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

3. I don't want to wake up to see a mausoleum, at least not in my backyard.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape

with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

Under most viewing circumstances, the mausoleums will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Where the roots of the mausoleums are visible, they are a minor element of the viewshed. Additional landscape treatment for the mausoleums will be provided, as well as appropriate exterior and roof colors.

4. 20 year development is too long.

Response: Development will not be occurring for 20 years non stop. The project is broken into three phases. Construction for phases will last approximately six months.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

First of all I am greatly concerned that there will be a tremendous loss of the forest and native Hawaiian plants that as well as exposure of the remains and any Hawaiian ancestor remains that may be there on the property. Secondly I am concerned about flooding due to storms that will only increase already exist and will increase with any compaction of the land by grading and erosion. This has to be stopped!! It will affect all of us and our future generations.

Sincerely,



Name: Tina Makainai

Address: 45-213 Nokolui Pl

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Tina Makainai
45-213 Nakulua Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Makainai:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am greatly concerned that there will be loss of forest and native Hawaiian plants and birds.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second



growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kōlea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'Amakihi, Pūeo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

2. Concern about exposure of the heiaus and any Hawaiian ancestor remains that may be on the property.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. To further this goal, the Petitioner has modified the Proposed Action by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that will include five archaeological sites and large communities of *Iaua'e* fern for gathering purposes. This corridor will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

No human burials have been documented within the Petition Area, and CIA contributors did not specifically mention knowledge of *iwi kūpuna* in the area. As noted in the EIS, those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds, including human remains. Should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work will immediately cease, and the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law. Mandatory education programs will be provided to any entity or personnel working within the Petition Area to ensure that appropriate protective and notification action is undertaken should any cultural or archaeological finds take place. Cultural monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development activities.

3. I am concerned about flooding due to rainstorms that already exist and will increase with any grading, digging, and erosion.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.4 of the EIS, retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage.

Prior to any ground disturbing activities, a grading and drainage plan will be reviewed by both the DPP and the State Department of Health and must include specific construction period and operational best management practices to prevent impacts related to erosion and flooding.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am against the expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park, Petai Nani and the home they are planning to build for many reasons.

Hawaiian Memorial besides taking away a part of our Eo system. If you don't acquire this land how long before you abandon, bankrupt or just stop maintaining? When no more money can be made what will you do? Be honest. I have dealt with Hawaiian Memorial before and was pissed off with the answers I received. As far as I'm concerned you're out their just to make money off the dead.

As for Petai Nani if you ~~are~~ are only going to except the rich, no thank you. Will you except the poor? What percentage?

As for the home, for the rich, affordable? What do you consider affordable? I can't afford higher land taxes.

Sincerely,

Glen Maxwell

Name: Glen Maxwell

Address: 45-338 Mokulele Dr.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Diane Maxwell
45-338 Mokulele Dr.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Maxwell:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am against the project.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

2. If you don't acquire this land, how long before you abandon, bankrupt or just stop maintaining?

Response: We believe you must misunderstand the project. The land is already owned by Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd. and the Proposed Action is to reclassify approximately 56.5 acres of land from the State Land Use Conservation District to the Urban District to expand the acreage of the existing Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) Cemetery.

The existing HMP Cemetery will not be abandoned. If the project does not move forward, it will result in reduced supply and selection of interment choices available to the general public. This means that Hawai'i families will have to find alternative locations to inter loved ones and assumes that there is other space available for cemetery use elsewhere on O'ahu, or that other cemeteries will be developed in other locations. If burial space is developed elsewhere on O'ahu to accommodate projected demand, potential impacts similar to those anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action will be expected at other sites.

Ms. Diane Maxwell
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

3. Homes will be only for the rich or affordable; what do you consider affordable? Can't afford higher land taxes.

Response: We would like to let you know that HMP has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots.

Also, the project is not expected to affect property taxes for the surrounding neighborhood.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Capt. Lawrence K.W. Smith III
45-206 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Capt. Smith:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We are very fortunate to have a beautiful, serene place like Hawaiian Memorial.
Response: Thank you for recognizing the beauty and serenity of the existing Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP).
2. Conservation Land is that way for a reason.

Response: The State Land Use Commission, pursuant to Chapter 205, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, has classified all lands in the State of Hawai'i into one of four land use districts: (1) Conservation; (2) Agricultural; (3) Urban; and (4) Rural. These designations were part of the process that created the State Land Use Commission, and their classification of all land in Hawai'i in 1969. There is no record of specific reasons that the Petition Area was initially designated as Conservation Land. It is probable that a large factor affecting its designation was the fact that the property was a large tract of open space.

Land use is always in a state of review and must be considered across a wide variety of considerations, including the need to accommodate changing community requirements. Often times there are requirements that must be balanced against each other.

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July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford: ITS VERY DIS-HEARTENING THAT A SENSITIVE SUBJECT LIKE THE PARKING AND CARE OF SOMEONES REMAINS CAN BRING ABOUT SUCH AN-ADVERSE RESPONSE FROM A TIGHT-KNIT COMMUNITY. WE ARE VERY FORTUNATE TO HAVE A BEAUTIFUL, SERENE PLACE LIKE HAWAIIAN MEMORIAL. BUT LETS KEEP IN MIND THAT WITH THAT SERENITY AND ITS PRE-PLANNED LINES WERE DRAWN IN THE SAND THAT YOU CANNOT CROSS. CONSERVATION LAND IS THAT WAY FOR A REASON. THE SUBJECT MATTER THAT IS PRESENTED BY THE TEXAS COMPANY SHOWS BLATANTLY AND CLEARLY A DISREGARD FOR OUR NEIGHBORHOOD. IVE WORKED IN THE MACHINE INDUSTRY FOR 30+ YEARS. ~~THE~~ DEGRADATION OF LAND AND SEA "COMES ON DAY, WHO RE-THINK THIS."

Sincerely,
John Lawrence Smith III

Name: LAWRENCE K.W. SMITH III

Address: 45-206 NAMOKU ST.

City, State, Zip KANE'OEHE / HI. 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

3. EIS shows disregard for our neighborhood.

Response: We do not believe we have shown disregard for the surrounding neighborhood. As discussed in Section 11.2 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the applicant has participated in several types of community outreach and meetings. In January 2007, the applicant distributed letters to over 250 residents living within 300 feet of the Petition Area and to other residents in the region to invite them to attend community outreach meetings held in January and February of 2007. The applicant made a presentation at these meetings in an effort to communicate directly with HMP's neighbors and community leaders about the long-term master plan for the cemetery. The meetings gave attendees the opportunity to view the proposed plan and ask questions about the project in the context of the actual site. Additionally, the meetings provided the opportunity to receive input from the community regarding the cemetery's early planning processes and to establish contact persons for subsequent points during the project's duration. In July 2007, a facilitated meeting was held to address any additional concerns related to the project. This meeting was attended by the Petitioner, the preparer of this Draft EIS, and a community group (Hui O Pikoiloa) representative as well as nearly 200 other attendants.

Beginning in March 2007, project representatives appeared before the Kaneohe Neighborhood Board (No. 30) to answer questions that had been raised as a result of the community meetings hosted by the applicant in January and February 2007. On a monthly basis, as necessary, project representatives have attended neighborhood board meetings to keep the board informed about the progress of the project. In addition, a sub-committee has been created specifically for the HMP Expansion project, and project representatives have given presentations at and attended these monthly meetings.

During the community outreach, community members have raised questions on a variety of subject areas, including: viewplanes; flooding; traffic impacts; security; potable water sources; historic and cultural resources; and project alternatives. The EIS is intended to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that the Proposed Action may have on the physical and socio-economic environment, as well as public facilities and services, and propose measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environment. This includes all of the concerns that community members have raised during the meetings.

In large measure, feedback from the community has resulted in two significant changes to the project development program that will appear in the Final EIS: (1) elimination of the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots; (2) creation of a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, as well as large areas where the laua'e fern is found.

4. There is a direct correlation between the influx of degradation of land and sea.

Response: We agree that activities occurring on the land can impact the sea. Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kawa Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kawa Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kawa Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

WE ARE TODAY AGAINST THE
HAWAIIAN MEMORIAL DUE TO THE INCREASED
FLOODING + LAND EROSION IT WILL
CAUSE. GO BACK TO TEXAS
THEY GOT lots of LAND THERE.

Sincerely,



Name:

Ty L. Hooper

Address:

45-158 NAMOKU ST.

City, State, Zip

KANSAS, HI, 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control

Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Ty Hooper
45-158 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Mr. Ty Hooper
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

Dear Mr. Hooper

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Against project due to the increase in flooding and land erosion it will cause.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.4 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, (EIS), retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). The drainage plan will be designed to these standards which apply to all new development on O'ahu.

As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion

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Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*'O Kānōi na Kāūmealani lāua 'o Kāmōāe au. He 'ēhua
ā'u kēiki a noho maikai mākou me Kāwē'ōhe. He wahi pāne
ka wahi ā'u e noho'ōi nei e 'ā'ai ai. He pono iā e mālama
a waiho pono iā mā heiau a me he wahi nōho nūe iā e
nā kapane o ke au i hola.*

*I am extremely concern with the destruction of the heia
and other culturally significant sites. Heiau are extremely sacred
to our native people and should be preserved for the generations
to come. Furthermore, the proposed plan will negatively impact
the iwi that will most likely be found on the land. As a
corporation dealing with human burial and reburial, I know
you understand the humanity issue that must be afforded
to the ancient sites and the remains that rest there.*

Sincerely,

Name: Kānōi Walk
Address: 45-359 Nakulu'ai St.
City, State, Zip: Kāwē'ōhe, Hawaii 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Kānōi Walk
45-359 Nakulu'ai St.
Kāwē'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Walk:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1)4-5-033:1
Kāwē'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am extremely concerned with the destruction of the heiau and other culturally significant sites.

Response: It is unfortunate that you are under the misconception that Kawa'ewa'e Heiau will be destroyed. It is the intent of the project to protect and preserve the significant historical sites found in and near the Petition Area. As noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. In this context, HMP has modified the development program and will establish a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

2. The proposed plan will negatively impact the iwi that will most likely be found on the land.

Response: We would like to point out that no human burials have been documented within the Petition Area, and Cultural Impact Assessment



Mr. Kananōi Walk
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

contributors did not specifically mention knowledge of *iwi kūpuna* in the area. As noted in the EIS, those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds, including human remains. Should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work will immediately cease, and the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law. Mandatory education programs will be provided to any entity or personnel working within the Petition Area to ensure that appropriate protective and notification action is undertaken should any inadvertent cultural or archaeological finds take place. Cultural monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development activities. A cultural and archaeological monitor will observe all grading and excavation activities to provide verification that cultural and archaeological finds have been protected.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Hawaiian Memorial Park expansion will increase the traffic on Obola st. and removing the forest behind my house on Obola Pl. will eliminate the habitat for the beautiful singing kama houa. On moon lit nights I can see the pueo and flying to the trees behind my house. You expansion will take away the things that make Kama Houa special.

Sincerely, Jesse Davis

Name: JESSE DAVIS

Address: 45-173 OHAHA PL

City, State, Zip KAAIHOHE, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Jesse Reavis
45-173 Ohaha Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Reavis:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Project will increase traffic on Ohaha Street.

Response: We would like to inform you that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the project development program and will eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

2. Removing the forest will eliminate habitat for birds and pueo.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.8 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Fauna, the proposed action is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area.

Also as noted in Section 4.8, the short-eared Owl or *Pueo* (*Asio flammeus sandwicensis*) was not recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. The EIS also notes that it is possible *Pueo* could occasionally forage in the area as it forages in grasslands,

Mr. Jesse Reavis
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



agricultural fields, and pastures as well as in upland forested habitat. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'Amakihi, *Pueo*, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu. There is an abundance of non-native habitat in the lands surrounding the Petition Area, far more habitat than the few *Pueo* that still exist on O'ahu would require. In addition, the proposed landscape plan calls for over 300 new trees to be planted on the new cemetery area. Further, HMP has decided to modify the project in a second important manner; a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and areas where the laua'e fern is plentiful. All told, 51.7 acres (91.5%) of the 56.5-acre Petition Area will be left in open space

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTER & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Gary Reavis
46-318 Haiku Rd. #3
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii'i

Dear Mr. Reavis:

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am concerned of possibility of storm runoff and erosion.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.6 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and will allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will

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Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*I am concerned of possibility storm run off & Erosion,
And the loss of the forest. What about pollution in Kaweowe Bay.
Less forest mean more noise, Pikoiloa doesn't need more
traffic.*

Sincerely,

Gary Reavis

Name: Gary Reavis

Address: 46-318 HAIKU RD #3

City, State, Zip KAWEOHE HI. 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

2. Loss of forest.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. To replace the non-native forest, the cemetery area will be landscaped with turf, and 11.4 acres will be revegetated with site-appropriate native and Polynesian-introduced plants. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will be supplemented with in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area. We would also like to point out that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of laua'e fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others. The preserve will remain intact in its "natural" state except for a modest access road.

3. Pollution to Kāne'ōhe Bay.

Response: The method of retention areas for storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage and will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrogen(TN), Phosphorus(TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. Because no additional runoff will enter Kāwā Stream, this equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. The proposed project will help to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne'ōhe Bay. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and

maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues.

4. Less forest means more noise.

Response: A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS, and are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

5. Pikoiloa doesn't need more traffic.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The

Mr. Gary Reavis
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 4

LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, HMP will modify the development program for the project in another way by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension which was to service the residential lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am concerned with the loss of our wild life and our Hawaiian remains. I am also worried with the increase of traffic on the Waialeale road to visit my family. How will you as a local be able to destroy land that could educate our keiki and future generations to come? How will you replace vegetation that has been growing for centuries? Even with the replacement of greenery it will never be the same as the original land. It will never be the same for the creatures that were here before us. And by destroying Hawaiian remains ~~we~~ you think are insignificant you will be destroying apart of history.

Sincerely,



Name: Gene Williams

Address: 150 Hamakua St. #720

City, State, Zip: Kailua, HI, 96734

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Gena Williams
150 Hamakua St. #720
Kailua, HI 96734

Dear Ms. Williams:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am concerned with the loss of wildlife.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.8 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Fauna, the proposed action is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Kōlea*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakīhi*, *Pueo*, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu. In addition, 300 new trees are proposed as part of the landscape plan for the project, which will provide additional habitat. And finally, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the development program by establishing a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'e'e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the *lauae* fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant.



2. I am concerned with loss of Hawaiian remains.

Response: We would like to point out that no human burials have been documented within the Petition Area, and Cultural Impact Assessment contributors did not specifically mention knowledge of *ivi kūpuna* in the area. As noted in the EIS, those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds, including human remains. Should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work will immediately cease, and the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law. Mandatory education programs will be provided to any entity or personnel working within the Petition Area to ensure that appropriate protective and notification action is undertaken should any inadvertent cultural or archaeological finds take place. Cultural monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development activities. A cultural and archaeological monitor will observe all grading and excavation activities to provide verification that cultural and archaeological finds have been protected.

3. I am worried about the increase in traffic.

Response: Although cemeteries typically have long usage periods of 40 to 50 years, overall visitor traffic generally remains stable over time because the frequency of visits by family or friends to a deceased's grave site or columbarium niche decline over the years as family members grow older or move away. As new areas of a cemetery are opened for new burials or columbarium buildings, visitor traffic shifts to the newer areas of the cemetery and visitor traffic slowly declines in the older areas of the cemetery.

As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the Draft EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project.

We would also like to let you know that HMP has modified the development program in another important manner by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that was intended to service the subdivision. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

4. How will you replace vegetation that has been growing for centuries?

Response: We would like to clear up a misconception you have concerning the vegetation found on the Project Site. Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants and has not been growing for centuries. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Vegetation that had been growing for centuries in Hawaii would consist of large koa and *ohi'a lehua* trees.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am greatly concerned about your desire to expand your cemetery to the Paha'i Koni Retirement Home in Kaula.

I live just below Paha'i Koni on Niihau Plateau and have lived here for 42 years. I love the beauty of this area and I definitely would not like to see a cemetery or more homes on our beautiful green mountainside. Your project was a great idea but as the following:

1. Erosion of runoff + possible flooding
2. Quality of our ground water + streams from insecticides
3. Impact on ground water + streams from insecticides
4. *Besleria*: With our native Hawaiian heilige
5. Just don't want to see a cemetery or more homes on this area

Please leave our beautiful Kaula as it is now.

Name: Mary Ann

Address: 45-241 Hikiwale Place

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96746

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Myrina Arume
45-241 Hikikale Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Arume:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I love the beauty of the area and would not like to see a cemetery or more homes on our beautiful green mountainside.

Response: The impacts on view planes from the project are described in Section 4.10 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. We would like to point out that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the project development program in two significant ways that will affect views of the property: (1) the 20-lot residential subdivision has been deleted from the development program; and (2) a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created immediately east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.

The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same appearance as it currently has, as this area will not be altered except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. Overall, no views of any mountains or ridges will be obstructed by the project.



2. Concerns of erosion and runoff and possible flooding.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kawa Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kawa Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kawa Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

Final drainage and grading plans must be reviewed and approved by the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting and the State Department of Health.

3. Quality of groundwater from decaying bodies.

Response: There is no evidence that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has contributed to groundwater problems or that the natural decomposition of casketed interments has or will have any impact on groundwater resources. Formaldehyde is one of the most common chemicals used in America for an incredible number of products and materials (most commonly furniture manufacture). Its use in modern embalming methods is in very small diluted quantities. It is a biodegradable organic compound which decomposes when exposed. It is important to remember that every non cremated interment is placed in a casket and a concrete outer burial container with a sealed top or lid to allow a stable burial environment both for compaction of the soil around the grave and for exposure to the elements.

4. Impact on groundwater and streams from insecticides and pesticides.

Response: HMP will work to ensure groundwater impacts are minimized. HMP does not operate like a golf course, and does not manage its turf grass as a golf course does. Pesticides and herbicides are not used as a normal cemetery maintenance regimen and have been rarely used in past years for any reason. If an extraordinary situation should occur, a certified Pest Control Advisor would be utilized to develop an appropriate environmentally sound program and the concentrated effort would be on an Integrated Pest Management approach.

The turf areas are treated with slow release turf fertilizers twice a year; in the fall before the rainy season and in the spring before summer heat. HMP targets applications to dry periods to ensure it is absorbed by the plant material as opposed to fast acting fertilizers that are more likely to be washed into the soils. Impacts on groundwater are expected to be minimal. HMP will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue samples (grass) will be submitted to UH's Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the semi-annual fertilizer application.

Also please refer to the answer to Question #2 above for discussion of retention areas and impacts to streams.

5. Interfering with native Hawaiian heiau.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, HMP will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the historic sites in the vicinity of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau are part of a complex of cultural sites. As mentioned in #1 above, HMP will create a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites. HMP supports the long-range protection of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and looks forward to completing discussions with groups responsible for its care.

6. Do not want to see a cemetery or more homes in this area.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Dudley Dias
45-473 Lipalu St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Dias:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Hawaiian culture has suffered due to development. There are too many Hawaiian cultural sites on this given location to isolate them individually to protect them properly they need to be seen as a whole unit within the natural setting of the existing environment.

Response: The statements about these sites being part of a whole complex are well taken. As noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. In this context, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program with the establishment of a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931. No development, except for a modest access road, will occur in this area. This culture preserve will also include significant areas where the laua e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

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Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Hawaiian culture has suffered due to development and the plans to up grade this cemetery will only further the devastation of the existing Hawaiian history what little there is left: example H-3 Facility. There are too many Hawaiian cultural sites on the given location to isolate them individually to protect them properly is to encompass them as one whole with in the natural setting of the existing environment. I wonder if the many Hawaiian group out there know the devastation which is about to happen to there culture. P.S. Activations do ~~Note~~

Sincerely,

Dudley Dias

Name: Dudley Dias

Address: 45-473 Lipalu St

City, State, Zip Kaunohi Kāne'ohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

2. Do the Hawaiian groups out there know about the plans of the project

Response: In order to address the effects the proposed development activity may have on Native Hawaiian practices, culture, and traditions, a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) was prepared for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion Area in 2008. The study findings are summarized in Section 5.5 of the Draft EIS and the full report is included as Appendix G. The purpose of the CIA was to evaluate potential impacts to cultural practices as a result of the Proposed Action. Methods for the report included research of historical documents, maps and existing archaeological information, in addition to community consultations and "talk-story" sessions with people who have knowledge of the Kane one *ahupua'a*.

During preparation of the CIA, efforts were made to contact Hawaiian cultural organizations, government agencies, and individuals who might have knowledge of or concerns about traditional cultural practices specifically related to the Petition Area. Names of potential community contacts came from the State Historic Preservation Division, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, O'ahu Island Burial Council, and members of the community organizations who maintain the Kawai'ewa e Heiau. In the conduct of the CIA, 32 individuals were contacted as possible leads, 27 people responded and 10 *kūpuna* and/or *kama'āina* were interviewed for more in-depth contributions. A list of individuals consulted, their affiliations, and comments is found in the full CIA report (Appendix G).

HMP is committed to working with cultural groups in the region to determine the elements of the Preservation Plan and ultimately, the Preservation Plan must be approved by State Historic Preservation Division. HMP will follow the mitigation measures as recommended by the CIA to address potential adverse impacts of the Proposed Action on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Susan McBride
45-487 Lipalu St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. McBride:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am concerned with the additional traffic coming up and down Lipalu St.
Response: In regard to traffic, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that would have serviced these lots. Consequently, there will be no traffic impacts on Lipalu Street.
2. Concerned about the ability for people to come down from the cemetery and easily be able to break into the houses backing the area.
Response: According to the Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

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July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am concerned with the additional traffic coming up & down Lipalu St.

Also the ability for people to come down from the cemetery & easily be able to break into the houses backing the area.

Just in all destroying a beautiful peaceful & tranquil area - that is an area

Sincerely,

Susan C. McBride

Name: Susan C. McBride

Address: 45-487 Lipalu St

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

3. Destroying a beautiful peaceful tranquil area that is conservation land.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action. We believe that the tranquility of the area will continue, as cemeteries are peaceful open spaces. Additionally, the proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the existing residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. Landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the cemetery expansion area.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

CONCERNED WITH THEIR RUNNING -
TO LOWER HOMES THAT ARE EXISTING -
ALSO TRAFFIC THROUGH EXISTING -
NEIGHBORHOODS.

Sincerely,

Name: GARRETT STORIER
Address: 415-480 LIPALU ST.
City, State, Zip FAIRY FOLLE HI. 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Gregg Stoyer
45-487 Lipalu St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Stoyer:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerned about the water runoff to lower homes that are existing.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. As discussed in Section 6.4 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

2. Concerned about traffic through existing neighborhood.

Response: We would like to let you know that Hawaiian Memorial Park

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Mr. Gregg Stoyer
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that was intended to service the subdivision. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Margaret Silva
45-201 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Silva:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. My concern is traffic which is really bad now.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, we want you to know that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

2. Flooding.

Response: As discussed in Section 6.4 of the EIS, retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates.

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July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am very concerned about this development. My concern is traffic which is really bad now. also flooding. We have had flooding in the past. Its really sad. I think that our forest will be gone. And what about all the birds in the area. This is just the tip of the ice berg. Please don't ruin our mountains!

Sincerely,

Margaret Silva

Name: Margaret Silva
Address: 45-201 Namoku St
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

3. Loss of forest.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area. Finally, HIMP will modify the development program in another way by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of laua'e fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others. The cultural preserve will be left in its current "natural" condition except for a modest access road.

4. Loss of birds.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of

concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kōlea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakihi*, *Pueo*, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTER & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Melva Kujubu
45-486 Lipalu Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Kujubu:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Construction traffic on Lipalu St. will be unbearable and will ruin the street.
Response: There are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood, as the Petitioner has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension.
2. Concern about dust.
Response: Impacts from dust will be minimized by using several Best Management Practices such as watering, mulching, and temporary vegetation.
3. The forest cools the area and the serenity of the mountain is priceless.
Response: The effect of vegetation on climatic conditions is generally accepted. There is certainly a different ambient condition between a forest and a busy intersection in Honolulu. Some of the factors known to impact microclimate are: sunlight exposure, wind exposure, cloud cover, precipitation, vegetation type, temperature (air and soil), and moisture content (air and soil). In the circumstance of the proposed cemetery expansion, portions of the terrain will be characterized by a change from a forested area dominated by introduced species to an environment characterized by turf grass and both spreading foliage of native plants and

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Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*I live on Lipalu St. If it is going to
take a short period to develop (20 yrs +?) the
construction traffic on Lipalu will be so
unbearable and dust affecting people with
a chronic. Besides this, the construction equipment
going up + down will damage our street. We
love the forest as it cools the area and
the serenity of the mountain is priceless.*

*Please keep the area as is for me and
future generations to come.*

Sincerely,

Melva Kujubu

Name: Melva Kujubu
Address: 45-486 Lipalu St
City, State, Zip Kaneohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

groupings of trees.

Research on impacts of land cover change from forest to grass or croplands has predominately looked at large areas of forest, and study results are inconclusive as to the exact effects on both local and global climate. While it is agreed upon that trees produce cooling in the immediate area due to evapotranspiration, it is equally known that grass or croplands produce cooler temperatures than forests due to the albedo effect. The albedo effect describes the ability of surface areas to reflect sunlight. The higher the albedo, the higher the ability to reflect sunlight, and the more likely to reduce the temperature. No exact inferences can be drawn for how the Proposed Action might change the microclimate in the immediate vicinity; the temperature could be warmer and it could in fact be cooler, or both.

The area will continue to have a serene lush appearance. The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

Another modification to the development program is the creation of a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawaewa'e Heiau that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of laua'e fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same appearance as it currently has, as this area will not be altered except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

4. Please keep the area as it is.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

J. Yazaki
45-174 Lipalu Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear J. Yazaki:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I chose this area to live because of the lush green hillside in the back of my home. Please do not destroy what I have enjoyed all these years.

Response: As described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

As discussed in the Draft EIS, Hawaiian Memorial Park has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, and as a result of many comment letters we received during the public review period for the EIS, the project development program has been modified. The 20-foot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension have been deleted from the development program and the Cemetery Only alternative has

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Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*I have been living in the
Pikoi'loa area since 1964.
I chose this area because
of the lush green hillside
in the back of my home.
Please do not destroy what
I have enjoyed all these years.
I would like to continue to
enjoy it for a very long time*

Sincerely,

Name: J Yazaki
Address: 45-174 Lipalu Pl
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am thoroughly against the plans to develop our neighborhood into homes, etc. I would not enjoy the noise, loss of "country-like living, etc. I really did not the ideal(s) presented to us at our mtg - regarding the loss of forestry, our birds, plants - My children would not like to live here if this were the case for our buying - This home 45 years ago. Our home - at the present time - has a beautiful view of the Koolau mountains and Kaneohe Bay - What will happen now!! Auwe!!

Sincerely,
Malet Kaili

Name: Violet Kaili

Address: 45-175 Lipalu Place

City, State, Zip Kaneohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Violet Kaili
45-175 Lipalu Pl,
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Ms. Kaili:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Against the plans of the project.
Response: We note your opposition to the project.
2. Noise
Response: A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and are summarized below.

Their findings conclude that temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions."

3. Loss of forest, birds, and plants

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

Also, in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Kōlea*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of 11.4 acres of the Petition Area with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu *'Amakihi*, *Pueo*, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu. In addition, the landscape design for the project calls for over 300 new trees on the property, which will provide additional habitat for birds.

4. Our home has beautiful views of the Ko'olau mountains and Kāne'ōhe Bay. What will happen now?

Response: We also would like to point out that the Petitioner has decided to eliminate the proposed 20-lot subdivision from the development program and replace it with additional area for cemetery expansion. The Petition will also set aside 9.4 contiguous acres of the Petition Area for a cultural preserve to protect archaeological sites and communities of fauā'e fern for gathering purposes. This area will remain intact and will not be developed except for a modest access road. A combination of these factors will combine to minimize visual impacts associated with the cemetery expansion.

Development of the Petition Area as a cemetery will not affect views of the Ko'olau Mountains or Kāne'ōhe Bay. The appearance of the Petition Area will change, but the perception of this change will vary depending on where you are. In general, short-range views of the Petition Area will be moderated and obscured by the presence of existing and proposed vegetative buffers, and the difference in topography between the Petition Area and adjacent residential neighborhoods.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I have lived in Kāne'ōhe for over 50 years and have sadly seen the degradation done by developers. The Bay has been negatively impacted by run off from areas that have been graded and denuded of trees. There is no way you can alter the land and not impact underground water supplies and prevent above ground erosion. Other than land/water impact the visual impact of large mausoleums would be dreadful. Can you guarantee a responsible footprint?

Name: May Louise O'Brien

Address: 44-686 Kāne'ōhe Pl.

City, State, Zip: Kāne'ōhe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

P.S. I have been known developer to keep their promise of minimal impact.

October 8, 2008

Mary Louise O'Brien
444-686 Kahinani Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Ms. O'Brien:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Impacts to Kāne'ohe Bay from runoff.

Response: The proposed project is helping to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne'ohe Bay (see Section 6.4 of the EIS for a more detailed discussion). The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage.

The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the Petition Area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used

to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

2. Impacts to underground water supplies.

Response: Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

3. Above ground erosion.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

4. Visual impacts of large mausoleums.

Response: HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

Under most viewing circumstances, the mausoleums will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Additional landscape treatment for the mausoleums will be provided, as well as appropriate exterior and roof colors.

5. Can you guarantee a responsible footprint?

Response: It is our intent for the project to have a responsible footprint. Following Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes, an EIS is intended to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that the Proposed Action may have on the physical and socio-economic environment, as well as public facilities and services, and propose measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environment.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

As an avid hiker who has hiked to the top of oneawa hills numerous times, I am appalled at the destruction you are about to do to this beautiful environment after you make these alterations to the HM cemetery. The trees & plants & fauna will be adversely impacted. In addition the view of oneawa hills - a beautiful sight - will be degraded. I am opposed to further expansion & development of this cemetery.

Don't Do it!

Sincerely,

*PS Can hikers Ileana R Jones
hike anytime or need permission to hike
up the Mt. ?*

Name: Dennis R. Jones
Address: 45-240 Nakulua Pl
City, State, Zip _____

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Dennis Jones
45-240 Nakulua Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Jones:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

- 1. Adverse impacts to trees, plants and fauna.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second



growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kolea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation effort will include a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *Oahu 'Amakihi* and *Pueo*.

2. The view of Oneawa hills will be degraded.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Another section of the Petition Area has been set aside as a 9.4-acre cultural preserve, which will remain in its "natural" state except for a modest access road, and will retain the same appearance it currently has. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

3. Can hikers hike anytime or need permission to hike up the mountain?

Response: Recreational trail use through private property such as the Petition Area will be reasonably accommodated as long as respect is shown for our families and the features of the cemetery. We have coordinated with Department of Land and Natural Resources, Na Ala Hele

Trail and Access Program on the appropriate treatment approach to the trail that appears to traverse part of the Petition Area. HMP has no obligation to maintain or provide amenities for the trail.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

AS A CULTURAL PRACTITIONER
THIS GOES AGAINST ALL MORELS -
RUIN AN OLD CULTURAL CEMETERY
TO BUILD A NEW CEMETERY AND
LAND HOMES WE WONT BE ABLE AFFORD!
SEWER, RUNOFF - IT WILL AFFECT
THE STREAM'S KANEHOHE BAY.
"PLAN" - IT STINKS!

Sincerely, Rev Richard Bermudez

Name: REV RICHARD BERMUDEZ

Address: 1314 KUUNA ST

City, State, Zip KAILUA HI

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Rev. Richard Bermudez
1314 Kuuna St.
Kailua, HI 96734

Dear Rev. Bermudez:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

- 1. Concerns about erosion and storm runoff during construction and once project is completed.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain

on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

2. Understand there will be a 5,000 square foot catchment near our home. How can you assure me this will not turn into Kaloiko Dam?

Response: As discussed in the EIS, retention areas retain storm water that then percolates into the soil and/or evaporates. They are not permanent ponds or dams of water, and will be reviewed and approved by the County DPP. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery and will be designed in a manner that allows them to blend in with the landscaped cemetery grounds. They will be mowable turf grass or will be vegetated with native and ornamental grasses. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and nuisance issues, as well as offsite liability.

3. Concerned about safety and crime as cemetery creates an easy access for burglars and criminals.

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

4. Concerned about increase in traffic.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections

studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, we would like to let you know that HMP has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that was intended to service those lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

5. Lack of concern for cultural heiau.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. In this context, HMP has modified the development program for the project in a second important manner and will create a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. The cultural preserve will include five archaeological sites and large areas where the laua'e fern grows to provide future supply for those who gather this plant, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant.

Additionally, subsequent to land use approvals, an Archaeological Preservation Plan will be prepared. All of the issues related to access and the preserve area will be dealt with in this plan. The landowner is committed to working with cultural groups in the region to determine the elements of the Preservation Plan and ultimately, the Preservation Plan must be approved by State Historic Preservation Division

6. Native plants and birds.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth

forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Koalea*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakihi*, and *Pueo*. In addition, the 9.4-acre cultural preserve will remain intact in its "natural" state except for a modest access road.

7. Please stop project.

Response: We note your opposition to the proposed action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTER & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I strongly feel it is not in the best interest for this project because of many reasons.

The main reason is flooding causing property & threat to life. I have first hand witnessed this when the newer "Pikolen was developed.

Living on Natuluni St with one of the main gutters for water, I saw it overflow and gutters almost to my house up the driveway. My father fighting the debris to unclog the gutter and ~~many~~ many times slipping at the edge dangerously and almost caught in the gutter if it were not for the help of a neighbor!

Another reason is the beauty of these hills that I grew up with since I still live in Kaneohe and important reason why I still live in Kaneohe and did not move into the city after getting married with "a city boy". Many more reasons to list. Please Sincerely, *Jamie Imanum*

Name: Jamie Imanum

Address: 45-335 Nukulua'i St

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Haster and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Janice Imamura
45-335 Nakuluai Pl.
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Imamura:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I strongly feel it is not in the best interest for this project. The main reason is flooding causing property and threat to life. I have first hand witnessed this when the 'newer' Pikoioa was developed.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. Section 4.6 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) discusses the flood hazards in the Petition Area as well as the surrounding neighborhood. Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). The proposed retention system for the project has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality

Ms. Janice Imamura
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



issues, as well as offsite liability.

2. The beauty of the hills that I grew up with are an important reason to live in Kāne'ōhe.

Response: HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

This project is one of several other developments currently under review in Kaneohe. The cumulative effect of all these developments (the cemetery one being the most important) has been totally overlooked and will have an even bigger impact on the environment and traffic than presented. This is like ~~the~~ the tree that licks the forest.

Historic remains should not be overlooked as there is already few historic sites. The patrimony needs to be wisely preserved for future generations.

Sincerely,

N. Hastert

Name: Nicolas Hastert

Address: 45-620 Koale Place

City, State, Zip KANE OHE HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Nicolas Martinot
45-620 Koale Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Martinot:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Project is one of several other developments currently under review in Kāne'ohe. The cumulative effect of all of these developments has been totally overlooked and will have an even bigger impact on the environment and traffic than presented.

Response: Cumulative impacts are discussed in Chapter 7.0 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

2. Historic remains should not be overlooked as there is already few historic sites. They need to be preserved.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the historic sites in the vicinity of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau are part of a complex of cultural sites, not discrete sites. In this context, we would like to point out that Hawaiian Memorial Park will modify the development program by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of laua'e fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others. This 9.4-acre area will remain intact in its current "natural" state, except for a modest access road.



Mr. Nicolas Martinot
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

My concerns are the impact ~~of~~ the Koolau aquifer. If drilling for wells to supply water for homes, treatment + irrigation were to occur. No aquifer would ~~be~~ the not be replenished and able to sustain ~~the~~ fresh water. existing area of the increased demand for the heiaus and in addition, the cultural areas of the heiaus and other Hawaiian artifacts should not be disturbed or ~~prevented~~ access ~~impair~~ed.

Increased crime comes with development of any sort.

These concerns are of importance to our neighborhood and family -

Sincerely,

Name: Pomai Victoria

Address: 45-174 Lipelu Pl.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Pomai Uchibori
45-174 Lipalu Pl,
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Pomai Uchibori:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. My concerns are the impact to the Koolau aquifer. If drilling for wells to supply water for homes, restrooms, and irrigation were to occur, the aquifer would not be replenished and able to sustain the existing area.

Response: We would like to point out that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision. As a result, these homes will not be built and no domestic water will be needed for them. In regard to irrigation water, HMP's preference is to develop on-site wells. If on-site wells are not viable, only then would HMP use the domestic supply offered by the Board of Water Supply.

Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulates special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, Hawai'i Administrative Rules. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows" as a result of the proposed project.

Pomai Uchibori
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



2. The cultural areas of the heiaus and other Hawaiian artifacts should not be disturbed.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. In this regard, HMP has modified the project in another important manner by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that includes five archaeological sites and large areas of the laua'e fern. This cultural preserve will be designed in careful consideration of archaeological site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

3. Increased crime comes with development of any sort.

Response: According to the Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu. HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*My concerns are to protect Hawaiian areas
as a complex protect historic sites. As a child
growing up in this area all my life visiting
these historic areas and learning from them. His
M. Made me who I am today, to respect the land.
To open these areas up in the open may
not be the right thing to do. Maunakea
Windukemi!*

Sincerely,

Name: Darrin Yazaki
Address: 45-174 Lipalu Pl.
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Darrin Yazaki
45-174 Lipalu Pl.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Yazaki:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. My concerns are to protect Hawaiian areas as a complex of historic sites.
Response: The statements about these sites being part of a whole complex are well taken, and Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program for the project with the creation of a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of laua'e fern to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.
2. To open these areas up in the open may not be the right thing to do, meaning vandalism.
Response: Please refer to response to Question #1 above for discussion of the cultural preserve that will be created. Subsequent to land use approvals, we are required to prepare an Archaeological Preservation Plan. All of the issues related to protection of the sites will be addressed in this plan. The landowner is committed to working with cultural groups in the region to determine the elements of the Preservation Plan and ultimately, the Preservation Plan must be approved by State Historic Preservation Division.

Mr. Darrin Yazaki
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

In addition, HMP is very concerned about proper security within the project area for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTER & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*As residents of Kaneohe for 44 years
we are very concerned that the impact
of this project to our ~~neighborhood~~ neighborhood
will be negative. It will obstruct our
view of the mountains and create more
traffic & noise. We are also concerned
about drainage & air quality.*

Sincerely,



Name: Stanley Kewekemi

Address: 45-472 Naekelewa St

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Haster & Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Stanley Kawakami
45-472 Nahuluai St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Kawakami:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Project will obstruct view of the mountains.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures.

We would like to point out that HMP has modified the Proposed Action in two significant ways that will affect views of the property: (1) the 20-lot residential subdivision has been deleted from the development program; and (2) a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created immediately east of Kawa'eawa'e Heiau.

The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same appearance as it currently has, as this area will not be altered, except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. Overall, no views of any mountains or ridges will be obstructed by the project.

2. Project will create more traffic and noise.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, as discussed in #1 above, HMP has eliminated the 20-lot subdivision from the development program. As a result, the Lipalu Street extension has also been eliminated. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS, and summarized below. Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.



3. Concerned about drainage.

Response: As discussed in Section 6.4 of the EIS, retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). Final drainage and grading plans must be reviewed and approved by DPP and the State DOH.

4. Concerned about air quality.

Response: Hawaii enjoys some of the best air quality within the United States (except areas exposed to the pollutants associated with the ongoing volcanic episode on the Big Island). In September 2008, an air quality analysis was conducted for the project, and found that factors favoring good air quality include the vicinity of the Petition Area to good exposure to tradewinds, and ample open space.

Some short-term direct and indirect impacts on air quality could potentially occur due to project construction, including construction vehicle emissions and particulate emissions connected with clearing, site preparation work, and construction equipment and workers travelling to and from the Petition Area. Contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health air regulations to minimize such impacts.

Fugitive dust emissions from construction activities are difficult to estimate accurately because of their elusive nature of emission and because the potential for dust generation varies greatly depending upon the type of soil at the construction site, the amount and type of dirt-disturbing activity taking place, the moisture content of exposed soil in work areas, and the wind speed. Uncontrolled fugitive dust emissions from project construction would likely be somewhere near the level estimated by the U.S. EPA's rough estimate for uncontrolled fugitive dust emissions from construction activity of 1.2 tons per acre per month under conditions of "medium" activity, moderate soil silt content (30%), and precipitation/evaporation (P/E) index of 50. State of Hawaii's Air Pollution Control Regulations prohibit visible emissions of fugitive dust from construction

activities at the project property line. Thus, an effective dust control plan for the project construction phase will be prepared.

Adequate fugitive dust control can usually be accomplished by the establishment of a frequent watering program to keep bare-dirt surfaces in active construction areas from becoming significant sources of dust. On days without rainfall, construction areas will be watered at least twice during the workday to keep dust to a minimum. Open-bodied trucks will be covered at all times when in motion if they are transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dust. Haul trucks tracking dirt onto paved streets from unpaved areas are oftentimes a significant source of dust in construction areas. Some means to alleviate this problem, such as tire washing or road cleaning, if appropriate, will be employed. Dust monitoring will be considered as a means to quantitatively evaluate the effectiveness of dust control measures.

On-site mobile and stationary construction equipment also will emit air pollutants from engine exhausts. The largest of this equipment is usually diesel-powered. Nitrogen oxides emissions from diesel engines can be relatively high compared to gasoline powered equipment, but the standard for nitrogen dioxide is set on an annual basis and is not likely to be violated by short-term construction equipment emissions. Carbon monoxide emissions from diesel engines, on the other hand, are low and should be relatively insignificant compared to vehicular emissions on nearby roadways.

Indirectly, slow-moving construction vehicles on roadways leading to and from the project site could obstruct the normal flow of traffic to such an extent that overall vehicular emissions are increased. This impact can be mitigated by moving heavy construction equipment during periods of low traffic volume. Likewise, the schedules of commuting construction workers can be adjusted to avoid peak hours in the project vicinity. Air quality could be impacted additionally by fugitive dust from disturbance of dry exposed soil, and from increased vehicle emissions due to increases in traffic volume.

Potential operational period impacts of the Proposed Action on the surrounding area include increased air pollution from vehicular emissions. Any long-term impacts on air quality from traffic related to this project will likely be negligible. This impact is not expected to be significant, as there are no major sources of air pollutants associated cemetery uses.

Mr. Stanley Kawakami
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 5

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

We're concerned about the erosion storm runoff & the possible flooding to our property. We'll miss the singing of the birds that wake us up in the morning.

Sincerely,

Name: Wilbur Amy Tanaka
Address: 45-144 Namakee St.
City, State, Zip: Kaunohi, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Wilbur and Amy Tanaka
45-144 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We're concerned about the erosion and storm runoff.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.3.3 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).



Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

2. Concerned about possible flooding of our property.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. Please refer to the answer to #1 above for information about the retention areas to be used in the project.

3. Loss of singing of the birds.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kōlea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'Amakihi, Pūeo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

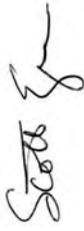
In addition, the design plan for the expanded cemetery calls for the planting of over 300 new trees throughout the cemetery, which will provide additional habitat for birds.

Wilbur and Amy Tanaka
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 3

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am a 50 year resident of Kaneohe. I've seen Kaneohe Bay ruined by years of construction run-off. In spite of assurances by Hwa. Mem. Park develop. to the contrary, I foresee more pollution & run-off from construction over the next 10-20 years if HMP is allowed to move forward w/ their proposed plans.

There is not enough space on their sheet for me to express lots of other environmental, cultural, visual, psychological impact - all negative that I see coming from their proposed project. Please do NOT allow HMP to move forward w/ their

Sincerely, Wesley H. Urada

Name: Wesley H. Urada
Address: 45-314 Koa Kahiko Street
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Wesley Urada
45-314 Koa Kahiko St.
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Urada:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerned about pollution and runoff from construction over the next 10-20 years, especially Kāne'ōhe Bay.

Response: As discussed in Section 6.4 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The proposed project is helping to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne'ōhe Bay. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park; both for appearance and water quality

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Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

Mr. Wesley Urada
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

issues, as well as offsite liability.

2. Environmental, cultural, visual, psychological impacts.

Response: The EIS discloses and discusses environmental, cultural, and visual impacts. Following Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, the EIS is intended to disclose and provide information on all known or potential effects that the Proposed Action may have on the physical and socio-economic environment, as well as public facilities and services, and propose measures to either avoid or minimize adverse impact to all types of the environment.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am concerned that any grading of the hill side above the cemetery will destroy the only remaining forested area in Kaneohe. I have lived in Kaneohe for over 48 years and I have seen the open space replaced by development - not always desirable. Your proposal should not take place in the Conservation District.

Sincerely,

Name: Rom Duran
Address: 45-601 Hoomailie St
City, State, Zip Kaneohe

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Rom Duran
45-601 Hoomailie St.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Duran:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am concerned that any grading of the hillside above the cemetery will destroy the only remaining forest area in Kaneohe.
Response: We acknowledge your concern, but do not believe that the Petition Area is the only remaining forest area in Kaneohe. In fact, the Proposed Action will leave over 60% of the affected parcel untouched, within the State Conservation District. As a footnote, the area is comprised primarily of introduced non-native plants and animals. As discussed in detail in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Section 4.7, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area. In addition, Hawaiian Memorial Park has modified the development program for the project by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa ewa'e Heiau



Mr. Rom Duran
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of lauau fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others. The cultural preserve will be left in its current "natural" condition except for a modest access road.

2. Your proposal should not take place in the Conservation District.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

One of my concerns is the size of the Mausoleums (3800 sq ft) and how they could crush the foliage during flooding. I am also wondering what the pool catchments are for. The flooding is incredible in this area.

Sincerely, *Bob Jarvis*

Name: *George R Jarvis*
Address: *45-170 Ohala Pl*
City, State, Zip: *Kaunoi, HI 96744*

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Betty Jo Harris
45-170 Ohaha Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Harris:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. One of my concerns is the size of the mausoleums and how they could crush the hillside during flooding.

Response: The design of the mausoleums will take into account all topography and drainage of the area so that the mausoleums will pose no danger to the cemetery or the hillside. A structural engineer and a soils engineer will assist the architect to design these buildings, which must meet County building codes.
2. I am also wondering what the pool catchments are for.

Response: Retention areas are the preferred method to control runoff. They will retain storm water that will then percolate into the soil and/or evaporate, and allow sediment to settle instead of reaching drainage ways, streams, and Kāne'ohe Bay. They are not permanent ponds or pools of water. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery and will be designed in a manner that allows them to blend in with the landscaped cemetery grounds.

Ms. Betty Jo Harris
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Cheryl Reavis
46-318 Haiku Rd. #3
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Reavis:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am concerned with the quality of water for existing homes due to tampering with environment and putting gravesites near water supply.
Response: There is no evidence that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has contributed to groundwater problems or that the natural decomposition of casketed interments has or will have any impact on groundwater resources. In addition, we have contacted the Board of Water Supply and they have requirements related to cemeteries and ground water resources in the event that a cemetery is close to a well used for drinking water. In the case of HMP, there are no drinking water sources beneath the property, nor are there any wells used for drinking purposes in the vicinity.
2. I am convinced the crime rate will increase in the area due to more access to the existing homes. We are seeing an increase of crime in Hawaii and I am concerned about the safety and well being of people who have lived in this area for decades.
Response: We understand your concern about the safety and well being of your family and neighbors. HMP is also very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

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Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

- I am concerned about many things regarding this project, but will only address 2 at this time.
- 1) The quality of water for existing homes due to tampering with the natural environment as well as adding actual gravesites and where the water supply is in relation to grave sites.
 - 2) I am convinced the crime rate would increase in the area due to ~~more~~ more access to the existing homes. We are already seeing an increase of crime in Hawaii and I am concerned about the safety and well being of people who have lived in this area for decades. As I mentioned, there are much more crimes, but those will be addressed at another time.

Sincerely,
Cheryl Reavis

Name: Cheryl Reavis

Address: 46-318 Haiku Rd #3

City, State, Zip Kaneohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Ms. Cheryl Reavis
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I AM CONCERNED ABOUT THE RETENTION POND THAT WILL BE BUILT ABOVE MY HOUSE. I DON'T THINK THAT THE CALCULATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL RUNOFF OR THE 10 YEAR ONE HOUR STORM IS ADEQUATE. ALSO THE INCREASE IN CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC, NOISE, DUST & INCONVENIENCE OVER A PERIOD OF 20 YEARS IS WAY OUT OF CONTROL. AND I THINK THAT ALL THE HISTORIC SITES, SOME OF THEM PRE CONTACT SHOULD BE KEPT AS ONE COMPLEX.

LEAVE MAHINUI AS IS

Sincerely,



Name: KARL REAVIS

Address: 45-422 OHAHA ST.

City, State, Zip KANEHOHE, HI. 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Karl Reavis
45-422 Ohaha St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Reavis:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am concerned about the retention pond that will be built above my house.

Response: As discussed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Section 6.4, retention areas retain storm water that will then percolate into the soil and/or evaporate, and allow sediment to settle, instead of reaching drainage ways, streams, and Kāne'ohe Bay. They are not permanent ponds or dams of water, and will be reviewed and approved by the County Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) before construction and grading can begin.
2. Calculations for additional runoff or the 10 year 1 hour storm are not adequate.

Response: The City and County of Honolulu DPP relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). These are the laws that apply to all development on O'ahu.
3. Increase in construction traffic.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the Draft EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service

(LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the project development program, and the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension to service these lots will be abandoned. Therefore, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

4. Increase in noise.

A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS, and are summarized in the paragraphs below.

Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

5. Increased dust.

Response: Impacts from dust will be minimized by using several Best Management Practices such as watering, mulching, and temporary vegetation.

6. All historic sites should be kept as one complex.

Response: The statements about these sites being part of a whole complex are well taken. As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the historic sites in the vicinity of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau are part of a complex of cultural sites, not discrete sites. In this context, HMP has also modified the development program for the project by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I'm very against the Expansion of the Hawaiian Memorial Cemetery Expansion due to the following reasons.

1. The flooding problem existing presently where we have a heavy rainfall, the drainage overflow.

2. When all the trees are cut down that serves as a protection from the water coming down, and all the chemical sprays that Hawaiian Memorial uses, it will do more damage. 3. The traffic will worsen and the crime that will come to our community. Please leave our peaceful community as it is.

Name: ~~SCOTT EZER~~ TEOPORA REAVIS

Address: 45-123 OIAHANA PL

City, State, Zip KANEIHE, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Leonora Reavis
45-173 Ohaha Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Reavis:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I'm very against the expansion of the cemetery.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

2. Flooding problems already exist when we have a heavy rainfall

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. As discussed in Section 6.4 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), retention areas are the preferred method to control runoff.

The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

3. Cutting down the trees that serve as protection from runoff.

Response: Runoff is affected by the ability of the ground surface and soils to absorb rainfall and have this moisture percolate through the soil.



Percolation rates deal mostly with the underlying soil characteristics, which will not be changed. Runoff coefficients, used for the purpose of drainage calculations, will vary depending up the nature of the finished surfaces (ie: bare soils, planted areas, or paved areas). In this context, a forested area and a grassed area both have the same runoff coefficient because both ground covers act similarly in absorbing rainfall runoff. The reference used was the City and County of Honolulu DPP's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000. To replace the non-native forest that currently exists on site, approximately 29.5 acres will be turf and 11.4 acres will be revegetated with appropriate native plant material. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area. In total, only 4.8 acres (8.7%) of the 56.5-acre Petition Area will be converted to an impervious surface. The remaining 91.5% of the Petition Area will either be landscaped with a combination of turf and trees, or will be a forested environment.

4. Concern of chemicals sprayed by cemetery.

Response: We would like to point out that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) does not operate like a golf course, and does not manage its turf grass as a golf course does. Herbicides/fungicides and pesticides are not used as a normal cemetery maintenance regimen and have been rarely used in past years for any reason. If an extraordinary situation should occur, a certified Pest Control Advisor would be utilized to develop an appropriate environmentally sound program and the concentrated effort would be on an Integrated Pest Management approach.

5. The traffic will worsen.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, HMP has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street

Mrs. Leonora Reavis
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 3

extension that was intended to service those lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

6. Crime will come to our community.

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THAT THE "10 PONDS" THAT ARE DESIGNED FOR THE HAWAIIAN MEMORIAL PARK EXPANSION BE APPROVED BY THE ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS SO THAT THESE WATER CATCHMENT OR "RESERVOIRS" DON'T FAIL AND FLOOD THE EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD BELOW. I DON'T WANT THE SAME SITUATION HAPPEN IN KANEHEHE THAT HAPPENED IN ANAHOLO, KAUAI.

Sincerely,

Name: Dan Williams
Address: 45-155 UNAHE PLACE
City, State, Zip KANEHEHE, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Dan Williams
45-155 Unahe Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Mr. Williams:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I would like to see that the 10 ponds that are designed for the project be approved by the Army Corps of Engineers so that these water catchment reservoirs don't fail and flood the existing neighborhood below. I don't want the same situation to happen as did on Kauai.

Response: The United States Army Corps of Engineers can only "approve" projects that are determined to be within the purview of their jurisdiction and determined to be navigable waters of the United States. This is not the case for this project. Retention areas will retain storm water that will then percolate into the soil and or evaporate, and allow sediment to settle, instead of reaching drainage ways, streams, and Kāne'ohe Bay. They are not permanent ponds or dams of water, and are approved by the County Department of Planning and Permitting. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery and will be designed in a manner that allows them to blend in with the landscaped cemetery grounds. They will be mowable turf grass or will be vegetated with native and ornamental grasses. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park; both for appearance and nuisance issues, as well as offsite liability.

Mr. Dan Williams
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am very concerned & opposed to this development, it totally goes against the windward Oahu community plan. Your EIS study is flawed and I am insulted that it states that the visual impact of the development is minimal. One of the biggest issues is your lack of attention with promises nothing but trouble. This promises up to 20 yrs of pollution (air, noise, & nuisance) and it is unacceptable. The Kaneohe hillside is also a cultural treasure and opening it up to the public will not make it more secure. I am opposed to this 150% and will do all I can to stop it.

Sincerely,

Name: Angel Lemus
Address: 45-214 Puali Koa Pl
City, State, Zip: Kaunohelo, Hawaii 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Angel Lemus
45-214 Puali Koa Pl.
Kaunohelo, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Lemus:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kaunohelo, Oahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Project goes against the Windward Oahu Community Plan.

Response: We believe you are referring to the Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP). As discussed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Petitioner understands that the Proposed Project is not in conformance with the existing Ko'olau Poko SCP, and the project will require an amendment to the Ko'olau Poko SCP. Section 3.2.2, Ko'olau Poko SCP, of the EIS explains the conformance with the SCP and potential options for this amendment.

2. Visual impacts will not be minimal.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension to service these lots from the development program.



For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

3. One of the biggest issues is the lack of water runoff containment.

Response: Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the DPP's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

4. Project will bring 20 years of pollution and noise.

Response: Construction will not be 20 years long, as the project is broken into three phases. Construction for each phase will last approximately six months.

A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS and summarized in the paragraphs below.

Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess

of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

5. Kāneʻohe hillside is a cultural treasure and opening it up to the public will not make it more secure.

Response: Subsequent to land use approvals, HMP is required to prepare an Archaeological Preservation Plan. All of the issues related to protection of the sites will be addressed in this plan. HMP is committed to working with cultural groups in the region to determine the elements of the Preservation Plan and ultimately, the Preservation Plan must be approved by State Historic Preservation Division.

In addition, HMP is concerned about proper security within the project area for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

6. Opposed to project.

Response: Your opposition to the Proposed Action is noted.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford: I am of Hawaiian Ancestry opposing your development plan for HMPC.

- ① I oppose possible access by the general public to the existing cultural sites and Heiau Complex. How will you regulate public gatherings?
- ② The quality of life for residents bordering your proposed development will allow criminals easy access to backyards for theft and maybe property damage. How will you address this probability? Public safety needs to be addressed.
- ③ Loss of Kawa Stream due to dry-up water won't feed Kaneohe Bay's ocean life. Many fishermen will have their livelihoods affected.
- ④ Known underground streams are not addressed in the EIS. Already the Veteran Cemetery have sinking graves by 18 inches. What precautions do you plan to prevent other parts of the proposed cemetery from sinking?
- ⑤ Open Space is a key view plane for Kaneohe. Homes on the slopes of the mountain will ~~be~~ be ruined.

Sincerely,

Paulette A. Tam

Name: Paulette A. Tam

Address: 45-611 Paholei St.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe HI 96744 - 1861

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Paulette A. Tam
45-611 Paholei St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Ms. Tam:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I oppose possible access by the general public to the existing cultural sites and Heiau complex. How will you regulate public gatherings?

Response: We note your opposition to the general public having access to the archaeological sites. As noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites. In this context, the project program has been modified and Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) will establish a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of *laua'e fern* that are gathered by hula practitioners, within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931. This preserve area will be left in its current "natural" state except for a modest access road, and will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

Public gatherings will not be regulated, but it should be noted that the project is not going to change access that already exists. Also, subsequent to land use approvals, an Archaeological Preservation Plan will be prepared. All of the issues related to access and the cultural preserve will be dealt with in this plan. The landowner is committed to

working with cultural groups in the region to determine the elements of the Preservation Plan and ultimately, the Preservation Plan must be approved by the State Historic Preservation Division.

2. The project will allow criminals easy access to backyards for theft and property damage.

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

3. Loss of Kawa Stream due to dry-up water won't feed Kāne'ohe Bay's ocean life. Many fishermen will have their livelihoods affected.

Response: Under present conditions, Kāwā Stream is an intermittent stream. It has also been identified as an impaired waterway by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Working with the State Department of Health, EPA has established guidelines to reduce pollutants that reach Kāwā Stream, and ultimately Kāne'ohe Bay.

Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters.

The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage and will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. Because no additional runoff will enter Kāwā Stream, this equates to a net

reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kawā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability. In addition, HMP will participate in a water quality monitoring program to measure stream flow and water quality to ensure the future health of Kawā Stream and Kāne'ōhe Bay.

4. Known underground streams are not addressed in the EIS. The Veterans Cemetery has sinking graves. What precautions do you plan to prevent other parts of the cemetery from sinking?

Response: The ground-subsidence problems that have occurred at the Veteran's Cemetery have not occurred at HMP.

5. Open space is a key view plane for Kāne'ōhe.

Response: In addition to the creation of the 9.4-acre cultural preserve, the development program has been modified to eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension. Consequently, only 4.8 acres (8.5% of the total 56.5-acre Petition Area will be converted to impervious surfaces. The remainder of the property will be left in open space, with 9.4 acres retained in their current "natural" condition. Therefore, the proposed cemetery space will continue to be an open space viewplane for Kāne'ōhe.

6. I oppose all development plans for Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Barbara Duran
45-601 Ho'omaile St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Duran:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am greatly concerned about the destruction of the view planes this development will bring. It will be visible from as far away as the tunnels, and everywhere in Kāne'ohe.

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS, including from the H-3 freeway. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am greatly concerned about the destruction of the view plane. It this development will bring. It will be visible from as far away as the tunnels, and from virtually everywhere in Kāne'ohe. Also, the loss of that many trees - their bird population, their cooling effect and their beauty - will be a horrible loss for our community.

Sincerely,

Barbara Duran

Name: Barbara Duran

Address: 45-601 Ho'omaile St

City, State, Zip: Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

The Petition Area and associated cemetery are visible from the H-3 freeway, although as a small portion of the overall viewshed which is predominately one of residential neighborhoods with the Oneawa Hills as a backdrop. Additionally this view is one that is seen for only a matter of seconds while travelling at 55 miles per hour in a car. Nevertheless, the Petition Area and project are visible from this vantage point.

2. Concern about the loss of that many trees and birds as well as the cooling effects from the trees.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants, as discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area.

The effect of vegetation on climatic conditions is generally accepted. There is certainly a different ambient condition between a forest and a busy intersection in Honolulu. Some of the factors known to impact microclimate are: sunlight exposure, wind exposure, cloud cover, precipitation, vegetation type, temperature (air and soil), and moisture content (air and soil). In the circumstance of the proposed HMP expansion, portions of the terrain will be characterized by a change from a forested area dominated by introduced species to an environment characterized by turf grass and both spreading foliage of native plants and groupings of trees.

Research on the impacts of land cover change from forest to grass or croplands has predominately looked at large areas of forest, and study results are inconclusive as to the exact effects on both local and global climate. While it is agreed upon that trees produce cooling in the immediate area due to evapotranspiration, it is equally known that grass or croplands produce cooler temperatures than forests due to the albedo effect. The albedo effect describes the ability of surface areas to reflect sunlight. The higher the albedo, the higher the ability to reflect sunlight, and the more likely to reduce the temperature. No exact inferences can be drawn for how the Proposed Action might change the microclimate in the immediate vicinity; the temperature could be warmer and it could in fact be cooler, or both.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am against any expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park as proposed by Service Corporation International in their attempt to reclassify 56 acres of conservation land above the Pipikalan Subdivision.

Any proposed expansion project would increase the chances of flooding and damage to the Kawa Stream watershed. I am further concerned of a increase in motor vehicle traffic on Mokulele Drive as a result of the proposed expansion project by Service Corporation International.

I am against any attempt to build additional housing subdivisions in the Pipikalan area, which is already congested, and would destroy the watershed and greatly alter water runoff.

Sincerely,

Name: John D. Bennett
Address: 45-340 Mokulele Dr.
City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744-2245

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

John D. Bennett
45-340 Mokulele Dr.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kaneohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am against any expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

2. Project will increase the changes of flooding and damage to the Kawa Stream watershed, altering water runoff.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. As discussed in detail in Section 6.4 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kawa Stream from the Petition Area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily



Mr. John Bennett
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

3. I am further concerned of an increase in motor vehicle traffic on Mokulele Dr.

Response: We would like to let you know that HMP has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that was intended to service the subdivision. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am a resident at Polahi Nani Retirement Community within the view of the proposed developments. We do not regard Polahi Nani as "surrounded by beauty". We do not consider large homes + motorcades as part of that picture. We will be very disappointed. Of course within the 20 year development period all of us will die. Many of us, + certainly we, would rather be scattered in an ocean or a forest than a self-course type cemetery. We have a market of aging hippies - they want anything but conventional cemetery lots - develop a forested cemetery that doesn't de-circulate the view.

Sincerely,

Name: Jay An W. Boggs
Address: 45-090 Naauka St. #912
City, State, Zip: Kaunohi HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Jo An W. Boggs
45-090 Namoku St. #912
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Boggs:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am a resident of Pohai Nani with a full view of the proposed development and do not want to view large homes and mortuaries.

Response: The view from Pohai Nani is not a public view, and while the project will change the view from Pohai Nani, the view will still be predominately one of green open space one. We would like to tell you that Hawaiian Memorial Park has modified the development program by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and adding 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawā'ewa'e Heiau. The cultural preserve will remain intact, except for a modest access road.

The cemetery expansion will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area. Also, the area near Pohai Nani is in Phase 3 of the development, and will not be developed for 10-15 years.

Ms. JoAn Boggs
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

2. Many of us, including me, would rather be scattered in an ocean or forest and not buried in a golf-course type cemetery. Look into the market of the now aging hippies, they want anything but the conventional cemetery lots. Develop a forested cemetery that doesn't desecrate the view.

Response: The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) documents the rise in preference for cremation over casketed burials during the last 20 years. However, the change in preference seems to have leveled off recently. Even with a majority of preference for cremation, the number of burials will continue to increase as the population ages, with ever-increasing numbers in older age cohorts.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*I do not represent Pohai Pani.
I am a resident living in a
cottage on the "Campus". I'd be
interested in the traffic pattern
of cars and trucks into the housing
lots for sale, where will this traffic
exit? Will it be through the Hawaiian
Park grounds?*

Sincerely,

Jee Vuillemot

Name: ANNIE LEE VUILLEMOT
Address: COTTAGE "J", 45-090 NAMOKU ST.
City, State, Zip: KANE OHE, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Annie Lee Vuillemot
Cottage "J" 45-090 Namoku St.
Kane ohe, HI 96744



Dear Ms. Vuillemot:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kane ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I'm interested in the traffic pattern of cars and trucks into the housing lots for sale. Where will this traffic exit?

Response: We want to take this opportunity to inform you that Hawaiian Memorial Park has decided to modify the project development program and will eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*I am not only opposed
to every aspect of this development
plan*



Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Jacklyn Flame
45-090 Namoku St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Flame:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am violently opposed to the project.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

Outraged
Sincerely,

Name:

Jacklyn Flame

Address:

45-090 Namoku St.

City, State, Zip

Kāne'ohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control

Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am a resident living on the 10th floor with a wonderful view of the hills & valley leading up to the present HMP. Your proposed plan will devastate a large portion of this land leading to loss of habitat, drainage & pesticide into the streams and bay, and using valuable water which is in short supply. How can you justify this action in view of our need to protect our environment, support sustainable future?

Sincerely, James S. Drobbaugh
Name: James E. Drobbaugh
Address: 45-090 Namoku St. # 1015
City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

James E. Drobbaugh
45-090 Namoku St. #1015
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Drobbaugh:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Your proposed plan will devastate a large portion of land leading to loss of habitat, drainage, and pesticides into the streams and Bay.

Response: As discussed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in Section 4.8, Fauna, the proposed action is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to other open space will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kolea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the Oahu Amakihi, Pueo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward Oahu. In addition, over 300 new trees are proposed as part of the overall landscape plan for the project.

We would also like to let you know that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program by establishing a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that includes five archaeological sites

and significant areas of the laua'e fern used by hula practitioners. All told, only 4.8 acres (8.7%) of the project area will be converted to impervious uses.

Drainage will be managed by a series of on-site retention areas. Section 6.4 of the EIS discusses in detail the retention areas that are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the Petition Area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

We would like to point out that HMP does not operate like a golf course, and does not manage its turf grass as a golf course does. Pesticides are not used as a normal cemetery maintenance regimen and have been rarely used in past years for any reason. If an extraordinary situation should occur, a certified Pest Control Advisor would be utilized to develop an appropriate environmentally sound program and the concentrated effort would be on an Integrated Pest Management approach.

2. Project will use valuable water which is in short supply.

Response: Options for irrigation water are discussed in the Draft EIS in Section 6.2.2. The primary option for irrigation water will be to develop on-site wells above groundwater that is not used for domestic supply. Domestic water will only be used if on-site wells are not productive. In addition to establishing a 9.4-acre cultural preserve, HMP has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that was intended to service the subdivision. Consequently, the need for potable water will be greatly reduced. Irrigation water will still be required for the cemetery.

Water conservation measures will be explored, where possible, such as the use of waterless urinals and other water reduction techniques. The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate adaptive native and indigenous species. Some adaptive Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well, all of which will require little watering once established. It should be noted that in a typical year, very little supplemental irrigation will be required for the cemetery landscape areas, especially after plant material and turf has been established after a "grow-in" period of several months. For the watering that will be needed, the cemetery's irrigation system will employ weather-based "smart" evapotranspiration controllers. In addition, the project will incorporate exfiltration systems under the roadways to maximize infiltration under the pavement.

3. How can you justify this action in view of our need to protect our environment?

Response: As discussed in the EIS, Section 1.8, the Need for Action, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) anticipates it will exhaust its available supply of burial plots in the near-term. The need for burial space in Hawai'i is a very real community service, and is in fact rising. Hawai'i's resident population over the age of 55 is on the rise, a trend which reflects the baby boomer generation moving into and through their 50s and 60s. At the current annual rate of ground burial and with the expected increase in numbers of burials associated with Hawai'i's aging population (also see discussion in Section 5.1 of the EIS), HMP will need to expand its inventory in order to meet increasing demand. HMP currently accommodates approximately 25% of all burials in Hawai'i, and will have significantly constrained inventory resources over the next five years. In

Mr. James Dronbaugh
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 4

order to continue to provide this service to the community, HMP must expand its ability to accommodate both casketed burials and niches.

We also believe HMP's approach to land management, the retention of 91% of the project in pervious open space, and the aggressive approach to landscaping and drainage are responsible conservation practices.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Why do you have to expand? It is big enough already.
What are you going to do to my street? How are
you going to keep me safe when I ride
my bike? Please don't expand.

Sincerely, *Carissa Yoshimori*

Name: Carissa Yoshimori

Address: 45-464 Lipalea St.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Carissa Yoshimori
45-464 Lipalu St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Yoshimori:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Why do you have to expand?

Response: It is essential that we plan for the future, which includes an increased population with a significant increase in the percentage of our residents who will become elderly in the next 20+ years. Part of the planning includes anticipation of the facilities and services necessary to support interment and inurement of family members in the future. The certitude of the need for these facilities cannot be ignored, and the cemetery expansion will meet this need.

2. How are you going to keep me safe when I ride my bike?

Response: Hawaiian Memorial Park has decided to eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service those lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

3. Please don't expand.

Response: We note your opposition to the project.

Ms. Carissa Yoshimori
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Jean Wittmaack
45-090 Namoku St. #807
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Wittmaack:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I am concerned about flooding from storm runoff and cutting down forests and plant life.

Response: As discussed in Section 6.4 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the DPP's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am concerned about possible flooding from storm runoff and cutting down the forests and plant life. Also spoiling our view - we're supposed to be "Surrounded by Beauty" - not a lot of more housing.

Sincerely,

Name: Jean Wittmaack
Address: 45-090 Namoku Pl. #807
City, State, Zip: Kāne'ohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

2. I am concerned about spoiling our view: we're supposed to be surrounded by beauty, not a lot more housing.

Response: After considering many of the comments received during the public review period for the EIS, HMP has decided to amend the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision.

HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Elizabeth A. Porter
45-090 Namoku St. #606
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Porter:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Why was the land in question made a conservation area?

Response: As discussed in Section 3.1.3 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the State Land Use Commission, pursuant to Chapter 205, HRS, has classified all lands in the State of Hawai'i into one of four land use districts: (1) Conservation; (2) Agricultural; (3) Urban; and (4) Rural. These designations were part of the process that created the State Land Use Commission, and their classification of all land in Hawai'i in 1969. There is no record of specific reasons that the Petition Area was initially designated as Conservation Land. It is probable that a large factor affecting its designation was the fact that the property was a large tract of open space.

2. Has the need for conserving this land decreased since the population of Kāne'ohe has grown? Isn't conserving natural resources more important than a larger cemetery? Shouldn't Hawaiian Memorial Park rethink their land use and make better use of what they have?

Response: The use of land is always in a state of review and must be considered across a wide variety of considerations, including the need to accommodate changing community requirements. Often times there are requirements that must be balanced against each other.

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July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Please see explain the following:

1. Why was the land in question made a conservation area??
2. Has the need for conserving this land decreased since the population of Kāne'ohe has grown?
3. Isn't conserving our most precious natural resource more important than a larger cemetery?

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Porter

Name: _____
Address: 45-090 Namoku St. #606
City, State, Zip Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

P.S. Doubt the Hi. Memorial rethink their land use + make better use of what they have?



Ms. Elizabeth Porter
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We agree that conserving Hawai'i's natural resources is important. Nevertheless, it is essential that we plan for the future, which includes an increased population with a significant increase in the percentage of our residents who will become elderly in the next 20+ years. Part of the planning includes anticipation of the facilities and services necessary to support interment and inurement of family members in the future. The certitude of the need for these facilities cannot be ignored.

As discussed in Section 1.8 of the EIS, the Need for Action, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) anticipates it will exhaust its available supply of burial plots in the near-term. The need for burial services in Hawai'i is a very real community service, and is in fact rising. Hawai'i's resident population over the age of 55 is on the rise, a trend which reflects the baby boomer generation moving into and through their 50s and 60s. At the current annual rate of ground burial and with the expected increase in numbers of burials associated with Hawai'i's aging population (also see discussion in Section 5.1 of the EIS), HMP will need to expand its inventory in order to meet increasing demand. HMP currently accommodates approximately 25% of all burials in Hawai'i, and will have significantly constrained inventory resources over the next five years. In order to continue to provide this service to the community, HMP must expand its ability to accommodate both casketed burials and niches.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTER & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Pohai Nani is a place of beauty. We would hate to have you spoil it with your future plans. It would be a terrible mistake to build all those houses next to us. You are not thinking of the water supply and the effect it would have on animals and birds in that section. Please don't do it!!

Sincerely,

Name: Mary E. Graves
Address: 45-096 Napoaka St. Apt. 613
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI. 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Haster and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Mary E. Graves
45-090 Namoku St. Apt. 613
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Ms. Graves:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Pohai Nani is a place of beauty. We would hate to have you spoil it with your future plans.
Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.
2. You are not thinking of the water supply and the effect it would have on animals and birds.
Response: The demand for drinking water will be reduced significantly because Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the project development program by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision. The need for irrigation water still exists, and options for irrigation water are discussed in Section 6.2.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The primary option for irrigation water is to develop an on-site well. Since groundwater in the area does not provide domestic supply, there would be no impact to the domestic water supply available via the Board of Water Supply. Only if an on-site irrigation well is not feasible would domestic water be used for irrigation.

Impacts to groundwater resources are not anticipated. Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also

regulates special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Koala*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakihi*, *Pueo*, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

In addition, the landscape plan for the project calls for over 300 new trees. Finally, HMP has modified the development program by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawaewa e Heiau that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of *laua'e* fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others. The cultural preserve will be left in its current "natural" condition except for a modest access road.

Ms. Mary Graves
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 3

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

The whole project is not needed or wanted here. The cutting down of trees should be against the law. Also a mainland group coming here to make money off the people of Paroake should be against the law also. You will ruin the area around our home, Pōkai Nani! Please take your project some where else.

Jenine K. Korman Martin

Sincerely,

Name: Katharine Martin

Address: 4500 Maunakea St. #512

City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Katherine Martin
45-090 Namoku St. #512
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Martin:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 16, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Project is not needed or wanted here. You will ruin area around Pohai Nani.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

2. Cutting down trees should be against the law.

Response: We note your belief that cutting down trees should be against the law, but in fact this is not the case. The cutting of trees is governed by Revised Ordinances of Honolulu Section 14-14.2A, which dictates the requirements when applying for a grubbing permit. A grubbing permit will be obtained for the project and all requirements will be followed to ensure minimal impacts from the removal of the trees.

Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. To replace the non-native forest, the proposed project will include revegetation of approximately 11.4 acres with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

Ms. Katherine Martin
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I have recently been made aware that there is a movement to make some drastic changes on the hillside where the Hawaiian Memorial Park is located.

I am a member of the core team called Peleae Nani and have lived here in Peleae for over seven years. I chose to retire here because of its distance from a larger and more populated population knowing that the land around it would be more separate from more buildings. In addition to the protection of the cemetery there is also the Hawaiian Heiau and the probable iwi burials. At least, I hope so.

I should your people still be successful in your endeavor to build on the hillside, the land will first be cleared of all those trees, filled and partially leveled. There will be ground water run-off from roads and less planting - less protection for the Heiau and iwi.

I do not look forward to more housing on this conservation land and given the opportunity I will certainly vote against it.

Sincerely,

Name: Marguerite S. Peach #408

Address: 45-090 Namoku St.

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Marguerite S. Peach
45-090 Namoku St. #408
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Peach:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concern about Hawaiian heiau and the probable iwi burials.

Response: As discussed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), no human burials have been documented within the Petition Area, and CIA contributors did not specifically mention knowledge of iwi kūpuna in the area. Those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds, including human remains. Should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work will immediately cease, and the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law. Mandatory education programs will be provided to any entity or personnel working within the Petition Area to ensure that appropriate protective and notification action is undertaken should any cultural or archaeological finds take place. Cultural monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development activities. Access arrangements will be documented as part of the Preservation Plan that will be prepared for the property at a later date.

In regard to heiau, the Kawa'ewa e Heiau is not located within the Petition Area and will remain untouched. In regard to other sites, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) will establish a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful

consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites, and will remain in its current "natural" condition except for a modest access road.

- Hillside will be cleared of trees and filled and partially leveled.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.7 of the EIS, the proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area. Grading will change some elevations on the property, but it will not be leveled.

- There will be ground water runoff from roads.

Response: Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates.

Impacts to groundwater resources are not anticipated. Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

- Less plantings or protection for the Hawaiian birds.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the proposed action is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence

of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kolea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'Amakihi, Pueo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

- I do not look forward to more housing on the conservation land and given the opportunity I will vote against it.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action. We would like to let you know that HMP has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lupalu Street extension. Therefore more housing will not be built as part of the cemetery expansion project.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

In reference to your proposed extension of Hawaiian Memorial, I have seen your design assumptions in the E.I.S. I live in Pohai Nani an adjacent property to your proposals. This past rainy season there was flooding of roads in the low lying areas. If a 100 year storm can occur back to back, surely a 10 year storm is most inadequate don't you think? Are you willing to raise and upgrade existing roads to mitigate the problem?

Are you prepared to increase the ponding capacity of designated areas and increase as necessary?
Overall, I disagree with your E.I.S. state we of "No appreciable impact anticipated"

Sincerely,
Tha G. Wai

Name: MR THA G. WAI

Address: 45-090 NAMOKU STREET, API# 607

City, State, Zip KANEHOE, HAWAII 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Tha G. Wai
45-090 Namoku St. #607
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Wai:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. The past rainy season there was flooding of roads in the low lying areas. If a 100 year storm can occur back to back, surely the 10-year storm is most inadequate. Willing to raise and upgrade the existing roads to mitigate the problem?

Response: As discussed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). There are certainly no guarantees when it comes to anticipating the occurrence of intense storms. We can respond to the requirements of civil engineer design as they pertain to the City and County of Honolulu.

2. Area you prepared to increase the ponding capacity of designated areas as necessary?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #1 above for a discussion of the retention areas.



Mr. Tha Wai
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

3. I disagree with your EIS statement of no appreciable impacts anticipated.
Response: We note your opposition to the conclusion of no appreciable impacts anticipated.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

*No! No!! and No!!! to those who
come from the Mainland and want to
rip up a piece of our small island here in
Kaneohe when they have a lot more room back
where they came from. They - and their plans
are not needed - or wanted - here.*

Sincerely,

Name: Elizabeth S. Marr
Address: 45-090 Maunakea St. # 415
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helbert, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Elizabeth S. Marr
45-090 Namoku St. #415
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Marr:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Against project.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

My main concern is ONE question:
Will you hear the cries & outrage of
the people from this neighborhood
and community and all across
this island regarding the HMP
expansion??
What we propose is based on truth,
facts, history and what's best for
us and our beloved island -
please open your ears and hearts
and really hear what we are

Sincerely,

Name: Cher Leavis
Address: 45-422 Chaka St.
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

passionately saying in defense of what is the right thing to do for our beloved mountainside, which is zoned CONSERVATION LAND - WE WANT IT TO STAY THAT WAY - we love Hawaii and desire to preserve what we have left, unlike SCI who has a different agenda - FOLLOW THE \$\$\$ - they are determined to force their way into our back yards and we are absolutely against it! FOR GOOD REASON!

please answer my question - will you listen to us???

STOP THE EXPANSION!

WE WILL RESIST TILL THE END!
Jay, whose side are you on??
Why are you buying into this???

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Char Reavis
45-422 Ohaha St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Char Reavis:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

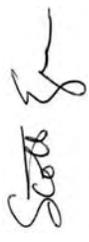
Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Oppose the project.

Response: We note your opposition to the proposed action, and that you do not have any comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Nevertheless, your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

~~Hi~~ 'O wai o Jamie lei waiauhēe lāimāne
wāke. 'O wai ke keiki o ka 'ohana lāimāne.

Noho au ma keapuka ma kāne'ohē i kōin lā a pau.
e nāe I'm against your proposed plan and
would like you to answer a few questions:

- ① How will you ^{plan to} protect those cultural sites ~~that~~ that you'll leave exposed?
- ② ~~The gathering~~ Gathering for traditional practices ~~and~~ can not be put on a time scheduled as one who practices gathering ~~in~~ must have →

Sincerely,

JAMIE

Name: Jamie Walk

Address: 45-35A Nākulūwai St.

City, State, Zip: Kāne'ohē, Hawaii 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

access to traditional plants when the time
calls for it, how do you plan to accommodate
an every changing schedule? ~~Access to~~ How
will encourage growth of plants and herbs
if you take down the shelter for it?

④ My mana'o is, we, as keiki of this
~~land~~ land have kuleana to preserve
and these proposals you have go
completely against it.

Lastly ④, How do you plan to not overwhelm
the loko 'iā Waiakua, its already faced
Such pollution from the Bay ~~Area~~ Views golf
course and neighborhood, how will your
golf course and added runoff and waste
not affect? (which happens to be another important
cultural site?)

October 8, 2008

Jamie Walk
45-359 Nakululai St.
Kāne'ōhe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Walk:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Against proposed plan.

Response: We note your opposition to the proposed action.

2. Gathering for traditional practices can not be put on a time schedule; how do you plan to accommodate an ever changing schedule?

Response: The landowner is clearly aware of the need to recognize traditional gathering rights on the property. Up to this point in time, we have been unsuccessful with our attempts to have groups come forward and identify where they are gathering lau'ae. However, to honor a commitment to provide for these rights, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) will be revising the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to incorporate a 9.4-acre cultural preserve area that will include areas where lau'ae is plentiful as well as encompass five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931. This cultural preserve area will remain intact in its current "natural" state, except for a modest access road. A Preservation Plan must be prepared for the cultural preserve, which must be approved by the State Historic Preservation Division. Issues that deal with access to the area will be covered in the Preservation Plan.



3. How will we encourage growth of plants and herbs when the shelter trees are taken down?

Response: Please see answer to Question #2 above that describes the cultural preserve area to be established.

4. How do we plan to not overwhelm Loko lam Waikahia, which is already faced with such pollution? How will your golf course and added runoff and waste not affect this important cultural site?

Response: First of all, we would like to point out that the project is not a golf course, but an expansion of the HMP Cemetery. Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage.

The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the Petition Area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. The proposed project will help to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne'ōhe Bay. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP, both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

Mr. Jamie Walk
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 3

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I live on Oahu bt I am very concerned about erosion & storm runoff into our back yard. When the cemetery is under construction and completed. I understand there will be a catchment (a 5000 sq ft one) near our home. What / how can you assure me that this will not turn into a Kotoko Dam. I have a young child & a large group of family & friends that I do not want to be hurt from the trickle down effect of this project. I am also very concerned about the safety of my family & home. The cemetery creates an easy access for burglars & criminals. My home is my home! I Sincerely, want to feel safe there.

Wendi Nakagawa

Name: WENDI NAKAGAWA

Address: 45-400 OHAHA BT

City, State, Zip KANELOHE, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

I am concerned about the increase in traffic in the area. Just in crime.
I am concerned about the lack of concern for our cultural heaath, native plants & birds.
Please stop this project.

Thank you.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Wendi Nakagawa
45-420 Ohaha St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Nakagawa:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerns about erosion and storm runoff during construction and once project is completed.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.3.3 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates.



2. Understand there will be a 5,000 square foot catchment near our home. How can you assure me this will not turn into Kaloko Dam?

Response: Retention areas are not permanent ponds or dams of water. They are designed to allow stormwater to infiltrate into the soil and evaporate. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery and will be designed in a manner that allows them to blend in with the landscaped cemetery grounds. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and nuisance issues, as well as offsite liability.

3. Concerned about safety and crime as cemetery creates an easy access for burglars and criminals.

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

4. Concerned about increase in traffic.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of a Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In addition, the Petitioner has modified the Proposed Action by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension from the

development program. As a result, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

5. Lack of concern for cultural heiau.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawā'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. The project will preserve all significant archaeological sites within or near the Petition Area through the establishment of a cultural preserve area. This preserve will be 9.4 acres, and will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

6. Native plants and birds.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 88% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kōlea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native

and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the Oahu Amakihi and Pueo.

7. Please stop project.

Response: We note your opposition to the proposed action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

My name is Ernest K. Makainai and have been a resident here in Pitouloa for most of my life. With many developments here on the beautiful windward side and all the increase in traffic, I am saddened that Hawaiian memorial park would even think of expanding the park into now consecrated land. My family opposes this expansion because of many credible reasons - removal of native plants, trees, heavy rains that may wash dirt into Kaneohe Bay where the boy is finally repairing it's self, Hawaii burial grounds being interrupted by heavy equipment - Sincerely, "Continue on other side" →



Name: Ernest Kalani Makainai

Address: 45-213 Makua, HI

City, State, Zip Kaneohe, HI, 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

And many native birds that may reside there as well as native insects & other indigenous living thing that may be there that no one has ever really studied on. And of course, the many more increase in traffic that will be coming in and going out. Mr. Morford, I hope you will take this letter as not just a one persons view, but a whole community view.

Malama Ke Aina, e
Take care the land and it will take care you.

Malama pono
Ernest G Makainai

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Ernest Kalani Makainai
45-213 Nakuluai St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Mr. Makainai:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Oppose the project because of removal of native plants and trees.

Response: We would like to clear up a misconception you have concerning the vegetation found on the Petition Area. Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in Section 4.7 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic. The landscape approach for the project calls for revegetation of 11.4 acres with a native and indigenous plant palette, along with the planting of over 300 new trees, most of which will be native or indigenous.

2. Heavy rains may wash dirt into Kāne'ohe Bay.

Response: Retention areas are included in the Concept Plan to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized

as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. In fact, a net reduction is expected of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. The proposed project will help to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne ohe Bay. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park; both for appearance and water quality issues.

3. Hawaiian burial grounds being interrupted by heavy equipment

Response: As noted in the EIS, no human burials have been documented within the Petition Area, and Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) contributors did not specifically mention knowledge of *iwi kūpuna* in the area. As noted in the EIS, those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds, including human remains. Should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work will immediately cease, and the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law. Mandatory education programs will be provided to any entity or personnel working within the Petition Area to ensure that appropriate protective and notification action is undertaken should any cultural or archaeological finds take place. Cultural monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development activities.

As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the CIA to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. In this context, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program for the project by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931, areas where the concentration of laua'e fern are found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites, and will be retained in its current "natural" state, except for a modest access road.

4. Many native birds that may reside there, as well as native insects and other indigenous living things.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering *Kolea*, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation of the 10.6 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakihi*, and *Pueo*.

A survey of native invertebrate resources for the Petition Area was conducted in August 2008 by Steven Lee Montgomery, Ph.D. Survey results have been added to Section 4.8.1 of the Final EIS and are summarized below.

The primary purpose of the survey was to determine the presence or absence in the Petition Area of any endemic or indigenous terrestrial invertebrates, especially any species with legal status under federal or state threatened and endangered species statutes.

The survey methodology included a general assessment of terrain and habitats after reviewing maps and prior reports. Surveying efforts were conducted by day and night to ensure a thorough survey. The property was traversed across all habitat types, alternately following established pathways to search for any native botanical resources and substitute host plant options for native invertebrates. The collection methods used were appropriate for terrestrial invertebrates for the terrain, botanical resources, and target species, and included: 1) host plant searches (visual inspection of resting sites and searching known feeding or breeding sites such as under dead bark); 2) use of sweep nets (a general method of censusing most flying and perching insects where a fine mesh net was swept across

plants, leaf litter, etc. to sample any flying or perching insects); 3) visual observation (any visual evidence of arthropod presence or activity. Visual observations provide valuable evidence and are a cross check that extends the reach of sampling techniques); and 4) light sampling, which surveys insects active at night (using a bright light in front of a white cloth sheet).

The survey focused on finding any endemic and indigenous Hawaiian species. No attempt was made to collect or completely document the many common alien arthropod species present in the area. Three native species were encountered: the endemic bug *Trigonotylus hawaiiensis*, the endemic Moss moth (*Eudonia* sp.); and the endemic small moth or micro-moth (*Mesotobes*). No native mollusks were observed and no invertebrate listed under either federal or state endangered species statues was located. The extremely low level of native plants serving as arthropod hosts is most likely the reason for the absence of Hawaiian arthropods in the Petition Area.

To Section 4.8.2, Probable Impacts, the following language was added:

"No Federal or state listed endangered or threatened invertebrate species were found in the Petition Area; nor were any rare native Hawaiian invertebrate species observed. The few native Hawaiian invertebrates observed are widespread in distribution. The anticipated actions related to the Proposed Action are not expected to have a significant negative impact on an endemic or indigenous species. No part of the property is designated critical habitat for any threatened or endangered species."

5. Increase in traffic that will be coming in and going out.

Response: As discussed in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. However, HMP has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street

extension that was to service these lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through the immediate neighborhood.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

As the Vice President of the Pohai Nani Hui (resident members) I am concerned about the 20 homes to be built, resulting in the removal of most of the trees. We have a tranquil area now which will be affected by new noise. It appears that those lots & homes represent a windfall profit for Services Corp Intl and have nothing to do with running a cemetery.

Sincerely,

Name: Henry Lijedahl
Address: 45-090 Namoku St # 1010
City, State, Zip: Kaunohi, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Henry Lijedahl
45-090 Namoku St. Apt. 1010
Kaunohi, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Lijedahl:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kaunohi, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerned about the 20 homes to be built, resulting in the removal of most of the trees.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.7 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Flora, to replace the existing non-native forest, approximately 29.5 acres will be landscaped as part of the cemetery grounds with turf and scattered groupings of trees, and 11.4 acres will be revegetated with appropriate native plant material. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area. Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service those lots. Instead, HMP will move forward with Alternative III, "Cemetery Only" as the preferred alternative and the Proposed Action.

2. Pohai Nani area is tranquil and will be affected by new noise.

Response: A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS and are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

3. Don't see the relationship with residential and cemetery uses.

Response: All landowners have the privilege of considering appropriate alternative uses for their property subject to the required land use approval process. It was appropriate for Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) to consider a consistent and modest extension of the existing residential land use surrounding its property. As you know, there are significant entitlement and development costs associated with this process. The opportunity to obtain a near term revenue source to help defray those costs is important to HMP. Nevertheless, as indicated above, the Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that the 20-lot residential subdivision will not be constructed.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I'm deeply concerned and saddened that you're considering expanding Hawn Memorial Park. I've grown up in Kaneohe and have enjoyed the hillside that is my backyard. My concerns are the additional runoff from the homes and graveyard. All these years we have never had a problem with flooding. My children are upset at the fact that you will be tearing into the hillside. You will be taking away the forest and habitat of the wildlife. All your thinking about is making money for yourself. And not thinking about the Kaneohe community.

Sincerely,

→ over

Name: Cindy DiBartolomeo
Address: 45-218 Hikiwake St.
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

* With this expansion there would be more traffic and congestion. The crime rate will increase and I would no longer feel safe in our neighborhood. I love the fact that our neighborhood is quiet. With the construction, 10 to 20 years of it, is too long. And not needed. If you are the largest International Cemetery, why expand. We don't we rent the plots for 80 years ^{anyway} ~~anyway~~? Why expand. All it comes down to is more money for you and your company. I work and live in Kaneohe. I look at the hillside everyday and I enjoy it. Maybe you should ~~live~~ live in Kaneohe and take a look at the hillside. ~~And~~ And enjoy.

October 8, 2008

Cindy DiBartolomeo
45-218 Hikiwale St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mrs. DiBartolomeo:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 11, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerns about the additional runoff from the homes and graveyard.

Response: The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HIMP); both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

As a result of many comments received during the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) public comment period, the development program has been revised, and the 20-lot residential subdivision and the



associated road network, have been eliminated. Consequently the stormwater associated with the entire project has been reduced by 50%.

2. Loss of forest and habitat of wildlife.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kōleā, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'Amakihi, Pūeo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu.

3. Increase in traffic and congestion.

Response: Although cemeteries typically have long usage periods of 40

to 50 years, overall visitor traffic generally remains stable over time because the frequency of visits by family or friends to a deceased's final resting place decline over the years as family members grow older or move away.

As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience.

The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. There are expected to be no impacts from traffic through the immediate neighborhood, as discussed in #1 above, the residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension have been eliminated from the development program.

4. Crime rate will increase.

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

5. Noise

Response: A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS and are summarized below.

Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

6. Rent plots for 80 years, why is expansion needed?

Response: HMP is a perpetual care cemetery. The grounds will be maintained in perpetuity. By contract, a person is interred forever at HMP, unless the family chooses to disinter to another cemetery. As discussed in Section 1.8 of the EIS, the Need for Action, HMP anticipates it will exhaust its available supply of burial plots in the near-term. The need for burial services in Hawaii is a very real community service, and is in fact increasing. Hawaii's resident population over the age of 55 is on the rise, a trend which reflects the baby boomer generation moving into and through their 50s and 60s. At the current annual rate of ground burial, and with the expected increase in numbers of burials associated with Hawaii's aging population (also see discussion in Section 5.1 of the EIS), HMP will need to expand its inventory in order to meet increasing demand. HMP currently accommodates approximately 25% of all burials in Hawaii, and will have significantly constrained inventory resources over the next five years. In order to continue to provide this service to the community, HMP must expand its ability to accommodate both casketed burials and niches.

7. Views of the hillside.

Response: HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. As discussed in #1 above, HMP has modified the Proposed Action to include the Cemetery Only Alternative. The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Regarding the proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery, I am concerned about:
Loss of forested area that holds water to feed our acquirers, controls run off and is home to many birds and insects. I personally have walked the ridge, visited the hee'au, and hiked throughout. I believe there is a strong possibility that endangered amakihi, Pueo, and seabirds may be present. The ancient historical sites should be preserved as a complex, not just as individual sites. (over) →

Sincerely,

Name: Patricia Gardner
Address: 45-227 Koa Kahiko St
City, State, Zip: Kaneohe, HI 96744

Cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

1111 - JULY 11, 2008
Concerns (continued)

I believe the expansion will destroy the views that currently ~~exist~~ exist. I believe the expansion will ~~create~~ create problematic runoff and potential flooding. I'm worried about the impact of a new well on Kawa Stream.

The planning for a 10 year - 1 hour storm is ridiculously insufficient. The two 1x1 meter archeological digs were not^a sufficient sample for a 56 acre parcel.

Above all, the precedence of ~~urban~~ rezoning conservation land for "urban" use is wrong. I believe that HMP only has their own greedy self interests at heart and have no regard for the Pikoioa neighborhood community.

Patricia Gardner
45-227 Koa Kahiko St
Kaneohe HI 96744

July 23, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Park
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford,

Regarding the Draft EIS that has been prepared for your proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Cemetery, I am concerned about the statement that expanding the cemetery near existing homes will not have an adverse effect on property values.

I am a realtor with Coldwell Banker Pacific Properties and live in Pikoioa. I have extensive knowledge of property and neighborhoods all over the island. It is well known within the real estate industry that many cultures, particularly Asian cultures, have strong negative feelings about living close to a cemetery. Due to the large percentage of Buyers in Hawaii that are of Asian descent, there **IS** a negative impact on property value and pricing next to a cemetery.

Here are a few comments from long time realtors in senior positions within my company:

"Many people of Asian background are sensitive to living close to a cemetery, but so are many non-Asians."
John R. Connelley (R) CRB, CRS, GRI
Vice President - Coldwell Banker Pacific Properties

"Real estate is all about location...many do think near by cemetery is not a desirable feature. Those who are superstitious will absolutely stay away (many Asians)."
Sandra Sakuma, (R)
Sr. Vice President, Broker In Charge - Coldwell Banker Pacific Properties

"You will find that most all Asian cultures, especially the previous (our parents) generation will be leery and somewhat superstitious about being located near or next to a cemetery. I would even have to add that in general, all cultures, age groups and levels of education will have some uneasiness about being next to a cemetery, just because of how we were raised (ghost stories)."
Leslie "Les" Kobata (R)
Senior Vice President, Education and Development Center, Coldwell Banker Pacific Properties

My question to you is this: Upon what information do you base your assertion that the Hawaiian Memorial Cemetery expansion will not adversely affect the property values of surrounding homes?

Best regards,

Patricia Gardner

Patricia Gardner (RA) CHMS, ABR
Coldwell Banker Pacific Properties

CC: Office of Environmental Quality Control, Dan Davidson - Land Use Commission, Helber, Hastert & Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Patricia Gardner
45-227 Koa Kahiko St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Gardner:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letters dated July 11, 2008 and July 23, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Concerned about loss of forested area that holds water to feed aquifers, controls runoff.

Response: First, the Petition Area is not located in a forest reserve identified as an area affecting aquifers that are used as a source of drinking water. As discussed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), impacts to groundwater resources are not anticipated. Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows." This includes the volume of water required for irrigation purposes.

To replace the non-native forest, approximately 29.5 acres will be landscaped as part of the cemetery grounds with turf and scattered groupings of trees and 11.4 acres will be revegetated with appropriate native plant material. As discussed in Section 6.4 of the EIS, retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The



retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). Final drainage and grading plans must be reviewed and approved by DPP and the State Department of Health.

2. Loss of birds and insects; believe amakahi, pueo and snails may be present.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. Given the location, elevation, and type of habitats available at this site, the absence of native land birds was not unexpected. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area. While the clearing of the area and its subsequent conversion to lawn habitat will reduce the immediate, local populations of alien birds, this will provide new foraging space for the wintering Kōlea, who forage in grassy areas with a good insect supply. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu Amakahi, Pueo, and any of the alien bird species typically found in Windward O'ahu. As noted in Section 4.8 of the EIS, the short-eared Owl or Pūeo (*Asio flammeus sandwicensis*) was not recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area.

In addition, a survey of native invertebrate resources for the Petition Area was conducted in August 2008, and the following language has been added to the Fauna section of the EIS:

"A survey of native invertebrate resources for the Petition Area was conducted in 2008 by Steven Lee Montgomery, Ph.D. The findings are summarized below and the complete report is attached to this FEIS as Appendix F. The primary purpose of the survey was to determine the presence or absence in the Petition Area of any endemic or indigenous

terrestrial invertebrates, especially any species with legal status under federal or state threatened and endangered species statutes.

The survey methodology included a general assessment of terrain and habitats after reviewing maps and prior reports. Surveying efforts were conducted by day and night to ensure a thorough survey. The property was traversed across all habitat types, alternately following established pathways to search for any native botanical resources and substitute host plant options for native invertebrates. The collection methods used were appropriate for terrestrial invertebrates for the terrain, botanical resources, and target species, and included: 1) host plant searches (visual inspection of resting sites and searching known feeding or breeding sites such as under dead bark); 2) use of sweep nets (a general method of censusing most flying and perching insects where a fine mesh net was swept across plants, leaf litter, etc. to sample any flying or perching insects); 3) visual observation (any visual evidence of arthropod presence or activity. Visual observations provide valuable evidence and are a cross check that extends the reach of sampling techniques); and 4) light sampling, which surveys insects active at night (using a bright light in front of a white cloth sheet).

The survey focused on finding any endemic and indigenous Hawaiian species. No attempt was made to collect or completely document the many common alien arthropod species present in the area. Three native species were encountered: the endemic bug *Trigonotylus hawaiiensis*, the endemic Moss moth (*Eudonia* sp.); and the endemic small moth or micro-moth (*Mesitobates*). No native mollusks were observed and no invertebrate listed under either federal or state endangered species statutes was located. The extremely low level of native plants serving as arthropod hosts is most likely the reason for the absence of Hawaiian arthropods in the Petition Area."

To Section 4.8.2, Probable Impacts, the following language was added:

"No Federal or state listed endangered or threatened invertebrate species were found in the Petition Area; nor were any rare native Hawaiian invertebrate species observed. The few native Hawaiian invertebrates observed are widespread in distribution. The anticipated actions related to the Proposed Action are not expected to have a significant negative impact on an endemic or indigenous species. No part of the property is designated critical habitat for any threatened or endangered species."

3. Historical sites should be preserved as a complex.

Response: The statements about these sites being part of a whole complex are well taken, and they are included in the EIS as recommendations for the project.

As noted in the Draft EIS, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. In this regard, HMP has modified the development program for the project by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931. This culture preserve will also include significant areas where the lau'ae fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

4. Believe the project will destroy the views that currently exist.

Response: HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. We should also point out that HMP has modified the Proposed Action in two significant changes that will affect views of the property: (1) the 20-lot residential subdivision has been deleted from the development program; and (2) a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created immediately east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.

The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same appearance as it currently has, as this area will not be altered, except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. Overall, no views of any mountains or ridges will be obstructed by the project.

5. Runoff and potential flooding.

Response: As discussed in Section 6.4 of the EIS, retention areas are included in the Concept Plan as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. Final drainage and grading plans must be reviewed and approved by DPP and the State Department of Health.

6. Worried about the impact of a new well on Kawa Stream.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #1 above, as impacts to groundwater are not anticipated.

7. Planning for a 10 year 1-hour storm is insufficient.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #5 above.

8. The two 1x1 meter archaeological digs were not a sufficient sample for a 56 acre parcel.

Response: The AIS was submitted to SHPD in April 2008, and a comment letter from SHPD relating to the AIS was received on September 22, 2008. The recommendation of the agency included four main points: (1) preservation of sites 354, 4684, 6932, and 6931 as a complex, not individually; (2) no relocation of the grinding stone; (3) consultation with ethnic organizations or members of a group for whom some of the historic properties may have significance, as well as with OHA; and (4) appropriate additional testing of the area to be developed as determined via communication with SHPD. All of the recommendations of SHPD will be followed, and the AIS will be revised accordingly and resubmitted for review and concurrence.

Questions from Letter #2 of July 23, 2008

9. I am concerned about the statement that expanding the cemetery near existing homes will not have an adverse effect on property values.

Response: Cemeteries are excellent neighbors due to the hours of operation and the beautiful quiet setting and nature of the use. Many very high value residential neighborhoods are located adjacent to cemeteries throughout the country, and on O'ahu. There are numerous cemeteries throughout O'ahu, with many of them located adjoining residential neighborhoods, with hundreds of dwelling units adjacent to them. They are integral features of the fabric of our community and people have accepted them as neighbors. This is also the case for Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP). In fact, Parkview subdivision was developed well after the development of HMP, and this neighborhood seems to be thriving. On average, property values and home sale prices are not any lower for the Parkview neighborhood than for the Pikoioa neighborhood. Additionally, some studies that examine home sale prices and proximity to open space include cemeteries as a category of open space along with parks and golf courses. Results have found cemeteries to not have any statistically significant impact on the sale price. This is especially true when the cemetery is not visible, which, as discussed and shown in several figures in the EIS, it will not be.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



KAILUA NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD NO. 31

PO BOX 487 • KAILUA, HAWAII 96754
PHONE: (808) 687-4749 • FAX: (808) 697-5760 • INTERNET: www.ca.hawaii.gov

July 15, 2008

Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Statement

At the July 3, 2008 Kailua Neighborhood Board meeting the members present voted unanimously in support of the following motion.

The Kailua Neighborhood Board opposes the proposed Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion in Kaneohe because it is not consistent with the Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan, requires conversion of conservation land to urban use and for other reasons.

Reasons for opposition:

1. The Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan (KSCP) excludes lands that are within the State Conservation District which is not supposed to be altered until at least the year 2020.
2. Project is part of Oneawa Hills area which KSCP policy states should be specifically excluded from the Urban Community Boundary.
3. The Urban Community Boundary is intended to confine most new development to "infill" sites within existing urbanized areas and to prohibit continuous sprawl.
4. Most of the project has slopes more than 20%. Housing will occur on areas with slopes from 0-20% and 20-30% and >30%.
5. There are four areas with the potential for hazard due to rock fall. One is located adjacent/above 20 residential lots.
6. Project site is a natural forest area that acts as a watershed and recharge area.
7. Affordable housing options include "construction of dwelling units elsewhere or payment of an in-lieu fee."
8. Petitioner will provide in-lieu payment for fair market value of the 7,000 sq ft. required park and playground space based on proposed 20 residential lot development.
9. There is not a dedicated water source for the houses and proposed restroom.
10. Kawa Stream is identified as an "impaired waterway" under the Federal Clean Water Act. Currently Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) is a major contributor to pollution to the stream and further expansion will increase runoff into Kawa Stream and eventually Kaneohe Bay.
11. Increased impervious surfaces will reduce rainwater infiltration into the underlying aquifer.
12. Homes adjacent to HMP currently experience flooding from vegetated hillside now because of inadequate drainage. There was a mud slid in the 1980's that ran through people's homes and killed one person.
13. Development will adversely impact the cultural and historical complex. The following sites have been identified in and near the petition area so far.
Sites in petition area

- #4680 historic
 - #4683 historic
 - #4684 pre-contact
 - #4686 historic
 - #6930 pre-contact
 - #6931 pre-contact
 - #6932 historic
 - #6933 historic
- Sites near petition area:
- #345 pre-contact – Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, listed on the National Register of Historic Places,
 - #4681 pre-contact
 - #6929 pre-contact
 - #6931 pre-contact

If you have any questions please contact Donna Wong, Chair Planning, Zoning and Environment Committee at 261-8292.

Sincerely,

Charles Prentiss
Chair

CC
Land Use Commission
Helber Hastert & Fee



Oahu's Neighborhood Board System - Established 1973

October 8, 2008

Chuck Prentiss
Chair
Kailua Neighborhood Board
PO Box 487
Kailua, HI 96734

Dear Chair Prentiss:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 15, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. The Kailua Neighborhood Board opposes the proposed Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion in Kaneohe because it is not consistent with the Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan, requires conversion of conservation land to urban use and for other reasons. The Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan (KSCP) excludes lands that are within the State Conservation District which is not supposed to be altered until at least the year 2020. Project is part of Oneawa Hills area which KSCP policy states should be specifically excluded from the Urban Community Boundary.

Response: As discussed in the EIS, the Petitioner understands that the proposed project is not in conformance with the existing Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP), and the project will require an amendment to the Ko'olau Poko SCP. While the Ko'olau Poko SCP states that the urban growth boundaries should remain fixed through the year 2020, this SCP is only a guidance document. Mechanisms exist for requesting changes (an amendment) to any SCP, which is what the Petitioner plans to do. Also, the SCPs are mandated to be reviewed and updated every five years (Sec. 24-6.10 of Ordinance 00-47). During this update, all existing language and land use maps are open to revision.



2. Section 3.2.2, Ko'olau Poko SCP, of the EIS explains the conformance with the SCP and potential options for this amendment.
2. The Urban Community Boundary is intended to confine most new development to "infill" sites within existing urbanized areas and to prohibit continuous sprawl.
- Response: Please see answer to Question #1 above for discussion of the Ko'olau Poko SCP changes.
3. Most of the project has slopes more than 20%. Housing will occur on areas with slopes from 0-20% and 20-30% and >30%.

Response: The EIS discloses the information about slope stability in Section 4.6 and in Appendix B, the Report Assessment of Hazard from Rockfall and Slope Stability. Most of the land within the Petition Area will be graded to provide suitable areas for gravesites and residential development, generally sloped at 20% or less. Areas exceeding 25 percent slope are not suitable for land burial use. The slope stability analysis determined that there is no apparent potential for hazards to the Petition Area that may be associated with slope stability. The factor of safety for the existing slopes and newly graded slopes exceeds 1.5 (the generally accepted minimum factor of safety). Therefore no mitigative measures are deemed necessary to protect the area from slope stability issues. The residential portion of the project will not occur, as the Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative.

4. There are four areas with the potential for hazard due to rock fall. One is located adjacent/above 20 residential lots.
- Response: The EIS discloses information about rockfall hazards, both in Section 4.6 and in Appendix B, the Report Assessment of Hazard from Rockfall and Slope Stability. Mitigative measures for rockfall hazards may include one or a combination of the following: Securing existing boulders using netting or chaining; Removal of the boulders; Installation of fencing uphill from proposed improvements; or Constructing a buffer zone between the rockfall hazard source and the proposed improvement. The choice of mitigative measure will depend on the specific site conditions. The elimination of the 20-lot residential subdivision is discussed above.
5. Project site is a natural forest area that acts as a watershed and recharge area.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

Finally, groundwater beneath the Petition Area is not utilized for domestic purposes by the Board of Water Supply.

6. Affordable housing options include "construction of dwelling units elsewhere or payment of an in-lieu fee."

Response: Since the project will not longer include residential lots, the affordable housing requirements are no longer applicable to this project.

7. Petitioner will provide in-lieu .payment for fair market value of the 7,000 sq ft. required park and playground space based on the proposed 20 residential lot development.

Response: Since the project will not longer include residential lots, the park dedication requirements are no longer applicable to this project.

8. There is not a dedicated water source for the houses and proposed restroom.

Response: There will be no need for new domestic water sources for the project, as the project will no longer include residential lots. If needed, the project will extend a small line that uses the exiting 5/8 inch water meter, into the expansion area for a drinking fountain and restroom.

9. Kawa Stream is identified as an "impaired waterway" under the Federal Clean Water Act. Currently Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) is a major contributor to pollution to the stream and further expansion will increase runoff into Kawa Stream and eventually Kaneohe Bay.

Response: Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kawa Stream from the Petition Area will not increase from current levels. A detailed analysis of Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations for Kawa Stream shows that the proposed retention system that has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kawa Watershed TMDLs. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kawa Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

10. Increased impervious surfaces will reduce rainwater infiltration into the underlying aquifer.

Response: Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows." We would also like to point out that with the elimination of the 20-lot residential subdivision and the creation of the 9.4-acre cultural preserve (another important project modification), 51.7 acres (91.5%) of the 56.5-acre Petition Area will be retained in impervious open space at full build.

11. Homes adjacent to HMP currently experience flooding from vegetated hillside now because of inadequate drainage. There was a mud slide in the 1980s that ran through people's homes and killed one person.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in the nearby neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events.

It is important to understand the physical characteristics that could be influencing these previous flooding events in the neighborhood. The Pikoioa Tract 10 subdivision was approved by the City and County of Honolulu in 1964. As part of the subdivision, the vast majority of parcels along the eastern sides of Nāmoku and Ohāhā Streets are encumbered by an easement for slope and drainage purposes (Figure 18 of the Draft EIS). These parcels typically are level from the front property line toward the rear of the property, rendering from 1/3 to 1/2 of the property unbuildable because of the slope and the easement, even though the property is zoned for residential use.

The drainage system for these properties was designed as a series of interceptor ditches cut into the slope. These ditches were lined with concrete and extend across all parcels in this system, intending to direct sheet flow to underground storm drains, which eventually empty into Kāwa Stream. The responsibility to maintain these interceptor ditches was left to each individual property owner. As a consequence, there is a wide range of maintenance quality. Inspection of several homes indicated some owners keep their interceptor ditches free of silt, debris, and vegetation. Other property owners have not kept a maintenance protocol, and ditches are overgrown with trees, shrubs, and other vegetation, and are full of soil, incapable of performing their designed function. It is probable there are several factors contributing to flooding occurrences in this neighborhood: (1) slope profile characteristics of each property; (2) design of the interceptor ditch system; (3) uneven maintenance protocol for the entire system.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). HMP will adhere strictly to these requirements, which are applicable to all new developments on O'ahu.

12. Development will adversely impact the cultural and historical complex.

Response: The statements about these sites being part of a whole complex are well taken. As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawā'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. The heiau complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Ko'olau Poko District. In this context, as noted above, the project will establish a cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawā'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931 and also include significant areas where the lau'e fern is found to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 50004 Rm. 4-118
Honolulu, HI 96850
808-541-2600

July 16, 2008

Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
1330 Maunakea Street, Honolulu, HI 696831

Subject: USDA- NRCS Review of Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion, Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Dear Mr. Morford,

Thank you for providing the NRCS the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion. Please find enclosed the NRCS Soil Survey Map, soil reports, and a map indicating areas of Important Farmlands. The important Farmlands map has been enclosed for your aid in determining if a Farmland Impact Conversion Rating Form (AD-1006) is needed for this project. Typically, this form is required on projects that convert farmlands into non-farmland uses, and have federal dollars attached to the project. See the website link below for more information on the Farmland Protection Policy Act, and a copy of the AD-1006 form, with instructions. The soil mapping does not identify any hydric soils in this project area. Hydric soils identify potential areas of wetlands. If wetlands do exist, any proposed impacts to these wetlands would need to demonstrate compliance with the "Clean Water Act", and may need an Army Corp of Engineers 404 permit.

The enclosed Soil Survey Map identifies all soil map units in the project area. The soil reports provide selected soil properties and interpretations, e.g., limitations for roads, and small commercial buildings, soil layers with USDA textures, and engineering classifications. The limitation ratings for the selected uses, small commercial buildings and local roads and streets, are severe and very limited respectively, excluding soil map unit Kgb, which has a moderate rating for small commercial buildings. These ratings do not preclude the intended land use, however they do identify potential limitations for the use, which may require corrective measures, increase costs, and/or require continued maintenance.

The NRCS Soil Survey is a general planning tool and does not eliminate the need for an onsite investigation. If you have any questions concerning the soils or interpretations for this project please call, Tony Rolles, Assistant State Soil Scientist, (808) 541-2600 x129, or email, Tony.Rolles@hi.usda.gov.

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Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion, Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Page 2

NRCS - Farmland Protection Policy Act Website:
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/fppa/>

Sincerely,

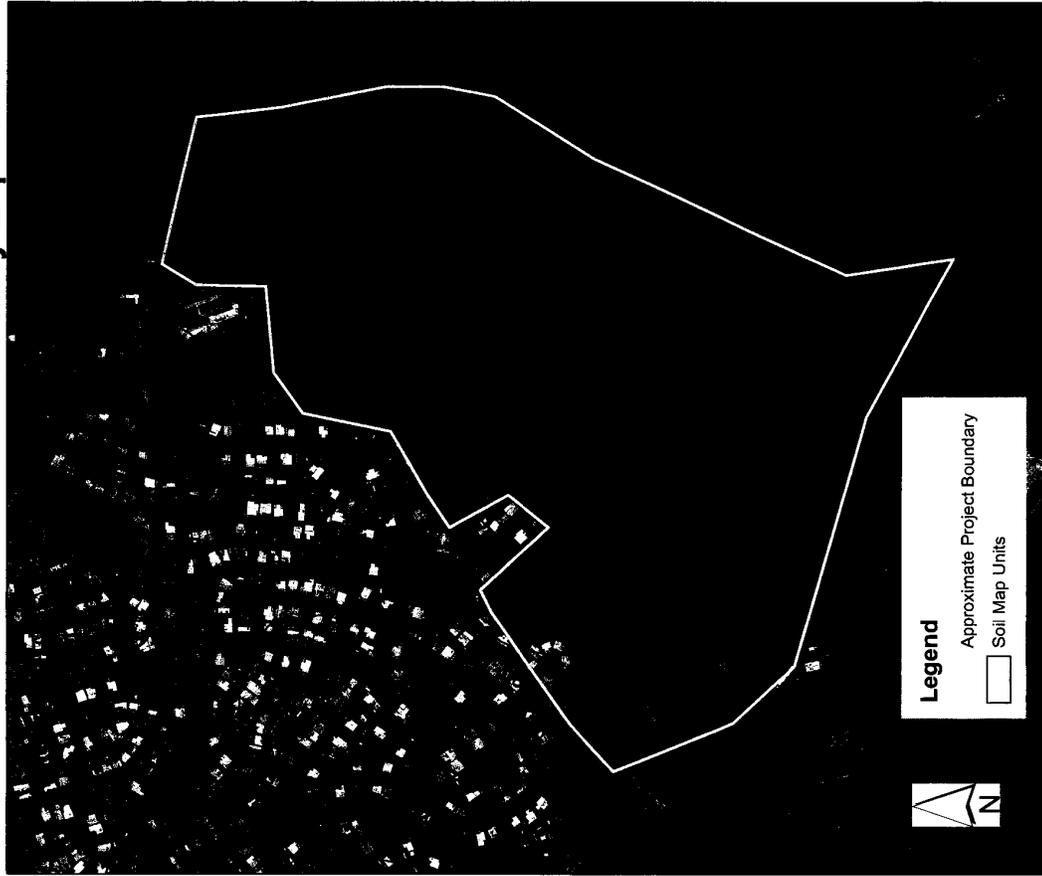
LAWRENCE T. YAMAMOTO
Director
Pacific Islands Area

cc: Michael Robotham, Assistant Director for Soil Science and Natural Resource Assessments, USDA-NRCS, Honolulu, HI
Orlando, Davidson, Land Use Commission, Honolulu, HI
Rachael Edinger, Project Planner, Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners, Honolulu, HI
The Office of Environmental Quality Control, Honolulu, HI

Enclosures:

SOILS MAP

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion



Legend
Approximate Project Boundary
Soil Map Units



NRCS
6/2008

Important Farmlands

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion



Legend
Approximate Project Boundary
Important Farmlands
AGTYPE
Unclassified
Prime Farmlands
Unique Farmlands
Statewide Important Farmlands



NRCS
6/2008

Map Unit Legend

Island of Oahu, Hawaii

Map symbol	Map unit name
AeE	Alaaloa silty clay, 15 to 35 percent slopes
ALF	Alaaloa silty clay, 40 to 70 percent slopes
HLMG	Helemano silty clay, 30 to 80 percent slopes
KgB	Kaneohe silty clay, 3 to 8 percent slopes
KgC	Kaneohe silty clay, 8 to 15 percent slopes
KHOF	Kaneohe silty clay, 30 to 65 percent slopes

Selected Soil Interpretations

Island of Oahu, Hawaii

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The table shows only the top five limitations for any given soil. The soil may have additional limitations]

*This soil interpretation was designed as a "limitation" as opposed to a "suitability". The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation.

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	ENG - Small Commercial Buildings (H1) *		ENG - Shallow Excavations (H1) *		ENG - Dwellings w/o Basements (H1) *	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
AeE:							
Alaaloa	100	Severe Slopes > 8%	1.00	Severe Slopes > 15% Clay from 40 to 60% Caving potential is low	1.00 0.98 0.10	Severe Slopes > 15%	1.00
ALF:							
Alaaloa	100	Severe Slopes > 8%	1.00	Severe Slopes > 15% Clay from 40 to 60% Caving potential is low	1.00 0.98 0.10	Severe Slopes > 15%	1.00
HLMG:							
Helemano	100	Severe Slopes > 8%	1.00	Severe Slopes > 15% Clay from 40 to 60% Caving potential is low	1.00 0.50 0.10	Severe Slopes > 15%	1.00
KgB:							
Kaneohe	100	Moderate Slopes are from 4 to 8%	0.50	Moderate Clay from 40 to 60% Caving potential is low	0.50 0.10	Slight	
KgC:							
Kaneohe	100	Severe Slopes > 8%	1.00	Moderate Slopes 8 to 15% Clay from 40 to 60% Caving potential is low	0.63 0.50 0.10	Moderate Slopes 8 to 15%	0.57
KHOF:							
Kaneohe	100	Severe Slopes > 8%	1.00	Severe Slopes > 15% Clay from 40 to 60% Caving potential is low	1.00 0.50 0.10	Severe Slopes > 15%	1.00

Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping

Island of Oahu, Hawaii

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. The table shows only the top five limitations for any given soil. The soil may have additional limitations.]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
AeE: Alaiea	100	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.98	Too clayey Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
ALF: Alaiea	100	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.98	Too clayey Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
HLMG: Helemano	100	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.50	Too clayey Large stones content	0.03
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
KgB: Kaneohe	100	Very limited Low strength	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
KgC: Kaneohe	100	Very limited Low strength Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Very limited Too clayey Slope	1.00
				Too clayey	0.50	Too clayey Slope	0.63
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
KHOF: Kaneohe	100	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.50	Too clayey	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Water Features

Island of Oahu, Hawaii

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table			Flooding
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	
AeE: Alaiea	B	Medium	Jan-Dec				None
ALF: Alaiea	B	Medium	Jan-Dec				None
HLMG: Helemano	B	Medium	Jan-Dec				None
KgB: Kaneohe	B	Medium	Jan-Dec				None
KgC: Kaneohe	B	Medium	Jan-Dec				None
KHOF: Kaneohe	B	High	Jan-Dec				None

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification	Fragments			Percent passing sieve number--			Liquid limit	Plasticity index
				> 10 Inches	3-10 Inches	4	10	40	200		
AeE: Alaeloa	0-10	Silty clay	MH-O (propose d) A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	90-100	85-100	50-80	20-30
	10-18	Silty clay, Silty clay loam	MH-O (propose d) A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	90-100	95-100	50-80	20-30
	18-29	Silty clay, Silty clay loam	MH-O (propose d) A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	90-100	95-100	50-80	20-40
	29-48	Silty clay, Silty clay loam	MH-O (propose d) A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	90-100	95-100	50-80	20-30
	48-58	Silty clay, Silty clay loam	MH-O (propose d) A-7	0	0-10	90-100	90-100	90-100	90-100	50-80	20-30
	58-70	Stony silty clay	MH-O (propose d) A-7	5-15	5-15	65-85	60-80	55-80	50-75	50-70	20-30

Island of Oahu, Hawaii
Engineering Properties

Map symbol and soil name	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion
					Initial	Total		
AeE: Alaeloa					0	---	None	Moderate
ALF: Alaeloa					0	---	None	Moderate
HLMG: Helemano					0	---	None	Moderate
Rgb: Kaneohe					0	---	None	Moderate
Rgc: Kaneohe					0	---	None	Moderate
KHOF: Kaneohe					0	---	None	Moderate

Island of Oahu, Hawaii
Soil Features

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification	Fragments		Percent passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
				>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
KgB: Kaneohe	0-14	Silly clay	MH-K (propose) d)	0	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-70	20-30
	14-60	Silly clay	MH-K (propose) d)	0	0	85-95	75-95	75-95	70-95	60-70	20-30
KgC: Kaneohe	0-14	Silly clay	MH-K (propose) d)	0	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-70	20-30
	14-60	Silly clay	MH-K (propose) d)	0	0	85-95	75-95	75-95	70-95	60-70	20-30
KHOF: Kaneohe	0-10	Silly clay	MH-K (propose) d)	0	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-70	20-30
	10-60	Silly clay	MH-K (propose) d)	0	0	85-95	75-95	75-95	70-95	60-70	20-30

Engineering Properties
 Island of Oahu, Hawaii

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification	Fragments		Percent passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
				>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
ALF: Aiealoa	0-10	Silly clay	MH-O (propose) d)	0	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	90-100	50-80	20-30
	10-18	Silly clay, Silty clay loam	MH-O (propose) d)	0	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	90-100	50-80	20-30
HLMG: Helemano	18-29	Silty clay, Silty clay loam	MH-O (propose) d)	0	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	90-100	50-80	20-40
	29-48	Silty clay, Silty clay loam	MH-O (propose) d)	0	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	90-100	50-80	20-30
HLMG: Helemano	48-58	Silty clay, Silty clay loam	MH-O (propose) d)	0	0	90-100	90-100	90-100	90-100	50-80	20-30
	58-70	Stony silty clay	MH-O (propose) d)	5-15	5-15	65-85	60-80	55-80	50-75	50-70	20-30
HLMG: Helemano	0-10	Silty clay	MH-K (propose) d)	0-5	0-10	95-100	90-100	85-95	80-100	55-60	20-25
	10-41	Paragravelly silty clay	MH-K (propose) d)	0-10	0-10	80-100	80-90	75-90	70-85	55-60	20-25
HLMG: Helemano	10-41	Paragravelly silty clay	MH-K (propose) d)	0-10	0-10	80-100	80-90	75-90	70-85	55-60	20-25
	41-60	Very paragravelly silty clay	MH-K (propose) d)	5-20	5-20	70-90	70-80	65-80	65-75	55-60	20-25

Engineering Properties
 Island of Oahu, Hawaii

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Lawrence T. Yamamoto
Director
Pacific Islands Area
Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 50004 Rm. 4-118
Honolulu, HI 96850

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 16, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Please find enclosed the NRCS Soil Survey Map, soil reports, and a map indicating areas of Important Farmlands. The Important Farmlands map has been enclosed for your aid in determining if a Farmland Impact Conversion Rating Form (AD-i.006) is needed for this project. Typically, this form is required on projects that convert farmlands into non-farmland uses, and have federal dollars attached to the project.

Response: Thank you for the soil map, soil reports and farmland map. Because our project does not involve farmlands and does not have federal dollars attached to the project, we will not need to use the Farmland Impact Conversion Rating Form.
2. The soil mapping does not identify any hydric soils in this project area. Hydric soils identify potential areas of wetlands. If wetlands do exist, any proposed impacts to these wetlands would need to demonstrate compliance with the "Clean Water Act", and may need an Army Corp of Engineers 404 permit.

Response: A botanical survey of the Petition Area was conducted in September 2006, with follow up field work on August 24, 2008. No evidence of wetlands were identified during the course of this effort.

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

Mr. Lawrence T. Yamamoto
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



3. The enclosed Soil Survey Map identifies all soil map units in the project area. The soil reports provide selected soil properties and interpretations, e.g., limitations for roads, and small commercial buildings, soil layers with USDA textures, and engineering classifications. The limitation ratings for the selected uses, small commercial buildings and local roads and streets, are severe and very limited respectively, excluding soil map unit KgB, which has a moderate rating for small commercial buildings. These ratings do not preclude the intended land use, however they do identify potential limitations for the use, which may require corrective measures, increase costs, and/or require continued maintenance.

Response: We note that the soils in the Petition Area do not preclude the intended land use and the potential limitations for the use will be carefully considered in all plans for the project.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Michael Robotham, NRCS, Honolulu, HI

LINDA LINGLE
Governor

JAMES R. AONA, JR.
Lieutenant Governor

THEODORE E. LIU
Director

MARK K. ANDERSON
Deputy Director



LAND USE COMMISSION
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
State of Hawaii

ORLANDO "DAN" DAVIDSON
Executive Officer

SANDRA M. MATSUSHIMA
Chief Clerk

BERT K. SARUWATARI
Senior Planner

MICHAEL A. MURPHY
Planner

FRED A. TALON
Drafting Technician

July 16, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Docket No. A07-777
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii
Tax Map Key: 4-5-33: por. 1

We have reviewed the subject DEIS for the proposed development and have the following comments:

- 1) In accordance with section 11-200-17(f), Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), alternatives to the proposed action should be described in a separate and distinct section. We acknowledge that section 8.0 of the DEIS includes a discussion on alternatives; however, we request that the discussion be supplemented to specifically address the reasons why each alternative was rejected, if, in fact, they were rejected. To this end, the analysis should be sufficiently detailed to allow a comparative evaluation (both qualitatively and quantitatively) of the proposed development and each alternative. We also request that alternative locations for the proposed development be discussed.
- 2) In accordance with section 11-200-17(g), HAR, the population and growth assumptions used to justify the need for the proposed development should be provided. We acknowledge that the DEIS includes a market need assessment for the cemetery expansion; however, we note there is no corresponding assessment for the residential portion of the development. We previously pointed out this omission in our initial review of the Petition.
- 3) In accordance with section 11-200-17(h), HAR, the status of each identified approval should be described. Therefore, we request that to the extent possible the *projected* submittal dates (i.e., by month/year) of the applications and plans for approval to the various agencies be provided.

Mr. Jay Morford
July 16, 2008
Page 2

- 4) In accordance with section 11-200-17(i), HAR, the probable impact of the proposed action on the environment shall be included. Review of the DEIS indicates that no inventory and assessment of arthropods on the subject property was conducted. Although the location of the subject property may not require that a comprehensive arthropod study be conducted, we request that this matter be addressed in the interest of full environmental disclosure.

We also note that the DEIS contains statements relative to the proposed development's impacts upon the air quality and ambient noise levels of the area; however, there are no studies in the DEIS on which these conclusions are based. Given the technical and scientific nature of these issues, it has been customary to assess existing conditions and potential impacts and mitigation measures based on studies conducted by experts in the respective fields. As such, we request that, at a minimum, the statements be affirmed by acknowledged experts in the fields in question. In the alternative, the statements should be comprehensively supported by published studies that have addressed the impacts upon air quality and ambient noise levels from projects on Oahu that are similar to the proposed development.

We also request that the specific measures that will be undertaken to design and construct structures within the proposed development that conserve natural resources and are energy efficient be described. A discussion on the existing civil defense conditions and potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures should also be included.

In addition, we request that the discussion on solid waste (section 6.5) clarify the destination of the refuse generated during construction of the development and by the proposed residences. In this discussion, please reference the current plans of the City and County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Services to expand the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill by another approximately 92.5 acres.

Finally, we acknowledge that the proposed development will generate revenues to the State and the City and County of Honolulu via increased personal income and general excise taxes and real property taxes, respectively. However, we request that an analysis be provided of the projected expenses that would be incurred by the State and City and County governments to support the proposed development. The analysis of governmental operating expenditures should include, but not be limited to, the following areas: roadways (improvements and maintenance), higher/lower education, public safety, health and sanitation, human services, recreation, debt service, and government employee benefits.

- 5) In accordance with section 11-200-17(m), HAR, mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, rectify, or reduce impact should be considered. Included in this discussion are the timing of each step proposed to be taken in the mitigation process and other provisions to assure that the mitigation measures will, in fact, be taken. We note that it is the contention of the petitioner that traffic mitigation measures are warranted with or without the proposed development. Given this assertion, the petitioner should clarify its role in contributing to its fair-share of traffic improvements and a projected timeframe for implementing such improvements in the process.

October 8, 2008

6) In accordance with section 11-200-17(n), HAR, unresolved issues associated with the proposed action should be discussed. To the extent that the specific method by which the petitioner will satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's affordable housing opportunities is yet to be identified at this time and will be determined by negotiation, we request that the matter be included within the *Unresolved Issues* section of the Final EIS.

7) We request that the relationship between the proposed cemetery expansion and the 20-lot residential development be further clarified inasmuch as these uses appear to be unconnected. Clarification should also be provided on the extent of Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.'s, experience in developing residential projects. A discussion of these matters is needed particularly given the lack of a market study for the residential lots and the admitted viability of the all cemetery use alternative.

8) In the DEIS, there are numerous references to the term *potable water*. We request that it be replaced by the term *drinking water*. We have been advised that although potable water has generally been used to mean drinking water, the Department of Health (DOH) uses the latter term specifically to indicate water for human consumption that is derived from surface water and/or groundwater and is regulated by the DOH pursuant to chapter 11-20, HAR.

We have no further comments to offer at this time. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the subject DEIS.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to call me or Bert Saruwatari of our office at 587-3822.

Sincerely,



ORLANDO DAVIDSON
Executive Officer

c: Office of Environmental Quality Control
✓ Rachael Edinger



Orlando Davidson
Executive Officer
State of Hawaii
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
Land Use Commission
PO Box 2359
Honolulu, HI 96804

Dear Mr. Davidson:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 16, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. In accordance with section 11-200-17(f), Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), alternatives to the proposed action should be described in a separate and distinct section. We acknowledge that section 8.0 of the DEIS includes a discussion on alternatives; however, we request that the discussion be supplemented to specifically address the reasons why each alternative was rejected, if, in fact, they were rejected. To this end, the analysis should be sufficiently detailed to allow a comparative evaluation (both qualitatively and quantitatively) of the proposed development and each alternative. We also request that alternative locations for the proposed development be discussed.

Response: Chapter 8.0 of the Final EIS includes more detailed analysis and information (qualitative and quantitative) on each alternative, and discussion of an alternative location has been included as well.

2. In accordance with section 11-200-17(g), HAR, the population and growth assumptions used to justify the need for the proposed development should be provided. We acknowledge that the DEIS includes a market need assessment for the cemetery expansion; however, we note there is no

corresponding assessment for the residential portion of the development. We previously pointed out this omission in our initial review of the Petition.

Response: The Final EIS includes some additional language discussing the market need for residential development in the Kāneʻohe region. Nevertheless, the residential portion of the Proposed Action will not be built, as the Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative.

3. In accordance with section 11-200-17(h), HAR, the status of each identified approval should be described. Therefore, we request that to the extent possible the *projected* submittal dates (i.e., by month/year) of the applications and plans for approval to the various agencies be provided.

Response: Section 1.7 of the Final EIS includes the projected submittal dates of the applications and plans for approval.

4. In accordance with section 11-200-17(i), HAR, the probable impact of the proposed action on the environment shall be included. Review of the DEIS indicates that no inventory and assessment of arthropods on the subject property was conducted. Although the location of the subject property may not require that a comprehensive arthropod study be conducted, we request that this matter be addressed in the interest of full environmental disclosure.

Response: A survey of native invertebrate resources for the Petition Area was conducted in August 2008 by Steven Lee Montgomery, Ph.D. The results of the survey are included in Section 4.8 of the Final EIS, and the report is attached as Appendix F.

5. We also note that the DEIS contains statements relative to the proposed development's impacts upon the air quality and ambient noise levels of the area; however, there are no studies in the DEIS on which these conclusions are based. Given the technical and scientific nature of these issues, it has been customary to assess existing conditions and potential impacts and mitigation measures based on studies conducted by experts in the respective fields. As such, we request that, at a minimum, the statements be affirmed by acknowledged experts in the fields in question. In the alternative, the statements should be comprehensively supported by published studies that have addressed the impacts upon air quality and ambient noise levels from projects on Oahu that are similar to the proposed development.

Response: A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS. The full review is included as Appendix I in the Final EIS. An air quality review for the Proposed Action was conducted in September 2008 by B.D. Neal & Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.11 of the Final EIS. The full review is included as Appendix H in the Final EIS.

6. We also request that the specific measures that will be undertaken to design and construct structures within the proposed development that conserve natural resources and are energy efficient be described.

Response: The Final EIS (in Section 3.1.1 under Hawai'i State Plan Section 226-15 and 226-16, and in Section 6.6, Power and Communication) includes descriptions of the various water and energy conservation strategies to be employed as part of the project.

7. A discussion on the existing civil defense conditions and potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures should also be included.

Response: Section 4.6 of the Final EIS has added information pertaining to the existing conditions and probable impacts to civil defense conditions.

8. In addition, we request that the discussion on solid waste (section 6.5) clarify the destination of the refuse generated during construction of the development and by the proposed residences. In this discussion, please reference the current plans of the City and County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Services to expand the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill by another approximately 92.5 acres.

Response: Section 6.5 of the Final EIS has added information on the destination of the solid waste, but has not included information on the current expansion plans by the City and County related to the Waimanalo Landfill because with the deletion of the residential subdivision from the Proposed Action, there will be no impact on non-combustible solid waste generated on O'ahu.

9. Finally, we acknowledge that the proposed development will generate revenues to the State and the City and County of Honolulu via increased personal income and general excise taxes and real property taxes, respectively. However, we request that an analysis be provided of the projected expenses that would be incurred by the State and City and

County governments to support the proposed development. The analysis of governmental operating expenditures should include, but not be limited to, the following areas: roadways (improvements and maintenance), higher/lower education, public safety, health and sanitation, human services, recreation, debt service, and government employee benefits.

Response: Section 5.4, Fiscal Impacts, of the Final EIS includes additional information on fiscal impacts related to the project.

10. In accordance with section 11-200-17(m), HAR, mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, rectify, or reduce impact should be considered. Included in this discussion are the timing of each step proposed to be taken in the mitigation process and other provisions to assure that the mitigation measures will, in fact, be taken. We note that it is the contention of the petitioner that traffic mitigation measures are warranted with or without the proposed development. Given this assertion, the petitioner should clarify its role in contributing to its fair-share of traffic improvements and a projected timeframe for implementing such improvements in the process.

Response: The Final EIS clarifies in Section 6.1.3 that HMP will work in coordination with the State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation Traffic Branch to provide a traffic signal warrant study for the intersection of Kamehameha Highway, Halekou Road, and the HMP primary driveway, once all entitlements are received.

11. In accordance with section 11-200-17(n), HAR, unresolved issues associated with the proposed action should be discussed. To the extent that the specific method by which the petitioner will satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's affordable housing opportunities is yet to be identified at this time and will be determined by negotiation, we request that the matter be included within the *Unresolved Issues* section of the Final EIS.

Response: We have not added affordable housing to the Unresolved Issues section of the Final EIS as the residential portion of the Proposed Action is no longer part of the Proposed Action, and affordable housing requirements are no longer relevant. The Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative.

12. We request that the relationship between the proposed cemetery expansion and the 20-lot residential development be further clarified

inasmuch as these uses appear to be unconnected. Clarification should also be provided on the extent of Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.'s, experience in developing residential projects. A discussion of these matters is needed particularly given the lack of a market study for the residential lots and the admitted viability of the all cemetery use alternative.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2 above.

13. In the DEIS, there are numerous references to the term *potable water*. We request that it be replaced by the term *drinking water*. We have been advised that although potable water has generally been used to mean drinking water, the Department of Health (DOH) uses the latter term specifically to indicate water for human consumption that is derived from surface water and/or groundwater and is regulated by the DOH pursuant to chapter 11-20, HAR.

Response: The term 'potable' water has been changed to read 'drinking' water in the Final EIS.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Grant Yoshimori

July 17, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I have reviewed the draft EIS for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion and these are my concerns and questions:

1. The tax map that is pictured on page 4-15 does not indicate our names as the owner of our lot. In fact, the owners cited were the owners previous to the people we bought the property from. Is this typical to use an out of date tax map in such a study?
2. Since the Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) was prepared without a completed geotechnical report and a detailed topographic survey, and given that the existing soils "are classified as having moderate to severe erosion," how can you be sure that 18 inch deep retention areas will be adequate to control storm runoff?
3. Additionally, my understanding is that these retention ponds are designed to hold additional runoff created by the development (houses and streets) but does not calculate the impact of reduced forests. Shouldn't that be addressed as well?
4. According to the report, "the only available option for potable water is the use of an on-site well and storage system." What assurances are there that these wells will not dry up the Kawa Stream which is already under stress?
5. Your report seems to minimize the potential risks to our environment associated with the seepage of chemicals used in burials and the herbicides and pesticides used in cemetery maintenance. The DEIS indicates that "the EPA does not currently regulate the burial of human remains under current environmental statutes" and appears to use that as justification for the project. Has HPM ever monitored the seepage of chemicals associated with burials and cemetery maintenance into our groundwater? Is there such a record available for public inspection?

6. You also refer to a recent study (Bent 2007) that supports your claims; could I please have the full reference information as I have not been able to locate this report and feel that the public should have access since you cite it in support of your claims of minimal impact?

7. Kawa Stream is on the EPA Clean Water Act list of impaired streams and already receives runoff from HMP. Kawa Stream also feeds into Kaneohe Bay which already does not meet the State and Federal Clean Water standards. How can the development (grading, filling, building, etc.) not further impact the quality of these bodies of water?

8. Studies done by Castle High School students in the last year have found that sedimentation and high nitrate levels are two significant concerns for Kawa Stream. Won't the construction of your development and the maintenance practices thereafter further contribute to these problems?

9. Your report indicates that a walk-through survey with 20-ft. interval transects through the interior of the petition area was used to assess the flora of the area. It cites that the survey also included the existing Ocean View Garden section of HMP as well as a buffer that extends mauka up to an elevation of 600. As our family has often hiked the trails in the area, I find it highly unusual that the endemic ohia lehua (metrosideros polymorpha) was not listed. We have found it in a variety of locations throughout the area. We have also found the indigenous u'ulei plant (osteomoles anthyllidifolia) which is also not cited. Please explain why that particular methodology was chosen when more frequently occurring native plants were not discovered using such a system?

10. In the fauna section of the DEIS, it is stated that: " Although this species was not recorded during the present survey it is possible that pueo could occasionally forage in the area." My family has lived on Ohaha Street for almost 23 years and my husband has personally sighted pueo on at least 10 occasions with at least 1 sighting during the last year. Additionally, my son has also observed the pueo flying above the forest behind our house on at least 3 separate occasions. What will happen to the pueo when their forest is taken away and replaced with grass?

11. Why was no study done to determine impact of project on native insects?

12. What will the impact be on the atmosphere in our community when forest trees are replaced with grass? My understanding is that trees take in more CO₂ than grass; on what basis can you say that this project will not have any affect on our climate?

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Kathleen A. O'Malley
45-426 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. O'Malley:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 17, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. The tax map that is pictured on page 4-15 does not indicate our names as the owner of our lot. In fact, the owners cited were the owners previous to the people we bought the property from. Is this typical to use an out of date tax map in such a study?

Response: We obtain Tax Maps from an authorized Tax Map Key service, a service which is utilized throughout Honolulu. The key information related to Tax Maps is the existing lot configurations. If property ownership is important, we access the Real Property Division Data Base.

2. Since the Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) was prepared without a completed geotechnical report and a detailed topographic survey, and given that the existing soils "are classified as having moderate to severe erosion," how can you be sure that 18 inch deep retention areas will be adequate to control storm runoff?

Response: The PER was prepared based upon available information for the purpose of developing a conceptual layout of the proposed development. A geotechnical investigation (including percolation tests) and topographic survey will be needed prior to proceeding with the preparation of construction documents to validate the drainage calculations contained in the PER.

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2500 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

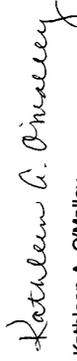
13. The report indicates that the Archaeological Impact Study (AIS) has been completed and the historical and archaeological resources have been identified to fulfill State requirements for an archaeological inventory per HAR Chapter 13-13-276 and Chapter 13-13-284. However, that AIS is still pending review and determination. While the DEIS states that the "Proposed Action will comply with SHPD requirements" it appears that though a "cultural complex" has been identified and should be preserved, the expansion plan includes roadways throughout and between identified cultural sites. Therefore the archaeological "complex area" will not be retained with integrity and in fact your mitigation efforts will be to proceed with the construction and deal with any artifacts, bones, or other significant findings as they "are encountered," thus potentially causing further stress to the native community and demonstrating a true lack of cultural sensitivity.

14. The cemetery grounds will now extend to right behind our property with an interior cemetery roadway that comes very close to our backyard. Our neighborhood has already had problems with intruders coming into our properties even with the forest. Now these criminals will have much easier access. Will HMP be hiring additional security to protect us? How will this issue be addressed? This is a very serious concern.

15. Our Kaneohe community has long been committed to maintaining our natural environment. While you state that there will be minimal visual impact I don't think you have considered every perspective. Everyday when I drive home over H-3 I can see the proposed development area right behind our neighborhood and I can assure you that a 56 acre development that includes several mausoleums and 20 houses will not look natural and will have significant aesthetic impact.

I await your responses.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. O'Malley
45-426 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Safety factors have been incorporated in the calculations contained in the PER to produce conservative "drainage runoff" calculations. The retention areas are sized for those conservative runoff calculations but can be adjusted during the design of construction documents based upon the detailed geotechnical and topographic information received. We have also consulted further with our civil engineers, and the general percolation rates for the soil series found on the Petition Area are adequate to handle the drainage for the retention areas.

3. Additionally, my understanding is that these retention ponds are designed to hold additional runoff created by the development (houses and streets) but does not calculate the impact of reduced forests. Shouldn't that be addressed as well?

Response: As discussed in the EIS, any increased runoff generated by the Proposed Action as a result of the 10-year 1-hour storm will be retained on-site. In addition, the PER did consider new runoff coefficients for the change in ground surface from forest to newly planted areas and paved areas. The runoff coefficient is considered to be the same for forest and newly planted areas. As stated in the PER on page 9 "Since the cemetery expansion is replacing 'natural' vegetation with landscape material (primarily turf), there is no difference in runoff quantities other than the increase in runoff quantities generated from the impervious roadway and mausoleums within the cemetery expansion." We would also like to point out that the Petitioner has decided to eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program, and to create a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that will retain existing flora and will not be developed, except for a modest access road. As a result, stormwater runoff increases from the design storm event will decrease from 42 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 22 cfs, a reduction of almost 50%.

Percolation rates deal mostly with the underlying soil characteristics, which will not be changed. Runoff coefficients, used for the purpose of drainage calculations, will vary depending up the nature of the finished surfaces (ie: bare soils, planted areas, or paved areas). In this context, a forested area and a grassed area both have the same runoff coefficient because both ground covers act similarly in absorbing rainfall runoff. The reference used was the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000.

4. According to the report, "the only available option for potable water is the use of an on-site well and storage system." What assurances are there

that these wells will not dry up the Kawa Stream which is already under stress?

Response: There will be no new need for potable water for the project as stated above, the 20-lot residential subdivision has been eliminated from the development program. The water need for non-potable irrigation water still exists, and options for irrigation water are discussed in Section 6.2.2 of the Draft EIS.

Impacts to groundwater resources are not anticipated. Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

5. Your report seems to minimize the potential risks to our environment associated with the seepage of chemicals used in burials and the herbicides and pesticides used in cemetery maintenance. The DEIS indicates that "the EPA does not currently regulate the burial of human remains under current environmental statutes" and appears to use that as justification for the project. Has HPM ever monitored the seepage of chemicals associated with burials and cemetery maintenance into our groundwater? Is there such a record available for public inspection?

Response: There has never been any indication of any issues associated with the existing cemetery or any other reason to undertake any monitoring or testing.

6. You also refer to a recent study (Bent 2007) that supports your claims; could I please have the full reference information as I have not been able to locate this report and feel that the public should have access since you cite it in support of your claims of minimal impact?

Response: The full reference information for this article as well as all over sources for the EIS is found in Chapter 12, References. The reference is: "Bent, Boyd B. and Michael J. Knight. *Cemeteries: A Special Kind of Landfill. The context of their sustainable management.* 2007."

7. Kawa Stream is on the EPA Clean Water Act list of impaired streams and already receives runoff from HMP. Kawa Stream also feeds into Kaneohe Bay which already does not meet the State and Federal Clean Water standards. How can the development (grading, filling, building, etc.) not further impact the quality of these bodies of water?
- Response: The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The proposed project is helping to improve the water quality of Kawa Stream and ultimately Kaneohe Bay. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kawa Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kawa Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kawa Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

8. Studies done by Castle High School students in the last year have found that sedimentation and high nitrate levels are two significant concerns for Kawa Stream. Won't the construction of your development and the maintenance practices thereafter further contribute to these problems?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #7 for information on the retention areas.

9. Your report indicates that a walk-through survey with 20-ft interval

transects through the interior of the petition area was used to assess the flora of the area. It cites that the survey also included the existing Ocean View Garden section of HMP as well as a buffer that extends mauka up to an elevation of 600. As our family has often hiked the trails in the area, I find it highly unusual that the endemic ohia lehua (metrosideros polymorpha) was not listed. We have found it in a variety of locations throughout the area. We have also found the indigenous u'ulei plant (osteomoles anthyldifolia) which is also not cited. Please explain why that particular methodology was chosen when more frequently occurring native plants were not discovered using such a system?

Response: The Botanical Survey completed for the project followed appropriate methodological protocols, and we are confident that the survey adequately covers botanical resources. The survey even covered areas outside the Petition Area. Not surprisingly, very few native species were recorded, due to the previous disturbance of the property and the presence of an introduced second growth forest. As noted in the Botanical Survey, a concerted effort was made in surveying for 'ohia lehua plants within the subject property; none were located. The areas where you have seen *ohia lehua* or *u'ulei* may not in fact be in the Petition Area.

10. In the fauna section of the DEIS, it is stated that: "Although this species was not recorded during the present survey it is possible that pueo could occasionally forage in the area." My family has lived on Ohaha Street for almost 23 years and my husband has personally sighted pueo on at least 10 occasions with at least 1 sighting during the last year. Additionally, my son has also observed the pueo flying above the forest behind our house on at least 3 separate occasions.

Response: There is not expected to be an adverse impact to any avifauna species due to the project. As noted in Section 4.8 of the EIS, the short-eared Owl or *Pueo (Asio flammeus sandwicensis)* was not recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. The EIS also notes that it is possible *Pueo* could occasionally forage in the area as it forages in grasslands, agricultural fields, and pastures as well as in upland forested habitat. The revegetation with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *Pueo*. There is an abundance of non-native habitat in the lands surrounding the Petition Area, far more habitat than the few *Pueo* that still exist on O'ahu would require. Additionally, according to our fauna consultant, most sightings of *Pueo* actually turn out to be the common introduced Barn Owl.

11. Why was no study done to determine impact of project on native insects?

Response: A survey of native invertebrate resources for the Petition Area was conducted in August 2008 by Steven Lee Montgomery Ph.D., and the following language has been added to Section 4.8.1 of the EIS, Fauna:
"The primary purpose of the survey was to determine the presence or absence in the Petition Area of any endemic or indigenous terrestrial invertebrates, especially any species with legal status under federal or state threatened and endangered species statutes."

The survey methodology included a general assessment of terrain and habitats after reviewing maps and prior reports. Surveying efforts were conducted by day and night to ensure a thorough survey. The property was traversed across all habitat types, alternately following established pathways to search for any native botanical resources and substitute host plant options for native invertebrates. The collection methods used were appropriate for terrestrial invertebrates for the terrain, botanical resources, and target species, and included: 1) host plant searches (visual inspection of resting sites and searching known feeding or breeding sites such as under dead bark); 2) use of sweep nets (a general method of censusing most flying and perching insects where a fine mesh net was swept across plants, leaf litter, etc. to sample any flying or perching insects); 3) visual observation (any visual evidence of arthropod presence or activity. Visual observations provide valuable evidence and are a cross check that extends the reach of sampling techniques); and 4) light sampling, which surveys insects active at night (using a bright light in front of a white cloth sheet).

The survey focused on finding any endemic and indigenous Hawaiian species. No attempt was made to collect or completely document the many common alien arthropod species present in the area. Three native species were encountered: the endemic bug *Trigonotylus hawaiiensis*, the endemic Moss moth (*Eudonia sp.*); and the endemic small moth or micro-moth (*Mesofobes*). No native mollusks were observed and no invertebrate listed under either federal or state endangered species statutes was located. The extremely low level of native plants serving as arthropod hosts is most likely the reason for the absence of Hawaiian arthropods in the Petition Area."

To Section 4.8.2, Probable Impacts, the following language was added:

"No Federal or state listed endangered or threatened invertebrate species were found in the Petition Area; nor were any rare native Hawaiian

invertebrate species observed. The few native Hawaiian invertebrates observed are widespread in distribution. The anticipated actions related to the Proposed Action are not expected to have a significant negative impact on an endemic or indigenous species. No part of the property is designated critical habitat for any threatened or endangered species."

12. What will the impact be on the atmosphere in our community when forest trees are replaced with grass? My understanding is that trees take in more CO₂ than grass; on what basis can you say that this project will not have any effect on our climate?

Response: The effect of vegetation on climatic conditions is generally accepted. There is certainly a different ambient condition between a forest and a busy intersection in Honolulu. Some of the factors known to impact microclimate are: sunlight exposure, wind exposure, cloud cover, precipitation, vegetation type, temperature (air and soil), and moisture content (air and soil). In the circumstance of the proposed HMP expansion, portions of the terrain will be characterized by a change from a forested area dominated by introduced species to an environment characterized by turf grass and both spreading foliage of native plants and groupings of trees.

Research on impacts of land cover change from forest to grass or croplands has predominately looked at large areas of forest, and study results are inconclusive as to the exact effects on both local and global climate. While it is agreed upon that trees produce cooling in the immediate area due to evapotranspiration, it is equally known that grass or croplands produce cooler temperatures than forests due to the albedo effect. The albedo effect describes the ability of surface areas to reflect sunlight. The higher the albedo, the higher the ability to reflect sunlight, and the more likely to reduce the temperature. No exact inferences can be drawn for how the Proposed Action might change the microclimate in the immediate vicinity; the temperature could be warmer and it could in fact be cooler, or both.

13. The report indicates that the Archaeological Impact Study (AIS) has been completed and the historical and archaeological resources have been identified to fulfill State requirements for an archaeological inventory per HAR Chapter 13-13-276 and Chapter 13-13-284. However, that AIS is still pending review and determination. While the DEIS states that the "Proposed Action will comply with SHPD requirements" it appears that though a "cultural complex" has been identified and should be preserved, the expansion plan includes roadways throughout and between identified

cultural sites. Therefore the archaeological "complex area" will not be retained with integrity and in fact your mitigation efforts will be to proceed with the construction and deal with any artifacts, bones, or other significant findings as they "are encountered," thus potentially causing further stress to the native community and demonstrating a true lack of cultural sensitivity.

Response: The statements about these sites being part of a whole complex are well taken. However, detailed further study to determine whether the sites are contemporaneous would be required to determine for certain if they are a complex. These sites are indeed a component of the present landscape, but whether they were in use at the same time in an integrated community is yet to be determined and would require extensive further study in addition to that included in the scope for the inventory survey.

As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the AIS and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawā'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. The heiau complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Ko'olau Poko District. In this context, the concept plan for the project has been modified, and a 9.4-acre cultural preserve has been established that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawā'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931. This culture preserve will also include significant areas where the lauā'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

14. The cemetery grounds will now extend to right behind our property with an interior cemetery roadway that comes very close to our backyard. Our neighborhood has already had problems with intruders coming into our properties even with the forest. Now these criminals will have much easier access. Will HMP be hiring additional security to protect us? How will this issue be addressed? This is a very serious concern.

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

15. Our Kaneohe community has long been committed to maintaining our natural environment. While you state that there will be minimal visual impact I don't think you have considered every perspective. Everyday when I drive home over H-3 I can see the proposed development area right behind our neighborhood and I can assure you that a 56 acre development that includes several mausoleums and 20 houses will not look natural and will have significant aesthetic impact.

Response: HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS, including from the H-3 freeway.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. From viewplanes further away, the proposed cemetery expansion area is slightly visible, but overall the viewplane is still characterized by the green backdrop of the hills.

Under most viewing circumstances, the mausoleums will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Where the roofs of the mausoleums are visible, they are a minor element of the viewshed. Additional landscape treatment for the mausoleums will be provided, as well as appropriate exterior and roof colors.

Ms. Kathleen O'Malley
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 10

The Petition Area and associated cemetery are visible from the H-3 freeway, although as a small portion of the overall viewshed which is predominately one of residential neighborhoods with the Oneawa Hills as a backdrop. Additionally this view is one that is seen for only a matter of seconds while travelling at 55 miles per hour in a car. Nevertheless, the Petition Area and project are visible from this vantage point.

We appreciate your thoughtful consideration of the issues discussed in the EIS, and your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



25 Malunui Ave., Suite 102, PMB 282 • Kailua, HI 96734 • Phone/Fax: (808) 262-0682 E-mail: htf@lava.net

July 18, 2008

Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Hawaii's Thousand Friends has the following comments and concerns.

3.1.1 Hawaii State Plan

- Pg. 3-1 The DEIS response to State Plan Section 226-11(b)(3) *Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities that the terrain is "gently sloping"* is incorrect. The Project Area contains four rockfall hazard areas and the 20-lot subdivision is proposed for areas with slopes from 0-20% and 20-30% and >30%.
- Pg. 3-1 The DEIS response to State Plan Section 226-12 *Objective and policies for physical environment-scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources* is inadequate. Providing buffers and access for customary practices, removing 73% of the existing natural vegetation and minimizing impacts to cultural sites does not *Promote the preservation and restoration of significant natural and historic resources. Promote the views and vistas to enhance the visual and aesthetic enjoyment of mountains, ocean, scenic landscapes, and other natural features* or offer any real protection for *those special areas, structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawaii's ethnic and cultural heritage.*
- Pg. 3-2 In response to State Plan Section 226-14(b)(7) *Encourage urban developments in close proximity to existing services and facilities* the DEIS fails to acknowledge that the existing facilities are located in the Urban District and the proposed 20-lot subdivision is in the Conservation District. In addition, the Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan (KSCP), which is not to be altered until at least 2020, identifies the Petition Area as outside the Urban Community Boundary.
- Pg. 3-45 Section 226-104(b)(1) *Encourage urban growth primarily to existing urban areas ...* The proposed 20-lot subdivision and cemetery expansion do not meet this objective because the entire 56+ acre expansion area is not in the Urban District, zoned P-1 Restricted Preservation and is outside the KSCP Urban Community Boundary.

3.1.2 State Functional Plans

- The fact that the DEIS mentions the possibility of payment of an in-lieu fee does not meet Policy A (3): *Ensure that (1) housing projects and (2) projects which impact housing provide a fair share/adequate amount of affordable homeownership opportunities.* Instead, it signals a lack of commitment to provide on-site affordable housing.

3.1.1 State Land Use Law

- The proposed project does not meet the criteria of (2)(c) *Sufficient reserve areas for foreseeable urban growth* because the Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan, which is not to be altered until at least 2020, identifies the Petition Area as outside the Urban Community Boundary.
- The project does not meet (3) *It shall include lands with satisfactory topography, drainage, and reasonably free from the danger of any flood, tsunami, unstable soil condition, and other adverse environmental effects* because the DEIS identifies four rockfall hazard sites. The DEIS states that the rockfall hazards can be mitigated but fails to fully describe what mitigating technology will be used at each site to prevent rock falls. Of special concern is the rockfall hazard site adjacent to the proposed 20-lot subdivision.
- The proposed 20-lot subdivision does not meet (4) *... indicated for future urban use on state or county general plans or (5). ...shall give consideration to areas or urban growth as shown on state and county general plans* because the Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan does not identify the Petition Area for urban use or expansion. On the contrary it is in the Conservation District and outside the Urban Community Boundary.
- The proposed development does not meet (8) *It may include lands with a general slope of 20% or more if the commission finds that those lands are(s) desirable and suitable for urban purposes...* because the Petition Area is outside the KSCP Urban Community Boundary, in the Conservation District and zoned P-1 Restricted Preservation. The KSCP is the county guiding planning document that provides long-range visions and policies to guide the land use and infrastructure decisions from Makapuu Point to Kaio Point at the end of Kaneohe Bay. The Plan seeks to preserve Ko'olaupoko's natural, scenic, cultural, historic and agricultural resources. KSCP identifies the Petition Area as outside the Urban Community Boundary and specifically excludes the Oneawa Hills from within the Urban Community Boundary.

Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan (Pg. 3-13)

- *Protection of natural and scenic resources.* It is misleading to say that the 24 ft high mausoleums "will not be visible from surrounding neighborhoods" because the Petition Area is visible from almost all areas of Kaneohe including H-3 and Likelike Highway.
- It is misleading to say that the "current concept plan indicates a minimum 50 ft buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery" because elsewhere in the DEIS it is stated that the ground will be graded and leveled and that vegetation will be removed. It appears that the 50 ft high vegetation will be between the houses in the proposed 20-lot subdivision and the cemetery. If that is the case the buffer does not provide any visual relief from people outside of the cemetery. Will the landowner provide and maintain the 50 ft high vegetative buffer? If not, how will

Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan guarantee that the 20-lot private owners will provide and maintain the 50 ft high vegetative buffer?

Establish Urban Community, Rural Community, Agriculture and Preservation boundaries (SCP Section 23.2.7) (Pg. 3-16)

1. While the Development Plans are to be reviewed every five years that review does not necessarily call for the alteration of the KSCP Urban Community Boundary, which is to remain in place until 2020 as a planning tool.
2. The Urban Community Boundary is intended to confine most new development to "infill" sites within existing urbanized areas to prohibit sprawl.

4.3.2 Probable Impacts & 4.3.3 Mitigation (Pg. 4-5)

1. The DEIS identifies "on-site soils" as "useable for landscaping, cemetery activities and cut/fill" but does not mention suitability for housing.
3. The DEIS does not address soil "swelling or shrinkage." This issue must be addressed in the FEIS. This omission is critical given that the existing soils are classified as "having moderate to severe erosion" and could negatively impact down slope residential areas.
4. The DEIS states that "permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion" but does not mention erosion control measures that will be used to protect down slope residential areas including preventing silt from reaching Kawa Stream. Protective measures for down slope residential areas and silt prevention must be addressed in the FEIS.

4.5 Groundwater Resources (Pg. 4-8)

1. The Petition Area is located below the Underground Injection Control (UIC) line thus the water is not suitable for drinking yet the SSFM International report suggests that the "The proposed onsite well systems constructed to supply irrigation water could also provide the necessary potable water supply if the water tests successfully for portability and/or if additional treatment onsite can improve minor deficiencies in the water to qualify potable levels."
2. Since the Petition Area is within a designated ground water management area any withdrawal must be justified to obtain a use permit from the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM). Neither the DEIS or SSFM International Report recount any discussion with CWRM.
3. Since the DEIS states that the only available option for potable water is the use of an on-site well and storage system it is important that any discussion with CWRM be included in the FEIS.
4. HTF supports working with KBAC but KBAC has no regulatory powers and since the area has high rain fall, moderate to severe erosion and new impervious surfaces could create greater impacts it is imperative that measures to prevent not just mitigate impacts to ground and surface water including the ocean and down slope residents are defined and approved by appropriate state and county agencies who will have regulatory oversight.

Natural Hazards (Pg. 4-13)

1. Four areas within the Petition Area have been identified as potential rockfall hazard sites with one site located adjacent and above eight of the 20 single-family lots including a portion of a proposed roadway.
2. Two of the mausoleums are located in one of the rockfall hazard areas and three historic sites are located within one of the rockfall hazard areas. Unless mitigation measures are adequately addressed in the FEIS there is a real concern that the three historic sites could be closed to the public due to safety concerns. The same holds true for any trails that are used by the public that traverse the Petition Area but are not shown on any map in the DEIS.
3. The DEIS identifies four possible mitigation measures that could be used but does not specify which measure will be used at each site making it impossible to determine the impact of the measures on the specific site and surrounding area including impacts to cultural sites.

4.7.1 Flora (Pg. 4-18)

1. This section does not identify or show the location of plants having "past and present ethnobotanical uses for native Hawaiians" as identified in 5.5 Traditional Customs and Practices pg. 5-7. This is a significant omission and one that can lead to destruction of plants or the dense vegetation required by the highly valued *Iuwa* ʻ.
2. The FEIS must show the location of all culturally and ethnobotanical significant plants on maps along with plans for preservation and public access.

4.8 Fauna (Pg. 4-21)

1. Although the DEIS, pg. 4-21, identifies the Pacific Golden-Plover as being observed on the lawn and a 5/23/08 letter from Helber Hastert & Fee states "There could be an effect on presence of migratory shorebirds such as Pacific golden-Plover which are present from August to end of April" there is no discussion on potential impacts or protective measures on the migratory birds during construction.

4.9 Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources (Pg. 4-22)

1. The identification of eight sites within the Petition Area and four sites including Kaw'ewa e Heiau outside the boundary are an indication of a cultural complex that could contain yet undiscovered sites and features. Therefore, it is imperative that the utmost care and consideration be given to oral and written history, present cultural users, and subsurface testing must be expanded before any activity is approved for the Petition Area.

4.10 Scenic and Visual Resources (Pg. 4-39)

1. The DEIS states "Kaneohe is noted for its striking topographic features including the mountains..." Presently Oneawa Hills serves as a naturally vegetated buffer to urban Kaneohe any development will continue the urban creep. Removal of the natural vegetation on Oneawa Hills will reduce the areas effectiveness as a natural forest watershed, recharge area and become another urban landscape.
2. It is insufficient to state that "The mausoleums will not be visible from surrounding neighborhoods.... because Oneawa Hills, lower and upper sections, are visible from many areas and roads in Kaneohe, H-3 and Likelike Highway."

5.5 Traditional Customs and Practices (Pg. 5-6)

1. The FEIS must identify the location of all culturally and ethnobotanical significant plants on maps along with plans for preservation and public access.
2. While the DEIS acknowledges the existence of many trails along Oneawa Hills including some that "could" be ancient it also states "All trail use of the property is unauthorized." Does that mean that if this area is developed that some/all trails will be closed to the public? This is a serious omission.
3. A map of the trail system that traverses the Petition Area and a section on the availability of these trails to the public must be included in the FEIS.
4. This section states that during grading of the Petition Area "*Iuwa* ʻ along with other plants growing in the area could be affected" but since there is no map showing where the significant plants are located or how many plants are within the Petition Area it is impossible to evaluate the significance, extent or impact of the destruction of the plants.
5. A full inventory of the significant plants and their location within the Petition Area must be included in the FEIS.
6. It is inadequate to say that "Those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds" because the vague language could exclude cultural practitioners, Hawaiian Civic Clubs, hula halau and others who have a cultural interest in the area.
7. The FEIS must identify and include cultural organizations and individuals that will be consulted should there be any inadvertent cultural finds.
8. While saying that education programs will be mandatory the DEIS does not say who will create and provide those programs. It is imperative that the programs be created and conducted by individuals or organizations with cultural and historical knowledge of the area and they should be so identified in the FEIS.

6.1 Transportation (Pg. 6-1)

1. Lipalu Street will be the only access to 20-lot subdivision yet there is no discussion on direct and indirect impacts of the additional cars, the ability of Lipalu Street to handle additional traffic, or the need for improvements to Lipalu Street. Is Lipalu Street a 44 ft wide street with two 12-ft wide travel lanes as the new access will be? If not, what is the aesthetic and funnel impact of traffic going from a wide street into a narrower street?

6.2 Water Supply (Pg. 6-9)

1. The SSFM International report recounts that BWS has indicated that their existing system serving the Lipalu Street area is unable to provide domestic water to the 20-lot residential subdivision and comfort station.
2. The report further states that residential subdivisions can be located above their service limit if the property has frontage and the meter is placed 100' below the required service limit. These conditions cannot be met at the end of Lipalu St, as the existing elevations are approx 190', which will not be 100' below the 272' service limit. As a result the Petition Area cannot hook up to the existing Lipalu Street line and an on-site water system must be developed to provide domestic water service to the subdivision and comfort station. The DEIS provides no evidence that this has been done.

3. In letters to SSFM International BWS has stressed that the Applicant must investigate the feasibility of non-potable water sources prior to the use of potable water sources for irrigation. The DEIS does not provide any information showing that the Applicant has investigated the feasibility of on-site non-potable water sources
4. BWS does state that if a non-potable water source is not available or feasible a connection to Kumakua Place or another available BWS source may be a possible option. Yet, the DEIS provides no evidence that the Applicant has investigated the potential for on-site non-potable water sources.
5. The DEIS stresses that the only option for providing potable water to the residential subdivision and the cemetery restroom is to build an on-site water system. Yet, the DEIS does not discuss if any viable potable water source was found or where the wells would be located.
6. While the DEIS states the following "The proposed on-site well systems constructed to supply irrigation water could also provide the necessary potable water supply if the water tests successfully for portability and/or if additional treatment onsite can improve minor deficiencies in the water to qualify potable levels" there is no evidence that any non-potable or potable water sources have been found in the Petition Area.
7. BWS sent three letters, 10/20/06, 12/15/06 and March 1, 2007 to SSFM International requesting that research be conducted to determine the feasibility of developing a non-potable water source for irrigation of the cemetery expansion. The DEIS did not identify or report that non-potable water sources for irrigation are available.
8. BWS has indicated there is "ample water quantities and pressure should exist in association with the Kumakua Place system to fully service the approximately 30 acres of turf landscaping at full build out for the cemetery expansion area." BWS seems to be sending mixed messages. First, by requiring the Applicant to investigate potential on-site non-potable water for irrigation but second, if none is available there is the possibility that the Applicant could use potable water for irrigation. Is irrigation the best use of Hawaii's finite water resources?
9. The SSFM International report is the first time that a "water treatment facility" is mentioned. Proposed water storage is shown on Figure 4 but there is no evidence of a "water treatment facility." The FEIS must provide details on the "facility" such as location, use and identify potential impacts to the environment.
10. The bottom line is that no permits should be considered or granted until: 1) viable on-site non-potable and potable water sources are identified, 2) the amount and quality of water available is known, 3) the amount of water to be withdrawn and the uses are known and 4) impacts from water withdrawal on the aquifer are understood.

6.3 Wastewater (Pg. 6-11)

1. This section lists five sewer improvements and rehabilitation projects but does not state if all or any of the projects have been completed and are working satisfactorily to handle the additional sewage from the 20-lot subdivision and cemetery restroom. If the Applicant is relying on these improvements to justify and handle the additional sewage then it is imperative that these projects be completed before approvals are granted.
2. This information must be provided in the FEIS.
3. If development does not rely on these improvements then the Applicant must show that there is adequate capacity in the collection system, Aikahi Wastewater Treatment Plant

and existing 8-inch sewer line on Lipalu Street before any approvals to proceed are granted.

4. Does the Lipalu Street 8-inch sewer line have excess capacity? If so, explain why there is additional capacity because it is our understanding that unless future hookup is anticipated sewer lines are not built with additional capacity.
5. Two statements seem contradictory. First, it is claimed that the 8-inch sewer line has excess capacity then it is stated "Development of the Petition Area will not commence until DPP confirms that adequate capacity exists." Which statement is true?
6. At what stage of the planning process will DPP confirm that "adequate" wastewater capacity exists in the Lipalu Street line, collection system and Aikahi Wastewater Treatment Plant?
7. Pg. 3-3 states "Development of the Petition Area will not commence until DPP confirms adequate capacity exists and **approves** both the project sewer master plan prepared for the project and the **sewer connection permit**." Elsewhere in the DEIS it is stated that DPP has approved the sewer connection permit. Which statement is correct?

6.4 Drainage (Pg. 6-12)

1. The Petition Area lies within the Kawa Stream watershed and any development will only add to the approximately 40% of the watershed that contains impervious surfaces.
2. Kaneohe Bay is designated as Class AA water body, providing the highest priority water quality protection. The Bay does not meet water quality standards set by EPA under the Clean Water Act. Removing the natural vegetation that creates the Oneawa Hills watershed and recharge area will only add to the degradation of Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay.
3. Kawa Stream is considered impaired by high levels of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus, turbidity) and suspended solids. Adding new areas that require fertilizers and pesticides will increase the nutrient levels.
4. Pg. 6-15 The highest concentrations of nitrogen appear in the upper reaches of the stream, from the basins that make up the existing HMP, the residential housing and Hawaii's State Veterans Cemetery.
5. Due to slope and low soil permeability associated with the Petition Area, the majority of storm water runoff currently generated during rain events discharges from the site as runoff rather than infiltrating into the soil.
6. As a result of the cemetery expansion and residential development, total storm water runoff attributable to the Petition Area is expected to increase from 478 cfs to 520 cfs, an increase of 8.7%.
7. It is unclear what is meant by "Any increased runoff generated by the Proposed Action will be retained on-site for the county design storm event."

7.0 Cumulative Impacts (Pg. 7-1)

1. While Hawaii's Pacific University (HPU) is not adjacent to the Petition Area their proposal to increase dorm capacity to accommodate approximately 600 new students will have an impact on the capacity of Aikahi Wastewater Treatment Plant and should be considered when calculating the cumulative impacts of added sewage to the plant.
2. It is incorrect to state that "In general, the topographic profile of the Petition Area will remain intact" since extensive grading must be done to level the terrain that ranges from

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Hawaii's Thousand Friends
25 Maluniu Ave., Suite 102, PMB 282
Kailua, HI 96734



Dear Hawaii's Thousand Friends:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1

Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 18, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

- 20% slopes to more than 30% slopes for housing, roads, the mausoleums and drainage swells. The cumulative impact on the natural environment and down slope residents of this massive grading and 73% vegetation removal must be evaluated.
3. The cumulative impact of all four rockfall mitigation efforts must be evaluated.
4. It is incorrect to say that "The Proposed Action will not have a significant cumulative effect on Groundwater Resources" when research has not been conducted on the feasibility of wells for potable and non-potable use. Each well will draw down the water table so before any approvals are granted the number of wells needed to service the Petition Area, the use of the water (potable or non-potable) and the amount of water to be drawn from the wells in this ground water management area must be identified.
5. It is incorrect to state that "The proposed action will not have a cumulative effect on Natural Hazards" when four rockfall sites exist and will require some level of mitigation.
6. It is incorrect to claim that "The Proposed Action will not have a negative cumulative effect on historic, cultural, and archaeological resources" when extensive grading and grubbing will be done near/adjacent to eight **known/discovered** pre-contact and historic sites within the Project Area and four sites that are outside the Petition Area. The cumulative impact on all historical/cultural sites must be articulated in the FEIS.
7. It is not correct to say that "The Proposed Action will not have a cumulative negative impact on traditional customs and practices" because location of plants have not been identified, access to existing and currently used trails has not been address, continued access for gathering and cultural practices including caring for historic sites has not been discussed.
8. The FEIS must discuss how feasible it is that cultural practitioners or hikers will traverse the cemetery to get to their destination?
9. What are the cumulative impacts from increased storm water flow and increased wind velocity on neighboring properties once the forest coverage is removed and human activities such as lawn maintenance and use of pesticides increased?
10. What is the cumulative impact of increased impervious surfaces that will reduce rainwater infiltration into the underlying aquifer?
11. Impacts from increased impervious surfaces on reduced infiltration into the underlying aquifer and increased overland flow to down slope residential areas, Kawa Stream and eventually the coast must be thoroughly evaluated in the FEIS.

1. Hawaii State Plan Pg. 3-1 The DEIS response to State Plan Section 226-11 (b)(3) *Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities* that the terrain is "gently sloping" is incorrect. The Project Area contains four rockfall hazard areas and the 20-lot subdivision is proposed for areas with slopes from 0-20% and 20-30% and >30%.

Response: The sentence you are referring to in the EIS is written in the future tense, and describes what the terrain will be like with the Proposed Action.

2. The DEIS response to State Plan Section 226-12 *Objective and policies for physical environment-scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources* is inadequate. Providing buffers and access for customary practices, removing 73% of the existing natural vegetation and minimizing impacts to cultural sites does not *Promote the preservation and restoration of significant natural and historic resources, Promote the views and vistas to enhance the visual and aesthetic enjoyment of mountains, ocean, scenic landscapes, and other natural features* or offer any real protection for those special areas. *structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawai'i ethnic and cultural heritage.*

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on

Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. The heiau complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Ko'olau Poko District. In this context, the project will establish a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

In regard to view impacts, the individual experience of a view is quite subjective, and two people looking at the same landscape could have two different responses to that landscape. Having said that, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. HMP has modified the project development program and will eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and Lipalau Street extension intended to service those lots from the Proposed Action. The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same look as it currently has, as this area will not be altered, except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. This character is represented by Figure 22b (attached), which demonstrates an oblique aerial view of the Petition Area, as seen from the northwest to the southeast, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet, which is a view that is not visible to the public.

Under most viewing circumstances, the mausoleums will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer.

Figures 24, 28a, and 28b of the Draft EIS are still relevant to demonstrate the typical profiles of how the elevation difference and landscaped buffer will shield the Petition Area from view in the adjacent residential neighborhoods.

3. In response to State Plan Section 226-14(b)(7) *Encourage urban developments in close proximity to existing services and facilities* the DEIS fails to acknowledge that the existing facilities are located in the Urban District and the proposed 20-lot subdivision is in the Conservation District.

Response: The EIS states in several places that the Petition Area is located in the Conservation District; the reclassification of the Petition Area from the Conservation to the Urban District is one of the triggers for the EIS requirement. As noted above, the 20-lot residential subdivision will be removed from the Proposed Action.
4. In addition, the Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan (KSCP), which is not to be altered until at least 2020, identifies the Petition Area as outside the Urban Community Boundary.

Response: While the Ko'olau Poko SCP does state that the urban growth boundaries should remain fixed through the year 2020, this SCP is only a guidance document. There are mechanisms in place for requesting changes (an amendment) to the SCP, which is what the Petitioner plans to do. Also, the SCPs are mandated to be reviewed and updated every five years (Sec. 24-6-10 of Ordinance 00-47). During this update, all existing language and land use maps are open to revision.
5. Section 226-104(b)(1) *Encourage urban growth primarily to existing urban areas.* The proposed 20-lot subdivision and cemetery expansion do not meet this objective because the entire 56+ acre expansion area is not in the Urban District, zoned P-1 Restricted Preservation and is outside the KSCP Urban Community Boundary.

Response: As noted above in the answer to Question 2, the project will no longer contain the residential lots. Additionally, Section 3.1.1 of the EIS analyzes the impacts of the project with respect to relevant State Plan goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines.
6. State Functional Plans. The fact that the DEIS mentions the possibility of payment of an in-lieu fee does not meet Policy A (3): Ensure that (1) housing projects and (2) projects which impact housing provide a fair share/adequate amount of affordable homeownership opportunities. Instead, it signals a lack of commitment to provide on-site affordable housing.

Response: The affordable housing requirement no longer applies as the residential portion of the project will not be built.
7. State Land Use Law. The proposed project does not meet the criteria of

(2)(c) *Sufficient reserve areas for foreseeable urban growth* because the Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan, which is not to be altered until at least 2020, identifies the Petition Area as outside the Urban Community Boundary.

Response: Please refer to the response to Question #4 above.

8. The project does not meet (3) *It shall include lands with satisfactory topography, drainage, and reasonably free from the danger of any flood, tsunami, unstable soil condition, and other adverse environmental effects* because the DEIS identifies four rockfall hazard sites. The DEIS states that the rockfall hazards can be mitigated but fails to fully describe what mitigating technology will be used at each site to prevent rock falls. Of special concern is the rockfall hazard site adjacent to the proposed 20-lot subdivision.

Response: The specific methods of mitigation for each area will be determined prior to completion of final grading plans. In addition, the residential portion of the project will not be built.

9. The proposed 20-lot subdivision does not meet (4).... *indicated for future urban use on state or county general plans* or (5).... *shall give consideration to areas or urban growth as shown on state and county general plans* because the Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan does not identify the Petition Area for urban use or expansion. On the contrary it is in the Conservation District and outside the Urban Community Boundary. The proposed development does not meet (8)11 *may include lands with a general slope of 20% or more if the commission finds that those lands area(sp) desirable and suitable for urban purposes*.... because the Petition Area is outside the KSCP Urban Community Boundary, in the Conservation District and zoned P-1 Restricted Preservation. The KSCP is the county guiding planning document that provides long-range visions and policies to guide the land use and infrastructure decisions from Makapuu Point to Kaolo Point at the end of Kaneohe Bay. The Plan seeks to preserve Ko'olaupoko's natural, scenic, cultural, historic and agricultural resources. KSCP identifies the Petition Area as outside the Urban Community Boundary and specifically excludes the Oneawa Hills from within the Urban Community Boundary.

Response: The concerns about the proposed 20-lot subdivision are no longer applicable because the residential portion of the project will not be built.

10. Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan (Pg. 3-13) *Protection of natural and scenic resources*: It is misleading to say that the 24 ft high mausoleums "will not be visible from surrounding neighborhoods" because the Petition

Area is visible from almost all areas of Kaneohe including H-3 and Likelike Highway. It is misleading to say that the "current concept plan indicates a minimum 50 ft buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery" because elsewhere in the DEIS it is stated that the ground will be graded and leveled and that vegetation will be removed. It appears that the 50 ft high vegetation will be between the houses is the proposed 20-lot subdivision and the cemetery. If that is the case the buffer does not provide any visual relief from people outside of the cemetery. Will the landowner provide and maintain the 50 ft high vegetative buffer? If not, how will Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan guarantee that the 20-lot private owners will provide and maintain the 50 ft high vegetative buffer?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2 for discussion of the visual impacts. Further analysis has been performed from many other vantage points, including the H-3 freeway, and is included in the Final EIS. The vegetated buffer areas will indeed be between the Petition Area and the surrounding residential neighborhood.

11. Establish Urban Community, Rural Community, Agriculture and Preservation boundaries (SCP Section 23.2.7) (Pg. 3-16) While the Development Plans are to be reviewed every five years that review does not necessarily call for the alteration of the KSCP Urban Community Boundary, which is to remain in place until 2020 as a planning tool. The Urban Community Boundary is intended to confine most new development to "infill" sites within existing urbanized areas to prohibit sprawl.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #4 above.

12. 4.3.2 Probable Impacts & 4.3.3 Mitigation (Pg. 4-5). The DEIS identifies "on-site soils" as "useable for landscaping, cemetery activities and cut/fill" but does not mention suitability for housing. The DEIS does not address soil "swelling or shrinkage." This issue must be addressed in the FEIS. This omission is critical given that the existing soils are classified as "having moderate to severe erosion" and could negatively impact down slope residential areas.

Response: Section 4.6.2 of the DEIS addresses soil "swelling/shrinkage". The Slope Stability report found that there was no apparent hazard associated with slope stability. In addition, according to the comment letter from Natural Resources Conservation Service on the Draft EIS, the ratings for the on site soils "do not preclude the intended land use, however they do identify potential limitations for the use, which may require corrective measures, increase costs, and/or require continued maintenance." The project will carefully consider all potential limitations for use. In any event, the

housing will not be built.

13. The DEIS states that "permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion" but does not mention erosion control measures that will be used to protect down slope residential areas including preventing silt from reaching Kawa Stream. Protective measures for down slope residential areas and silt prevention must be addressed in the FEIS.

Response: As discussed in Section 6.4 of the EIS, the project will protect down slope residential areas and Kawa Stream with retention areas. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of storm water (Total Suspended Solids, Nitrogen, Phosphorus) that ultimately reach Kawa Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels.

14. The Petition Area is located below the Underground Injection Control (UIC) line thus the water is not suitable for drinking yet the SSFM International report suggests that the "The proposed onsite well systems constructed to supply irrigation water could also provide the necessary potable water supply if the water tests successfully for portability and/or if additional treatment onsite can improve minor deficiencies in the water to qualify potable levels."

Response: The location of the UIC does not necessarily determine suitability. It delineates the areas, above which, the BWS DOES drill wells for drinking water. In any event, the abandonment of the 20-lot residential subdivision avoids the necessity of an on-site well for domestic purposes.

15. Since the Petition Area is within a designated ground water management area any withdrawal must be justified to obtain a use permit from the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM). Neither the DEIS or SSFM International Report recount any discussion with CWRM. Since the DEIS states that the only available option for potable water is the use of an on-site well and storage system it is important that any discussion with CWRM be included in the FEIS.

Response: We understand that CWRM approval is required. The Final EIS has been updated with correspondence from the CWRM on the Draft EIS. Section 4.5.2, 2nd paragraph has had the following sentence added:
"Correspondence with the CWRM has indicated the project should coordinate

with City and County of Honolulu's Water Use and Development Plan to ensure the project is incorporated with these plans." Nevertheless, drinking water will no longer be required for the Petition Area as the residential portion of the project will not be built.

Section 4.5.2, 3rd paragraph has had the following sentence added: "The CWRM has indicated they do not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

16. HTF supports working with KBAC but KBAC has no regulatory powers and since the area has high rain fall, moderate to severe erosion and new impervious surfaces could create greater impacts it is imperative that measures to prevent not just mitigate impacts to ground and surface water including the ocean and down slope residents are defined and approved by appropriate state and county agencies who will have regulatory oversight.

Response: Please refer to the answer to #13 above for a discussion of the retention areas to be part of the project. Additionally, we note in the EIS that we will need to obtain an NPDES permit from DOH and comply with all conditions associated with the permit, and will have to obtain a grading permit from the City and County of Honolulu and comply with conditions of that permit.

17. Four areas within the Petition Area have been identified as potential rockfall hazard sites with one site located adjacent and above eight of the 20 single-family lots including a portion of a proposed roadway. Two of the mausoleums are located in one of the rockfall hazard areas and three historic sites are located within one of the rockfall hazard areas. Unless mitigation measures are adequately addressed in the FEIS there is a real concern that the three historic sites could be closed to the public due to safety concerns.

Response: Potential mitigation measures from the Rockfall Hazard Assessment Report are identified in Section 4.6.3 of the EIS. They are: 1. Securing existing boulders using netting or chaining; 2. Removal of the boulders; 3. Installation of fencing uphill from proposed improvements; and 4. Constructing a buffer zone between the rockfall hazard source and the proposed improvement. The choice of mitigative measure will depend on the specific site conditions. No hazards will effect housing as this aspect of the development has been eliminated.

18. The same holds true for any trails that are used by the public that traverse the Petition Area but are not shown on any map in the DEIS. The DEIS identifies four possible mitigation measures that could be used but does not specify which measure will be used at each site making it impossible to determine

the impact of the measures on the specific site and surrounding area including impacts to cultural sites.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #17 above for discussion of the mitigation measures.

19. Flora (Pg. 4-18) This section does not identify or show the location of plants having "past and present ethnobotanical uses for native Hawaiians" as identified in 5.5 Traditional Customs and Practices pg. 5-7. This is a significant omission and one that can lead to destruction of plants or the dense vegetation required by the highly valued *laua'e*. The FEIS must show the location of all culturally and ethnobotanical significant plants on maps along with plans for preservation and public access.

Response: The Final EIS includes a new figure that shows the locations of the *laua'e* communities which were identified during additional field work in an addendum to the Botanical Survey prepared for this project.

20. Although the DEIS, pg. 4-21, identifies the Pacific Golden-Plover as being observed on the lawn and a 5/23/08 letter from Helber Hastert & Fee states "There could be an effect on presence of migratory shorebirds such as Pacific golden-Plover which are present from August to end of April" there is no discussion on potential impacts or protective measures on the migratory birds during construction.

Response: The impacts to the Pacific Golden-Plover would be a disturbance to those with lawn territories directly adjacent to the forested areas being cleared. This would likely result in displacing these birds to other lawn habitat that was not already occupied by a territorial plover. The subsequent expansion of lawn habitat, due to the expansion of the cemetery, will provide more habitat for Pacific Golden-Plovers and will likely increase the number of wintering territorial Pacific Golden-Plover at this site.

21. The identification of eight sites within the Petition Area and four sites including Kaw'ewa'e Heiau outside the boundary are an indication of a cultural complex that could contain yet undiscovered sites and features. Therefore, it is imperative that the utmost care and consideration be given to oral and written history, present cultural users, and subsurface testing must be expanded before any activity is approved for the Petition Area.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2 for discussion of the cultural preserve to be created.

22. The DEIS states "Kaneohe is noted for its striking topographic features

including the mountains...." Presently Oneawa Hills serves as a naturally vegetated buffer to urban Kaneohe any development will continue the urban creep. Removal of the natural vegetation on Oneawa Hills will reduce the areas effectiveness as a natural forest watershed, recharge area and become another urban landscape.

Response: Of the 56.5 acres, approximately 92% will continue to be pervious surfaces. The CWRM has indicated in their comment letter on the Draft EIS that they do not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows.

23. It is insufficient to state that "The mausoleums will not be visible from surrounding neighborhoods.... because Oneawa Hills, lower and upper sections, are visible from many areas and roads in Kaneohe, H-3 and Likelike Highway.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2 for detailed discussion of the visual resources and impacts from the project.

24. The FEIS must identify the location of all culturally and ethnobotanical significant plants on maps along with plans for preservation and public access.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #19 above.

25. While the DEIS acknowledges the existence of many trails along Oneawa Hills including some that "could" be ancient it also states "All trail use of the property is unauthorized." Does that mean that if this area is developed that some/all trails will be closed to the public? This is a serious omission.

Response: Recreational trail use through private property such as the Petition Area is not protected. We have coordinated with DLNR, Na Ala Hele Trail and Access Program on the appropriate approach to the trail that appears to traverse part of the Petition Area. HMP has no obligation to maintain or provide amenities for the trail. HMP will certainly work to reasonably accommodate official hiking trails as long as respect for our families is shown. In addition, after consultation with DLNR, there are no ancient trails within the Petition Area.

26. This section states that during grading of the Petition Area "laua'e along with other plants growing in the area could be affected" but since there is no map showing where the significant plants are located or how many plants are within the Petition Area it impossible to evaluate the significance, extent or impact of the destruction of the plants. A full inventory of the significant

plants and their location within the Petition Area must be included in the FEIS.

Response: A full inventory of plants found during the Botanical Survey is included in the Botanical Survey, which was included in the EIS as Appendix D. Please refer to the answer to Question #19 regarding a figure showing locations of *laua*'e.

27. It is inadequate to say that "Those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds" because the vague language could exclude cultural practitioners, Hawaiian Civic Clubs, hula halau and others who have a cultural interest in the area.

Response: As noted in the EIS, the Petitioner has stated the intent to work with appropriate groups and individuals to appropriate protect and preserve the cultural resources on and near the Petition Area.

28. The FEIS must identify and include cultural organizations and individuals that will be consulted should there be any inadvertent cultural finds.

Response: This will be agreed upon during the preparation of the Preservation Plan for the Petition Area.

29. While saying that education programs will be mandatory the DEIS does not say who will create and provide those programs. It is imperative that the programs be created and conducted by individuals or organizations with cultural and historical knowledge of the area and they should be so identified in the FEIS.

Response: This will be agreed upon during the preparation of the Preservation Plan for the Petition Area.

30. Lipalu Street will be the only access to 20-lot subdivision yet there is no discussion on direct and indirect impacts of the additional cars, the ability of Lipalu Street to handle additional traffic, or the need for improvements to Lipalu Street. Is Lipalu Street a 44 ft wide street with two 12-ft wide travel lanes as the new access will be? If not, what is the aesthetic and funnel impact of traffic going from a wide street into a narrower street?

Response: As noted in the answer to Question #2 above, there will be no impacts to Lipalu Street from traffic as the residential portion of the Proposed Action will not be built.

31. The SSFM International report recounts that BWS has indicated that their

existing system serving the Lipalu Street area is unable to provide domestic water to the 20-lot residential subdivision and comfort station.

Response: As noted in several previous answers, there will be no need for potable water for the project, as the Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative.

32. The report further states that residential subdivisions can be located above their service limit if the property has frontage and the meter is placed 100' below the required service limit. These conditions cannot be met at the end of Lipalu St. as the existing elevations are approx 190', which will not be 100' below the 272' service limit. As a result the Petition Area cannot hook up to the existing Lipalu Street line and an on-site water system must be developed to provide domestic water service to the subdivision and comfort station. The DEIS provides no evidence that this has been done.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question 31 above.

33. In letters to SSFM International BWS has stressed that the Applicant must investigate the feasibility of non-potable water sources prior to the use of potable water sources for irrigation. The DEIS does not provide any information showing that the Applicant has investigated the feasibility of on-site non-potable water sources.

Response: We have identified existing irrigation wells in the area serving Hawaii Veterans Cemetery. We believe that similar wells can be developed on-site at HMP. However, we cannot be absolutely certain of this resource until exploratory wells are drilled.

34. BWS does state that if a non-potable water source is not available or feasible a connection to Kumakua Place or another available BWS source may be a possible option. Yet, the DEIS provides no evidence that the Applicant has investigated the potential for on-site non-potable water sources.

Response: Our investigation has shown that the Veterans Cemetery uses wells nearby for irrigation of the cemetery. There is reasonable expectation that irrigation sources will be available from on-site wells. Definitive evidence will come from test wells at a later date.

35. The DEIS stresses that the only option for providing potable water to the residential subdivision and the cemetery restroom is to build an on-site water system. Yet, the DEIS does not discuss if any viable potable water source was found or where the wells would be located.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question # 31 above.

36. While the DEIS states the following "The proposed on-site well systems constructed to supply irrigation water could also provide the necessary potable water supply if the water tests successfully for portability and/or if additional treatment onsite can improve minor deficiencies in the water to qualify potable levels" there is no evidence that any non-potable or potable water sources have been found in the Petition Area.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Questions # 33 and 34 above.

37. BWS sent three letters, 10/20/06, 12/15/06 and March 1, 2007 to SSFM International requesting that research be conducted to determine the feasibility of developing a non-potable water source for irrigation of the cemetery expansion. The DEIS did not identify or report that non-potable water sources for irrigation are available.

Response: We will not have complete confirmation of irrigation water availability until we drill a test well to determine availability. Our investigations have shown that the Veterans Cemetery is using wells nearby for irrigation of their cemetery. There is reasonable expectation that irrigation sources will be available for on-site wells.

38. BWS has indicated there is "ample water quantities and pressure should exist in association with the Kumakua Place system to fully service the approximately 30 acres of turf landscaping at full build out for the cemetery expansion area." BWS seems to be sending mixed messages. First, by requiring the Applicant to investigate potential on-site non-potable water for irrigation but second, if none is available there is the possibility that the Applicant could use potable water for irrigation. Is irrigation the best use of Hawaii's finite water resources?

Response: We note your concern regarding use of Hawaii's finite water resources. We would like to point out that the proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well, all of which will require little watering once established. In a typical year, very little supplemental irrigation is required for cemetery landscape areas, especially after plant material and turf has been established after a "grow-in" period of several months.

39. The SSFM International report is the first time that a "water treatment facility" is mentioned. Proposed water storage is shown on Figure 4 but there is no evidence of a "water treatment facility." The FEIS must provide details on the

"facility" such as location, use and identify potential impacts to the environment.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #31 above. The project will no longer require a water treatment facility.

40. The bottom line is that no permits should be considered or granted until: 1) viable on-site non-potable and potable water sources are identified, 2) the amount and quality of water available is known, 3) the amount of water to be withdrawn and the uses are known and 4) impacts from water withdrawal on the aquifer are understood.

Response: We note your comments on permit availability related to water. This not related to the project and is a policy decision made by both State and County regulatory agencies.

41. This section lists five sewer improvements and rehabilitation projects but does not state if all or any of the projects have been completed and are working satisfactorily to handle the additional sewage from the 20-lot subdivision and cemetery restroom. If the Applicant is relying on these improvements to justify and handle the additional sewage then it is imperative that these projects be completed before approvals are granted. This information must be provided in the FEIS. If development does not rely on these improvements then the Applicant must show that there is adequate capacity in the collection system, Aikahi Wastewater Treatment Plant, and existing 8-inch sewer line on Lipalu Street before any approvals to proceed are granted.

Response: The wastewater demands are now quite small, as the only need will be to service the restroom facility at one mausoleum.

42. Does the Lipalu Street 8-inch sewer line have excess capacity? If so, explain why there is additional capacity because it is our understanding that unless future hookup is anticipated sewer lines are not built with additional capacity.

Response: We stand by DPP's sewer connection approval.

43. Two statements seem contradictory. First, it is claimed that the 8-inch sewer line has excess capacity then it is stated "Development of the Petition Area will not commence until DPP confirms that adequate capacity exists." Which statement is true?

Response: Thank you for pointing out the contradictory statements within the EIS. The Final EIS has been clarified to explain that the existing 8-inch

sanitary sewer line in Lipalu Street has excess capacity to accommodate the new flows expected from the project, and the connection has been approved by the City and County of Honolulu DPP. Since the project no longer has a residential component the wastewater demands are now quite small, as the only need will be to service the restroom facility at one mausoleum.

44. At what stage of the planning process will DPP confirm that "adequate" wastewater capacity exists in the Lipalu Street line, collection system and Aikahi Wastewater Treatment Plant?

Response: The sewer connection approval was obtained during the preparation of the PER; the letter is dated May 2007. However, this issue is now moot with the abandonment of the residential subdivision.

45. Pg. 3-3 states "Development of the Petition Area will not commence until DPP confirms adequate capacity exists and approves both the project sewer master plan prepared for the project and the sewer connection permit." Elsewhere in the DEIS it is stated that DPP has approved the sewer connection permit. Which statement is correct?

Response: Thank you for pointing out the contradictory statements within the EIS. The Final EIS has been clarified to explain that the City and County of Honolulu DPP has approved the sewer connection permit.

46. The Petition Area lies within the Kawa Stream watershed and any development will only add to the approximately 40% of the watershed that contains impervious surfaces.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Questions #13 and 22 above.

47. Kaneohe Bay is designated as Class AA water body, providing the highest priority water quality protection. The Bay does not meet water quality standards set by EPA under the Clean Water Act. Removing the natural vegetation that creates the Oneawa Hills watershed and recharge area will only add to the degradation of Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #13 above.

48. Kawa Stream is considered impaired by high levels of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus, turbidity) and suspended solids. Adding new areas that require fertilizers and pesticides will increase the nutrient levels.

Response: HMP does not operate like a golf course, and does not manage its turf grass as a golf course does. Pesticides are not used as a normal

cemetery maintenance regimen and have been rarely used in past years for any reason. If an extraordinary situation should occur, a certified Pest Control Advisor would be utilized to develop an appropriate environmentally sound program and the concentrated effort would be on an Integrated Pest Management approach.

As noted in the EIS, the turf areas are treated with slow release turf fertilizers twice a year: in the fall before the rainy season and in the spring before summer heat. HMP targets applications to dry periods to ensure it is absorbed by the plant material as opposed to fast acting fertilizers that are more likely to be washed into the soils. Impacts on groundwater are expected to be minimal. HMP will work to ensure groundwater impacts are minimized. HMP will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue samples (grass) will be submitted to UH's Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the semi-annual fertilizer application.

49. Pg. 6-15 The highest concentrations of nitrogen appear in the upper reaches of the stream, from the basins that make up the existing HMP, the residential housing and Hawaii State Veterans Cemetery.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #13 above. The design of the retention areas planned for the project will ensure that pollutant levels coming off of the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels.

50. Due to slope and low soil permeability associated with the Petition Area, the majority of storm water runoff currently generated during rain events discharges from the site as runoff rather than infiltrating into the soil. As a result of the cemetery expansion and residential development, total storm water runoff attributable to the Petition Area is expected to increase from 478 cfs to 520 cfs, an increase of 8.7%.

Response: As discussed above, the preferred alternative is Alternative III, Cemetery Only. Total storm water runoff attributable to the project will only increase from 478 cfs to 500 cfs, an increase of approximately 4%.

51. It is unclear what is meant by "Any increased runoff generated by the Proposed Action will be retained on-site for the county design storm event."

Response: As discussed in Section 1.3 of the EIS, "The county design storm event is based upon DPP's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000, which states that any increased runoff generated by a project be retained on-site for the duration of the 1-hour, 10-year storm event."

52. While Hawai'i Pacific University (HPU) is not adjacent to the Petition Area their proposal to increase dorm capacity to accommodate approximately 600 new students will have an impact on the capacity of Alkahi Wastewater Treatment Plant and should be considered when calculating the cumulative impacts of added sewage to the plant.

Response: We have not seen any documentation from HPU on wastewater generation. It will certainly affect the volume of wastewater at Alkahi. Nevertheless, this issue is no longer relevant with the decision not to develop the 20-lot residential subdivision.

53. It is incorrect to state that "In general, the topographic profile of the Petition Area will remain intact" since extensive grading must be done to level the terrain that ranges from 20% slopes to more than 30% slopes for housing, roads, the mausoleums and drainage swells. The cumulative impact on the natural environment and down slope residents of this massive grading and 73% vegetation removal must be evaluated.

Response: Thank you for pointing out an area of the EIS that was not completely clear. The Final EIS has been changed in several areas to disclose the future topographic profiles. Figures 28a and 28b have been updated to show the existing topographic profile along with the future profile that includes the retention areas and cemetery.

54. The cumulative impact of all four rockfall mitigation efforts must be evaluated.

Response: As disclosed in the EIS, the project will not exacerbate rockfall hazards, and will mitigate hazards affecting certain portions of the Petition Area.

55. It is incorrect to say that "The Proposed Action will not have a significant cumulative effect on Groundwater Resources" when research has not been conducted on the feasibility of wells for potable and non-potable use. Each well will draw down the water table so before any approvals are granted the number of wells needed to service the Petition Area, the use of the water (potable or non-potable) and the amount of water to be drawn from the wells in this ground water management area must be identified.

Response: We have already determined probable demand. The Commission on Water Resource Management, DLNR, will evaluate the request for wells associated with the Proposed Action.

56. It is incorrect to state that "The proposed action will not have a cumulative

effect on Natural Hazards" when four rockfall sites exist and will require some level of mitigation.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #54 above.

57. It is incorrect to claim that "The Proposed Action will not have a negative cumulative effect on historic, cultural, and archaeological resources" when extensive grading and grubbing will be done near/adjacent to eight known/discovered pre-contact and historic sites within the Project Area and four historical/cultural sites must be articulated in the FEIS.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2.

58. It is not correct to say that "The Proposed Action will not have a cumulative negative impact on traditional customs and practices" because location of plants have not been identified, access to existing and currently used trails has not been address, continued access for gathering and cultural practices including caring for historic sites has not been discussed.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2.

59. The FEIS must discuss how feasible it is that cultural practitioners or hikers will traverse the cemetery to get to their destination?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Questions #2 and 25.

60. What are the cumulative impacts from increased storm water flow and increased wind velocity on neighboring properties once the forest coverage is removed and human activities such as lawn maintenance and use of pesticides increased?

Response: The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

The interface between the proposed project and existing residences will be tempered by the retention of a generous vegetative buffer of at least 50 feet and frequently in excess of 100 feet. This will provide a wind break and shade as well as a visual buffer for HMP neighbors.

61. What is the cumulative impact of increased impervious surfaces that will reduce rainwater infiltration into the underlying aquifer?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #22 above. Impacts are not expected to be significant.

62. Impacts from increased impervious surfaces on reduced infiltration into the underlying aquifer and increased overland flow to down slope residential areas, Kawa Stream and eventually the coast must be thoroughly evaluated in the FEIS.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Questions #22 and 60 above.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 18, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

As a long-time Kaneohe resident, I am seriously concerned about any additional expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park. We are the original owners of our home on Lipalu Street. We have made our home here for the past 45 years. Lipalu Street has been a quiet, pleasant neighborhood to live. The dead end street has afforded us a peaceful and tranquil existence due to limited traffic in our area. Your proposal to build a subdivision with 20 additional homes is extremely troubling to us. Currently, there are 17 houses on Lipalu Street, including the cul-de-sac. A drastic increase in traffic on Lipalu Street is unacceptable. Maintaining our present quality of life is vitally important to us. As we grow older, we do not want a lot of change that will negatively affect our lives.

Equally important to us is maintaining the natural beauty of Mahinui mountain. We abhor the idea of your proposal to excavate the ridge, which will in all probability cause our neighborhood problems, such as flooding, traffic, noise, crime and pollution, to list a few. The natural balance of the environment and wildlife may also be irreparably damaged. We implore the State Land Use Commission to do the right thing and "Save Kaneohe".

What assurances can you provide us that our neighborhood will remain tranquil and serene?

What assurances are there that our neighborhood will remain safe?

Who is going to be liable for any loss of property or damage should a perpetrator enter from your property?

What assurances can you make that the young children that often play on our street will remain free from danger?

Is Lipalu Street the only viable access to your proposed new subdivision?

What will happen to the concrete drainage canal at the end of Lipalu Street? Will any modification to the drainage canal pose a flooding problem?

What is the necessity for a nearly nine billion-dollar company to construct 20 houses in our neighborhood for seed money for your proposed "graveyard" expansion?

What is the projections regarding the average size and cost of the proposed residences?

Will the average cost of these residences increase our property tax?

Should your expansion project miraculously more forward, can the nearly \$250 million in profit that SCI made last year be used for the proposed graveyard expansion?

What guarantees can you make that large construction trucks, bulldozers and heavy equipment will not be going back and forth on Lipalu Street during this expansion period?

Mr. Jay Morford
July 18, 2008
Page 2

What assurances can you make to be sure that we will be protected from dust, noise, pollution and exhaust fumes?
Will Lipalu Street be used as an access road during this expansion period?
Are we and the neighbors living on Lipalu Street going to be negatively impacted in any way during your proposed 20 year long expansion project? In other words, are we going to be subjected to noise, dust, traffic and pollution for the next 20 years?

We are deeply concerned and troubled by the proposed Hawaiian Memorial expansion. The view of the ridge is beautiful from all parts of Kaneohe. Any further expansion will mar the natural beauty of our neighborhood. The recently built Oceanview Garden pavilion is clearly visible from Mokulele Drive.

Are there any guarantees that construction of additional pavilions, gazebos and mausoleums will not be a future and continuing eyesore to the neighborhood?

What assurances can you provide us that any future construction of structures in your expansion plan will not be visible and a blight on the scenic natural beauty of our ridge?
Will the proposed water storage tank be visible from our surrounding neighborhood?

What assurances can you provide that additional grading of the ridge will not create a flood problem for the residents below? Do you recall the 40 days of rain we had on the windward side a couple years ago?

Who is going to be liable for any future damage caused by flooding?
Will you promise to retrieve any "loose" caskets should the steep hillside behind our neighboring property give way following a sustained deluge?
Will the water table and ground water be compromised by destroying the trees and grading the ridge?

Will the under ground streams be damaged by this grading?

What guarantees are in place that drilling of a well will not damage the aquifer and compromise Kawa Stream.

Can you guarantee that any runoff of Kawa Stream will not damage Kaneohe Bay?

Will the use of pesticides and fertilizer contaminate the ground water?

Will there be any assurances that contaminants will endanger our property?
Has there been a comprehensive and accurate study regarding the affects of excess rain runoff?

Is there a plan to monitor such runoff in the future?

Will the proposed ponds be sufficient to accommodate additional rain runoff?

A pond is projected to be installed just above our residential property. Should the pond over flow, what provisions will be in place to prevent flooding?

Will the pond be a breeding ground for insects, such as mosquitoes and the danger of dengue fever?
Standing water and drainage is a breeding area for toads. How will you manage an infestation of toads?

Mr. Jay Morford
July 18, 2008
Page 3

Will the additional ponds and surrounding area present a possible breeding ground and safe haven for coqui frogs?

Will the creation of open space by the proposed grading bring feral pigs closer to our neighborhood and residences?

What will be the impact on the indigenous and endemic floral/fauna during and after the grading and removal of all the trees?

How will this expansion project affect the Hawaiian bird population?

How will the removal of the trees affect the wind pattern during hurricane force winds?

Will the removal of trees cause the neighboring community to be more vulnerable to high winds?

Stray feral cats have always been a problem in the cemetery. What

guarantees can you provide that similar problems will not continue and affect our neighborhood?

How will you manage the problem of chickens and roosters that appear to thrive in the cemetery?

Expansion to Hawaiian Memorial Park will destroy the nature beauty of Mahimui and the ridge below forever. My only hope is that our voices can be heard before we hear the sound of bulldozers and toppling trees. Thank you for your consideration and have a nice day.

A very concern Kaneohe resident


Henry Adachi

c: Office of Environment Quality Control
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Hui O' Pikoiloa

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Henry Adachi
No address provided

Dear Mr. Adachi:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii



Thank you for your letter dated July 18, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. As a long-time Kaneohe resident, I am seriously concerned about any additional expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park.
Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.
2. A drastic increase in traffic on Lipalu Street is unacceptable. Maintaining our present quality of life is vitally important to us. Equally important to us is maintaining the natural beauty of Mahinui Mountain. We abhor the idea of your proposal to excavate the ridge, which will in all probability cause our neighborhood problems, such as flooding, traffic, noise, crime and pollution, to list a few. The natural balance of the environment and wildlife may also be irreparably damaged. What assurances can you provide us that our neighborhood will remain tranquil and serene?
Response: There are expected to be no impacts from traffic through Lipalu Street and the surrounding neighborhood, as the Petitioner has modified the development program for the project and eliminated the residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension from the project.

Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several

graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

We are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. Retention areas are included in the Concept Plan as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm). The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS and are summarized below.

Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned

and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

3. What assurances are there that our neighborhood will remain safe? Who is going to be liable for any loss of property or damage should a perpetrator enter from your property? What assurances can you make that the young children that often play on our street will remain free from danger?

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

Questions of liability would be addressed on a case by case basis.

4. Is Lipalu Street the only viable access to your proposed new subdivision? What will happen to the concrete drainage canal at the end of Lipalu Street? Will any modification to the drainage canal pose a flooding problem?

Response: As discussed in #2 above, the residential portion of the Proposed Action will not be built. The drainage canal at the end of Lipalu Street will not be modified.

5. What is the necessity to construct 20 houses in our neighborhood for seed money for your proposed "graveyard" expansion?

Response: As discussed in #2 above, the residential subdivision has been eliminated from the development program.

6. What is the projections regarding the average size and cost of the proposed residences?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2 above.

7. Will the average cost of these residences increase our property tax?

Response: There is not expected to be any increase in property tax to the surrounding neighborhood.

8. What guarantees can you make that large construction trucks, bulldozers and heavy equipment will not be going back and forth on Lipalu Street during this expansion period? What assurances can you make to be sure that we will be protected from dust, noise, pollution and exhaust fumes? Will Lipalu Street be used as an access road during this expansion period? Are we and the neighbors living on Lipalu Street going to be negatively impacted in any way during your proposed 20 year long expansion project?

Response: As discussed above, there will be no use of Lipalu Street related to the project. Construction on the cemetery expansion will not last 20 years. Construction will proceed in phases separated by several years. Each phase will last approximately six months. Construction related impacts are controlled by Chapter 46, Hawaii Administrative Rules, Community Noise Control. Please also see answer to Question #2 above for more noise information.

Impacts from dust will be minimized by using several Best Management Practices such as watering, mulching, and temporary vegetation. Impacts to the surrounding neighborhood from the Proposed Action are disclosed and discussed in the EIS along with suggested mitigation in accordance with Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

9. The view of the ridge is beautiful from all parts of Kaneohe. Any further expansion will mar the natural beauty of our neighborhood. The recently built Oceanview Garden pavilion is clearly visible from Mokulele Drive. Are there any guarantees that construction of additional pavilions, gazebos and mausoleums will not be a future and continuing eyesore to the neighborhood?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2 above for discussion of the visual analysis for the project. Under most viewing circumstances, the mausoleums will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Where the mausoleums are visible, they appear as a minor element of the watershed. Additional landscape treatment for the mausoleums will be provided, as well as appropriate exterior and roof colors.

10. Will the proposed water storage tank be visible from our surrounding neighborhood?

Response: The water storage tank will not be built as the residential portion of the project has been eliminated.

11. What assurances can you provide that additional grading of the ridge will not create a flood problem for the residents below? Do you recall the 40 days of rain we had on the windward side a couple years ago? Who is going to be liable for any future damage caused by flooding?

Response: We are uncertain which ridge you are referring to. The main Oneawa Hills ridge will not be graded, as it is not within the Petition Area. Smaller ridges within the Petition Area will be graded. Any grading will have to be part of the grading permit, to be approved by DPP Civil Engineering Branch.

12. Will you promise to retrieve any "loose" caskets should the steep hillside behind our neighboring property give way following a sustained deluge?

Response: The design of the cemetery is intended to ensure that the hillside behind your neighborhood does not 'give way'. The results of the slope stability report performed for the EIS are described in Section 4.6.2. There was found to be no potential for hazards associated with slope stability.

13. Will the water table and ground water be compromised by destroying the trees and grading the ridge?

Response: Groundwater resources are regulated by the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The CWRM establishes

sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11, HAR. According to the comment letter from CWRM for the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

14. Will the under ground streams be damaged by this grading?

Response: We are unsure which underground streams you are referring to. Please refer to the answer to Question #13 above for a discussion of groundwater.

15. What guarantees are in place that drilling of a well will not damage the aquifer and compromise Kawa Stream.

Response: The CWRM will take this into consideration to ensure that a well will not damage the aquifer or Kawa Stream.

16. Can you guarantee that any runoff of Kawa Stream will not damage Kaneohe Bay?

Response: The proposed project is helping to improve the water quality of Kawa Stream and ultimately Kaneohe Bay (see Section 6.4 of the EIS for a more detailed discussion). The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kawa Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the DPP's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kawa Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kawa Stream system.

17. Will the use of pesticides and fertilizer contaminate the ground water? Will there be any assurances that contaminants will endanger our property?

Response: Impacts on groundwater are expected to be minimal. HMP does not operate like a golf course, and does not manage its turf grass as a golf course does. Pesticides are not used as a normal cemetery maintenance regimen and have been rarely used in past years for any reason. If an extraordinary situation

should occur, a certified Pest Control Advisor would be utilized to develop an appropriate environmentally sound program and the concentrated effort would be on an Integrated Pest Management approach.

The turf areas are treated with slow release turf fertilizers twice a year; in the fall before the rainy season and in the spring before summer heat. HMP targets applications to dry periods to ensure it is absorbed by the plant material as opposed to fast acting fertilizers that are more likely to be washed into the soils. HMP will work to ensure groundwater impacts are minimized. HMP will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue samples (grass) will be submitted to UH's Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the semi-annual fertilizer application.

18. Has there been a comprehensive and accurate study regarding the affects of excess rain runoff? Is there a plan to monitor such runoff in the future?

Response: Section 6.4 of the EIS discusses the results of the Preliminary Engineering Report (PER), which examined the runoff coefficients and expected changes related to the project. The PER itself is attached as Appendix C to the EIS.

19. Will the proposed ponds be sufficient to accommodate additional rain runoff? A pond is projected to be installed just above our residential property. Should the pond over flow, what provisions will be in place to prevent flooding? Will the pond be a breeding ground for insects, such as mosquitoes and the danger of dengue fever?

Response: Retention areas are not permanent ponds or dams of water, and will be approved by the DPP. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters, and includes a wide variety of individual design techniques that can be used in appropriate circumstances. Properly designed and maintained retention areas are not suitable habitat for mosquitoes. Exact design criteria for the retention areas and appropriate substrate treatment will be determined after percolation tests are done on the soils. Proper design for retention areas ensures that water does not remain longer than three days; mosquitoes cannot complete a breeding cycle in this short of a time period. The project will include a Drainage Maintenance Plan that spells out the monitoring and maintenance protocol for the retention areas. Overall, the maintenance measures undertaken to meet water quality goals will also act to ensure these retention areas do not become mosquito breeding habitats.

20. Standing water and drainage is a breeding area for loads. How will you manage an infestation of loads? Will the additional ponds and surrounding area present a possible breeding ground and safe haven for coqui frogs?

Response: Please refer to the answer to question #22 above. Infestation by loads or frogs are not expected in relation to the Proposed Action.

21. Will the creation of open space by the proposed grading bring feral pigs closer to our neighborhood and residences?

Response: There are not expected to be any impacts from pigs related to the Proposed Action.

22. What will be the impact on the indigenous and endemic floral/fauna during and after the grading and removal of all the trees? How will this expansion project affect the Hawaiian bird population?

Response: The Petition Area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic. The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the EIS, Fauna, the project is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area.

23. How will the removal of the trees affect the wind pattern during hurricane force



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

HRD08/2939D

July 18, 2008

Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakoa Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: Request for comments on the proposed Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery expansion and draft environmental impact statement (DEIS), Ko'olau Poko District, O'ahu, TMK: 4-5-033:001 por. 001.

Aloha e Jay Morford,

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is in receipt of the above-mentioned letter dated June 6, 2008. OHA has reviewed the project and offers the following comments.

OHA is pleased that as we mentioned in our previous September 27, 2007 letter, the applicant agrees that a comprehensive archaeological inventory survey for the project area should be conducted and submitted to the Department of Land and Natural Resources- Historic Preservation Division for review and approval. However, we have not been allowed the opportunity to comment on the criteria assigned to any cultural or archaeological sites identified within the archaeological inventory survey pursuant to §13-284-6(c), Hawai'i Administrative Rules. We ask that we be allowed to do so.

Review of this applicant's proposals is important due to the clear obfuscation OHA found in this environmental review. Regarding the archeological sites, Page 1-7 of the DEIS states "All significant archeological sites within and near the Petition Area will be preserved and buffer zones incorporated." Also, pages 3-1 and 3-2 claim that, "there are several significant historical sites located in the Petition Area which will be preserved, with appropriate buffering dimensions."

However, OHA points to the stunning omission of archeological sites from the applicant's *Conceptual Grading Plan* in Appendix C. Historic sites 4686A and 4686B,

winds? Will the removal of trees cause the neighboring community to be more vulnerable to high winds?

Response: The interface between the proposed project and existing residences will be tempered by the retention of a generous vegetative buffer of at least 50 feet. This will provide a wind break and shade as well as a visual buffer for HMP neighbors, and there are not expected to be any impacts during hurricane force winds.

24. Stray feral cats have always been a problem in the cemetery. What guarantees can you provide that similar problems will not continue and affect our neighborhood? How will you manage the problem of chickens and roosters that appear to thrive in the cemetery?

Response: In addition to helping to educate the community about the problems created by improper release of pet animals to the wild, we are considering humane methods for controlling feral animal populations. For the cats, two options are being looked at: a Trap Neuter and Return program, or trapping the animals and taking them to the humane society. The chickens and roosters are an island wide problem. HMP is looking into an organization that may be able to trap and remove the chickens and roosters.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford: Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

which are listed in the applicant's *Conceptual Site Plan* in Appendix C, are not only missing from the *Conceptual Grading Plan*, but are shown to actually be graded over. OHA also sees these two sites listed in Tables 1, 3 and 4 of this DEIS, indicating that even the applicant realizes their significance. Therefore, OHA strongly urges that the applicant disclose in Tables 1 and 4 that the term "No further work" under the heading "Mitigation Recommended" (as is listed for these and three other sites) in reality includes grading over and putting roadways, mausoleums, or housing on top of them as proposed in Appendix C.

This applicant consistently qualifies their statements regarding what are actual responsibilities and duties. For example page 1-8 of the DEIS for mitigation measures states

1. integration of cemetery plans and design with the cultural significance of significant archeological sites and cultural features;
3. all cultural properties and archeological sites in and near the Petition Area will be investigated, preserved, and protected through creation of kipuka as appropriate;
8. on-going cultural practices... will be recognized and accommodated (subject to safety and liability issues) as provided by law;
9. areas where the hula plant lau'a'e (Phymatosorus grossus) is most concentrated will be protected to the degree feasible and practicable; (emphases added)

OHA points out that it is not solely up to the applicant to determine what is significant, appropriate or feasible and practicable.

Additionally, the applicant must be consistent and open with what they propose to do so that reviewers of this environmental disclosure document will be able to not only assess the proposed project for potential impacts, but also offer suggestions for mitigations and improvements. For example, the applicant states in the DEIS on page 1-8 number 7, "archeological monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development". (emphasis added) However, on page 4-37 it states, "Should SHPD require archeological monitoring for the project, and archeological monitoring plan, written to fulfill the requirements of HAR Chapter 13-2/79, will be reviewed for approval by SHPD prior to any land disturbing activities within the Petition Area." (emphasis added) OHA points out that the applicant is free to honor their commitment to archeological monitoring regardless of the State Historic Preservation Division.

Further, the applicant's own tables reflect a disturbing confusion regarding archeological sites within or near the project area. Table 3 lists site 6931 as being both within the Petition Area and near the petition area while Table 1 lists the site as only near the Petition Area and Table 4 lists it as being in the vicinity.

OHA also inquires as to the practicality of leaving kipuka of lau'a'e in the project area for hula halau to practice their constitutionally protected traditional and customary gathering rights. One issue is the basic biology of this plant which may not be suited to the new type of environment that the applicant wishes to create. Another more subtle issue is the cultural concern of gathering and making lei from plants found in a graveyard. OHA asks if the biological feasibility of preserving this fern in an isolated and homogenous environment has been assessed with a botanist and if cultural practitioners were made aware of the presence of iwi kipuna near the plants. We also note that no locations to accommodate these protected rights have been delineated in this DEIS, and OHA is not comfortable relying on the applicant's assurances.¹

OHA further objects to the misleading title of this project. OHA was surprised by the unforeseen fact that some 25% portion of this *Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion* actually is to be subdivided into 20 single family house lots.² These are two entirely separate uses and proposals and the housing part should not be tucked neatly away inside the environmental review.³ Therefore, OHA suggests that the applicant include this proposal in the title for transparency's sake.

Additionally, OHA stresses that the objective of the state land use classification of Conservation is "protecting watersheds, water resources, and water supplies".⁴ Further, the Conservation district "shall include lands necessary for the conservation, preservation, and enhancement of scenic, cultural, historic, or archaeological sites and sites of unique physiographic or ecologic significance".⁵ Because these lands are classified as Conservation lands, the state land use commission must have recognized the inherent qualities mentioned above that are contained in these lands.

OHA points out that these important qualities are still present and are perhaps even more relevant. Of particular note is the large number of archeological sites on the subject parcel. Further, OHA points out that the objective of the Limited subzone is "to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraint on human activities".⁶ What the applicant fails to disclose is that this cautionary classification is used for "lands

¹ DEIS, page 3-2.

² DEIS, pages 2-2 and 2-3.

³ As was done for the Department of Planning and Permitting approved a sewer connection application in April of 2007.

⁴ Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), §15-15-20 (1).

⁵ HAR, §15-15-20 (4).

⁶ HAR, §13-5-12(a) and DEIS, page 3-6.

susceptible to floods and soil erosion, lands undergoing major erosion damage and requiring corrective action" and "lands necessary for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public".⁷

The applicant intends to remove 40% of the subject parcel from the Conservation district and not only place an expanded cemetery there but also houses in an area with a Limited subzone. OHA fails to see how the proposed action will not run afoul of existing land use laws intended to conserve the land and safeguard the welfare of the general public. OHA further inquires if the applicant had a permit or site plan approval for their data collection activities on the subject parcel involving ground disturbing activities as mentioned in the DEIS and as required by HAR Section 13-5-22 for such activities.⁸

OHA also points out that according to HAR §15-15-18(1) *Standards for determining "U" urban district boundaries*, the following shall apply, "It shall include lands characterized by "city-like" concentrations of people, structures, streets, urban level of services and other related land uses".

OHA understands that this project will require the installation of a roadway system, underground utilities, water, sewer, electric, telephone, and cable services. Further, it has not been determined that adequate capacity exists for needed wastewater disposal.⁹ All of this evidences the fact that this area is not "city-like" and without the availability of basic services as required by HAR to re-designate it has urban. In fact, the applicant's own DEIS on page 3-4 states that this area has not even been used for even limited agriculture since 1982.¹⁰

HAR §15-15-18(1)(B) *Standards for determining "U" urban district boundaries* requires that "Availability of basic services such as... wastewater systems, solid waste disposal, drainage, water...and public utilities" be specifically considered. However, the applicant states on page 6-10 that the Board of Water Supply cannot service this proposed project and that the "only viable option for providing potable water for the subdivision is the creation of an on-site water system." In addition, the DEIS states on page 6-21 that "The Petition Area does not have any existing power or communication facilities as it is currently an undeveloped property." (Emphasis added)

Therefore, OHA urges that the reasons this land was designated as Conservation and put in a Limited subzone still apply as the applicant's own document illustrates. Furthermore, OHA understands that the master plan for this area actually calls for the expansion of conservation land in the project area. OHA also inquires as to how the Department of Planning and Permitting approved a sewer connection application in April

⁷ HAR, §13-5-12 (b) 1 and 2.

⁸ See DEIS, page 4-35 which states that subsurface testing was done.

⁹ DEIS, page 3-3.

¹⁰ DEIS, page 3-4.

of 2007 for a "20-lot subdivision (one dwelling per lot) and a comfort station for the cemetery expansion project" on lands that specifically do not permit these uses.¹¹

Also, OHA notes that Kāne'ōhe Bay, which would receive waters discharged from this site via the He'eia fishpond, is designated as a class AA water body. Class AA waters have regulations against discharge to protect the waters in a natural pristine state with an absolute minimum pollution or alteration of water quality from any human source or action, according to the state Department of Health. OHA inquires as to the applicant's compliance with federal and state water quality regulations.

OHA further inquires as to the status of the water allocation for the proposed project from the Board of Water Supply. Because this area is a water management area (which also indicates that it should remain in Conservation), HAR §13-171-13 requires that the applicant shall establish that the proposed use of water can be accommodated with the available water source (which has not been done) and that it is consistent with state and county general plans and land use designations (which it is not) as well as county land use plans and policies (of which a significant amount are violated). The applicant must also establish that the water use is reasonable-beneficial, which is defined in HAR §13-171-2 as being not wasteful and "is both reasonable and consistent with the state and county land use plans and the public interest." OHA again states that the applicant's proposed use is not consistent with the subject property's current land use designation or in reasonable keeping land use plans. Certainly, putting houses in a Limited subzone is, at face value, also a risk to the public interest.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and we look forward to reviewing the DEA. If you have further questions, please contact Grant Arnold (808) 594-0263 or e-mail him at granta@oha.org.

'O wau iho nō me ka 'ōia 'i'o,



Clyde W. Nāmu'o
Administrator

C: Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 S. Beretania St., Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

¹¹ DEIS, Appendix C.

C: Clean Water Branch
Environmental Management Division
State Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3378

C: Land Use Commission
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu Hawaii 96804-2359

C: Office of Planning, State of Hawaii
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
PO Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804-2359

✓ C: Helber, Hastert & Fee Planners
733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Clyde W. Nāmu'o
Administrator
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Nāmu'o:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'one, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 18, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. OHA is pleased that as we mentioned in our previous September 27, 2007 letter, the applicant agrees that a comprehensive archaeological inventory survey for the project area should be conducted and submitted to the Department of Land and Natural Resources- Historic Preservation Division for review and approval. However, we have not been allowed the opportunity to comment on the criteria assigned to any cultural or archaeological sites identified within the archaeological inventory survey pursuant to § 13-284-6(c), Hawaii Administrative Rules. We ask that we be allowed to do so.

Response: The Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) completed for the Project Area was included as Appendix F in the Draft EIS, which was distributed to OHA for review and comment on June 6, 2008. Additionally, OHA will be consulted in the near future on the AIS.

2. Review of this applicant's proposals is important due to the clear obfuscation OHA found in this environmental review. Regarding the archeological sites, Page 1-7 of the DEIS states "All significant archeological sites within and near the Petition Area will be preserved and buffer zones incorporated." Also, pages 3-1 and 3-2 claim that, "there are several significant historical sites located in the Petition Area which will be



preserved, with appropriate buffering dimensions." However, OHA points to the stunning omission of archeological sites from the applicant's *Conceptual Grading Plan* in Appendix C. Historic sites 4686A and 4686B, which are listed in the applicant's *Conceptual Site Plan* in Appendix C, are not only missing from the *Conceptual Grading Plan*, but are shown to actually be graded over. OHA also sees these two sites listed in Tables 1, 3 and 4 of this DEIS, indicating that even the applicant realizes their significance. Therefore, OHA strongly urges that the applicant disclose in Tables 1 and 4 that the term "No further work" under the heading "Mitigation Recommended" (as is listed for these and three other sites) in reality includes grading over and putting roadways, mausoleums, or housing on top of them as proposed in Appendix C.

Response: State Historic Preservation District rules and recommendations for site treatment are fairly general, and there are three categories: preservation, data recovery, and no further work. As discussed in the EIS, evaluation of these sites (4686A and 4686B) indicates a loss of integrity as a result of trash dumping and other despoiling of the area. It is intended that these sites will not be preserved.

3. This applicant consistently qualifies their statements regarding what are actually responsibilities and duties. For example page 1-8 of the DEIS for mitigation measures states: #1 integration of cemetery plans and design with the cultural significance of significant archeological sites and cultural features; #3 all cultural properties and archeological sites in and near the Petition Area will be investigated, preserved, and protected through creation of kipuka as appropriate; #8 on-going cultural practices...will be recognized and accommodated (subject to safety and liability issues) as provided by law; #9 areas where the hula plant laua'e (Phymatosorous grossus) is most concentrated will be protected to the degree feasible and practicable (emphases added)

OHA points out that it is not solely up to the applicant to determine what is significant, appropriate or feasible and practicable.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment. We acknowledge that these mitigation measures must be agreed upon by SHPD.

The landowner is also clearly aware of the need to recognize traditional gathering rights on the property. Up to this point, in time, we have been unsuccessful with our attempts to have groups come forward and identify where they are gathering laua'e. However, since the publication of the Draft EIS, we have sent our botanist back into the field to identify the locations of areas characterized by lush growth of laua'e. In this context, we have modified the Proposed Action to incorporate a 9.4-acre cultural preserve area within the Petition Area that will include areas where laua'e is plentiful, and will also include five archaeological sites east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This area will remain in its present "natural" state, except for a modest access road. We have attached a copy of the revised plan showing the location of the cultural preserve. This plan also includes the elimination of the 20-lot residential subdivision originally included in the Proposed Action.

4. Additionally, the applicant must be consistent and open with what they propose to do so that reviewers of this environmental disclosure document will be able to not only assess the proposed project for potential impacts, but also offer suggestions for mitigations and improvements. For example, the applicant states in the DEIS on page 1-8 number 7, "archeological monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development". (emphasis added) However, on page 4-37 it states, "Should SHPD require archeological monitoring for the project, and archeological monitoring plan, written to fulfill the requirements of HAR Chapter 13-279, will be reviewed for approval by SHPD prior to any land disturbing activities within the Petition Area." (emphasis added) OHA points out that the applicant is free to honor their commitment to archeological monitoring regardless of the State Historic Preservation Division.

Response: Thank you for pointing out an inconsistency within the EIS. The Final EIS has been clarified on page 4-37 to remove the wording "should SHPD require archeological monitoring" and simply states that archeological monitoring will occur.

5. Table 3 lists site 6931 as being both within the Petition Area and near the petition area while Table 1 lists the site as only near the Petition Area and Table 4 lists it as being in the vicinity.

Response: Thank you for pointing out an inconsistency within the EIS. The Final EIS has been changed so that Table 3 only lists site 6931 as being located near the Petition Area.

6. OHA also inquires as to the practicality of leaving Kipuka of Iauā'e in the project area for hula halau to practice their constitutionally protected traditional and customary gathering rights. One issue is the basic biology of this plant which may not be suited to the new type of environment that the applicant wishes to create. Another more subtle issue is the cultural concern of gathering and making lei from plants found in a graveyard. OHA asks if the biological feasibility of preserving this fern in an isolated and homogenous environment has been assessed with a botanist and if cultural practitioners were made aware of the presence of iwi kupuna near the plants. We also note that no locations to accommodate these protected rights have been delineated in this DEIS, and OHA is not comfortable relying on the applicant's assurances.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #3 above for a discussion of the cultural preserve area that will include areas where Iauā'e is plentiful.

7. OHA further objects to the misleading title of this project. OHA was surprised by the unforeseen fact that some 25% portion of this *Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion* actually is to be subdivided into 20 single family house lots. These are two entirely separate uses and proposals and the housing part should not be tucked neatly away inside the environmental review. Therefore, OHA suggests that the applicant include this proposal in the title for transparency's sake.

Response: The title of the project will not be changed as the residential portion of the Proposed Action has been abandoned. The Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative, and the petition for boundary amendment will be modified accordingly.

8. Additionally, OHA stresses that the objective of the state land use classification of Conservation is "protecting watersheds, water resources, and water supplies". Further, the Conservation district "shall include lands necessary for the conservation, preservation, and enhancement of scenic, cultural, historic, or archaeological sites and sites of unique physiographic or ecological significance". Because these lands are classified as Conservation lands, the state land use commission must have recognized the inherent qualities mentioned above that are contained in these lands.

Response: There is no record of the specific reasons the Petition Area was initially designated as Conservation land. It is probable that a large factor affecting its designation was that fact that the property was a large tract of open space. Section 3.1.3 of the EIS discusses the project in relation to the State Land Use districts. The land use is always in a state of review and must be considered across a wide variety of considerations, including the need to accommodate changing community requirements. Often times there are requirements that must be balanced against each other. Uses for land must change over time to accommodate community services. This is just such a case.

9. OHA points out that these important qualities are still present and are perhaps even more relevant. Of particular note is the large number of archeological sites on the subject parcel. Further, OHA points out that the objective of the Limited subzone is "to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraint on human activities." What the applicant fails to disclose is that this cautionary classification is used for "lands susceptible to floods and soil erosion, lands undergoing major erosion damage and requiring corrective action" and "lands necessary for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public".

Response: The Final EIS includes additional language related to the Limited subzone, which is summarized below. The objective of the Limited subzone is "to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraints on human activities" (§13-5-12 (a), HAR). Cemetery uses are not permitted in the State Conservation District; therefore a re-designation to the State Urban District by the State Land Use Commission is being sought.

Only 17% (9.6 acres) of the Petition Area is located in the Limited subzone, and 4.7 acres of this total will be located within the cultural preserve area, and will not be changed from its existing character except for an access road. Therefore, of the total 56.5-acre Petition Area, only 4.9 acres (8.7%) within the Limited subzone will be converted to cemetery use under the revision to the Proposed Action. The majority of the area will be open space (cemetery use), and human activity will be minimal in the steep sloped areas. The results of the Slope Stability and Rockfall Hazard performed for this EIS are discussed further in Sections 4.2 and 4.6, and the entire report is attached as Appendix B. The slope stability analysis found there to be no apparent potential for hazards associated with slope stability. Most slopes in the Petition Area are less than 20%; although some land with higher slope will need to be graded in order to

ensure all land within the Petition Area is stable. Most of these steeper lands will be revegetated and not used for burials, and therefore will not be areas where human activity is expected. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall, but these can be mitigated using available technology.

10. The applicant intends to remove 40% of the subject parcel from the Conservation district and not only place an expanded cemetery there but also houses in an area with a Limited subzone. OHA fails to see how the proposed action will not run afoul of existing land use laws intended to conserve the land and safeguard the welfare of the general public.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question # 7 above, as the residential portion of the project has been abandoned.

11. OHA further inquires if the applicant had a permit or site plan approval for their data collection activities on the subject parcel involving ground disturbing activities as mentioned in the DEIS and as required by HAR Section 13-5-22 for such activities.

Response: We believe that Section 13-5-22 allows basic data collection, research, education, and resource evaluation without a permit, as provided in subparagraph (b), that does not involve a land use.

12. OHA also points out that according to HAR §15-15-18(1) Standards for determining "U" urban district boundaries, the following shall apply, "It shall include lands characterized by 'city-like' concentrations of people, structures, streets, urban level of services and other related land uses". OHA understands that this project will require the installation of a roadway system, underground utilities, water, sewer, electric, telephone, and cable services. Further, it has not been determined that adequate capacity even exists for needed wastewater disposal. All of this evidences the fact that this area is not "city-like" and without the availability of basic services as required by HAR to re-designate it has urban. In fact, the applicant's own DEIS on page 3-4 states that this area has not even been used for even limited agriculture since 1982.

Response: The Draft EIS discusses in detail the State Land Use urban district standards in Section 3.1.3., and the project in relationship to these.

13. HAR §15-15-18(1)(B) Standards for determining "U" urban district boundaries requires that "Availability of basic services such as... wastewater systems, solid waste disposal, drainage, water... and public utilities" be specifically considered. However, the applicant states on page 6-10 that the Board of Water Supply cannot service this proposed project and that the "only viable option for providing potable water for the subdivision is the creation of an on-site water system." In addition, the DEIS states on page 6-21 that "The Petition Area does not have any existing power or communication facilities as it is currently an undeveloped property." (Emphasis added). Therefore, OHA urges that the reasons this land was designated as Conservation and put in a Limited subzone still apply as the applicant's own document illustrates.

Response: Please refer to the answers to Questions #9 and #12.

14. Furthermore, OHA understands that the master plan for this area actually calls for the expansion of conservation land in the project area. OHA also inquires as to how the Department of Planning and Permitting approved a sewer connection application in April of 2007 for a "20-lot subdivision (one dwelling per lot) and a comfort station for the cemetery expansion project" on lands that specifically do not permit these uses.

Response: We are unclear about your reference to a "master plan" in your question. We are not able to answer this question, and we invite you to inquire of the Department of Planning and Permitting about their policies of approving sewer connection applications.

15. Also, OHA notes that Kane'ohe Bay, which would receive waters discharged from this site via the He'eia fishpond, is designated as a class AA water body. Class AA waters have regulations against discharge to protect the waters in a natural pristine state with an absolute minimum pollution or alteration of water quality from any human source or action, according to the state Department of Health. OHA inquires as to the applicant's compliance with federal and state water quality regulations.

Response: Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention

areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the Petition Area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HIMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

16. OHA further inquires as to the status of the water allocation for the proposed project from the Board of Water Supply. Because this area is a water management area (which also indicates that it should remain in Conservation), HAR §13-171-13 requires that the applicant shall establish that the proposed use of water can be accommodated with the available water source (which has not been done) and that it is consistent with state and county general plans and land use designations (which it is not) as well as county land use plans and policies (of which a significant amount are violated). The applicant must also establish that the water use is reasonable-beneficial, which is defined in HAR § 13-171-2 as being not wasteful and "is both reasonable and consistent with the state and county land use plans and the public interest."

Response: Since the 20-lot residential subdivision has been abandoned, no sources of domestic water supply will be required for the housing units. There will still be a need for irrigation water for approximately 30 acres of new cemetery. HIMP's first option for irrigation water is to develop on-site wells. Groundwater sources for these wells do not contribute to the Board of Water Supply's system. Approvals to allow the use of this water must come from CWRM, DLNR. If water cannot be developed on-site, the cemetery expansion will be allowed to use Board of Water Supply resources for irrigation. We have acknowledged in the EIS that further approvals are required at the County level, including a zoning amendment and Sustainable Communities Plan amendment.

17. OHA again states that the applicant's proposed use is not consistent with the subject property's current land use designation or in reasonable keeping land use plans. Certainly, putting houses in a Limited subzone is, at face value, also a risk to the public interest.

Response: Please refer to the answers provided to Questions #9 and #12 as well as several others above. We again would like to point out that the Petitioner has abandoned plans for the 20-lot residential subdivision.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Planning
State Department of Health, Environmental Management Division, Clean Water Branch

Revision

July 19, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Park
1330 Maunakea St.
Honolulu, HI 96813

Re: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery EIS

Dear Mr. Morford,

I am writing to you regarding Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery's plan to expand the cemetery along the slopes of Mt. Mahinui.

I have a number of concerns that I'd like to address. Some of these concerns were mentioned in the draft (albeit perhaps cursorily) and others were not.

One concern involves flooding. The EIS draft mentions studies done for a 10-year, one hour storm, with built-in "catchment ponds" on the property to deal with run-off. Is the parent company aware that Manoa Stream overflowed in 2004 and the extent of the devastation it caused not only to homes but to the University of Hawai'i at Manoa campus? Are they aware that the main library of the campus is still recovering from that flood? Are they aware of the 42-days/nights of, literally, constant rain that drenched all of O'ahu in March of 2006? Are they aware that a New Year's flood devastated the Hawai'i Kai area barely 10 years ago? Are they aware that hurricanes also threaten Hawai'i? Are they cognizant that forests - like the one currently draping Mt. Mahinui - are natural guards against flooding? What I would like to illustrate is that Hawai'i is green because it rains. A lot. And, obviously, one hour rain storms certainly happen in more than 10-year intervals. Have studies been done to investigate the consequences of what grading and paving and cutting down the forests of Mt. Mahinui would do when a 50-year flood hits? A 100-year flood?

Considering that the homes along Ohaha St, Ohaha Pl., Lipalu, Namoku St., Nakulu'ai St., etc. are *downtown* from Mt. Mahinui, has research been done to determine how a 10-year, one hour storm would affect homes *during* the 20-year construction? How will the run-off be handled without grass, forest or ponds to soak up the excess water? What about the possibility of mudslides into the homes as earth is dug up?

Speaking of run-off, the possibilities of polluting both Kawa Stream and Kane'ohu Bay are also of great concern. Kane'ohu Bay is already polluted and it's reefs in danger. There are steps being taken to reverse that pollution and bring the Bay back to healthy status. How does the cemetery propose to limit pesticide, herbicide and sewage pollution (via the restroom facilities in one of the mausoleums as well as the houses) into Kawa Stream and Kane'ohu Bay? Will the Cemetery help pay for conservation and clean-up

activities of the Stream and Bay? Will the Cemetery or the residents within the proposed housing development be responsible for keeping Kawa Stream cleared so that debris does not block the stream (as was the case with Manoa Stream in 2004)?

Ameron, for many years, has been blasting and mining the Kailua side of Mt. Mahinui for cement-building materials. It would seem wise, that perhaps geologic studies should be done to determine the impact on Mt. Mahinui herself should the Kane'ohu side of the mountain be developed in any way shape or form. Will this weaken the mountain and increase the possibilities of flooding and rockslides? Does developing the Kane'ohu side of Mt. Mahinui contain geologic or topographic dangers from the mountain itself unbeknownst to homeowners at this time?

Also, noted in the EIS draft is the mention that the proposed expansion is a 20-year project. Twenty years is an awfully long time to be living in a construction zone. Has research been done to investigate what the constant noise, worry, and stress of a 20-year construction project would do to the mental health of all the people in the neighborhoods to be affected by the construction?

Lastly, due to the decimation of the Hawaiian culture, it is imperative that every remaining site be preserved in full. It is of great concern that Kawa'ewa's resides on the property and that two more heiau have been uncovered, as well. Heiau are not simply rock walls, but are complexes built in specific areas for specific reasons. Heiau locations were chosen, in part, to sightlines to various mountain ranges, coasts, views of other islands, or perhaps in line with other heiau. By developing around Kawa'ewa's and the other heiau, aspects of the *meaning* of their specific locations would inherently be lost, thereby also erasing important cultural information. Construction around these sites may also inherently damage areas of the heiau, which may be unknown to belong to the heiau at this time. Have provisions been made for a long-term study of these sites by Hawaiian cultural experts? What provisions will be made if bones and other artifacts are unearthed at these sites?

Mahalo for your time regarding these questions and concerns.

Sincerely,

PA

Puanani Akaka
PO Box 62125
Honolulu, HI 96839

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Puanani Akaka
P0 Box 62125
Honolulu, HI 96839

Dear Ms. Akaka:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

Thank you for your letter dated July 19, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. One concern involves flooding. The EIS draft mentions studies done for a 10-year, one hour storm, with built-in "catchment ponds" on the property to deal with run-off. Are they aware that the main library of the campus is still recovering from that flood? Are they aware of the 42-days/nights of, literally, constant rain that drenched all of Oʻahu in March of 2007? Are they aware that hurricanes also threaten Hawaiʻi? Are they cognizant that forests — like the one currently draping Mt. Mahinui — are natural guards against flooding? And, obviously, one hour rain storms certainly happen in more than 10-year intervals. Have studies been done to investigate the consequences of what grading and paving and cutting down the forests of Mt. Mahinui would do when a 50-year flood hits? A 100-year flood?

Response: The Petitioner is aware of the issues surrounding drainage and flooding in the Petition Area and surrounding neighborhoods. The Draft EIS thoroughly discusses the potential impacts and mitigation measures that will be implemented to ensure flooding does not increase because of the project.

There is a chance that 1-hour storm events happen more often than 10-year intervals. By definition, the 10-year 1-hour storm has a probability of occurrence of 10% in any given year.

Ms. Puanani Akaka
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

2. Considering that the homes along Ohaha St, Ohaha Pl., Lipalu, Namoku St., Nakulūʻai St., etc. are downhill from Mt. Mahinui, has research been done to determine how a 10-year, one hour storm would affect homes during the 20-year construction? How will the run-off be handled without grass, forest or ponds to soak up the excess water? What about the possibility of mudslides into the homes as earth is dug up?

Response: Like many letters we received concerning the construction period for the cemetery expansion, there is considerable confusion about the time periods involved for actual construction. The expansion of the cemetery will now occur in three phases that are ±5 years apart that will each last six months. Construction will not last for 20 years.

As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels.

Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and will allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules (DPP) relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

3. Speaking of run-off, the possibilities of polluting both Kawa Stream and Kaneʻohe Bay are also of great concern. Kaneʻohe Bay is already polluted and it's reefs in danger. There are steps being taken to reverse that pollution and bring the Bay back to healthy status. How does the cemetery propose to limit pesticide, herbicide and sewage pollution (via the restroom facilities in one of the mausoleums as well as the houses) into Kawa Stream and Kaneʻohe Bay? Will the Cemetery help pay for conservation and clean-up activities of the Stream and Bay?

Response: The method of retention areas for storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage and will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrogen(TN), Phosphorus(TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. Because no additional runoff will enter Kāwā Stream, this equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system.

The proposed project will help to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kane'ohē Bay. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability. HMP will also participate in a water quality monitoring program that measures stream flow and pollutants in Kāwā Stream. In terms of wastewater, we want to let you know that HMP has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-hot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension. Consequently, no wastewater will be generated by the new housing units. The only wastewater attributable to the project will come from one restroom in one mausoleum. City facilities are adequate to handle this modest increase in demand.

4. Will the Cemetery or the residents within the proposed housing development be responsible for keeping Kawa Stream cleared so that debris does not block the stream (as was the case with Manoa Stream in 2004)?

Response: Every landowner is responsible for the portion of the stream that crosses their property. HMP does not anticipate large piles of debris piling up on its property, and will practice responsible maintenance on its property. As mentioned, no new housing units will now be constructed as part of the project.

5. Ameron, for many years, has been blasting and mining the Kailua side of Mt. Mahinui for cement-building materials. It would seem wise, that perhaps geologic studies should be done to determine the impact on Mt. Mahinui herself should the Kane'ohē side of the mountain be developed in any way shape or form. Will this weaken the mountain and increase the possibilities of flooding and rocksides? Does developing the Kane'ohē side of Mt. Mahinui contain geologic

or topographic dangers from the mountain itself unbeknownst to homeowners at this time?

Response: There are no known dangers related to mining for the Kane'ohē side of the mountain. Topographic dangers for the Petition Area were studied as part of the slope stability and rockfall hazard study performed for the project. As discussed in Section 4.6 of the Draft EIS, the slope stability analysis determined that there is no apparent potential for hazards to the Petition Area that may be associated with slope stability. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall in limited areas. These hazards can be mitigated using available technology. Mitigative measures for rockfall hazards may include one or a combination of the following: 1) securing existing boulders using netting or chaining; 2) removal of the boulders; 3) installation of fencing uphill from proposed improvements; and 4) constructing a buffer zone between the rockfall hazard source and the proposed improvement. The choice of mitigative measure will depend on the specific site conditions.

6. Also, noted in the EIS draft is the mention that the proposed expansion is a 20-year project. Twenty years is an awfully long time to be living in a construction zone. Has research been done to investigate what the constant noise, worry, and stress of a 20-year construction project would do to the mental health of all the neighborhoods to be affected by the construction?

Response: Please refer to the response to Question #2, concerning phasing.

A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS and summarized in the following paragraphs. Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

7. Lastly, due to the decimation of the Hawaiian culture, it is imperative that every remaining site be preserved in full. It is of great concern that Kawa'ewa'e resides on the property and that two more heiau have been uncovered, as well. Heiau are not simply rock walls, but are complexes built in specific areas for specific reasons. Heiau locations were chosen, in part, to sightlines to various mountain ranges, coasts, views of other islands, or perhaps in line with other heiau. By developing around Kawa'ewa'e and the other heiau, aspects of the meaning of their specific locations would inherently be lost, thereby also erasing important cultural information. Construction around these sites may also inherently damage areas of the heiau, which may be unknown to belong to the heiau, at this time. Have provisions been made for a long-term study of these sites by Hawaiian cultural experts? What provisions will be made if bones and other artifacts are unearthed at these sites?

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites. The heiau complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Ko'olau Poko District. In this context, HMP has modified the program for the project by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. The preserve will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites. It will remain almost entirely in its current natural state, except for a modest access road.

Those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds, including human remains. Should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work

will immediately cease, and the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law. Mandatory education programs will be provided to any entity or personnel working within the Petition Area to ensure that appropriate protective and notification action is undertaken should any inadvertent cultural or archaeological finds take place.

Cultural monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development activities. A cultural and archaeological monitor will observe all grading and excavation activities to provide verification that cultural and archaeological finds have been protected.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 19, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Park
1330 Maunakea St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery

Dear Mr. Morford,

We have concerns about the Hawaiian Memorial plan on several levels.

Our property at 45-442 Ōhāhā St. abuts the cemetery. We are original owners whose property has been seriously affected on several occasions by severe flooding and mudslides emanating from Hawaiian Memorial Park. Our primary concern stems from the instability which will be caused by the re-grading planned in and around the properties which also abut the cemetery. To believe that there would be no impact is naive at best and criminal at worst.

Your current EIS discusses flooding from the standpoint of a 10 year, 1 hour storm. While the severity varies, I would like to point out that a number of severe storms with very heavy rain since 1965 have been much longer than one hour and have generally caused some degree of flooding.

A related concern is how this project will impact on Kawa Stream and, subsequently, Kane'ōhe Bay. Increased runoff and drainage will clearly have an effect increasing the already polluted state of both. Given the use of pesticides, fertilizers, and the like certainly won't lessen the pollution problem.

We have noticed no discussion of impact of the wind in heavy windstorms, alluded to in the attached previous correspondence. Has that issue been studied at all? We see no reference to it in the EIS.

As noted, there is a heiau on the property which is a sacred area to Hawaiians and others who subscribe to Hawaiian values and practices. Heiau are traditionally looked upon as complexes which encompass more than just a burial area. I feel it is critical to avoid disturbing an ancient and sacred site. It is likely as construction and digging begin that ancient bones and archeological treasures will be disturbed which will be very unsettling to the native Hawaiian population in the area.

Perhaps of unimportance to the corporation making these plans, the scenic beauty of the area is of great importance to those of us who live here. It is one of the many reasons

we chose to live in this area and to raise our families here. We don't care to be looking at huge mausoleums instead of the beauty that we are looking at right now.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.

I have attached correspondence in relation to previous discussions of similar projects.

Sincerely,



William H. Akaka



Ellen L. Akaka

45-442 Ōhāhā St.
Kane'ōhe, Hawaii 96744

Attachments

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

45-442 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
December 7, 1983

Chair
Kaneohe Neighborhood Board No. 30
c/o Kaneohe Satellite City Hall
46-024 Kamehameha Highway
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mrs. Clingan,

In view of the recent decision of the City Planning Commission to recommend the development of 26.6 acres adjacent to Pikoiloa for housing, I feel compelled to resubmit my letter of August 8, 1983.

Aside from the many concerns previously discussed such as potential flooding and soil erosion problems and the potential of archeological significance due to heiaus in the area, there is one problem which has not previously been discussed and which, I believe, merits study before any changes are made in the general plan. Living in topmost area of the subdivision for many years has made me aware of the problems which can be caused by the wind coming off the the hill in even non-storm situations. The most obvious damage is caused during severe storms such as the one in early 1981 and, of course, last year's hurricane. But there have been other high wind situations which have caused minor damage to fences and equipment stored on lanais and in garages. In times of heavy wind, the wind coming off the hill sometimes acts as a mini-tornado and swirls around the houses picking up fence boards, aluminum patio roofs, garbage cans and the like and carrying them far enough to cause damage to other structures. My concern is that if houses are constructed on the ridge above the subdivision, fences, roofs, etc. could be blown down on the houses below causing severe damage.

I would like to request that, if an amendment to the general plan is going to be seriously considered to allow construction of homes, some type of wind study be done during times of both conventional trades and also heavy winds to assure the safety of the residents living in the areas below the proposed construction. As a long-time home-owner in this area, I appreciate the need for new homes in Kaneohe but I feel that the safety and welfare of the area's long-time residents should not be compromised.

Mr. Houghtaling, in his letter, points out that the area in question is under 20% slope; however, the area immediately adjacent is considerably over 20% slope. Should that point not be considered in the final decision?

Sincerely,

Ellen L. Akaka

(Mrs.) Ellen L. Akaka

cc: Leigh-Wai Doo
Willard T. Chow
Pikoiloa Community Association



Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

William and Ellen L. Akaka
45-422 Ohaha St.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Akaka:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 19, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Our property at 45-442 Ohaha St. abuts the cemetery. We are original owners whose property has been seriously affected on several occasions by severe flooding and mudslides emanating from Hawaiian Memorial Park. Our primary concern stems from the instability which will be caused by the re-grading planned in and around the properties which also abut the cemetery.

Response: First, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events.

As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. Permanent erosion

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

45-442 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
August 30, 1982

Ed Tsukasa
Development Plan Chairman
Kaneohe Neighborhood Board
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Tsukasa,

My husband and I are original owners of a home in the Pikoiloa subdivision, and we are deeply concerned about a proposal by Castle Estate (82/KP-21(M) to amend 22 acres from agricultural to residential use.

The upper level of this subdivision has a history of serious land slippage during heavy storms. A number of times during the period from 1965 to 1970 our lot received an onslaught of from 3 to 6 inches of silt from the slope behind our home. The easements leading to a large storm drain at one level of our property were unable to handle the force of the water and we had to deal with a virtual waterfall. The City and County made some changes in the easements and the storm drain, but the problem of the mud coming off the hill was not solved. We have put up a wall and have also allowed grass, weeds, etc. to grow freely hoping that this would solve the problem. Our concern, at this point, is that if construction is begun on the top of that ridge, any maneuvering of that unstable soil will cause massive problems for those who live below. There were many homes that were similarly affected, not only ours.

Also, during the period of construction (in 1964) 4 homes on Makulua Street, less than a block away, in varying degrees of development, were partially or completely destroyed by severe earthslides during the rainy season and had to be rebuilt.

In addition, we are wondering whether the Board is aware that there is reported to be a heiau in the vicinity. We do not know its exact location but there are several Hawaiian families in the subdivision who should have a general idea. We feel that this is extremely important and should be investigated before any further construction takes place in this area.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact me (247-1296, evenings) or my husband (948-6986, days).

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ellen L. Akaka

cc: Tim Chow
Andrew Poepoe

control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion.

2. Your current EIS discusses flooding from the standpoint of a 10 year, 1 hour storm. While the severity varies, I would like to point out that a number of severe storms with very heavy rain since 1965 have been much longer than one hour and have generally caused some degree of flooding. Response: It is important to note that the 10-year 1-hour storm event is the design parameter required by the City and County of Honolulu. Storm water systems are then designed to meet this volume of stormwater flow. This is a universal county standard. Storms that exceed this volume of storm water do happen. When they do, flooding conditions can occur.

3. A related concern is how this project will impact on Kawa Stream and, subsequently, Kane'ohē Bay. Increased runoff and drainage will clearly have an effect increasing the already polluted state of both. Given the use of pesticides, fertilizers, and the like certainly won't lessen the pollution problem.

Response: Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control runoff. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrogen(TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. In fact, with the implementation of the system of retention areas, pollutant loads are projected to decrease by approximately 27.5% for TSS, 17.5% for TN, and 17% for TP. The proposed project is helping to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kane'ohē Bay (see Section 6.4 of the EIS for a more detailed discussion). No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

4. We have noticed no discussion of impact of the wind in heavy windstorms, alluded to in the attached previous correspondence. Has that issue been studied at all? We see no reference to it in the EIS.

Response: The interface between the proposed project and existing residences will be tempered by the retention of a generous vegetative buffer of at least 50 feet. This will provide a wind break and shade as well as a visual buffer for HMP neighbors.

5. As noted, there is a heiau on the property which is a sacred area to Hawaiians and others who subscribe to Hawaiian values and practices. Heiau are traditionally looked upon as complexes which encompass more than just a burial area. I feel it is critical to avoid disturbing an ancient and sacred site. It is likely as construction and digging begin that ancient bones and archeological treasures will be disturbed which will be very unsettling to the native Hawaiian population in the area.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. The project has been modified to include a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also protect significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

6. Perhaps of unimportance to the corporation making these plans, the scenic beauty of the area is of great importance to those of us who live here. It is one of the many reasons we chose to live in this area and to raise our families here. We don't care to be looking at huge mausoleums instead of the beauty that we are looking at right now.

Response: HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of one of the alternatives discussed in the EIS, the "Cemetery Only Alternative." After careful consideration, this alternative has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission. This alternative eliminates the 20-lot residential subdivision from the development program.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

Under most viewing circumstances, the mausoleums will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Where the roofs of the mausoleums are visible from areas further away, they are a minor element of the viewshed. Additional landscape treatment for the mausoleums will be provided, as well as appropriate exterior and roof colors.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 20, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I have reviewed the draft EIS for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion and these are my concerns and questions:

1. The tax map that is pictured on page 4-15 does not indicate our names as the owners of our lot (Gary L. Gray and Kathleen A. O'Malley). In fact, the owners cited were the owners previous to the people we bought the property from. Is this typical to use an out of date tax map in such a study?
2. Kawa Stream is on the Clean Water Act's list of impaired streams. The TMDL Implementation Plan published by the Hawaii Department of Health in October 2002 proposed 5 major strategies to guide solutions to help improve the status of the stream and stated: "Considering that land use in the watershed is developed to nearly the maximum extent allowed by current zoning, we emphasize pollution prevention in existing households and commercial and public facilities; environmental maintenance, especially erosion control, within and along stream channels; stormwater management in urban drainage systems; and watershed education and stewardship." How can you rationalize adding any more stress to our watershed when six years ago it was described to be at its "maximum extent? What kind of stewardship is that?"
3. In the fauna section of the DEIS, it is stated that: "Although this species was not recorded during the present survey it is possible that pueo could occasionally forage in the area." My family has lived on Ohaha Street for almost 23 years and I have personally sighted pueo on at least 10 occasions during that time with at least 1 sighting during the last year. Additionally, my son has also observed the pueo flying above the forest behind our house on at least 3 separate occasions. What will happen to the pueo when their forest is taken away and replaced with grass? The pueo is already listed as an endangered species. They nest on the ground and their eggs and young are especially susceptible to predation by animals as well as bulldozers. Please do not take away one of their remaining habitats.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Gary L. Gray
45-426 Ohaha Street
Kāneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Gray:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāneohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 20, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. The tax map that is pictured on page 4-15 does not indicate our names as the owners of our lot (Gary L. Gray and Kathleen A. O'Malley). In fact, the owners cited were the owners previous to the people we bought the property from. Is this typical to use an out of date tax map in such a study?
Response: We obtain Tax Maps from an authorized Tax Map Key service, a service which is utilized throughout Honolulu. The key information related to Tax Maps is the existing lot configurations. If property ownership is important, we access the Real Property Division Data Base.
2. Kawa Stream is on the Clean Water Act's list of impaired streams. The TMDL Implementation Plan published by the Hawaii Department of Health in October 2002 proposed 5 major strategies to guide solutions to help improve the status of the stream and stated: "Considering that land use in the watershed is developed to nearly the maximum extent allowed by current zoning, we emphasize pollution prevention in existing households and commercial and public facilities; environmental maintenance, especially erosion control, within and along stream channels; stormwater management in urban drainage systems; and watershed education and stewardship." How can you rationalize adding any more stress to our watershed when six years ago it was described to be at its "maximum

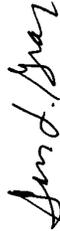
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4. The cemetery grounds will now extend to right behind our property with an interior cemetery roadway that comes very close to our backyard. Our neighborhood has had numerous thefts and problems with intruders over the years. We personally have been robbed at least 4 times. Your expansion plan will now make our properties even more accessible to criminals. Will HMP be hiring additional security to protect us? How will this issue be addressed? This is a very serious concern.

5. When we bought our home against the hillside 23 years ago, we believed that conservation land meant conservation land forever. Kaneohe, as a community, has been committed to preserving our natural environment. We have tried to be good stewards of the land. What will HMP's legacy be?

I await your responses.

Sincerely,



Gary L. Gray
45-426 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

extent?

Response: Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage and will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrogen(TN), Phosphorus(TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. We recently completed an analysis of the project as it related to the Department of Health's recommendations regarding a desire to decrease Total Maximum Daily Load Allocations (TMDL) for the Kāwā Stream watershed. The study showed the TMDL allocations originating from the project site will decrease because no additional runoff will enter Kāwā Stream. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP); both for appearance and water quality issues.

3.

The DEIS, says "Although this species was not recorded during the present survey it is possible that pueo could occasionally forage in the area." My family has lived on Ohaha Street for almost 23 years and I have personally sighted pueo on at least 10 occasions during that time with at least 1 sighting during the last year. Additionally, my son has also observed the pueo flying above the forest behind our house on at least 3 separate occasions. What will happen to the pueo when their forest is taken away and replaced with grass? The pueo is already listed as an endangered species.

Response: According to the study prepared by our avifaunal expert for the EIS (Philip Bruner), there is not expected to be an adverse impact to any avifauna species due to the Proposed Action. As noted in the EIS, the short-eared Owl or *Pueo* (*Asio flammeus sandwicensis*) was not recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. The EIS also notes that it is possible *Pueo* could occasionally forage in the area as it forages in grasslands, agricultural fields, and pastures as well as in upland forested habitat. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species

including the *Pueo*. In addition, there is an abundance of non-native habitat in the lands surrounding the Petition Area, far more habitat than the few *Pueo* that still exist on O'ahu would require.

We would also like to point out that HMP will be modifying the development program by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'eva'e Heiau that encompasses five archaeological sites and large areas of laua'e fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others. The 9.4-acre area will remain intact and in its current "natural" state except for a modest access road.

4. The cemetery grounds will now extend to right behind our property with an interior cemetery roadway that comes very close to our backyard. Our neighborhood has had numerous thefts and problems with intruders over the years. We personally have been robbed at least 4 times. Your expansion plan will now make our properties even more accessible to criminals. Will HMP be hiring additional security to protect us? How will this issue be addressed?

Response: According to Honolulu Police Department Community Affairs Division, there is no correlation to an increase in crime and new developments or roads. Overall, crime has been decreasing in the last 10 years throughout O'ahu.

HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

5. When we bought our home against the hillside 23 years ago, we believed that conservation land meant conservation land forever.

Response: Property owners always have the right to seek alternative uses of their property as long as they follow all pertinent land use regulations. Hawai'i Administrative Rules Title 15 Chapter 15, Land Use Commission Rules, lays out the requirements for how to petition the Land Use Commission for a boundary amendment. The use of land is always in a state of review and must be considered across a wide variety of considerations, including the need to accommodate changing community

Mr. Gary Gray
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 4

requirements. Often times there are requirements that must be balanced against each other.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 20, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

No. Please don't develop these mountains. I love these mountains. They are beautiful and sacred to me. They bring peace to my life. I feel sick to my stomach when I think of losing my mountains. A'ole. No. This is not right. We are meant to cherish these mountains. These mountains are so beautiful in the morning time or when they are covered in clouds during a rain. I am connected to these mountains. I love them with all my heart. Please do not develop these mountains. This land is conservation land. This land is for you and for me and for the birds and the trees and for the spirit of the earth. This land is for hiking and for exploring and loving the earth. This land is not yours to destroy. We as a people need beautiful places like this for our sanity. We must protect this special place.

One of the main reasons why I oppose this project is because these mountains are home to the pueo, the Hawaiian owl. I have seen the pueo flying several times through its home in the forests of the mahinui hillside. If you cut down the trees and expand your cemetery you'll be destroying the pueo's habitat. "The pueo nest on the ground, which make their eggs and young susceptible to predation by the introduced mongoose and other hunters, as well as by bulldozers. Pueo inhabit forests and grasslands throughout the islands of Hawaii, although their numbers are declining rapidly, particularly in the last two decades, and especially on the island of o'ahu, upon which they were at one time very prevalent. Pueo are now listed as an endangered species. Pueo are strongly affected by light pollution. They are often killed in vehicular accidents in which they dive toward the headlights of cars, possibly in an attempt to hunt."(wikipedia.org/wiki/pueo) The pueo is an aumakua, or family guardian spirit to many Hawaiian families. The pueo is a beautiful and majestic bird that I believe should be allowed to continue to live in its home in the mahinui hillside.

I am also concerned that clearing the forest of it's shade giving trees would make this hillside so much hotter.

These hills have many archeological sites that should be preserved as a "cultural complex."

Please don't develop these mountains. This is my backyard.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Liam Gray
45-426 Ohaha Street
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Sincerely,

Liam Gray

Liam Gray
45-426 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners

Dear Mr. Gray:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated July 20, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Please don't develop these mountains. This land is conservation land.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action. The use of land, even conservation land, is always in a state of review and must be considered across a wide variety of considerations, including the need to accommodate changing community requirements. Often times there are requirements that must be balanced against each other. We would like to let you know that the residential portion of the Proposed Action will not be built, as the Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative. The expansion of cemetery lands will be a much less intensive development of the area.
2. One of the main reasons why I oppose this project is because these mountains are home to the pueo, the Hawaiian owl. I have seen the pueo flying several times through its home in the forests of the mahinui hillside. If you cut down the trees and expand your cemetery you'll be destroying the pueo's habitat.

Response: As noted in the EIS, Section 4.8, the short-eared Owl or Pueo (*Asio flammeus sandwicensis*) was not recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. However, the EIS notes that it is possible Pueo could occasionally forage in the area as it forages in

grasslands, agricultural fields, and pastures as well as in upland forested habitat. The revegetation of the 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the *O'ahu 'Amakihi*, and *Pueo*. In addition, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the *Iau'e* fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant.

3. I am also concerned that clearing the forest of its shade giving trees would make this hillside so much hotter.

Response: The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in hundreds of new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area.

The effect of vegetation on climatic conditions is generally accepted. There is certainly a different ambient condition between a forest and a busy intersection in Honolulu. Some of the factors known to impact microclimate are: sunlight exposure, wind exposure, cloud cover, precipitation, vegetation type, temperature (air and soil), and moisture content (air and soil). In the circumstance of the proposed HMP expansion, portions of the terrain will be characterized by a change from a forested area dominated by introduced species to an environment characterized by turf grass and both spreading foliage of native plants and groupings of trees.

Research on impacts of land cover change from forest to grass or croplands has predominately looked at large areas of forest, and study results are inconclusive as to the exact effects on both local and global climate. While it is agreed upon that trees produce cooling in the immediate area due to evapotranspiration, it is equally known that grass or croplands produce cooler temperatures than forests due to the albedo effect. The albedo effect describes the ability of surface areas to reflect sunlight. The higher the albedo, the higher the ability to reflect sunlight, and the more likely to reduce the temperature. No exact inferences can

be drawn for how the Proposed Action might change the microclimate in the immediate vicinity; the temperature could be warmer and it could in fact be cooler, or both.

4. These hills have many archeological sites that should be preserved as a "cultural complex."

Response: Please refer to #2 above.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

DD ✓
B5

Martin and Sharron McMorrow
45-115 Moakaka Pl.
Kaneohe, HI 96744
July 20, 2008

LAND USE COMMISSION
STATE OF HAWAII

2008 JUL 23 P 12:19

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

We are anxious that the LUC would allow conservation land to turn into urban use on this site at HMP. Once the land is no longer conservation land it is lost forever by the public who treasures the beauty of our aina. Not to mention disturbing historical sites.

Let's preserve the precious beauty and tranquility of our windward side. So few places in the country are as fortunate as we here in Kaneohe to have such beautiful mountains and flora. We would hate to see it all lost so a developer can make some more money.

Sincerely,

Martin and Sharron McMorrow

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Martin and Sharron McMorrow
45-115 Moakaka Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. and Mrs. McMorrow:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 20, 2008 providing comments on the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We are anxious that the LUC would allow conservation land to turn into urban use. Once the land is no longer conservation land it is lost forever by the public who treasures the beauty of our aina.

Response: Your opposition to the Proposed Action is noted. The use of land is always in a state of review and must be considered across a wide variety of considerations, including the need to accommodate changing community requirements. Often times there are requirements that must be balanced against each other. We believe that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) fills a very necessary need in the community. We would like to point out that HMP has modified the development program for the project in two significant ways. First, the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension have been eliminated from the project to be replaced by cemetery use. Second, a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau that includes five archaeological sites and large areas of lau'ae fern that can be used for gathering by hula practitioners and others. Another 11.4 acres will be revegetated with native and indigenous plants. In total, the Petition Area will have only 4.8 acres (8.5%) of the total 56.5 acres of the project as impervious surfaces. The balance will be in open space.



2. Worried about disturbing historical sites.

Response: As noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawai'awa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites. As discussed above, the preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites. A cultural resource preservation plan will be prepared by the landowner and approved by the Department of Land and Natural Resources prior to any ground disturbing activities.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 21, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Park
1330 Maunakea St
Honolulu, HI 96744

RE: Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion LUC Docket # A07-777

I have the following comments and questions:

1. I disagree with the conclusion in the Draft EIS that there will not be significant negative impacts on the views in the surrounding neighborhood, Kaneohe Bay, and other areas of Kaneohe. The visual profiles in Figure 24, section 4-45 do not account for many other possibilities that exist. Scott Ezer told me that the starting point, or height of eye, used in profile 1 and 2 is 6 ft. Much more of the petition area would be visible from a height of eye of 8 feet, as in the case of riding in a city bus. Even worse would be a height of eye of 18 feet, as in the view from the second story of a house. Please show the impacts from these additional heights of eye.

Moving farther away from the vegetation buffer would allow more of the proposed development to be visible. Please show a view from Coconut Island in Kaneohe Bay and from the H-3 freeway from the elevated section above Windward Community College.

2. At the community meeting in July 23, 2007 the question was asked of what the impacts on the view would be from Pohai Nani. Why was that question not addressed in the Draft EIS?

3. I disagree with the premise that there is a Market need for cemetery expansion on Oahu. The population of Oahu quickly is being educated about the need to recycle aluminum, paper, plastic, and green waste, to conserve water, electricity, and gasoline. People young and old are embracing the concept of sustainability. The proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park is very unpopular with the residents of Pohai Nani, who are the older generation. The baby boomer generation will be easily persuaded to adopt cremation or other methods of dealing with their loved ones.

Using this conservation land for a cemetery is an extremely poor use of the land. Casketed burial is an outdated practice on an island as populated as Oahu. If no more cemeteries are developed, the population will by necessity change their behavior. I urge the LUC and other government agencies to reject the expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park to be consistent with the Ko' olaupoko

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Rich McCreedy
45-423 Ohaha St
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Mr. McCreedy:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 21, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I disagree with the conclusion in the Draft EIS that there will not be significant negative impacts on the views in the surrounding neighborhood, Kaneohe Bay, and other areas of Kaneohe. The visual profiles in Figure 24, section 4-45 do not account for many other possibilities that exist. Scott Ezer told me that the starting point, or height of eye, used in profile 1 and 2 is 6 ft. Much more of the petition area would be visible from a height of eye of 8 feet, as in the case of riding in a city bus. Even worse would be a height of eye of 18 feet, as in the view from the second story of a house. Please show the impacts from these additional heights of eye.

Moving farther away from the vegetation buffer would allow more of the proposed development to be visible. Please show a view from Coconut Island in Kaneohe Bay and from the H-3 freeway from the elevated section above Windward Community College.

Response: We acknowledge your disagreement with our visual analysis. Perception of visual impacts is a very personal and subjective experience. Two people can view the same landscape and have very different viewing experiences. Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS, including from the H-3 freeway, and long-range views on the north side of Kāne'ohe.

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

We would like you to know that HMP has modified the project development program in two important areas: (1) the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension to service these lots have been abandoned, and will be replaced by cemetery use; (2) a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created east of Kawā'ewa'e Heiau that includes five archaeological sites and large areas where the lau'e fern is plentiful.

The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same look as it currently has, as this area will not be altered, except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees. This character is represented by Figure 22b, which demonstrates an oblique aerial view of the Petition Area, as seen from the northwest to the southeast, at an elevation of about 1,000 ft, which is a view that is not visible to the public.

Figure 23f depicts a before and after image as seen from Makamae Street at Lilipuna Road looking southeast. This viewpoint is approximately 1.9 miles from the Petition Area. The viewplane towards the Petition Area is predominantly made up of residential housing in the foreground, with the green of the Oneawa Hills and Ko'olau Mountain Range still the principle background view. The proposed cemetery expansion area is slightly visible, but overall the viewplane is still characterized by a green backdrop to the hills. The roofs of the mausoleums are visible, but are a minor element of the viewshed.

Under most viewing circumstances, the mausoleums will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer.

Figures 24, 28a, and 28b of the Draft EIS are still relevant to demonstrate the typical profiles of how the elevation difference and landscaped buffer will shield the Petition Area from view in the adjacent residential neighborhoods. We have taken great effort to accurately portray the visual impacts associated with the proposed project. We cannot analyze every possible viewing point, especially those not considered public views.

2. At the community meeting in July 23, 2007 the question was asked of what

the impacts on the view would be from Pohai Nani. Why was that question not addressed in the Draft EIS?

Response: The view from Pohai Nani is not a public view, and while the project will change the view from Pohai Nani, the view will still be predominately an open space one. The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species. Some Polynesian-introduced plants may be used as well. Spreading foliage trees along the bottom reaches of the transition slopes and buffer areas adjacent to the residential uses will keep the sense of open space and lush vegetation. In addition, landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees, which should create a better landscape appearance for the expansion area. Taken in conjunction with the changes to the project described above, when the project is at full build-out, 51.7 acres (91.5%) of the 56.5-acre Petition Area will remain in open space.

2. I disagree with the premise that there is a Market need for cemetery expansion on Oahu. The proposed expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park is very unpopular with the residents of Pohai Nani, who are the older generation. The baby boomer generation will be easily persuaded to adopt cremation or other methods of dealing with their loved ones.

Response: We note your disagreement with the market need provided in the EIS. However, since you are not a market analyst, nor do you have any experience in the cemetery business, we trust that we have an accurate appreciation of future demand for burial space. The EIS documents the rise in preference for cremation over casketed burials during the last 20 years. However, the change in preference seems to have leveled off recently. Even with a majority of preference for cremation, the number of burials will continue to increase as the population ages, with ever-increasing numbers in older age cohorts.

If the support or lack thereof of Pohai Nani residents can be taken from the letters received regarding the Proposed Action, the majority of the residents expressed opposition to the project due to impacts on their views, not based upon preference of cremation over burials.

3. Using this conservation land for a cemetery is an extremely poor use of the land.

Response: Land use is always in a state of review and must be considered across a wide variety of considerations, including the need to accommodate changing community requirements. Often times there are requirements that must be balanced against each other. The use of the Petition Area as

Mr. Rich McCreedy
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 4



UNCLASIFIED
DATE: 07-21-2008

cemetery land means this use won't have to compete with land more suitable to non open space uses (housing, commercial, industrial) in other places.

4. Casketed burial is an outdated practice on an island as populated as Oahu. If no more cemeteries are developed, the population will by necessity change their behavior.

Response: The EIS documents the rise in preference for cremation over casketed burials during the last 20 years. There may indeed continue to be a slow transformation towards more land-efficient interment options like cremation, but the desire for casketed ground burial is a decision based on family tradition and heritage, and religious and cultural beliefs, and demand will remain strong for the foreseeable future.

5. I urge the LUC and other government agencies to reject the expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park to be consistent with the Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action. The EIS notes that a change will need to be made to the Sustainable Communities Plan as it is not currently consistent with the language. As part of the entitlement process, the Petitioner will need to apply for an amendment.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,
HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

UNCLASIFIED
DATE: 07-21-2008

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

July 21, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion, Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii
TWF: (1) 4-5-033; 001 (portion)

Thank you for allowing us to review and comment on the subject application. The document was routed to the various branches of the Department of Health (DOH) Environmental Health Administration. We have the following Clean Water Branch, Safe Drinking Water Branch, Total Maximum Daily Load Program, and General comments.

Clean Water Branch

The Department of Health, Clean Water Branch (CWB), has reviewed the subject document and offers these comments on your project. Please note that our review is based solely on the information provided in the subject document and its compliance with Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapters 11-54 and 11-55. You may be responsible for fulfilling additional requirements related to our program. We recommend that you also read our standard comments on our website at <http://www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/ery-planning/landuse/CWB-standardcomment.pdf>.

1. Any project and its potential impacts to State waters must meet the following criteria:
 - a. Antidegradation policy (HAR, Section 11-54-1.1), which requires that the existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses of the receiving State water be maintained and protected.
 - b. Designated uses (HAR, Section 11-54-3), as determined by the classification of the receiving State waters.
 - c. Water quality criteria (HAR, Sections 11-54-4 through 11-54-8).

Mr. Morford
July 21, 2008
Page 2

2. As identified in the DEIS, Kawa Stream has been categorized as an impaired water body under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Consequently, a decision on Allocations of Total Maximum Daily Loads of Total Suspended Solids, Nitrogen and Phosphorus for Kawa Stream, dated June 2005, was proposed to the U.S. EPA, and the EPA approved the proposed decision in September 2005. This allocation decision identified the existing cemeteries as a nonpoint source priority area for the reduction of nitrogen and sediment loadings. Accordingly, the subject DEIS for the proposed cemetery expansion should address load reduction practice/measures that will be applied toward achieving compliance with the applicable water quality parameters and nonpoint source load allocations for Kawa Stream.

3. You are required to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for discharges of wastewater, including storm water runoff, into State surface waters (HAR, Chapter 11-55). For the following types of discharges into Class A or Class 2 State waters, you may apply for NPDES general permit coverage by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) form:

- a. Storm water associated with construction activities, including clearing, grading, and excavation, that result in the disturbances of equal to or greater than one (1) acre of total land area. The total land area includes a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under a larger common plan of development or sale. An NPDES permit is required before the start of the construction activities.
- b. Hydrotesting water.
- c. Construction dewatering effluent.
- d. Well drilling activities.

You must submit a separate NOI form for each type of discharge at least 30 calendar days prior to the start of the discharge activity, except when applying for coverage for discharges of storm water associated with construction activity. For this type of discharge, the NOI must be submitted 30 calendar days before to the start of construction activities. The NOI forms may be picked up at our office or downloaded from our website at <http://www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/cleanwater/forms/geni-index.html>.

4. For types of wastewater not listed in Item No. 3 above or wastewater discharging into Class 1 or Class AA waters, you may need an NPDES individual permit. An application for an NPDES individual permit must be submitted at least 180 calendar days before the commencement of the discharge. The NPDES application forms may be picked up at our office or downloaded from our website at <http://www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/cleanwater/forms/indiv-index.html>.

Mr. Morford
July 21, 2008
Page 3

5. You must also submit a copy of the NOI or NPDES permit application to the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), or demonstrate to the satisfaction of the CWB that SHPD has or is in the process of evaluating your project. Please submit a copy of your request for review by SHPD or SHPD's determination letter for the project along with your NOI or NPDES permit application, as applicable.

6. Please note that all discharges related to the project construction or operation activities, whether or not NPDES permit coverage is required, must comply with the State's Water Quality Standards. Noncompliance with water quality requirements contained in HAR, Chapter 11-54, and/or permitting requirements, specified in HAR, Chapter 11-55, may be subject to penalties of \$25,000 per day per violation.

If you have any questions, please visit our website at <http://www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/cleanwater/index.html>, or contact the Engineering Section, CWB, at 586-4309.

Safe Drinking Water Branch (SDWB)

The Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery expansion includes a 20-lot residential subdivision. The Board of Water Supply (BWS), County of Honolulu, notified Hawaiian Memorial Park that water service cannot be made available for the proposed residential subdivision because the parcels are above the elevation limit for the windward BWS water system serving the area.

The Draft Environment Impact Statement states that the Hawaiian Memorial Park will create an on-site water system with a new well and storage facility to supply the drinking water for the proposed 20-lot subdivision and a cemetery comfort station, and as such, will be a regulated public water system under DOH rules, HAR 11-20. The Hawaiian Memorial Park is required to obtain the DOH approval to use the water from the new well for drinking water purposes. An Engineering Report prepared by a licensed professional engineer, which includes the analytical test results of the testing for Federal and State regulated contaminants in drinking water, is required.

The Safe Drinking Water Act as amended in 1996, also requires all new public water systems which serves at least fifteen service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least twenty-five year-round residents, to demonstrate adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity before approval to begin water system operations can be granted.

The DOH's SDWB is the primary agency in Hawaii for implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act regulations. The drinking water regulations are promulgated in the Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chapter 20 titled "Rules Relating to Potable Water Systems." Additional information on the submittal of the Engineering Report and information on technical,

Mr. Morford
July 21, 2008
Page 4

managerial and financial capacity for new public water systems, are available at the SDWB website at 919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, or by calling (808) 586-4258.

Information on the Engineering Report submittal is also available at the SDWB website at http://hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water_sdwb/index.html.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program

Although the DOH apparently did not respond to the EISPN, in early March 2008 DOH Environmental Planning Office staff directed the preparer's staff to our Standard Comments and discussed at length the proposed project's potential effects on DOH plans to implement water quality standards for impaired waterbodies (TMDLs) in Kawa Stream and South Kaneohe Bay. Part 5. of these Standard Comments states:

"If the proposed project involves potentially affected water bodies that appear on the current *List of Impaired Waters in Hawaii Prepared under Clean Water Act §303(d)*, identify and quantify expected changes in the following site and watershed conditions and characteristics:

- surface permeability
- hydrologic response of surface (timing, magnitude, and pathways)
- receiving water hydrology
- runoff and discharge constituents
- pollutant concentrations and loads in receiving waters
- aquatic habitat quality and the integrity of aquatic biota

Where TMDLs are already established they include pollutant load allocations for the surrounding lands and point source discharges. In these cases, we suggest that the submittal specify how the proposed project would contribute to achieving the applicable load reductions."

In this regard, please note that DOH does not necessarily equate conformance with City stormwater retention design criteria; issuance of City Drainage Master Plan, Erosion Control, and Best Management Practice Plan approvals; and issuance of State NPDES (NGPC-C for construction stormwater) and City Grading permit coverages with satisfactory TMDL implementation and long-term attainment of state water quality standards in associated receiving waters. The DEIS acknowledges that existing runoff (sheetflow) from the proposed project area is collected in surrounding residential neighborhoods before discharging into stream and storm pipe networks, implying that this runoff is flows into the City drainage infrastructure regulated by a NPDES MS4 permit issued by DOH.

In final discussion of potential project impacts upon water quality, we suggest that the EIS specify in greater and more quantitative detail how the proposed project would contribute to achieving the Load Allocations assigned to nonpoint sources throughout the Kawa Stream watershed. In particular, during stormflow conditions, load reductions in Total Suspended

Mr. Morford
July 21, 2008
Page 5

Solids, Total Nitrogen, and Total Phosphorus are required in order to attain water quality standards in the stream.

Storm runoff and debris flow from the proposed project area is already a notable problem at the existing Lipalu St. detention basin. We suggest that additional management measures, beyond merely retaining the entire post-project increase in 10-year, 1-hour runoff volume, be implemented to reduce pollutant loading at this Kawa Stream headwater. In this regard, we are also concerned that the high velocity of storm flows generated over the steep slopes above the proposed project area may overwhelm some of the proposed shallow detention areas before they fill to the design volume. Thus it would be helpful to identify on Figure 27 the proposed location of the two deeper detention structures and the contributing area and flow paths affecting each of the 10 detention structures.

Two sections of the DEIS seem to merit particular correction and clarification. On p. 6-14, we suggest that "Discharge in to Kawa Stream is permitted with a NPDES permit" provided that permits for new or increased discharges may not be permissible unless there is sufficient loading capacity available within the TMDL to accept that discharge. Also, we suggest that all areas, including residential areas, within the MS4 service area are considered part of the jurisdiction of MS4 permits. On p. 6-15, we suggest that statements regarding the low production of N levels from the sub-basin of the petition area (which appears to include portions of sub-basins 3 and 4) be documented with explicit citations to data and information found in the DOH TMDL documents. Regardless of the relative amount of N produced in comparison with whole-watershed N production, the role of the petition area in pollutant load reductions is the most significant factor to address.

Finally, we note that although "cultural consultations for this study did not discuss freshwater resources in or around the proposed project area" (p. 88 of Appendix G.), existing uses of Kawa Stream, other inland waters in the Kawa watershed, and receiving waters in Waikualo and South Kaneohe Bay include known support for traditional and customary native Hawaiian beliefs, values and practices, and any potential impacts to these uses from the proposed project should be assessed and mitigated accordingly.

General

We strongly recommend that you review all of the Standard Comments on our website: www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water_sdwb/index.html. Any comments specifically applicable to this project should be adhered to.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Mr. Kelvin H. Sunada
Manager
Environmental Planning Office
Department of Health
PO Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801-3378



Mr. Merford
July 21, 2008
Page 6

If there are any questions about these comments please contact Jiacai Liu with the Environmental Planning Office at 586-4346.

Sincerely,

KELVIN H. SUNADA, MANAGER
Environmental Planning Office

c: EPO
CWB
SDWB
TMDL

Dear Mr. Sunada:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1)4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 21, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Any project and its potential impacts to State waters must meet the following criteria:
 - a. Antidegradation policy (HAR, Section 11-54-1.1), which requires that the existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses of the receiving State water be maintained and protected.
 - b. Designated uses (HAR, Section 11-34-3), as determined by the classification of the receiving State waters.
 - c. Water quality criteria (HAR, Sections 11-544 through 11-54-8).

Response: We note and agree that the project and potential impacts to State waters must meet the criteria for the antidegradation policy; designated uses; and water quality.

2. As identified in the DEIS, Kawa Stream has been categorized as an impaired water body under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Consequently, a decision on Allocations of Total Maximum Daily Loads of total Suspended Solids, Nitrogen and Phosphorus for Kawa Stream, dated June 2005, was proposed to the U.S. EPA and the EPA approved the proposed decision in September 2005. This allocation decision identified the existing cemeteries as a nonpoint source priority area for the reduction

of nitrogen and sediment loadings. Accordingly, the subject DEIS for the proposed cemetery expansion should address load reduction practices/measures that will be applied toward achieving compliance with the applicable water quality parameters and nonpoint source load allocations for Kawa Stream.

Response: Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage.

Additional study and analysis related to Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Kāwā Stream was done for the project. The study has been summarized in Section 6.4 of the Final EIS and also attached as Appendix L (and is also attached to this letter). While storm water runoff associated with the project will be increased because of the added impervious surfaces of the roadways and mausoleums within the cemetery expansion area, only 8.5% (4.8 acres) of the Petition Area is considered impervious for the purposes of calculating runoff.

The TMDL analysis found that the proposed retention system which has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design 10-year, 1-hour duration (2.5 inches per hour) storm event will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kawai Watershed TMDLs. The on-site retention volume to capture this excess runoff is 589,215 gallons, compared to the 518,060 gallons identified in the 2005 TMDL allocation study. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of TSS, TN, and TP that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the Petition Area will not increase from current levels, and instead will be managed on-site. They are projected to provide 27.5% of the net reduction of TSS that is required, 17.5% of the reduction for TN and 17.0% for TP required to achieve the load allocations that were set for Kāwā Stream in the U.S. EPA-approved allocation study (Element Environmental, 2008).

The Petitioner commits to developing an appropriate monitoring protocol in cooperation with the State Department of Health to build on past monitoring efforts of the TMDL program, and to evaluate long-term the success of the Petition Area's retention areas in helping to meet the necessary load reductions for Kāwā Stream that are associated with the Petition Area. The monitoring program would include the following: establish a baseline monitoring station at Station 16 (DOH's Monitoring

Station 6) in order to evaluate potential changes to dry and wet season baseflow water quality resulting from the project; and quarterly groundwater monitoring during construction activities and for the first three years of operation of the expanded cemetery. In order to re-establish the baseline (pre-construction) water quality conditions at Station 16, a minimum of four rounds of sampling would be conducted prior to the initiation of construction. The streamflow volume would be measured at the time of sampling, and sample would be analyzed for pH, temperature, salinity, conductivity, TN, TP, and TSS. The data collected would be compared to the dry and wet season baseline water quality data collected by DOH between 1999 and 2000.

3. You are required to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for discharges of wastewater, including storm water runoff, into State surface waters (HAR Chapter 11.55). For the following types of discharges into Class A or Class 2 State waters, you may apply for NPDES general permit coverage by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) form:

- a. Storm water associated with construction activities, including clearing, grading, and excavation, that result in the disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre of total land area. The total land area includes a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under a larger common plan of development or sale. An NPDES permit is required before the start of the construction activities.
- b. Hydrotesting water.
- c. Construction dewatering effluent.
- d. Well drilling activities.

You must submit a separate NOI form for each type of discharge at least 30 calendar days prior to the start of the discharge activity, except when applying for coverage for discharges of storm water associated with construction activity. For this type of discharge, the NOI must be submitted 30 calendar days before to the start of construction activities.

Response: The Draft EIS notes in Section 1.7 that the project will be required to obtain a NPDES permit.

4. For types of wastewater not listed in Item No. 3 above or wastewater discharging into Class 1 or Class AA waters, you may need an NPDES individual permit. An application for an NPDES individual permit must be submitted at least 180 calendar days before the commencement of the

discharge.

Response: Please refer to #3 above.

5. You must also submit a copy of the NOI or NPDES permit application to the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), or demonstrate to the satisfaction of the CWB that SHPD has or is in the process of evaluating your project. Please submit a copy of your request for review by SHPD or SHPD's determination letter for the project along with your NOI or NPDES permit application, as applicable.

Response: We note that we must also submit a copy of the NPDES permit application to the SHPD.

6. Please note that all discharges related to the project construction or operation activities, whether or not NPDES permit coverage is required, must comply with the State's Water Quality Standards. Noncompliance with water quality requirements contained in HAR, Chapter 11-54, and/or permitting requirements, specified in HAR, Chapter 11-55, may be subject to penalties of \$25,000 per day per violation.

Response: We note that all discharges related to project construction or operation activities must comply with the State's Water Quality Standards.

7. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement states that the Hawaiian Memorial Park will create an on-site water system with a new well and storage facility to supply the drinking water for the proposed 20-lot subdivision and a cemetery comfort station, and as such, will be a regulated public water system under DOH rules, HAR 11-20. The Hawaiian Memorial Park is required to obtain the DOH approval to use the water from the new well for drinking water purposes. An Engineering Report prepared by a licensed professional engineer, which includes the analytical test result of the testing for Federal and State regulated contaminants in drinking water, is required.

Response: We want to let you know that HMP has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension. Consequently, no on-site water system or storage facility will be required. The need for potable water for a drinking fountain and proposed restroom has been greatly reduced. No new domestic drinking water source will be required.

8. The Safe Drinking Water Act as amended in 1996 also requires all new public water systems which serves at least fifteen service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least twenty-five year-round residents, to demonstrate adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity before approval to begin water system operations can be granted.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #7 above.

9. Where TMDLs are already established they include pollutant load allocations for the surrounding lands and point source discharges. In these cases, we suggest that the submittal specify how the proposed project would contribute to achieving the applicable load reductions.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2 above.

10. In this regard, please note that DOH does not necessarily equate conformance with City stormwater retention design criteria; issuance of City Drainage Master Plan, Erosion Control, and Best Management Practice Plan approvals; and issuance of State NPDES (NGPC-C for construction stormwater) and City Grading permit coverage with satisfactory TMDL implementation and long-term attainment of state water quality standards in associated receiving waters. The DEIS acknowledges that existing runoff (sheetflow) from the proposed project area is collected in surrounding residential neighborhoods before discharging into stream and storm pipe networks, implying that this runoff is flows into the City drainage infrastructure regulated by a NPDES MS4 permit issued by DOH.

Response: We note that conformance with City storm water retention design criteria; issuance of a City Drainage Master Plan, Erosion Control, and Best Management Practice Plan approvals; and issuance of State NPDES (NGPC-C for construction stormwater) and City Grading permit coverage does not necessarily equate to satisfactory TMDL implementation and long-term attainment of state water quality standards. Please refer to the discussion in Question #2 above for discussion of the retention areas.

11. In final discussion of potential project impacts upon water quality, we suggest that the EIS specify in greater and more quantitative detail how the proposed project would contribute to achieving the Load Allocations assigned to nonpoint sources throughout the Kawa Stream watershed. In

particular, during stormflow conditions, load reductions in Total Suspended Solids, Total Nitrogen, and Total Phosphorus are required in order to attain water quality standards in the Stream.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2 above.

12. Storm runoff and debris flow from the proposed project area is already a notable problem at the existing Lipalu St. detention basin. We suggest that additional management measures, beyond merely retaining the entire post-project increase in 10-year, 1-hour runoff volume, be implemented to reduce pollutant loading at this Kawa Stream headwater. In this regard, we are also concerned that the high velocity of storm flows generated over the steep slopes above the proposed project area may overwhelm some of the proposed shallow detention areas before they fill to the design volume. Thus it would be helpful to identify on Figure 27 the proposed location of the two deeper detention Structures and the contributing area and flow paths affecting each of the two detention structures.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #2 above.

13. Two sections of the DEIS seem to merit particular correction and clarification. On p. 6-14, we suggest that "Discharge in to Kawa Stream is permitted with a NPDES permit" provided that permits for new or increased discharges may not be permissible unless there is sufficient loading capacity available within the TMDL to accept that discharge.

Response: The language in the Final EIS has been changed to clarify that new or increased discharge is only allowed when sufficient loading capacity is available.

14. Also, we suggest that all areas, including residential areas, within the MS4 service area are considered part of the jurisdiction of MS4 permits. On p. 6-15, we suggest that statements regarding the low production of N levels from the sub-basin of the petition area (which appears to include portions of sub-basins 3 and 4) be documented with explicit citations to data and information found in the DOH TMDL documents. Regardless of the relative amount of N produced in comparison with whole watershed N production, the role of the petition area in pollutant load reductions is the most significant factor to address.

Response: Information from the Element Environmental 2008 TMDL analysis done for this project has been incorporated into Section 6.4.1 of the Final EIS, and citations have been added.

15. Finally, we note that although cultural consultations for this study did not discuss freshwater resources in or around the proposed project area" (p. 88 of Appendix G), existing uses of Kawa Stream, other inland waters in the Kawa watershed, and receiving waters in Waikalua Loko and South Kanohe Bay include known support for traditional and customary native Hawaiian beliefs, values and practices, and any potential impacts to these uses from the proposed project should be assessed and mitigated accordingly.

Response: The Petition Area is not bordering any flowing water or wetland, and there is no route through the Petition Area for people to access these resources. In addition, the Cultural Impact Assessment that was performed for the project did not provide any information or recommendations related to freshwater resources. Please refer to the answer to Question #2 above as the project is expected to help to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne'ōhe Bay.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission
EPO
CWB
SDWB
TMDL

TMDL Analysis Report

Kawa Stream TMDL Analysis for Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii



Prepared for:

Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners, Inc.



Helber Hastert & Fee
PLANNERS

Prepared by:



element environmental llc
environmental • engineering • water resources
62-180 Emerson Road
Haleiwa, HI 96712

September 2008

Question to Answer: Since the proposed cemetery development is located within an impaired water body (Kawa Stream) for which TMDLs have been developed, we are asked to demonstrate how the proposed project will contribute to the achievement of the pollutant load reductions suggested in the Kawa Stream TMDL technical studies (Oceanit, 2002; DOH, 2005).

Response to Question: We use the DOH TMDL methodology (DOH, 2005) to calculate the incremental change in TSS, TN and TP load to Kawa Stream resulting from the proposed expansion of the Hawaiian Memorial Cemetery. The salient facts with respect to the proposed development include:

- The proposed 56.6-acre development will contain 25.8 acres of cemetery, 15.3 acres of vegetative buffer, 9.5 acres of cultural preserve, 4.8 acres of impervious land (mausoleums, roadways, etc.) and 1.2 acres of retention features.
- A total of 4.8 acres, or about 8.5%, of the proposed development is considered impervious for the purposes of calculating runoff in the TMDL analysis.
- The developer is required to capture the excess runoff generated from the proposed development area by the 10 year, one-hour duration storm event (2.5 inches/hour).
- The required on-site retention volume to capture this excess runoff is calculated to be 78,772 cubic feet (589,215 gallons).
- The retention areas will consist of 1.20-acres of depressed turf or grassy planted areas with a maximum depth of 18 inches that are scattered throughout the cemetery.
- The soils on the project site have permeability rates that range from 2.0 to 6.3 inches/hour (Soil Survey of Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii Soil Conservation Service), resulting in an estimated time of between 2.86 to 9 hours for the retained runoff to percolate into the soil from a filled retention basin.

The revised TMDL document (DOH, 2005) allocated the calculated stormwater runoff volume to the various land-uses and sub-basins present within the Kawa watershed. The vast majority of the proposed cemetery expansion will be located within Basin 4 of the watershed. Basin 4 is comprised in part of 135.25 acres of forest land (Table 3.1; DOH, 2005), from which 1.15 million cubic feet (~8.6 million gallons) of storm runoff is generated (Table 4.3). The proposed development will convert 56.6 acres (~42%) of the existing forest land within the Basin 4 watershed into cemetery and associated vegetative buffer and preserve lands. The runoff volume calculated in the original TMDL analysis for the 56.6 acres of land to undergo conversion was 0.481 million cubic feet (~3.6 million gallons/13.63 million liters). The mass of nutrients calculated by the original TMDL analysis to originate from the 56.6 area to be developed was calculated by multiplying the estimated runoff volume by the runoff concentration (Table 5.1; DOH, 2005) associated with forest land for the "Storm Runoff Sources" scenario (Table 1 below).

Table 1: Estimated Mass of TSS and Nutrients Entering Kawa Stream from 56.6-Acres of Forest Land Under Existing Conditions

Land Use	Runoff Concentrations (mg/L)			Estimated Runoff from 56.6 acres land (liters)			Mass in Runoff (Kg)		
	TSS	Total N	Total P	TSS	Total N	Total P	TSS	Total N	Total P
Forest Land	10	0.5	0.1	13,630,000			136.3	6.815	1.363

The runoff to Kawa stream resulting from the proposed development was calculated using the same methodology used in the revised TMDL analysis (DOH, 2005). The daily rainfall record from rainfall station 838.1 from November 1999 to October 2000 was used to calculate runoff on a daily basis for the proposed 56.6-acre development. In order to adjust the daily rainfall collected at the reference station (838.1, elevation 600 feet) to the estimated value of rainfall for Basin 4, with an estimated average elevation of 600 feet, the daily reference station rainfall was multiplied by the following relation [1]:

$$[1] \text{ Adjusted Basin Rainfall (inches)} = [\text{rainfall} * (1 + 0.000864 * 600 \text{ ft}) / (1 + 0.000864 * 50 \text{ ft}) = 1.456 * \text{reference station daily rainfall}]$$

The TMDL analysis used the following rational formula runoff expression that is used for determination of pollutant loads in the City and County of Honolulu MS4 permit application:

$$[2] R = (P) * (p_r) * (R_v) * A$$

$$[3] R_v = 0.05 + 0.9f_i$$

where:

R = Runoff volume

P = Adjusted Daily Basin Rainfall (ft)

p_r = Fraction of rainfall that produces runoff (0.9 used by Honolulu)

R_v = Mean runoff coefficient

A = Area of Proposed Development (56.6 acres)

f_i = Fraction of area that is effectively impervious.

The fraction impervious area (f_i) in equation 3 for the proposed development is 0.085, which leads to a mean runoff coefficient (R_v) value for the development of 0.1265. No carryover of stored water was assumed during consecutive days of rainfall since the retention basins are designed to completely infiltrate their contents in less than 10 hours. The total volume of runoff produced by the 56.6 acre cemetery expansion was calculated on a daily basis and compared to the volume of retention designed for the proposed development (Appendix). This analysis shows that the proposed retention system, which was developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design 10-year one-hour duration (2.5 inches/hour) storm event, will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kawa watershed TMDLs. The maximum adjusted daily rainfall for the TMDL period occurred on 9/28/00 (3.01 inches) which generated 518,060 gallons of runoff from the 56.6-acre proposed development area. This runoff volume is less than the designed storage volume (589,215 gallons) of the retention systems that will be constructed within the proposed cemetery expansion area. It is interesting to note that the designed retention system will also capture all of the runoff associated with the Wet Season 2% Rainfall Event (2.30 inches) that was used to calculate runoff and pollutant load contributions in the recently completed TMDL analysis for the adjacent Kaneohe Stream watershed (DOH, 2008). Since no runoff will reach Kawa stream according to these TMDL-based calculations, a net reduction of 136.3 kg TSS, 6.82 kg total N, and 1.363 kg will result from the proposed cemetery expansion.

Table 2 summarizes the reductions required from all of the nonpoint sources (including the existing Hawaiian Memorial Park) located within the Kawa watershed in the TMDL study (DOH, 2005). The proposed development achieves approximately 27.5% of the net reduction in TSS, 17.5% of the net reduction in total nitrogen, and 17% of the net reduction in total phosphorus required for all nonpoint source areas located within the Kawa watershed by the TMDL study.

Scenario	Existing Loads (Kg)			Reductions Required by TMDL (Kg)		
	TSS	TN	TP	TSS	TN	TP
Annual Storm Runoff	1,286	59	15	496	39	8
Net Mass TSS and Nutrients Reduced Entering Kawa Stream- 10 Year Retention Basin Design				136.3	6.82	1.363
Percentage of the Total Reduction Required by TMDL Achieved by the Proposed Project				27.5%	17.5%	17.0%

In order to evaluate potential changes to dry and wet season baseflow water quality resulting from the proposed development, baseline monitoring will be initiated at Station 16 (DOH's Monitoring Station 6). This proposed monitoring station is located in the upper portion of the Kawa watershed that receives baseflow from sub-basin 4 of the TMDL analysis (the area directly impacted by the proposed expansion) (Figure 1).

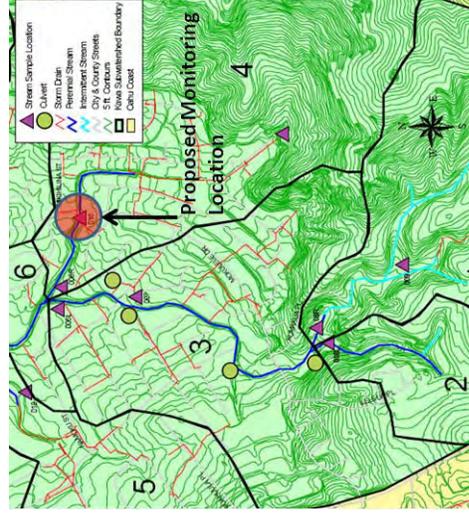


FIGURE 1: Proposed Stream Monitoring Location

In order to re-establish the baseline (pre-construction) water quality conditions at this sampling location, a minimum of four rounds of sampling should be conducted prior to the initiation of construction. In addition, quarterly groundwater monitoring will be conducted during construction activities and for the first three years of operation of the expanded cemetery. The streamflow volume will be measured at the time of sampling. The stream samples will be analyzed for the following field parameters: pH, temperature, salinity, and conductivity. The samples will be submitted to an analytical laboratory for analysis of the following constituents: total nitrogen, nitrate + nitrite nitrogen, total phosphorous and total suspended sediment. The data collected will be compared to the dry and wet season baseline water quality data collected by DOH and Oceanit between 1999 and 2000.

References:

- Hawaii Department of Health, Environmental Planning Office 2005. Allocations of Total Maximum Daily Loads of Total Suspended Solids, Nitrogen and Phosphorus for Kawa Stream Kaneohe, Hawaii. Report dated June 2005.
- Hawaii Department of Health, Environmental Planning Office 2008. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for Total Suspended Solids, Nitrogen and Phosphorus in Kaneohe Stream, Kaneohe, Hawaii. Report dated August 2008.
- Oceanit, 2002. Total Maximum Daily Loads of Total Suspended Solids, Nitrogen and Phosphorus for Kawa Stream, Kaneohe, Hawaii. Report dated March 2002.

APPENDIX A

Date	Reference Rainfall (Sin 83&#x.1)	Adjusted Rainfall for Basin 4	Volume of Rainfall on 56.6 Acre Development (gallon)	Estimated Runoff with 8.5% Impermeable Surface (gallon)	On-Development Retention Storage Volume (10-Year Design Storm) (gallon)	Net Runoff to Kawa Stream from Development
11/1/1999	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/2/1999	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/3/1999	0.13	0.19	285,772	32,535	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/4/1999	0.22	0.32	483,615	55,060	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/5/1999	0.12	0.17	263,790	30,032	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/6/1999	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/7/1999	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/8/1999	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/9/1999	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/10/1999	0.08	0.12	175,860	20,022	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/11/1999	0.07	0.10	153,877	17,519	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/12/1999	0.10	0.15	219,825	25,027	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/13/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/14/1999	0.07	0.10	153,877	17,519	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/15/1999	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/16/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/17/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/18/1999	0.11	0.16	241,807	27,530	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/19/1999	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/20/1999	0.07	0.10	153,877	17,519	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/21/1999	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/22/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/23/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/24/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/25/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/26/1999	0.08	0.12	175,860	20,022	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/27/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/28/1999	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/29/1999	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
11/30/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/1/1999	0.45	0.66	989,212	112,622	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/2/1999	0.57	0.83	1,253,002	142,654	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/3/1999	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/4/1999	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/5/1999	0.21	0.31	461,632	52,557	589,215	NO RUNOFF

Date	Reference Rainfall (Sin 838.1)	Adjusted Rainfall for Basin 4	Volume of Rainfall on 56.6 Acre Development (gallon)	Estimated Runoff with 8.5% Impermeable Surface (gallon)	On-Development Retention Storage Volume (10-Year Design Storm) (gallon)	Net Runoff to Kawa Stream from Development
1/14/2000	0.64	0.93	1,406,880	160,173	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/15/2000	0.23	0.33	505,597	57,562	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/16/2000	0.17	0.25	375,702	42,546	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/17/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/18/2000	0.13	0.19	285,772	32,535	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/19/2000	0.16	0.23	351,720	40,043	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/20/2000	1.74	2.53	3,824,955	435,471	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/21/2000	0.45	0.66	989,212	112,622	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/22/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/23/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/24/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/25/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/26/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/27/2000	0.41	0.60	901,282	102,611	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/28/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/29/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/30/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/31/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/1/2000	0.17	0.25	375,702	42,546	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/2/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/3/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/4/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/5/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/6/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/7/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/8/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/9/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/10/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/11/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/12/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/13/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/14/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/15/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/16/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/17/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/18/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/19/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/20/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/21/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF

Date	Reference Rainfall (Sin 838.1)	Adjusted Rainfall for Basin 4	Volume of Rainfall on 56.6 Acre Development (gallon)	Estimated Runoff with 8.5% Impermeable Surface (gallon)	On-Development Retention Storage Volume (10-Year Design Storm) (gallon)	Net Runoff to Kawa Stream from Development
12/16/1999	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/17/1999	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/18/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/19/1999	0.06	0.09	131,895	15,016	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/20/1999	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/21/1999	2.02	2.94	4,440,465	505,547	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/22/1999	0.54	0.79	1,187,055	135,146	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/23/1999	0.12	0.17	265,790	30,032	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/24/1999	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/25/1999	0.39	0.57	857,317	97,606	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/26/1999	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/27/1999	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/28/1999	0.60	0.87	1,318,950	150,162	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/29/1999	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/30/1999	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
12/31/1999	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/1/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/2/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/3/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/4/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/5/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/6/2000	0.12	0.17	265,790	30,032	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/7/2000	0.06	0.09	131,895	15,016	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/8/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/9/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/10/2000	0.11	0.16	241,807	27,530	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/11/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/12/2000	0.11	0.16	241,807	27,530	589,215	NO RUNOFF
1/13/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF

Date	Reference Rainfall (Sin 838.1)	Adjusted Rainfall for Basin 4	Volume of Rainfall on 56.6 Acre Development (gallon)	Estimated Runoff with 8.5% Impervious Surface (gallon)	On-Development Retention Storage Volume (10-Year Design Storm) (gallon)	Net Runoff to Kawa Stream from Development
4/1/2000	1.31	1.91	2,879,707	327,855	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/2/2000	0.19	0.28	1,472,827	47,551	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/3/2000	0.67	0.98	1,472,827	167,681	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/4/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/5/2000	0.08	0.12	175,860	20,022	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/6/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/7/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/8/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/9/2000	0.36	0.52	791,370	90,097	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/10/2000	0.06	0.09	131,895	15,016	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/11/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/12/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/13/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/14/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/15/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/16/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/17/2000	0.10	0.15	219,825	25,027	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/18/2000	0.07	0.10	153,877	17,519	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/19/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/20/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/21/2000	0.10	0.15	219,825	25,027	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/22/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/23/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/24/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/25/2000	0.06	0.09	131,895	15,016	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/26/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/27/2000	0.07	0.10	153,877	17,519	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/28/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/29/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
4/30/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/1/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/2/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/3/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/4/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/5/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/6/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/7/2000	0.09	0.13	197,842	22,524	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/8/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/9/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF

Date	Reference Rainfall (Sin 838.1)	Adjusted Rainfall for Basin 4	Volume of Rainfall on 56.6 Acre Development (gallon)	Estimated Runoff with 8.5% Impervious Surface (gallon)	On-Development Retention Storage Volume (10-Year Design Storm) (gallon)	Net Runoff to Kawa Stream from Development
2/12/2000	0.08	0.12	175,860	20,022	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/13/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/14/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/15/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/16/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/17/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/18/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
2/19/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/1/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/2/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/3/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/4/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/5/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/6/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/7/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/8/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/9/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/10/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/11/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/12/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/13/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/14/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/15/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/16/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/17/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/18/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/19/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/20/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/21/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/22/2000	0.06	0.09	131,895	15,016	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/23/2000	0.10	0.15	219,825	25,027	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/24/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/25/2000	0.09	0.13	197,842	22,524	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/26/2000	0.23	0.33	505,597	57,562	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/27/2000	0.48	0.70	1,055,160	120,130	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/28/2000	0.20	0.29	439,650	50,054	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/29/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/30/2000	0.27	0.39	593,527	67,573	589,215	NO RUNOFF
3/31/2000	0.44	0.64	967,230	110,119	589,215	NO RUNOFF

Date	Reference Rainfall (\$in 838.1)	Adjusted Rainfall for Basin 4	Volume of Rainfall on 56.6 Acre Development (gallon)	Estimated Runoff with 8.5% Impervious Surface (gallon)	On-Development Retention Storage Volume (10-Year Design Storm) (gallon)	Net Runoff to Kawa Stream from Development
6/18/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/19/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/20/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/21/2000	0.08	0.12	175,860	20,022	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/22/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/23/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/24/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/25/2000	0.07	0.10	153,877	17,519	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/26/2000	0.06	0.09	131,895	15,016	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/27/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/28/2000	0.15	0.22	329,737	37,541	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/29/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/30/2000	0.07	0.10	153,877	17,519	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/1/2000	0.13	0.19	285,772	32,535	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/2/2000	0.31	0.45	688,457	77,584	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/3/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/4/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/5/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/6/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/7/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/8/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/9/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/10/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/11/2000	0.10	0.15	219,825	25,027	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/12/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/13/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/14/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/15/2000	0.20	0.29	439,650	50,054	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/16/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/17/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/18/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/19/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/20/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/21/2000	0.38	0.55	835,335	95,103	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/22/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/23/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/24/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/25/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/26/2000	0.10	0.15	219,825	25,027	589,215	NO RUNOFF

Date	Reference Rainfall (\$in 838.1)	Adjusted Rainfall for Basin 4	Volume of Rainfall on 56.6 Acre Development (gallon)	Estimated Runoff with 8.5% Impervious Surface (gallon)	On-Development Retention Storage Volume (10-Year Design Storm) (gallon)	Net Runoff to Kawa Stream from Development
5/10/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/11/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/12/2000	0.25	0.36	549,562	62,568	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/13/2000	0.07	0.10	153,877	17,519	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/14/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/15/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/16/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/17/2000	0.61	0.89	1,340,932	152,665	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/18/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/19/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/20/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/21/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/22/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/23/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/24/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/25/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/26/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/27/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/28/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/29/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/30/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
5/31/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/1/2000	0.06	0.09	131,895	15,016	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/2/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/3/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/4/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/5/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/6/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/7/2000	0.20	0.29	439,650	50,054	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/8/2000	0.18	0.26	395,685	45,049	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/9/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/10/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/11/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/12/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/13/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/14/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/15/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/16/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
6/17/2000	0.07	0.10	153,877	17,519	589,215	NO RUNOFF

Date	Reference Rainfall (Sin 838.1)	Adjusted Rainfall for Basin 4	Volume of Rainfall on 56.6 Acre Development (gallon)	Estimated Runoff with 8.5% Impermeable Surface (gallon)	On-Development Retention Storage Volume (10-Year Design Storm) (gallon)	Net Runoff to Kawa Stream from Development
9/4/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/5/2000	0.19	0.28	417,667	47,551	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/6/2000	0.44	0.64	967,230	110,119	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/7/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/8/2000	0.14	0.20	307,755	35,038	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/9/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/10/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/11/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/12/2000	0.09	0.13	197,842	22,524	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/13/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/14/2000	1.29	1.88	2,835,742	322,849	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/15/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/16/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/17/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/18/2000	0.14	0.20	307,755	35,038	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/19/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/20/2000	0.25	0.36	549,562	62,568	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/21/2000	0.21	0.31	461,632	52,557	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/22/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/23/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/24/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/25/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/26/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/27/2000	0.30	0.44	659,475	75,081	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/28/2000	2.07	3.01	4,550,377	518,060	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/29/2000	0.20	0.29	439,650	50,054	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/30/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/1/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/2/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/3/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/4/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/5/2000	0.10	0.15	219,825	25,027	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/6/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/7/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/8/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/9/2000	0.06	0.09	131,895	15,016	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/10/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/11/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/12/2000	0.09	0.13	197,842	22,524	589,215	NO RUNOFF

Date	Reference Rainfall (Sin 838.1)	Adjusted Rainfall for Basin 4	Volume of Rainfall on 56.6 Acre Development (gallon)	Estimated Runoff with 8.5% Impermeable Surface (gallon)	On-Development Retention Storage Volume (10-Year Design Storm) (gallon)	Net Runoff to Kawa Stream from Development
7/27/2000	0.05	0.07	109,912	12,514	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/28/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/29/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/30/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
7/31/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/1/2000	0.14	0.20	307,755	35,038	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/2/2000	0.10	0.15	219,825	25,027	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/3/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/4/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/5/2000	0.15	0.22	329,737	37,541	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/6/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/7/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/8/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/9/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/10/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/11/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/12/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/13/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/14/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/15/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/16/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/17/2000	0.20	0.29	439,650	50,054	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/18/2000	0.27	0.39	593,527	67,573	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/19/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/20/2000	0.10	0.15	219,825	25,027	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/21/2000	1.50	2.18	3,297,375	375,406	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/22/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/23/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/24/2000	0.03	0.04	65,947	7,508	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/25/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/26/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/27/2000	0.11	0.16	241,807	27,530	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/28/2000	0.14	0.20	307,755	35,038	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/29/2000	0.19	0.28	417,667	47,551	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/30/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
8/31/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/1/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/2/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
9/3/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF

Date	Reference Rainfall (\$in 838.1)	Adjusted Rainfall for Basin 4	Volume of Rainfall on 56.6 Acre Development (gallon)	Estimated Runoff with 8.5% Impermeable Surface (gallon)	On-Development Retention Storage Volume (10-Year Design Storm) (gallon)	Net Runoff to Kawa Stream from Development
10/13/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/14/2000	0.23	0.33	505,597	57,562	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/15/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/16/2000	0.04	0.06	87,930	10,011	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/17/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/18/2000	0.01	0.01	21,982	2,503	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/19/2000	0.30	0.44	659,475	75,081	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/20/2000	0.02	0.03	43,965	5,005	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/21/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/22/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/23/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/24/2000	0.09	0.13	197,842	22,524	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/25/2000	0.09	0.13	197,842	22,524	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/26/2000	0.07	0.10	153,877	17,519	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/27/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/28/2000	0.00	0.00	0	0	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/29/2000	0.38	0.55	885,335	95,103	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/30/2000	1.33	1.94	2,923,672	322,860	589,215	NO RUNOFF
10/31/2000	0.09	0.13	197,842	22,524	589,215	NO RUNOFF

Peter & Bella Swenson
 45-155 Niamoku Street
 Kaneohe, HI 96744
 July 22, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
 General Manager
 Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
 1330 Maunakea Street
 Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

We have lived at this address for nearly 19 years, and have lived on the other side of the island for 26 years before that.

EVERYONE in the Pikoioa neighborhood is against this plan.

We have enough traffic, speeding cars, flooding, and runoff in our neighborhood as it is. I disagree with the assumption that the baby boomers need plots, we would be buying them already and there would be no supply left.

Everyone I know prefers cremation so I think the story there are using to support the expansion needs is extremely exaggerated.

That is why they won't share their "numbers".

The Dallas based owners of Hawaiian Memorial Park do not care about the people in our neighborhood, they only care about money.

The "cemetery" expansion is simply a ploy to rezone their land to build houses for big bucks.

But I am certain that our property values will decrease as soon as the project is approved, most people will not buy a house next to a cemetery.

If they want to expand, let them buy Mililani Memorial where the expansion is unlimited.

If I wanted to live next to a cemetery I would have bought a house next to the current HMP plots or at the old Waialae Drive-in site.

There are millions of acres of ag land on the other side of the island that are no where near any residential neighborhoods and can be used for cemetery expansion.

The people before us zoned this as conservation land for a reason and it should be kept that way. This zoning change is unwanted and unwarranted.

Sincerely,

 Peter & Bella Swenson

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
 Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
 Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

October 8, 2008

Peter & Bella Swenson
45-155 Namoku Street
Kāneʻohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Swenson:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

Thank you for your letter dated July 22, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We have enough traffic, speeding cars, flooding, and runoff in our neighborhood as it is.

Response: As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project.

We would like to point out that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the Proposed Action in two significant ways: (1) the 20-lot residential subdivision has been deleted from the development program; and (2) a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created immediately east of Kawaʻeʻaʻe Heiau. As a result of elimination of the 20-lot subdivision, the Lipalu Street extension has also been eliminated. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.



In regard to flooding, HMP is aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. Retention areas are proposed as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the cemetery expansion area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

2. Disagree with the assumption that the baby boomers need plots, we would be buying them already and there would be no supply left.

Response: As discussed in the EIS, Section 1.8, the Need for Action, HMP believes there is a very real need for cemetery services on Oʻahu. HMP anticipates it will exhaust its available supply of burial plots in the near-term. The need for burial services in Hawaiʻi is a very real community service, and is in fact rising. Hawaiʻi's resident population over the age of 55 is on the rise, a trend which reflects the baby boomer generation moving into and through their 50s and 60s. At the current annual rate of ground burial and with the expected increase in numbers of burials associated with Hawaiʻi's aging population (also see discussion in Section 5.1 of the EIS), HMP will need to expand its inventory in order to meet increasing demand. HMP currently accommodates approximately 25% of all burials in Hawaiʻi, and will have significantly constrained inventory resources over the next five years. In order to continue to provide this service to the community, HMP must expand its ability to

accommodate both casketed burials and niches. HMP understands the demand and need for additional inventory and the human experience that accompanies this very important event. Not everyone buys a plot in advance, and the numbers of the population approaching past middle age are certainly increasing.

3. Our property values will decrease as soon as the project is approved, most people will not buy a house next to a cemetery.

Response: There are numerous cemeteries throughout O'ahu, with many of them located adjoining residential neighborhoods, with hundreds of dwelling units adjacent to them. They are integral features of the fabric of our community and people have accepted them as neighbors. This is also the case for HMP. In fact, Parkview subdivision was developed well after the development of HMP, and this neighborhood seems to be thriving. On average, property values and home sale prices are not any lower for the Parkview neighborhood than for the Pikoioa neighborhood. Additionally, some studies that examine home sale prices and proximity to open space include cemeteries as a category of open space along with parks and golf courses. Results have found cemeteries to not have any statistically significant impact on the sale price. HMP is used by its neighbors as a park by walkers, runners, and others who enjoy the open space and quiet in a passive manner. There is a strong argument to be made that HMP is an amenity for its neighbors.

4. Should buy Mililani Memorial where the expansion is unlimited, or buy ag land instead that is not near any residential neighborhoods.

Response: HMP considered an alternate location for the project, and decided it was not viable for a variety of reasons. First of all, HMP does not own other land, and purchase of other land already zoned for cemetery use would be cost prohibitive because of the urban zoning (cemeteries are only allowed in land designated 'urban'). In addition, putting a cemetery on agricultural land in Mililani would be competing with land much more suitable to that intended use; agricultural lands on O'ahu still need to be preserved to accommodate agricultural production for the island.

If burial space is developed elsewhere on O'ahu to accommodate projected demand, potential impacts similar to those anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action will be expected at other sites. Support facilities (such as chapel space, administrative offices, and crematorium)

already exist at HMP, all of which would have to otherwise be constructed elsewhere. It is more efficient to capitalize on the availability of these facilities, in a location already known for its burial tradition, with easy and convenient access for the greater Honolulu area.

5. The people before us zoned this as conservation land for a reason and it should be kept that way. This zoning change is unwanted and unwarranted.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action. There is no record of the specific reasons the Petition Area was initially designated as Conservation land. It is probable that a large factor affecting its designation was that fact that the property was a large tract of open space.

The use of land is always in a state of review and must be considered across a wide variety of considerations, including the need to accommodate changing community requirements. Often times there are requirements that must be balanced against each other. HMP must go through appropriate reviews, such as this, before any change in land use designation is granted.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 22, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Thank you for providing a copy of the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Statement (TMK 4-5-033:001). I would like to submit the following comments in response to the DEIS.

I'd like to start by saying I disagree with the statement on pg 9-1 "The interment options and housing opportunities provided, the associated employment created, and public tax revenues generated by the project serve to counterbalance the loss of conservation land."

HMP states they are doing this development for the public good. However, other interment options are provided by other companies on Oahu, and the DEIS states that the 20 planned housing lots will only "fill a small percentage of the projected need". HMP has omitted the fact that they are doing the development for corporate profit.

I feel it is a mistake to rezone the public's conservation land to benefit a private corporation, when no real net public benefit is gained.

Below is a listing of several questions and comments regarding the DEIS.

- What study was used to determine the projected need for housing in the Koolau Poko region? (pg 1-16)
- Given that the land is zone in the State Conservation District, how will the development of the property meet the Hawaii State Plan Section 266-11(b) 1 "Exercise an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawaii's natural resources.?"
- How will the planned expansion of both cemetery and residential lands meet the Hawaii State Plan Section 266-11(b) 5 "Consider multiple uses in watershed areas, provided such uses do not detrimentally affect water quality and recharge functions.?"
- Some of the Petition Area is classified in the General and Limited Conservation Subzone. As asked by Samuel Lennuo, Administrator of the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands, please state why this land designation is no longer applicable.
- Regarding the Discussion of 15-15-18 (6). Although the land is located next to an urban area, the land is currently designated in the General and Limited Conservation zone, and meets criteria to remain in the Conservation Zone.
- Regarding the Discussion of 15-15-18 (7). The discussion states that "the requested Boundary Amendment will prevent urbanization of other land in a different location." There is sufficient graveyard space on Oahu provided by other cemeteries, so additional cemetery land may not be needed.

Also, new housing is not required in Kaneohe. The BayView Estate development still has unsold houses and lots.

- Has there been a study on the impact of loss of 40 acres of trees on the amount of tree-based pollution-removal?
- Has there been a study on the impact on the storm-wind protection provided by the lost forest?
- Has there been a study on the effect on ambient air temperatures with a loss of 40 acres of forest?
- Has there been a study on possible impact on rainfall amounts caused by the loss of 40 acres of forest?
- How much of the petition area will be graded?

Pg 4-3 says "Most of the land within the Petition Area will be graded", and also that "approximately 56.6 acres will have been graded". This implies that there will be no kipuka, and that the archeological sites won't be protected as promised.

Are you planning to abandon the promised protected gathering areas? Are you planning to grade the historical sites?

- Pg 4-5 states "spoils from future grave sites will be used as fill material". What happens to the missing 37,000 cy before the grave sites are purchased and used?
- Pg 4-21 "Pueo could occasionally forage in the area. The O'ahu amakihi ... could possibly also occur at this site."
 - I've spoken to several residents who have seen Pueo in the area. You will find their testimony in letters submitted by area residents.
 - Isn't it a violation of the Endangered Species Act to develop this land if Pueo or Amakihi are present?
 - Should Pueo or Amakihi be present, won't development violate the Hawaii State Plan Section 266-11(b) 6.
- When will the geotechnical report and detailed topographic survey be complete?
- There are many assumptions made in the Preliminary Engineering Report (section 4.3.2), will there be a final Engineering Report produced prior to the LUC District Boundary Amendment Hearing? Will these assumptions be confirmed in the final Engineering report?
- Given that the detailed topographic survey has not been completed, will the size and locations of the proposed retention ponds change when the survey is completed?
- Is there a City, State, or Federal agency which will monitor the design, construction, and maintenance of the retention ponds?
- How will HMP protect the primary basalt aquifer and the upper aquifer of sedimentary caprock? Per the Mink & Lau study quoted, the aquifers have a medium to high vulnerability to contamination.
- Has there been a study to determine the effects of well drilling and exploratory drilling on the aquifers? If yes, please site. If no, please explain why?
- Has there been a study to determine the impact of the planned wells on Kawa Stream? If yes, please site. If no, please explain why?
- Please explain the impact on soil infiltration and groundwater recharge by the planned reduction of 40 acres of trees. It does not appear that the loss of forested area has been evaluated.
- Pg 4-12 states that "Groundwater can be influenced by turf management practices as well." "Impacts on groundwater are expected to be minimal."

Has there been a market analysis done on the need for housing?

- Regarding the Discussion of 15-15-18 (8). Much of the land has slopes exceeding 20 percent, and thus the land has been designated in the Limited Conservation district. The discussion of the Scenic and Open Space Resources (pg 3-10) states that "The proposed action will not significantly impact views of ridgelines or upper slopes of coastal headlands and mountains."
- - Will the development be visible from Kaneohe Bay?
 - Will the development be visible from Kamehameha Highway and H3?
 - Wouldn't the loss of forest be considered an impact to views?
- The Coastal Zone Management program's goal for Coastal Ecosystems will be compromised by the development.

The report "How to Reduce Pollutant Loads and Improve Water Quality in Kawa Stream" by the Environmental Planning Office states "the single largest problem for TMDL implementation appears to be excess nitrogen loads throughout the watershed... The largest source areas for these loads seem to be cemetery lands and residential areas"

How will HMP address controlling the additional runoff pollution from the development of both cemetery and residential housing?

- When will the archaeological monitoring plan be written? Due to the rich archaeological resources in the area, will the plan be completed prior to the LUC District Boundary Amendment Hearing?
- When will the cultural resource preservation plan be written? Due to the cultural sensitivity of the area, will the plan be completed prior to the LUC District Boundary Amendment Hearing?
- Pg 3-16 States that the Koolauapoko Sustainable Communities Plan indicates that land "...within the current inventory of Hawaiian Memorial Park" should be within the Urban Community Boundary." In response to that phrase in the EISPN, Henry Eng's letter of February 14, 2008 requested "please revise the discussion of the Koolauapoko SCP... It seems to misinterpret the phrase 'within the current inventory of Hawaiian Memorial Park', which refers to the areas available for cemetery use at the time the SCP was adopted". Per Mr. Eng's request, please do not imply that the land should be in the Urban boundary based on that statement.
- Please note that the SCP Section 3.1.3.1 states "because the mountains and coastal headlands are prominently visible from long distances and are a fundamental element of the regional identity... their visual integrity should be preserved by avoiding encroachment of land disturbances and structures on upper slopes and ridgelines." This implies that the land should be kept outside the Urban District during any SCP review/update, as the property is the northern slope of the Mahiui (Oneawa) Hills.
- SCP Section 3.1.2 reads "the open space system should consist of areas in both active and passive uses." In the discussion of Passive and Active Open Spaces, please add a phrase that the land is now an Active Open Space and that the cemetery's request would be downgrading the land to Passive Open Space.
- Page 4-1 says "The replacement of 56.6 acres... will not affect the overall climate of the immediate area."

- Page 1-4 says "The proposed action will not have an adverse direct or indirect impact on... air quality" Yet page 4-44 says "direct and indirect impacts on air quality could potentially occur due to project construction..." Will we potentially have air quality issues over the 20-year construction period?
- Will you provide air-quality monitoring during the construction period to areas adjacent to the development area?
- Is landscape screening (mentioned on pg 4-46) capable of reducing noise and odor?
- What landscape screening will you be using, and do you have a certification for the use of the landscape screening for said purposes?
- Can you do a study on the reduction in pollution removal capacity associated to the removal of the 40 acres of trees?
- How will HMP control the noise emitting from the property when people visit and camp at their loved ones' graves?
- What will the hours of construction be? Will there be any limitation on the times of construction?
- Are there any City and County or State laws which regulate construction vehicles in residential areas?
- Can the developer assure that trucks and construction vehicles will only enter and leave from the HMP main entrances, and not via the residential neighborhoods?
- Pg 5-5 states that HMP will employ 113 people. Can you please clarify that HMP will only be adding 7 additional positions to support the development and not an additional 113 people.
- Why isn't hiking considered as an Act-50 protected cultural access?
- Pg 6-16 states "the exact effect of the Proposed Action on the TMDLs for Kawa Stream is not certain." There should be a study to determine this impact. Will HMP provide a study on the impact of the development on Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay?
- What types of grass will be planted in the cemetery? Have these grasses been approved by the State Department of Agriculture to be safe to the surrounding environment and not be an invasive species?
- How will HMP ensure that criminals to not access residential properties from HMP's expanded property?
- Has HMP looked at a possible land swap with the State? TMK 4-5-035:002 is currently owned by the state. It is bounded by HMP, the Veterans cemetery, H-3, and the Kapaa Quarry. While this property is smaller than the petition area, more of that area will be usable, since buffers and retention ponds won't be required.
- Appendix D : Botanical Resources Assessment
 - The Archaeological Inventory Survey says that it took 62 person-days to complete, yet the Botanical Resource Assessment involved 2 fieldwork days. Are only two days sufficient for a complete Botanical Resource Assessment covering (at least) 56.6 acres?
 - How many people were involved in the Botanical Field Survey?
 - Is there a map showing the areas walked for the Botanical Field Survey?
 - What percentage of the actual petition area and what percentage of the entire TMK was surveyed?
- Appendix E: Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey
 - The Archaeological Inventory Survey says that it took 62 person-days to complete, yet the Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey involved 2

- o No evidence was provided to support that statement. Please provide evidence to support that statement.
- o Please identify and quantify the anticipated "minimal" impacts.
- o What agency oversees the specifications, construction, and ongoing safety of the planned water tank?
- Did the Preliminary Engineering Report by SSFM calculate current forested runoff volume as equal to the planned grass cemetery runoff volume?
- Will there be a study done to evaluate the flood risk of the FIRM Zone D land?
- What are the anticipated impacts when rainfall exceeds the planned 10-year 1-hour storm design specification? What will be the percentage increase in the water volume from current-state to planned developed-state?
- How frequently does a 10-year 1-hour storm occur in Kaneohe?
- Over the last 100 years, how often has there been storms exceeding the 10-year 1-hour storm occurrence in Kaneohe?
- Does HMP plan to address any of the current flood waters which their property currently emits to the surrounding neighborhood?
- When will the location and times for Laua 'e gathering be defined? Since this impacts the design of the cemetery, it should be done prior to the LUC Hearing.
- Pg 5-8 states that after grading, "this habitat will not be the thick introduced overstory of mature trees that currently provides the laua 'e with its favorable dark lush leaves." How can you protect the Laua 'e so that the Act-50-protected gathering right will not be impacted?
- Since the Biological Resource Assessment could not possibly identify all plants in the project area in two days, will you have on-site monitors during grading who will watch for endangered plants?
- The DEIS assumes that lauā 'e gathering is occurring near the archeological sites. After meeting with practitioners, if lauā 'e gathering is occurring in other areas, will those areas be identified and protected as Kipuka?
- Who will be monitoring for significant archaeological resources during the grading?
- Will the archaeological monitor be observing the entire grading process, or will they only be called in when the non-archaeologically-trained heavy-equipment operator identifies an archaeological resource?
- In Table 4, if an archaeological site has a recommendation of "No further work", does that mean that the site will be graded?
 - o In particular, will any of these sites be graded and developed? 4680, 4683, 4686, 6932, 6933
- How will HMP prevent people from accessing the cemetery from Lipalu Street?
- Will there be gravesites along the extended Lipalu Street?
- The comparative views of the petition area (requested by DPP), only show views where the development is not visible. Is the implication that 56.6 acre development will not be visible?
- Please include views from areas where the cemetery will be visible, along with "after images" from Kamehameha Highway, Lilipuna Road, Namoku Street, Mokulele Street, Lipalu Street, Pohai Nani
- Please include views from areas where the mausoleums will be visible, along with "after images" from Kamehameha Highway, Lilipuna Road, Namoku Street, Mokulele Street, Lipalu Street, Pohai Nani

- o And lastly, I objected to the following paragraph in the EISPN:

"In July 2007, a facilitated meeting was held to address any additional concerns related to the project."
- o Mr. Ezer responded that I "may misunderstand the purpose of an EIS Preparation Notice".
- o I fully understand the purpose of an EIS and the EISPN. I realize that the EIS process is to state the potential environmental impacts a development may have.
- o I was objecting to the USE OF THE PHRASE "address any additional concerns." I was not objecting to the outcome of the meeting, nor the EIS process.
- o I feel the phrase "address any additional concerns" implies resolution. I wanted to make it clear to the reader, that the community's concerns were not resolved at that meeting.
- How will the development affect our property values?
- How will you control mosquito population with the added ponds?
- Will the ponds contain water throughout the entire year?
- Will there be any wildlife in the ponds? Fish? Ducks?
- What fish will be in the ponds?
- Have the fish been approved by the State so that when the escape into Kawa and Kaneohe Bay, that they don't compete against local species?
- Kawa stream has an endemic O'opu. Has the endangered status of the o'opu been determined?
- If avian flu hits Hawaii, will you control the Ducks and Egret populations on the property?
- How will you ensure that people do not enter property at night? Will you have 24 hours security?
- What will the hours of park operation be?
- Are there going to be lights in the park?
- Where will the lights be placed?
- How many and where will the lights be located?
- How bright will the lights be? Will they be bright enough to shine into the existing residential area?
- What are the hours you plan to run the lights?
- How will you ensure that the park has enough money to maintain the park indefinitely?
- Will the park up-keep the archaeological sites? Tree trimming? Cutting grass?
- Any plans to restore the heiaus?
- Will people be allowed to visit the heiau?
- Where will the parking be for heiau visitors?
- How will HMP protect the archaeological sites from vandalism and theft?
- Will there be access to the heiau from the expanded park area?
- Where will people park to visit the Heiau?
- Are you going to increase your liability insurance to cover the expanded park area?

fieldwork days. Are only two days sufficient for a complete Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey covering (at least) 56.6 acres?

- o There is a spelling mistake in the title of the report.
- o How accurate does the preparer guarantee their survey results?
- o I have personally caught over 50 rats on my property (abutting the survey area). Why is it that no rats were seen on the survey?
- o The survey states that rats "undoubtedly occur on the site but were not observed. Is it not possible that other animals are present-on or visit the property, but not observed (such as Amakihi, Pueo, or the Hawaiian Hoary Bat)?
- o Were all 9 census stations operating for the entire duration of the survey? Were all 9 census stations operated for a full 48 hours?
- o What equipment and how many people were operating each census station?
- o Will there be a survey for endangered or threatened Snails or Insects?
- o When you create the Final EIS PDF, can you please enable the copy features from the PDF?

Regarding Scott Ezer's comments on my Letter dated February 3, 2008.

- o Can you please elaborate on the number and planned locations of the family mausoleums structures? Will there be 5? 50? 30,000?
- o The letter states "a large portion of the Petition Area will look similar as it does today," and refers to Figures 22 and 23 in the Draft EIS as examples. Figures 22 & 23 show the "best case" examples of view impacts - where the site is not visible. As I mentioned above, can you please include "worst case" examples. I stated in my letter that "the area is described as scrub, and I disagree with the categorization of the area's vegetation as scrub. The area is covered by lush, thick forest with many tall old-growth trees".

Mr. Ezer responded that the trees are not "old-growth". Stating that "old-growth" means the forest must be comprised of native plants.

The point I was making is that the EISPN's use of the term scrub is misleading as scrub means "low trees or shrubs". To use a phrase from the DEIS (page 5-8), the area is covered by a "thick introduced overstory of mature trees". Clearly, this area is not "scrub".

- o I stated that the "mausoleums will be extremely visible from much of Kaneohe and the surrounding neighborhoods."

Mr. Ezer referred to figures 22 and 23, and sited the visual profiles on figure 24.

These figures represent the "best case" examples. Figures 22, 23, and 24, provide view protected by the relatively short buffers. They do not include the visibility from Windward City Shopping Center, from Castle High School, from Kaneohe Elementary, from H-3, from Lilipuna Road, from Kaneohe Bay, from Koa Kahiko Street, From Namoku Street, Pohai Nani, nor from Mokulele Street to name just a few.

Again, I state the mausoleums are on the elevated slopes of the mountain, and they will be visible from much of Kaneohe.

- o What is the planned grass-cutting schedule? Hours and days of being cut.
- o How is the grass cut? What brand/size lawn mower used?
- o How loud will the decibel level be in the residential neighborhood from the lawn mowing?
- o How loud will construction be (in decibels) from the residential area?
- o Will decibel level from quarry increase due to lack of foliage?
- o There's a big feral cat population in the existing cemetery, how are you going to remove/control them?
- o How will you control rodent populations?
- o Some cultures explode fireworks as part of their religious practices at a gravesite. Will you control the noise? Will they be allowed to explode fireworks? What times will it be allowed?
- o How many trash cans will be located on the expanded area?
- o How often will the trash be picked-up?
- o How will you prevent errant trash from flying out of the trash cans?
- o Where will the water faucets be located? Will they be close to the residential areas and possibly be a source of noise?
- o Where will the portable gravesite canopies be stored? Will they remain on the park grounds in open view of residents?
- o What hours will graves be dug?
- o Park has been unresponsive to neighbor complaints in past. Will this continue?
 - o For example, rubbish at end of Lipalu St.
 - o Trees cut and left on residential property on Ohaha St.
- o Lipalu is a major drainage for the area, how will road being built account for draining in the area? What will happen to the culvert that exist at Lipalu now?
- o Do the draining ponds have risk of breaking/overflowing? Will they be a dam-like structure? Will spillways be built?
- o There is a dense bird population in the forests around our neighborhood. How many birds are in the area now, and how many are anticipated to be displaced /killed?
- o Will the residential area be a gated community? If yes, where will the gate be?

Once again, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,


Grant Yoshimori
45-464 Lipalu St
Kaneohe, HI 96744

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert and Fee Planners

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

- What pesticides will you be using on the park?
- How much pesticides will you be using on each square foot of property?
- Did you do a wind-spray analysis of where the pesticides will spread?
- What is the impact of pesticide use on the neighborhood?
- Are the pesticides being used safe for the children in the surrounding area?
- What percentage of the pesticide used will run-off the property?
- How will pesticides be applied? Will they be "crop-dusted"?
- What is the impact to Kaneohe Bay with the additional pesticides?
- What herbicides/fungicides will you be using on the park?
- How much herbicides/fungicides will you be using on each square foot of property?
- Did you do a wind-spray analysis of where the herbicides/fungicides will spread?
- What is the impact of herbicides/fungicides use on the neighborhood?
- Are the herbicides/fungicides being used safe for the children in the surrounding area?
- What percentage of the herbicides/fungicides used will run-off the property?
- How will herbicides/fungicides be applied? Will they be "crop-dusted"?
- What is the impact to Kaneohe Bay with the additional herbicides/fungicides?
- Will there be smells from the decomposing bodies?
- How will you control bacteria and diseases from the decomposing bodies?
- Do toxic gases get emitted from decomposing bodies and grave sites? I've heard of methane fireballs rising from graves. Will this occur at HMP?
- Are the caskets used going to be free of toxins?
- What are the caskets going to be made of?
- What are the dimensions of each plot?
- How often will the park clean/remove old flowers and plants?
- How will HMP prevent grave sites from sinking as the sites do in the State Veteran's cemetery?
- Does the park have regulations about what can be left as offerings at each grave site?
- How frequently will offerings be cleaned?
- How will you control mosquito populations in the stagnant vase waters?
- Will you set time limits for individual visitations? If yes, what are the time limits?
- Will the park keep track of all visitors? Taking name, phone numbers, and destination?
- Will the park ensure that the grounds are empty at closing?
- Will you have any fire-suppression / prevention in the event of a fire?
- How will you protect the neighboring homes should a fire start on the property?
- What wind speed will the mausoleums be rated for?
- Who will maintain the roads in the residential addition?
- Where will the utilities for the residential addition be brought in from?
- Please provide a map of utility access and location.
- Will the utilities be underground or overhead?
- Will you setup an association for the residential addition?
- What are the association's planned rules?
- Do you plan on selling any rights of way to the utility companies? If yes, where will they be placed?
- Where and what utility land rights will be granted?
- During construction, will the park pay for any damages to neighboring properties?
- How often is grass cut on the park?

October 8, 2008

Grant Yoshimori
45-464 Lipalu St
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Yoshimori:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 22, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I disagree with the statement on pg 9-1 "The interment options and housing opportunities provided, the associated employment created, and public tax revenues generated by the project serve to counterbalance the loss of conservation land."
Response: We note your disagreement with the above mentioned statement found in the Draft EIS.
2. HMP states they are doing this development for the public good. However, other interment options are provided by other companies on Oahu, and the DEIS states that the 20 planned housing lots will only "fill a small percentage of the projected need". HMP has omitted the fact that they are doing the development for corporate profit.
Response: We want to let you know that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the development program for the project and will eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that was intended to service these lots. The EIS discusses the need for the cemetery expansion in Section 1.8. The Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative.
3. What study was used to determine the projected need for housing in the

Koolau Poko region? (pg 1-16)

Response: The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) publishes an Annual Report on the status of land use on O'ahu every year. The February 2008 report for FY 2006 details the projected need for housing in the Ko'olau Poko region. However, this issue is now moot, see #2 above.

4. Given that the land is zone in the State Conservation District, how will the development of the property meet the Hawaii State Plan Section 266-11(b) 1 "Exercise an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawaii's natural resources."?

Response: Section 3.3.1. discusses in detail how the project relates to the Hawaii State Plan.

5. How will the planned expansion of both cemetery and residential lands meet the Hawaii State Plan Section 266-11(b) 5 "Consider multiple uses in watershed areas, provided such uses do not detrimentally affect water quality and recharge functions."?

Response: Section 3.3.1. discusses in detail how the project relates to the Hawaii State Plan.

6. Some of the Petition Area is classified in the General and Limited Conservation Subzone. As asked by Samuel Lemmo, Administrator of the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands, please state why this land designation is no longer applicable. Regarding the discussion of 15-15-18 (6). Although the land is located next an urban area, the land is currently designated in the General and Limited Conservation zone, and meets criteria to remain in the Conservation Zone.

Response: The Final EIS, Section 3.1.3. includes a greater detailed discussion of how the project relates to the General and Limited subzones. The majority of the Petition Area (approximately 47 acres; 83%) is located in the General subzone. The physical characteristics of the Petition Area have been described as a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest. Only eight percent of the plant species identified on-site are native. The property does not function as a forest reserve for recharge purposes. The property will remain predominantly in vegetated open space, which is consistent with the intent of Conservation Land. Approximately 11.4 acres will be revegetated with

appropriate native and Polynesian-introduced species and landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees. The existing significant historic sites and cultural practices will be preserved and retained.

The objective of the Limited subzone is "to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraints on human activities" (§13-5-12 (a), HAR). Cemetery uses and residential units are not permitted in the State Conservation District; therefore a re-designation to the State Urban District by the State Land Use Commission is being sought.

Only 17% (9.6 acres) of the Petition Area is located in the Limited subzone, and 4.7 acres of this total will be located within a 9.4-acre cultural preserve area to be created for the project, and will not be changed from its existing character except for an access road. Therefore, of the total 56.5-acre Petition Area, only 4.9 acres (8.7%) are within the Limited subzone and will be converted to cemetery use under the Revised Proposed Action. The majority of the area will be open space (cemetery use), and human activity will be minimal in the steep sloped areas. The results of the Slope Stability and Rockfall Hazard performed for the EIS are discussed further in Sections 4.2 and 4.6, and the full report is attached as Appendix B. The slope stability analysis found there to be no apparent potential for hazards associated with slope stability. Most slopes in the Petition Area are less than 20%; although some land with higher slope will need to be graded in order to ensure all land within the Petition Area is stable. Most of these steeper lands will be revegetated and not used for burials, and therefore will not be areas where human activity is expected. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall, but these can be mitigated using available technology.

7. Regarding the discussion of 15-15-18 (7). The discussion states that "the requested Boundary Amendment will prevent urbanization of other land in a different location." There is sufficient graveyard space on Oahu provided by other cemeteries, so additional cemetery land may not be needed.

Response: A new cemetery is being considered in the Hawai'i Kai area, but it has not begun construction and the reasons surrounding this are unknown. Demand and need for burial space in Hawai'i is a very real community service, and is in fact rising. This will not go away if HMP does not expand the cemetery.

8. Also, new housing is not required in Kaneohe. The BayView Estate development still has unsold houses and lots.
Response: Please refer to the answer to Questions #2 and #3 above.
9. Has there been a market analysis done on the need for housing?
Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #3 above as DPP does their own analysis of the need for housing across the island. Also refer to the answer to Question #2 regarding the residential portion of the project.
10. Regarding the discussion of 15-15-18 (8). Much of the land has slopes exceeding 20 percent, and thus the land has been designated in the Limited Conservation district.
Response: Only 17% of the Petition Area is located in the Limited subzone, and 4.7 acres of this total will be located within a newly created cultural preserve area and will not be changed from its existing character except for an access road. Therefore, of the total 56.5-acre Petition Area, only 4.9 acres (8.7%) are within the Limited subzone will be converted to cemetery use under the Revised Proposed Action. The majority of the area will be open space (cemetery use), and human activity will be minimal in the steep sloped areas. The slope stability analysis found there to be no apparent potential for hazards associated with slope stability. Most slopes in the Petition Area are less than 20%; although some land with higher slope will need to be graded in order to ensure all land within the Petition Area is stable.
11. The discussion of the Scenic and Open Space Resources (pg 3-10) states that "The proposed action will not significantly impact views of ridgelines or upper slopes of coastal headlands and mountains.. Will the development be visible from Kaneohe Bay? Will the development be visible from Kamehameha Highway and H3? Wouldn't the loss of forest be considered an impact to views?
Response: HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. For the Cemetery Only Alternative, which is now the

- preferred alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve that is now part of the Concept Plan will retain the same look as it currently has, as this area will not be altered, except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.
- Under most viewing circumstances, the mausoleums will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer.
12. The Coastal Zone Management program's goal for Coastal Ecosystems will be compromised by the development.
Response: The project's conformance with objectives of the Coastal Zone Management Program is discussed in detail in the Draft EIS, Section 3.1.5.
 13. The report "How to Reduce Pollutant Loads and Improve Water Quality in Kawa Stream" by the Environmental Planning Office states "the single largest problem for TMDL implementation appears to be excess nitrogen loads throughout the watershed...The largest source areas for these loads seem to be cemetery lands and residential areas". How will HMP address controlling the additional runoff pollution from the development of both cemetery and residential housing?
Response: Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kawa Stream from the Petition Area will not

increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. The proposed project will help to improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kāne one Bay. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

14 When will the archaeological monitoring plan be written? Due to the rich archaeological resources in the area, will the plan be completed prior to the LUC District Boundary Amendment Hearing?

Response: The archaeological monitoring plan will be prepared by the landowner and approved by the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) prior to any ground disturbing activities, such as grading.

15. When will the cultural resource preservation plan be written? Due to the cultural sensitivity of the area, will the plan be completed prior to the LUC District Boundary Amendment Hearing?

Response: The cultural resource preservation plan will be prepared by the landowner and approved by the DLNR prior to any ground disturbing activities, such as grading.

16. Pg 3-16 States that the Koolaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan indicates that land "within the current inventory of Hawaiian Memorial Park should be within the Urban Community Boundary." In response to that phrase in the EISP, Henry Eng's letter of February 14, 2008 requested "please revise the discussion of the Koolaupoko SCP...It seems to misinterpret the phrase 'within the current inventory of Hawaiian Memorial Park', which refers to the areas available for cemetery use at the time the SCP was adopted". Per Mr. Eng's request, please do not imply that the land should be in the Urban boundary based on that statement.

Response: The language in the Draft EIS was changed from the original language in the EIS Preparation Notice, and does not imply that

the land should be based in the Urban Community Boundary based on that statement.

17. Please note that the SCP Section 3.1.3.1 states "because the mountains and coastal headlands are prominently visible from long distances and are a fundamental element of the regional identity... their visual integrity should be preserved by avoiding encroachment of land disturbances and structures on upper slopes and ridgelines." This implies that the land should be kept outside the Urban District during any SCP review/update, as the property is the northern slope of the Mahinui (Oneawa) Hills.

Response: As discussed in the EIS, the Petitioner understands that the Proposed Project is not in conformance with the existing Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP), and the project will require an amendment to the Ko'olau Poko SCP. While the Ko'olau Poko SCP states that the urban growth boundaries should remain fixed through the year 2020, this SCP is only a guidance document. Mechanisms exist for requesting changes (an amendment) to any SCP, which is what the Petitioner plans to do. Also, the SCPs are mandated to be reviewed and updated every five years (Sec. 24-6.10 of Ordinance 00-47). During this update, all existing language and land use maps are open to revision.

18. SCP Section 3.1.2 reads "the open space system should consist of areas in both active and passive uses." In the discussion of Passive and Active Open Spaces, please add a phrase that the land is now an Active Open Space and that the cemetery's request would be downgrading the land to Passive Open Space.

Response: The language of the EIS will not be changed, as we believe cemetery use can be considered both active and passive open space. The current cemetery by its neighbors as a park by walkers, runners, and others for active enjoyment, as well as passive enjoyment.

19. Page 4-1 says "The replacement of 56.6 acres... will not affect the overall climate of the immediate area. Has there been a study on the impact of loss of 40 acres of trees on the amount of tree-based pollution-removal? Has there been a study on the impact on the storm-wind protection provided by the lost forest? Has there been a study on the effect on ambient air temperatures with a loss of 40 acres of forest? Has there been a study on possible impact on rainfall amounts caused

by the loss of 40 acres of forest?

Response: The effect of vegetation on climatic conditions is generally accepted. There is certainly a different ambient condition between a forest and a busy intersection in Honolulu. Some of the factors known to impact microclimate are: sunlight exposure, wind exposure, cloud cover, precipitation, vegetation type, temperature (air and soil), and moisture content (air and soil). In the circumstance of the proposed HMP expansion, portions of the terrain will be characterized by a change from a forested area dominated by introduced species to an environment characterized by turf grass and both spreading foliage of native plants and groupings of trees.

Research on impacts of land cover change from forest to grass or croplands has predominately looked at large areas of forest, and study results are inconclusive as to the exact effects on both local and global climate. While it is agreed upon that trees produce cooling in the immediate area due to evapotranspiration, it is equally known that grass or croplands produce cooler temperatures than forests due to the albedo effect. The albedo effect describes the ability of surface areas to reflect sunlight. The higher the albedo, the higher the ability to reflect sunlight, and the more likely to reduce the temperature. No exact inferences can be drawn for how the Proposed Action might change the microclimate in the immediate vicinity; the temperature could be warmer and it could in fact be cooler, or both.

The interface between the proposed project and existing residences will be tempered by the retention of a generous vegetative buffer of at least 50 feet. This will provide a wind break and shade as well as a visual buffer for HMP neighbors. It is doubtful there will be appreciable change in microclimate for area residents.

20. How much of the petition area will be graded? Pg 4-3 says "Most of the land within the Petition Area will be graded", and also that "approximately 56.6 acres will have been graded". This implies that there will be no kipuka, and that the archeological sites won't be protected as promised. Are you planning to abandon the promised protected gathering areas? Are you planning to grade the historical sites?

Response: The project development program has been modified to create a 9.4-acre cultural preserve east of Kawa'ewa e Heiau which will

include five archaeological sites and large areas where the *laua'e* fern is found to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. In this regard, the highest concentration of sites will remain intact, in its "natural" state except for a modest access road. The language of the Final EIS has been changed to clarify the amount of land to be graded; 47.0 acres will be graded.

21. Pg 4-5 states "spoils from fixture grave sites will be used as fill material". What happens to the missing 37,000 cy before the grave sites are purchased and used?

Response: Each phase of expansion will have carefully engineered designs for incorporation of ongoing grave dirt generation into the expansion areas. This will eliminate the cost and energy use of offsite trucking.

22. Pg 4-21 "Pueo could occasionally forage in the area. The O'ahu amakahi . . . could possibly also occur at this site." I've spoken to several residents who have seen Pueo in the area. Isn't it a violation of the Endangered Species Act to develop this land if Pueo or Amakahi are present? Should Pueo or Amakahi be present, won't development violate the Hawaii State Plan Section 266-11(b) 6.

Response: According to the avifaunal and feral mammal survey prepared for the project, Pueo are known to forage in grasslands and agriculture fields, similar to HMP. They will still be able to forage. The O'ahu 'Amakahi' is not endangered. There is an abundance of non-native habitat in the lands surrounding the Petition Area, far more habitat than the few Pueo that still exist on O'ahu would require.

23. When will the geotechnical report and detailed topographic survey be complete?

Response: The geotechnical report and detailed topographic survey will be available prior to approval of grading permits.

24. There are many assumptions made in the Preliminary Engineering Report (section 4.3.2), will there be a final Engineering Report produced prior to the LUC District Boundary Amendment Hearing? Will these assumptions be confirmed in the final Engineering report?

Response: The Final Engineering Report will be completed at the time

of submittal of grading and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits, and all assumptions will be confirmed within the final report.

25. Given that the detailed topographic survey has not been completed, will the size and locations of the proposed retention ponds change when the survey is completed?

Response: First, the approach to stormwater control will utilize retention areas, not retention ponds. It is possible that some general characteristics of the retention areas might change after completion of a detailed topographic survey. However, the overall total volume of the retention areas must remain at or near present size in order to accommodate anticipated storm events. Final design must be approved by the DPP.

26. Is there a City, State, or Federal agency which will monitor the design, construction, and maintenance of the retention ponds?

Response: The City and County of Honolulu DPP, Civil Engineering Branch will monitor the design, construction, and maintenance of the retention areas.

27. How will HMP protect the primary basalt aquifer and the upper aquifer of sedimentary caprock? Per the Mink & Lau study quoted, the aquifers have a medium to high vulnerability to contamination.

Response: The existing and proposed areas of HMP are located below the Underground Injection Control line established by the Board of Water Supply. The groundwater beneath the project site is not used as a source of drinking water by the BWS, nor is it intended to be used for that purpose by the BWS.

28. Has there been a study to determine the effects of well drilling and exploratory drilling on the aquifers? If yes, please site. If no, please explain why?

Response: As stated in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner must obtain a permit from the Commission on Water Resources Management (CWRM), which is administratively assigned to DLNR, in order to drill and use an on-site well for irrigation purposes.

29. Has there been a study to determine the impact of the planned wells on Kawa Stream? If yes, please site. If no, please explain why?

Response: Groundwater resources are regulated by the CWRM. The CWRM establishes sustainable yield amounts for each aquifer system. The CWRM also regulate special areas designated as water management areas. Any withdrawals in water management areas must be justified to obtain a use permit from the CWRM, as stated in §13-171-11 HAR. According to CWRM's comment letter on the Draft EIS, CWRM does "not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows."

30. Please explain the impact on soil infiltration and groundwater recharge by the planned reduction of 40 acres of trees. It does not appear that the loss of forested area has been evaluated.

Response: Of the 56.5 acres, approximately 91.5% (51.7 acres) will continue to be pervious surfaces. The proposed project will include revegetation with appropriate native and indigenous species, with over 300 new trees planted. Percolation rates deal mostly with the underlying soil characteristics, which will not be changed. Runoff coefficients, used for the purpose of drainage calculations, will vary depending up the nature of the finished surfaces (ie: bare soils, planted areas, or paved areas). In this context, a forested area and a grassed area both have the same runoff coefficient because both ground covers act similarly in absorbing rainfall runoff. The reference used was the City and County of Honolulu DPP's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000.

31. Pg 4-12 states that "Groundwater can be influenced by turf management practices as well." "Impacts on groundwater are expected to be minimal". No evidence was provided to support that statement. Please provide evidence to support that statement. Please identify and quantify the anticipated "minimal" impacts.

Response: HMP does not operate like a golf course, and does not manage its turf grass as a golf course does. Pesticides are not used as a normal cemetery maintenance regimen and have been rarely used in past years for any reason. If an extraordinary situation should occur, a certified Pest Control Advisor (PCA) would be utilized to develop an appropriate environmentally sound program and the concentrated effort would be on an Integrated Pest Management approach.

The turf areas are treated with slow release turf fertilizers twice a year, in the fall before the rainy season and in the spring before summer heat. HMP targets applications to dry periods to ensure it is absorbed by the plant material as opposed to fast acting fertilizers that are more likely to be washed into the soils. Impacts on groundwater are expected to be minimal. HMP will work to ensure groundwater impacts are minimized. HMP will maintain fertilizer maintenance logs as part of a fertilizer management plan. In addition, soil or tissue samples (grass) will be submitted to University of Hawaii's Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center to test if fertilizer is necessary before the semi-annual fertilizer application.

32. What agency oversees the specifications, construction, and ongoing safety of the planned water tank?
- Response: The Honolulu Board of Water Supply oversees the details of water storage tanks. The project will no longer have a water tank.
32. Did the Preliminary Engineering Report by SSFM calculate current forested runoff volume as equal to the planned grass cemetery runoff volume?
- Response: Please refer to the answer to Question # 30 above for discussion of runoff coefficients.
33. Will there be a study done to evaluate the flood risk of the FIRM Zone D land?
- Response: A complete drainage evaluation and report must be completed and approved by DPP prior to the approval of a final grading plan. We are not aware of a study to be done to evaluate the flood risk of FIRM Zone D land.
34. What are the anticipated impacts when rainfall exceeds the planned 10-year 1-hour storm design specification? What will be the percentage increase in the water volume from current-state to planned developed-state?
- Response: The retention areas have been sized to capture the increased runoff as a result of the proposed development based on the regulatory requirements for all development on Oahu. If a storm event

exceeds the capacity of the retention areas, the runoff would overflow its bank and sheet flow onto the project site.

The City and County of Honolulu DPP Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

35. How frequently does a 10-year 1-hour storm occur in Kaneohe? Over the last 100 years, how often has there been storms exceeding the 10-year 1-hour storm occurrence in Kaneohe?
- Response: By definition, the 10-year 1-hour storm has a probability of occurrence of 10% in any given year. Data on storms can be obtained through NOAA's National Climatic Data Center, among other sources.
36. Does HMP plan to address any of the current flood waters which their property currently emits to the surrounding neighborhood?
- Response: First of all, we want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. It is important to understand the physical characteristics that could be influencing these events. The Pikoioa Tract 10 subdivision was approved by the City and County of Honolulu in 1964. As part of the subdivision, the vast majority of parcels along the eastern sides of Nāmoku and Ōhāhā Streets are encumbered by an easement for slope and drainage purposes (shown on Figure 18 of the EIS). These parcels typically are level from the front property line toward the rear of the property, rendering from 1/3 to 1/2 of the property unbuildable because of the slope and the easement, even though the property is zoned for residential use.
- The drainage system for these properties was designed as a series of interceptor ditches cut into the slope. These ditches were lined with concrete and extend across all parcels in this system, intending to direct sheet flow to underground storm drains, which eventually empty into Kāwā Stream. The responsibility to maintain these interceptor ditches was left to each individual property owner. As a consequence, there is a wide range of maintenance quality. Inspection of several homes indicated some owners keep their interceptor ditches free of silt, debris, and vegetation. Other property owners have not kept a maintenance

protocol, and ditches are overgrown with trees, shrubs, and other vegetation, and are full of soil, incapable of performing their designed function. It is probable there are several factors contributing to flooding occurrences in this neighborhood: (1) slope profile characteristics of each property; (2) design of the interceptor ditch system; (3) uneven maintenance protocol for the entire system

The City and County of Honolulu DPP Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

37. When will the location and times for *laua'e* gathering be defined? Since this impacts the design of the cemetery, it should be done prior to the LUC Hearing. Pg 5-8 states that after grading, "this habitat will not be the thick introduced overstory of mature trees that currently provides the *laua'e* with its favorable dark lush leaves." How can you protect the *laua'e* so that the Act 50-protected gathering right will not be impacted?

Response: HMP is clearly aware of the need to recognize traditional gathering rights on the property. Up to this point in time, HMP has been unsuccessful with attempts to have groups come forward and identify where they are gathering *laua'e*. The locations of the *laua'e* communities were identified during additional field work for the EIS in an addendum to the Botanical Survey prepared for this project. As discussed in the answer to Question #11, we have revised the project Proposed Action and EIS to incorporate a cultural preserve area that will include areas where *laua'e* is plentiful.

38. Since the Biological Resource Assessment could not possibly identify all plants in the project area in two days, will you have on-site monitors during grading who will watch for endangered plants?

Response: The Botanical Survey followed appropriate methodological protocols, and we are confident that the survey adequately covers botanical resources. The survey even covered areas outside the Petition Area. Not surprisingly, very few native species were recorded, due to the previous disturbance of the property and the presence of an introduced second growth forest.

39. The DEIS assumes that *laua'e* gathering is occurring near the archeological sites. After meeting with practitioners, if *laua'e* gathering

is occurring in other areas, will those areas be identified and protected as *Kipuka*?

Response: Please see response to Questions # 11 and 37.

40. Who will be monitoring for significant archaeological resources during the grading? Will the archaeological monitor be observing the entire grading process, or will they only be called in when the non-archaeologically-trained heavy-equipment operator identifies an archaeological resource?

Response: A professional archaeologist will monitor. The specifics of the monitoring protocol will be included in the monitoring plan to be approved by SHPD prior to earth disturbing activities.

41. In Table 4, if an archaeological site has a recommendation of "No further work", does that mean that the site will be graded? In particular, will any of these sites be graded and developed? (4680, 4683, 4686, 6932, 6933)

Response: No further work means that all relevant information has been obtained from the site, and no additional work is necessary. If the recommendation is accepted by the DLNR, State Historic Preservation Division, the site area can be developed. Sites 4683, 4684, 6930, 6932, and 6933 will be included within the 9.4-acre cultural preserve, which will remain in its "natural" state except for a modest access road. Sites 4680 and 4686 will be incorporated into the cemetery expansion area.

A comment letter from SHPD relating to the AIS was received on September 22, 2008. The recommendation of the agency included four main points: (1) preservation of sites 354, 4684, 6932, and 6931 as a complex, not individually; (2) no relocation of the grinding stone; (3) consultation with ethnic organizations or members of a group for whom some of the historic properties may have significance, as well as with OHA; and (4) appropriate additional testing of the area to be developed as determined via communication with SHPD. All of the recommendations of SHPD will be followed, and the AIS will be revised accordingly. Since the project will include a 9.4-acre cultural preserve, the sites of concern will be protected as a complex, including leaving the grinding stone in place. Further consultation will occur with OHA

and members of a group or organizations for whom the area has significance, and additional testing will be done as required by SHPD.

42. How will HMP prevent people from accessing the cemetery from Lipalu Street? Will there be gravesites along the extended Lipalu Street?

Response: HMP is very concerned about proper security within the cemetery for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours. The areas of the cemetery can be found in Figure 4a of the Final EIS, Alternative III Concept Plan, the preferred alternative.

43. The comparative views of the petition area (requested by DPP), only show views where the development is not visible. Is the implication that 56.6 acre development will not be visible? Please include views from areas where the cemetery will be visible, along with "after images" from Kamehameha Highway, Liliupuna Road, Namoku Street, Mokulele Street, Lipalu Street, Pohai Nani. Please include views from areas where the mausoleums will be visible, along with "after images" from Kamehameha Highway, Lipuna Road, Namoku Street, Mokulele Street, Lipalu Street, Pohai Nani.

Response: The visual analysis section of the EIS has been expanded by adding several before and after images taken from near and far. Please refer to the answer to Question #11 above.

44. Page 1-4 says "The proposed action will not have an adverse direct or indirect impact on... air quality" yet page 4-44 says "direct and indirect impacts on air quality could potentially occur due to project construction...". Will we potentially have air quality issues over the 20-year construction period?

Response: First, we would like to clear up a popular misconception by clarifying that the expansion of the cemetery will not occur continuously over 20 years. Instead, there will be three construction phases, each lasting 6+ months. Hawai'i enjoys some of the best air quality within the United States (except areas exposed to the pollutants associated with the on-going volcanic episode on the Big Island). In September 2008,

an air quality analysis was conducted for the project, and found that factors favoring good air quality include the vicinity of the Petition Area to good exposure to tradewinds, and ample open space. Additional information from the air quality study has been included in Section 4.11.

45. Will you provide air-quality monitoring during the construction period to areas adjacent to the development area?

Response: No air quality monitoring is proposed.

46. Is landscape screening (mentioned on pg 4-46) capable of reducing noise and odor? What landscape screening will you be using, and do you have a certification for the use of the landscape screening for said purposes?

Response: Yes, landscape screening is capable of screening noise and odor. Although, it is difficult to imagine how the cemetery would produce offensive odors. No certification is required.

47. Can you do a study on the reduction in pollution removal capacity associated to the removal of the 40 acres of trees?

Response: We did prepare new analysis of the projects impact on the contribution of Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations for Kāwā Stream. Prepared by Element Environmental, the report will be attached to the Final EIS as Appendix L. This study indicated that pollutant levels in Kāwā Stream would be reduced by the performance of the retention areas. We should also remind you that over, 91.5% of the Petition Area will remain as impervious surfaces.

48. How will HMP control the noise emitting from the property when people visit and camp at their loved ones' graves?

Response: The act of visitation at grave sites is ordinarily a solemn, quiet experience; in our experience, people do not "camp" at grave sites.

49. What will the hours of construction be? Will there be any limitation on the times of construction? Are there any City and County or State laws which regulate construction vehicles in residential areas? Can the developer assure that trucks and construction vehicles will only enter and leave from the HMP main entrances, and not via the residential

neighborhoods?

Response: This is controlled by Chapter 46, Hawaii Administrative Rules, Community Noise Control. Construction hours will be appropriate, Monday through Friday from 7am to 3pm.

50. Pg 5-5 states that HMP will employ 113 people. Can you please clarify that HMP will only be adding 7 additional positions to support the development and not an additional 113 people.

Response: The text in Section 5.3.2, Employment of the EIS states that 3-5 new full time equivalent jobs will be added in the maintenance sector of the cemetery. Section 5.4, Fiscal Impacts, has been expanded to clarify the number of new positions related to the project.

51. Why isn't hiking considered as an Act-50 protected cultural access?

Response: Trails were considered in the CIA performed for the project. Trail access to the Kawa'ewae Heiau and *laua'e* gathering will be considered and protected as part of the Proposed Action. As a recreation activity, hiking is not part of Act 50, which considers cultural trials. In addition, we have consulted with the DLNR Na Ala Hele Trail program, and as a result we are not aware of any ancient trails within the Petition Area.

52. Pg 6-16 states "the exact effect of the Proposed Action on the TMDLs for Kawa Stream is not certain." There should be a study to determine this impact. Will HMP provide a study on the impact of the development on Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #13 above for discussion of the retention areas and the improvements to water quality that will come from them.

53. What types of grass will be planted in the cemetery? Have these grasses been approved by the State Department of Agriculture to be safe to the surrounding environment and not be a invasive species?

Response: There are a variety of turf grasses locally available and suitable for use in the cemetery (bermuda, zoysia, etc.).

54. How will HMP ensure that criminals to not access residential properties

from HMP's expanded property?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #41.

55. Has HMP looked at a possible land swap with the State? TMK 4-5-035:002 is currently owned by the state. It is bounded by HMP, the Veterans cemetery, H-3, and the Kapaa Quarry. While this property is smaller than the petition area, more of that area will be usable, since buffers and retention ponds won't be required.

Response: Actually, this land was previously owned by HMP and was deeded to the State in order for the Hawaii Veterans Cemetery to reach minimum acreage for federal standards. No land exchange is contemplated. Also, this land is located within the State Conservation District and offers the same entitlement requirements as the Petition Area.

56. Appendix D: Botanical Resources Assessment. The Archaeological Inventory Survey says that it took 62 person-days to complete, yet the Botanical Resource Assessment involved 2 fieldwork days. Are only two days sufficient for a complete Botanical Resource Assessment covering (at least) 56.6 acres? How many people were involved in the Botanical Field Survey? Is there a map showing the areas walked for the Botanical Field Survey? What percentage of the actual petition area and what percentage of the entire TMK was surveyed?

Response: The Botanical Survey followed appropriate and accepted methodological protocols, and we are confident that the survey adequately covers botanical resources. The survey looked at the entire Petition Area, and some areas surrounding it as well.

57. Appendix E: Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey. The Archaeological Inventory Survey says that it took 62 person-days to complete, yet the Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey involved 2 fieldwork days. Are only two days sufficient for a complete Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey covering (at least) 56.6 acres?

Response: The Avifaunal and Feral Mammal Field Survey followed appropriate and accepted methodological protocols, and we are confident that the survey adequately covers fauna resources.

58. There is a spelling mistake in the title of the report.

Response: The spelling of the word 'Avifaunal' in the title of the report has been changed in the Final EIS.

59. How accurate does the preparer guarantee their survey results? I have personally caught over 50 rats on my property (abutting the survey area). Why is it that no rats were seen on the survey? The survey states that rats "undoubtedly occur on the site but were not observed." Is it not possible that other animals are present-on or visit the property, but not observed (such as Amakihi, Pueo, or the Hawaiian Hoary Bat)?

Response: It is possible that other animals are present that weren't observed. The predominant habitat is second-growth forest with non-native species, which is not conducive to supporting native wildlife.

60. Were all 9 census stations operating for the entire duration of the survey? Were all 9 census stations operated for a full 48 hours? What equipment and how many people were operating each census station?

Response: The census stations were eight minute count stations where an eight minute count of all birds seen or heard at that station were tallied. These stations were sampled twice on each of the survey days. Sampling took place during early morning hours and late afternoon hours when birds are actively singing/calling and foraging.

61. Will there be a survey for endangered or threatened snails or insects?

Response: A survey of native invertebrate resources for the Petition Area was conducted by Steven Lee Montgomery, Ph.D., in August 2008, and language has been added to the Section 4.8: Fauna of the EIS that discusses snails and insects.

62. When you create the Final EIS PDF, can you please enable the copy features from the PDF?

Response: Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), does not require this, and we will not be enabling the copy features on the pdf of the Final EIS.

63. Regarding Scott Ezer's comments on my letter dated February 3, 2008. Can you please elaborate on the number and planned locations of the family mausoleums structures? Will there be 57,507 30,000?

Response: HMP does not know how many family mausolea may be requested by families in the future. HMP believes the demand will be similar to what has happened in the past years. They will be generally located in landscaped areas with a variety of shrub and small tree plantings so that they slip into the fabric of the cemetery somewhat seamlessly.

64. The letter states "a large portion of the Petition Area will look similar as it does today" and refers to Figures 22 and 23 in the Draft EIS as examples. Figures 22 & 23 show the "best case" examples of view impacts — where the site is not visible. As I mentioned above, can you please include "worst case" examples.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #11 above.

65. I stated in my letter that "the area is described as scrub, and I disagree with the categorization of the area's vegetation as scrub. The area is covered by lush, thick forest with many tall old-growth trees". Mr Ezer responded that the trees are not "old-growth". Stating that "old-growth" means the forest must be comprised of native plants. The point I was making is that the EISPN's use of the term scrub is misleading as scrub means "low trees or shrubs". To use a phrase from the DEIS (page 5-8), the area is covered by a "thick introduced overstory of mature trees". Clearly, this area is not "scrub".

Response: We stand by the terminology provided in the Botanical Resources Assessment and described in the Draft EIS for the flora of the Petition Area.

66. I stated that the "mausoleums will be extremely visible from much of Kaneohe and the surrounding neighborhoods." Mr. Ezer referred to figures 22 and 23, and sited the visual profiles on figure 24. These figures represent the "best case" examples. Figures 22, 23, and 24, provide view protected by the relatively short buffers. They do not include the visibility from Windward City Shopping Center, from Castle High School, from Kaneohe Elementary, from H-3, from Lilipuna Road, from Kaneohe Bay, from Koa Kahiko Street, From Namoku Street, Pohai Nani, nor from Mokulele Street to name just a few. Again, I state the mausoleums are on the elevated slopes of the mountain, and they will be visible from much of Kaneohe.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #11 above.

67. I objected to the following paragraph in the EISPN: "In July 2007, a facilitated meeting was held to address any additional concerns related to the project. Mr. Ezer responded that I "may misunderstand the purpose of an EIS Preparation Notice". I fully understand the purpose of an EIS and the EISPN. I realize that the EIS process is to state the potential environmental impacts a development may have. I was objecting to the USE OF THE PHRASE "address any additional concerns." I was not objecting to the outcome of the meeting, nor the EIS process. I feel the phrase "address any additional concerns" implies resolution. I wanted to make it clear to the reader, that the community's concerns were not resolved at that meeting.

Response: We note your comment.

68. How will the development affect our property values?

Response: The project is not expected to affect property values in the surrounding neighborhood. Cemeteries are excellent neighbors due to the hours of operation and the beautiful quiet setting and nature of the use. Many very high value residential neighborhoods are located adjacent to cemeteries throughout the country. There are numerous cemeteries throughout O'ahu, with many of them located adjoining residential neighborhoods, with hundreds of dwelling units adjacent to them. They are integral features of the fabric of our community and people have accepted them as neighbors. This is also the case for HMP. In fact, Parkview subdivision was developed well after the development of HMP, and this neighborhood seems to be thriving. On average, property values and home sale prices are not any lower for the Parkview neighborhood than for the Pikoiloa neighborhood. Additionally, some studies that examine home sale prices and proximity to open space include cemeteries as a category of open space along with parks and golf courses. Results have found cemeteries to not have any statistically significant impact on the sale price.

69. How will you control mosquito population with the added ponds? Will the ponds contain water throughout the entire year? Will there be any wildlife in the ponds? Fish? Ducks? What fish will be in the ponds? Have the fish been approved by the State so that when the escape into Kawa and Kaneohe Bay, that they don't compete against local species?

Response: Retention areas are not permanent ponds or dams of water, and must be reviewed as part of the project grading and drainage plan, and approved by DPP. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters, and includes a wide variety of individual design techniques that can be used in appropriate circumstances. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. Properly designed and maintained retention areas are not suitable habitat for mosquitoes.

Exact design criteria for the retention areas and appropriate substrate treatment will be determined after percolation tests are done on the soils. Proper design for retention areas ensures that water does not remain longer than three days; mosquitoes cannot complete a breeding cycle in this short of a time period. The project will include a Drainage Maintenance Plan that spells out the monitoring and maintenance protocol for the retention areas. Overall, the maintenance measures undertaken to meet water quality goals will also act to ensure these retention areas do not become mosquito breeding habitats.

No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

There are not expected to be any fish, ducks, or other animals living in the retention areas.

70. Kawa stream has an endemic O'opu. Has the endangered status of the o'opu been determined?

Response: The O'opu is not currently an endangered or threatened species.

71. If avian flu hits Hawaii, will you control the Ducks and Egret populations on the property?

Response: While we appreciate the serious nature of controlling avian flu if it hits Hawaii, this is considered to be outside the scope of the project.

72. How will you ensure that people do not enter property at night? Will you

have 24 hours security?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #42 above for discussion of the security measures to be employed.

73. What will the hours of park operation be? Are there going to be lights in the park? How many and where will the lights be located? How bright will the lights be? Will they be bright enough to shine into the existing residential area? What are the hours you plan to run the lights?

Response: HMP is open dawn to dusk. Since the park closes at dusk, the only lighting that would be considered for the expansion area would be for limited security lighting. If utilized, this will be shielded to control light spill.

74. How will you ensure that the park has enough money to maintain the park indefinitely?

Response: Through the State regulated Endowment Care Fund for HMP, long term maintenance of all cemetery grounds and facilities will be carried out in perpetuity. This is an important part of HMP's promise to all of its families.

75. Will the park up-keep the archaeological sites? Tree trimming? Cutting grass?

Response: Upkeep of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau will continue to be undertaken by caretaker groups; those archaeological sites that have been deemed significant will be preserved in accordance with the approved Archaeological Preservation Plan. HMP will trim trees and cut grass.

76. Any plans to restore the heiaus? Will people be allowed to visit the heiau? Where will the parking be for heiau visitors? How will HMP protect the archaeological sites from vandalism and theft? Will there be access to the heiau from the expanded park area? Where will people park to visit the Heiau?

Response: Presently there are no plans by HMP or any other entity to restore Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. HMP plans to preserve the Heiau and other sites that exist within and near the Petition Area. At this time, Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is the only known heiau in the area. We believe

Sites 6930 and 6931 are ceremonial but have no definitive evidence they were heiau. Subsequent to land use approvals, we are required to prepare an Archaeological Preservation Plan. All of the issues related to access, buffer zones, and parking will be dealt with in this plan. The landowner is committed to working with cultural groups in the region to determine the elements of the Preservation Plan and ultimately, this plan must be approved by SHPD.

77. Are you going to increase your liability insurance to cover the expanded park area?

Response: Liability insurance will not need to be purchased by users or groups coming onto the property. Further, per §520-4, HRS, HMP is not liable or responsible for any person who uses its property for recreational purposes, "which includes but is not limited to any of the following, or any combination thereof: hunting..... picnicking, hiking, pleasure driving, nature study... and viewing or enjoying historical, archaeological, scenic, or scientific sites" (§520-2, HRS).

78. What pesticides will you be using on the park? How much pesticides will you be using on each square foot of property? Did you do a wind-spray analysis of where the pesticides will spread? What is the impact of pesticide use on the neighborhood? Are the pesticides being used safe for the children in the surrounding area? What percentage of the pesticide used will run-off the property? How will pesticides be applied? Will they be "crop-dusted"? What is the impact to Kaneohe Bay with the additional pesticides?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #31 above.

79. What herbicides/fungicides will you be using on the park? How much herbicides/fungicides will you be using on each square foot of property? Did you do a wind-spray analysis of where the herbicides/fungicides will spread? What is the impact of herbicides/fungicides use on the neighborhood? Are the herbicides/fungicides being used safe for the children in the surrounding area? What percentage of the herbicides/fungicides used will run-off the property? How will herbicides/fungicides be applied? Will they be "crop-dusted"? What is the impact to Kaneohe Bay with the additional herbicides/fungicides?

Response: HMP does not operate like a golf course, and does not manage its turf grass as a golf course does. Herbicides/fungicides are

not used as a normal cemetery maintenance regimen and have been rarely used in past years for any reason. If an extraordinary situation should occur, a certified PCA would be utilized to develop an appropriate environmentally sound program and the concentrated effort would be on an Integrated Pest Management approach.

80. Will there be smells from the decomposing bodies? How will you control bacteria and diseases from the decomposing bodies? Do toxic gases get emitted from decomposing bodies and grave sites? I've heard of methane fireballs rising from graves. Will this occur at HMP?

Response: Cemeteries were originally developed to eliminate the health issues previously associated with uncontrolled burial practices. There is no evidence that modern cemeteries and the very carefully controlled preparation of human remains and placement in caskets and then in sealed concrete outer burial containers or vaults and mausoleum crypts poses any public health concerns including concerns about diseases, dangerous bacteria, or toxic gases.

81. Are the caskets used going to be free of toxins? What are the caskets going to be made of?

Response: Caskets are constructed of the very same material and in the same quantities as everyday home and office furniture. Caskets are placed in sealed concrete outer burial containers or vaults and in above ground concrete crypts. It can be reasonably argued that caskets pose far less potential threat to the environment than the everyday disposal of home and office furniture.

82. What are the dimensions of each plot?

Response: The typical land burial lot ranges from 8 to 10 feet long and 36 to 48 inches wide.

83. How often will the park clean/remove old flowers and plants? Does the park have regulations about what can be left as offerings at each grave site? How frequently will offerings be cleaned? How will you control mosquito populations in the stagnant vase waters?

Response: Flowers are removed when they are presumed dead. Some religious practice does allow certain offerings of food. Out of respect it is left for a reasonable timeframe. This is very common in

Hawai'i and culturally accepted.

84. How will HMP prevent grave sites from sinking as the sites do in the State Veteran's cemetery?

Response: The ground-subside problems that have occurred at the Veteran's Cemetery have not occurred at HMP. There could be a variety of reasons why this is happening, but our investigations did not cover this and we do not anticipate any problems.

85. Will you set time limits for individual visitations? If yes, what are the time limits? Will the park ensure that the grounds are empty at closing? Will the park keep track of all visitors? Taking name, phone numbers, and destination?

Response: There are no time limits for visitation of burial sites. Visitors are not required to check in when present. Security personnel do sweep the grounds to ensure that no unauthorized individuals are present at closing.

86. Will you have any fire-suppression/prevention in the event of a fire? How will you protect the neighboring homes should a fire start on the property?

Response: We will have fire hydrants as required by the Fire Department, which will be approved when final plans are submitted to City agencies for review.

87. What wind speed will the mausoleums be rated for?

Response: The mausoleums will comply with all requirements of the building code administered by the DPP, including requirements related to hurricane-proofing of buildings.

88. Who will maintain the roads in the residential addition?

Response: There will be no residential portion of the project and therefore no roads in the residential addition.

89. Where will the utilities for the residential addition be brought in from? Will the utilities be underground or overhead? Please provide a map of utility access and location.

Response: There will be no residential portion of the project and therefore no utilities for the residential addition.

90. Will you setup an association for the residential addition? What are the association's planned rules?

Response: There will be no residential portion of the project and therefore no association for the residential addition.

91. Do you plan on selling any rights of way to the utility companies? If yes, where will they be placed? and what utility land rights will be granted?

Response: HMP does not have any plans to sell rights of way to utility companies.

92. During construction, will the park pay for any damages to neighboring properties?

Response: HMP will require appropriate insurance and indemnifications from contractors doing work within the park for purposes of protecting HMP and adjacent residents, property owners, and public agencies.

93. How often is grass cut on the park? What is the planned grass-cutting schedule? Hours and days of being cut. How is the grass cut? What brand/size lawn mower used? How loud will the decibel level be in the residential neighborhood from the lawn mowing?

Response: Grass cutting is ongoing, every day, all day, and performed garden by garden as needed. Cutting is accomplished by using a lawn mower and a weed whacker Xmar 60". The noise level is acceptable for commercial purposes. It is important to understand HMP has been operating and maintaining this cemetery for 50 years.

94. How loud will construction be (in decibels) from the residential area?

Response: A noise review for the Proposed Action was conducted in 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS.

95. Will decibel level from quarry increase due to lack of foliage?

Response: Please refer to answer to Question #94.

96. There's a big feral cat population in the exiting cemetery, how are you going to remove/control them?

Response: In addition to helping to educate the community about the problems created by improper release of pet animals to the wild, HMP is considering two humane methods for controlling feral cat populations: a Trap Neuter and Return (TNR) program, or trapping them and taking them to the humane society. Because communities have experienced an increase in rodents after removal of feral cats, HMP will most likely participate in the TNR program.

97. How will you control rodent populations?

Response: HMP is not aware of a problem with rodents. See answer to Question #96 above.

98. Some cultures explode fireworks as part of their religious practices at a gravesite. Will you control the noise? Will they be allowed to explode fireworks? What times will it be allowed?

Response: HMP honors and respects all religions and their practices subject to State laws governing any specific activities. The cemetery would only perform services during normal business hours. The religious practices and ceremonies have been performed at the cemetery since 1959.

99. How many trash cans will be located on the expanded area? How often will the trash be picked-up? How will you prevent errant trash from flying out of the trash cans?

Response: The number of waste receptacles will be initially based on the quantity throughout the existing Oceanview Garden. HMP will add additional waste receptacles if needed. HMP has a significant vested interest in having a neat and clean cemetery. Trash is picked up daily.

100. Where will the water faucets be located? Will they be close to the residential areas and possibly be a source of noise?

Response: Water faucets will be scattered throughout the cemetery. Ordinarily, they are located close to the roadways. Activities associated

with filling flower vases with water do not generate excessive noise.

101. Where will the portable gravesite canopies be stored? Will they remain on the park grounds in open view of residents?

Response: The most appropriate storage facility will be determined later, however they will be located in a safe area, out of the way of normal operation. When not in use, all portables canopies will be placed out of view from offsite residents.

102. What hours will graves be dug?

Response: Graves will be dug during normal business hours, generally 7:30 am to 4:30 pm.

103. Park has been unresponsive to neighbor complaints in past. Will this continue? For example, rubbish at end of Lipalu St. Trees cut and left on residential property on Ohaha St.

Response: While this may have been a problem in the past, HMP is not aware of any of the other items mentioned in your letter occurring at this time. In the future, if you have any concerns regarding HMP as a neighbor, we urge you to contact Mr. Jay Morford by telephone at 808.522.5233.

104. Lipalu is a major drainage for the area, how will road being built account for draining in the area? What will happen to the culvert that exist at Lipalu now?

Response: Since there will be no residential portion of the project, there will not be a road built at Lipalu Street. The culvert that exists at Lipalu Street will remain as it currently is.

105. Do the draining ponds have risk of breaking/overflowing? Will they be a dam-like structure? Will spillways be built?

Response: Please refer to the response to Question #69, as retention areas are not permanent ponds or dams of water.

106. There is a dense bird population in the forests around our neighborhood. How many birds are in the area now, and how many are anticipated to be displaced / killed?

Response: A percentage of birds will be displaced, but this will not happen all at once as the project will occur in phases. Also, to replace the non-native forest, the project plans a replacement of over 300 trees, and the creation of the 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain additional intact land area.

107. Will the residential area be a gated community? If yes, where will the gate be?

Response: As noted several times above in answers to other questions, there will be no residential portion of the project and therefore no gate.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

July 22, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

As the legislators representing the Pikoiloa community, we remain opposed to Hawaiian Memorial Park's (HMP) proposed expansion and the development of residential units. From the very beginning our concerns have included, but not been limited to, the grading and deforestation of conservation land; the potential threat to life and property as a result of landslides and erosion; and the encroachment upon significant cultural areas, specifically Kāwa'ewa'e Heiau, which is on the National Register of Historic Places.

While we still have these concerns, having reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), we have additional questions that we would like answered and the impacts on the community addressed.

Alternatives to the Proposed Actions:

- How serious is HMP in considering alternative 8.2, which would replace the subdivision with a residential retirement facility? Historically, there had been concerns raised over the height and size of Pōhai Nani, yet you indicate that you would build a complex with a seven story residential tower similar in size on the mountainside. Have you taken into account the impact such a structure would have on Windward O'ahu's visual and scenic resources, the impact such a large structure would have on the Kane'ōhe community, as well as potential soil and erosion concerns? What would be the projected unit and tenant count, and what impact would this have on traffic? Would this be sold as affordable senior housing units? Would there be day care services provided, and if so, what additional impact on traffic would you expect?
- How serious is HMP about alternative 8.3, which would only include an expansion of the cemetery? Given that you would still be petitioning to re-designate 56.6 acres, what assurances would the community have that you would

Jay Morford
July 22, 2008
Page 2 of 4

not seek to add in a residential component at a later date? You indicate that the impacts on the scenic and visual resources would be limited, yet both Pōhai Nani, the Hawai'i State Veterans Cemetery and the mountainside in between where you are proposing this expansion are highly visible from various parts of Kane'ōhe, especially from higher elevations like H-3, and the Pali and Likelike Highways. How do you reconcile that these visual resources, considered extremely important and highly valued by Windward residents and visitors alike, would not be compromised by this development?

Irreversible and Irrecoverable Commitments of Resources:

- You state in the DEIS that "...historic sites, both in the petition area and nearby, will be ensured to be cared for, with greater access to otherwise unknown historic sites." While your plan does incorporate marginal buffers around historic sites both inside and near your petition area (specifically Kāwa'ewa'e Heiau), it also establishes public roadways around and within this historic complex. Is it your consultants' professional opinion that these resources would be better cared for if there was public street access surrounding these historic properties, providing access to not only lineal descendants or caregivers, but any member of the general public, regardless of their intentions?
- You acknowledge the loss of conservation land, indicating that that housing opportunities, employment and tax revenue will counterbalance this. If you look at the Windward O'ahu Regional Plan, considered by many to be the inspiration for the Hawai'i State Plan, it clearly states that the preservation of conservation and agricultural areas are considered to be very important, even if it affects the existing housing stock. It went so far as to indicate that while Kane'ōhe would continue to see development, it should maintain an open space ratio of not less than 60%. How would you reconcile this further loss of conservation land and open space proposed under the project with the Windward O'ahu Regional Plan?

Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP):

- You correctly state that, "...the SCP is shaped around two main concepts, including protection of the community's natural, scenic, cultural, historical and agricultural resources and systems. Key elements of the SCP's vision call for preserving and promoting open space throughout the region, and preserving and enhancing scenic, recreational, and cultural features that define Ko'olaupoko's sense of place." You claim that the project would conform to major components of the SCP. Please explain how grading a central mountainside, adding large visible structures such as mausoleums, building a residential subdivision, exposing historic sites, and removing 56.6 acres from the conservation district is in accordance with these stated goals of the SCP.

Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources:

- While Kāwa'ewa'e Heiau has been carved out of the petition area, we remain concerned about the integrity and preservation of this historic site and others in the area. In the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA), Mr. Earl Neller indicated that the sites that lay beyond the stone walls of the heiau may have significance to the structure. According to Neller, the current configuration of the heiau results partially from its historic use as a cattle enclosure. As a result of this, Neller suggests that the grounds of Kāwa'ewa'e Heiau may have once been larger than the rectangular enclosure that is visible today. Similar thoughts were conveyed in the CIA by Dr. Chuck Burrows and Mr. Charlie Ogata. How can we be certain that the complex as a whole is being preserved when your plan calls for each site to be preserved individually, potentially leaving historically important grounds to be developed?

Socio-Economic Probable Impacts:

- You indicate that the City and County of Honolulu's Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) has indicated a need for an additional 1,020 housing units in the Ko'olaupoko region between 2010 and 2030. Please provide us with information on specifically where DPP anticipated this growth to take place in the region, and whether its projections indicate the need to convert conservation land into the urban district. Given that the SCP will be up for review later this Fall, what is the possibility that these growth projections may change and shift more towards the urban core, especially given plans for a light rail system?
- Please expound upon the extent to which the creation of four mausoleums will benefit the people of Hawai'i and the Windward community. Approximately how many niches will be created and what is the projected cost of these spaces? Will these niches and the corresponding services provided be affordable for the average family?

Physical Environment Probable Impacts:

- A majority of the petition area is located within Zone D, which denotes areas of undetermined flood hazard and flooding is possible. Given the grading and deforestation that will occur as a result of this project, has HMP contacted FEMA to create a new projected Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) based upon the proposed changes to the petition area? This would give the community an accurate assessment of their risk should this project move forward. Are you aware as to whether or not an entity has considered updating the FIRM based upon data received from the 2006 "40 days and 40 nights" storm events?
- According to your rockfall hazard analysis, there are four potentially hazardous areas. As proposed, this would be located directly above 8 of your residential lots and 2 of your mausoleums. What confidence do you have that these mitigating efforts would be adequate to ensure safety and prevent loss of life? Additionally,

did the study determine that these rockfall hazards were created as a result of the proposed project, or are they pre-existing hazards? If they are pre-existing, what threat do they pose, if any, to residential communities located along your property?

- As you noted in the DEIS, Kawa Stream has been classified as an impaired water body and considered one of the worst water quality streams in Hawai'i. You indicate that "the exact effect of the proposed action on the TMDLs for Kawa Stream is not certain." Given that TMDLs have a direct impact on water quality, how will you obtain this information prior to the Land Use Commission making their decision? Also, given that this will be a 10-20 year project, how will you adequately control soil erosion and run off? You indicate that long term erosional problems will be handled by vegetation and surface covering; however, there may be periods of years in which no vegetation or surface covering is provided. Given Windward O'ahu's tendency for increased rainfall, what hazards and negative impacts do you foresee as a result of this lack of proper erosion control?

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our offices. For Senator Tokuda, please call 587-7215. For Representative Ito, please call 586-8470.

Sincerely,



SENATOR JILL N. TOKUDA



REPRESENTATIVE KEN ITO

CC: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawai'i
Rachael Edinger, Helber Hastert & Fee Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Senator Jill Tokuda
Representative Ken Ito
Hawai'i State Legislature
State Capitol
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Senator Tokuda and Representative Ito:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 22, 2008 providing comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We are opposed to the project.
Response: Your opposition to the Proposed Action is noted.
2. How serious is HMP in considering alternative 8.2, which would replace the subdivision with a residential retirement facility? Historically, there had been concerns raised over the height and size of Pohai Nani, yet you indicate that you would build a complex with a seven story residential tower similar in size on the mountainside. Have you taken into account the visual and scenic resources impacts, as well as potential soil and erosion concerns? What would be the projected unit and tenant count, and what impact would this have on traffic? Would this be sold as affordable senior housing units? Would there be day care services provided, and if so, what additional impact on traffic would you expect?
Response: The EIS Rules and Regulations require that all projects address possible alternatives to the Proposed Action. The retirement facility was one such alternative, and was evaluated early in the process and rejected.
3. How serious is HMP about alternative 8.3? Given that you would still be petitioning to redesignate 56.6 acres, what assurances would the community



have that you wouldn't seek to add in a residential component at a later date? You indicate that the impacts on the scenic and visual resources would be limited, yet both Pohai Nani, the Hawai'i State Veterans Cemetery and the mountainside in between where you are proposing this expansion are highly visible from various parts of Kane'ōhe, especially from higher elevations like H-3, and the Pali and Likelike Highways. How do you reconcile that these visual resources, considered extremely important and highly valued by Windward residents and visitors alike, would not be compromised by this development?

Response: As a result of many similar comments received during the public comment period for the Draft EIS, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the development program for the project and has deleted the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension from the project.

In terms of the appearance of the landscape, HMP has a vested interest in providing a pleasant and attractive appearance for the expansion area. The impacts on view planes from the Proposed Action are described in Section 4.10 of the EIS, Scenic and Visual Resources, and demonstrated in several graphic figures. Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Included in this analysis is a thorough review of the "Cemetery Only Alternative" that has been selected as the development to be considered by the State Land Use Commission.

For the Cemetery Only Alternative, the Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where the proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

Under most viewing circumstances, the mausoleums will not be visible from nearby surrounding neighborhoods because of ample vegetative buffers and topographic differences with the surrounding neighborhood. The project will include a minimum 50-foot buffer of existing vegetation between the adjoining residential property line and the cemetery areas. Some areas will include a re-vegetated buffer of approximately 100 feet in addition to the existing vegetation buffer. Figures 24, 28a, and 28b of the Draft EIS are still relevant to demonstrate the typical profiles of how the elevation difference and landscaped buffer will shield the Petition Area from view in the adjacent residential neighborhoods.

The Petition Area and associated cemetery are visible from H-3, although as a small portion of the overall viewshed which is predominately one of residential neighborhoods with the Oneawa Hills as a backdrop. Additionally this view is one that is seen for only a matter of seconds while travelling at 55 miles per hour in a car. Nevertheless, the project will be visible from this vantage point.

4. You state in the DEIS that "historic sites, both in the petition area and nearby, will be ensured to be cared for, with greater access to otherwise unknown historic sites." While your plan does incorporate marginal buffers around historic sites both inside and near your petition area (specifically Kawa'ewa'e Heiau), it also establishes public roadways around and within this historic complex. Is it your consultants' professional opinion that these resources would be better cared for if there was public street access surrounding these historic properties, providing access to not only lineal descendants or caregivers, but any member of the general public, regardless of their intentions?

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. In this context, the plan for the project has been modified to establish a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931, and include significant areas where the *laua'e* fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites. There will be no development in this area except for a modest access road.

Subsequent to land use approvals, the Petitioner is required to prepare an Archaeological Preservation Plan. All of the issues related to protection of the sites will be addressed in this plan. The landowner is committed to working with cultural groups in the region to determine the elements of the Preservation Plan and ultimately, the Preservation Plan must be approved by State Historic Preservation Division.

In addition, HMP is very concerned about proper security within the project area for its existing families, its on-going business operations, and neighbors. HMP will always seek to protect its facilities as necessary and appropriate

through a variety of security measures. As the developed cemetery expands, HMP will be able to better monitor its property through the expanded accessibility. For additional security, HMP has two security guards who work in the evening hours.

5. You acknowledge the loss of conservation land, indicating that that housing opportunities, employment and tax revenue will counterbalance this. The Windward O'ahu Regional Plan clearly states that the preservation of conservation and agricultural areas are considered to be very important, even if it affects the existing housing stock. It went so far as to indicate that while Kane'ohē would continue to see development, it should maintain an open space ratio of not less than 60%. How would you reconcile this further loss of conservation land and open space proposed under the project with the Windward O'ahu Regional Plan?

Response: The overarching land use policies for Kane'ohē originate with the General Plan of the City and County of Honolulu, and are further implemented by the Ko'olau Po'ko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP) and zoning. We understand the relationships of the Proposed Action regarding these plans and regulations. We also recognize the need to amend the SCP and zoning in order to bring the Petition Area into compliance with these documents. We believe the Proposed Action does meet many of the goals, policies, and objectives of both the General Plan and the SCP, particularly by the elimination of the residential subdivision and the addition of the 9.4-acre cultural preserve. A cemetery is considered open space and is treated accordingly by the SCP.

6. You correctly state that, "...the SCP is shaped around two main concepts, including protection of the community's natural, scenic, cultural, historical and agricultural resources and systems. Key elements of the SCP's vision call for preserving and promoting open space throughout the region, and preserving and enhancing scenic, recreational, and cultural features that define Ko'olau'poko's sense of place." You claim that the project would conform to major components of the SCP. Please explain how the project is in accordance with these stated goals of the SCP.

Response: Please refer to answer to Questions #3, 4, and 5 above, and discussion of the elimination of the residential subdivision and the creation of the cultural preserve.

7. While Kawa'ewa'e Heiau has been carved out of the petition area, we remain concerned about the integrity and preservation of this historic site and others in the area. How can we be certain that the complex as a whole is being preserved when your plan calls for each site to be preserved individually, potentially leaving historically important grounds to be developed?

Response: Please refer to answer to Question #4 above for discussion of the cultural preserve to be created.

8. You indicate that the City and County of Honolulu's Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) has indicated a need for an additional 1,020 housing units in the Ko'olaupoko region between 2010 and 2030. Please provide us with information on specifically where DPP anticipated this growth to take place in the region, and whether its projections indicate the need to convert conservation land into the urban district. Given that the SCP will be up for review later this Fall, what is the possibility that these growth projections may change and shift more towards the urban core, especially given plans for a light rail system?

Response: The SCP indicated that new housing units should be anticipated as a result of "infill", but does not specify exactly where this should be. The need for housing in the Ko'olaupoko region is expected to increase as a result of a continuing trend in the decline of the size of average household size, both on O'ahu and in Kane'ohe, which are consistent with national trends. While the vast majority of population growth will be accommodated in other development plan areas, Ko'olaupoko is still projected to need additional housing units.

9. Please expound upon the extent to which the creation of four mausoleums will benefit the people of Hawai'i and the Windward community. Approximately how many niches will be created and what is the projected cost of these spaces? Will these niches and the corresponding services provided be affordable for the average family?

Response: The number of niches or other cremation inurnment options provided will be based on the community demand. There will always be a variety of choices in product and pricing to meet the full range of needs for the community. HMP price lists are available at the HMP office, as well as a list of the available niches and other items.

10. A majority of the petition area is located within Zone D, which denotes areas of undetermined flood hazard and flooding is possible. Given the grading and deforestation that will occur as a result of this project, has HMP contacted FEMA to create a new projected Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) based

upon the proposed changes to the petition area? This would give the community an accurate assessment of their risk should this project move forward. Are you aware as to whether or not an entity has considered updating the FIRM based upon data received from the 2006-40 days and 40 nights' storm events?

Response: HMP has not contacted FEMA to create a new FIRM. We are not aware of an entity that considered updating the FIRM based upon the 2006 "40 days/40 nights" storm.

11. According to your rockfall hazard analysis, there are four potentially hazardous areas. As proposed, this would be located directly above 8 of your residential lots and 2 of your mausoleums. What confidence do you have that these mitigating efforts would be adequate to ensure safety and prevent loss of life? Additionally, did the study determine that these rockfall hazards were created as a result of the proposed project, or are they pre-existing hazards? If they are pre-existing, what threat do they pose, if any, to residential communities located along your property?

Response: As discussed in #3 above, the residential subdivision has been deleted from the development program. The soils engineer who prepared the analysis is highly qualified for this work, and we are completely confident in the results.

12. As you noted in the DEIS, Kawa Stream has been classified as an impaired water body and considered one of the worst water quality streams in Hawai'i. You indicate that "the exact effect of the proposed action on the TMDLs for Kawa Stream is not certain." Given that TMDL's have a direct impact on water quality, how will you obtain this information prior to the Land Use Commission making their decision?

Response: Retention areas are included as the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. This method of storm water control is nationally recognized as an environmentally superior approach to deal with the protection of down stream receiving waters. The retention areas will be scattered throughout the Petition Area to provide the required amount of storage and they will be grass lined to a depth of 18 inches (see Section 6.4 in the EIS for further discussion).

Further analysis regarding Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) was conducted in September 2008 by Element Environmental LLC, and their

findings have been incorporated in Section 6.4 of the Final EIS. Their full report is attached to the Final EIS as Appendix L. The retention areas will be designed to ensure that the project is helping to improve the water quality of both Kāwā Stream and ultimately Kane'ōhe Bay by providing some reduction necessary to achieve the TMDLs for Kāwā Stream. A retention area capacity of 1.3 acres will lead to a net reduction of storm runoff that will not enter Kāwā Stream.

The TMDL analysis found that the proposed retention system which has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design 10-year, 1-hour duration (2.5 inches per hour) storm event will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed TMDLs. The on-site retention volume to capture this excess runoff is 631,730 gallons. The runoff used in the 2005 TMDL report was 518,060 gallons. Because no additional runoff will Kāwā Stream, a net reduction of 136.3 kg TSS, 6.82 kg TN, and 1.4 kg TP will result from the project. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system.

As recommended in the TMDL analysis report, the Petitioner commits to developing an appropriate monitoring protocol in cooperation with the State Department of Health to build on past monitoring efforts of the TMDL Program, and to evaluate long-term success of the Petition Area's retention areas in helping to meet the necessary TMDL reductions for Kāwā Stream that are associated with the Petition Area.

13. Given that this will be a 10-20 year project, how will you adequately control soil erosion and run off? You indicate that long term erosional problems will be handled by vegetation and surface covering; however, there may be periods of years in which no vegetation or surface covering is provided. Given Windward O'ahu's tendency for increased rainfall, what hazards and negative impacts do you foresee as a result of this lack of proper erosion control?

Response: Construction will not be for continuous for 10-20 years. The project is projected for full build out during that time, with individual phases of construction to last ±6 months.

As discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3 of the Draft EIS, temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be implemented as Best Management Practices during grading, construction, and operation of the cemetery. During construction, the contractor will use mulching to provide the necessary erosion control after soils have been exposed. Commencement of construction activities will occur during dry months of the year. Temporary

erosion control measures can also include: using silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, catch basin and inlet protection, and dust control. Proper grading, pavement, and permanent grassing and landscaping of all open areas created by the grading operations will minimize soil loss from the site to acceptable levels. All of these plans must be approved by the DPP, and the State Department of Health as part of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems permitting. Permanent erosion control measures will include grading to provide proper drainage. Exposed areas will be paved or grassed and/or landscaped to match adjacent landscaping. Grass sod will be planted to minimize erosion. The permanent erosion control measures will protect the Petition Area against future soil erosion. It is the intention of the Petitioner to follow all necessary means to achieve proper erosion control.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

June 9, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks

- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division - Oahu District

FROM: *for* Morris M. Atta, Administrator *Maalena*
 SUBJECT: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
 LOCATION: Ko'olanu Park District, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; TMK: (1) 4-5-033.por.001
 APPLICANT: Helber Hastert & Fee

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document. Please submit any comments by July 18, 2008.

A copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is available for your review in Land Division office, Room 220.

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Darlene Nakamura at 587-0433. Thank you.

Attachments

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed: *Paul J. Conry*
Date: JUN 10 2008

PAUL J. CONRY, ADMINISTRATOR
DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

cc: Central Files



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

July 23, 2008

Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Attention: Mr. Jay Morford

Gentlemen:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion, Kaneohe, Oahu, Tax Map Key: (1) 4-5-33:portion 1

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. The Department of Land and Natural Resources' (DLNR) Land Division distributed or made available a copy of your report pertaining to the subject matter to DLNR Divisions for their review and comment.

Other than the comments from Division of Forestry & Wildlife, Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands, Commission on Water Resource Management, Engineering Division, Land Division, the Department of Land and Natural Resources has no other comments to offer on the subject matter. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call our office at 587-0433. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Maalena E. Underwood
for Morris M. Atta
Administrator

Cc: OEQC
Helber Hastert & Fee

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Paul J. Conry
Administrator
DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife
PO Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Conry:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated June 10, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. We note that you have no objections to the Proposed Action at this time.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

JANDA LINGZ
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



6A 28-728



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION
POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

June 9, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: **DLNR Agencies:**

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division - Oahu District

FROM: *Dr. Morris M. Atta, Administrator*
SUBJECT: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
LOCATION: Ko'olanu Poko District, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; TMK: (1) 4-5-033:por.001
APPLICANT: Helber Hastert & Fee

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document. Please submit any comments by July 18, 2008.

A copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is available for your review in Land Division office, Room 220.

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Darlene Nakamura at 587-04. Thank you.

Attachments

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed: see attached.
Date: _____

cc: Central Files

Section 3.1.3 discusses the Proposed Action in the context of the standards to determine whether land is appropriately situated to be considered for the State Urban District. Language in the Final EIS now includes the following:

"The General subzone is considered the least sensitive subzone. The objective of the General Subzone "is to designate open space where specific conservation uses may not be defined, but where urban use would be premature" (§13-5-14 (a), HAR). Among others, including one single-family dwelling, the Conservation District Rules and Regulations suggest that the General Subzone could accommodate "lands suitable for farming, flower gardening, operating of nurseries or orchards, grazing; including facilities accessory to these uses where the facilities are compatible with the natural physical environment" (§13-5-14 (b) (2), HAR).

The majority of the Petition Area (approximately 47 acres; 83%) is located in the General subzone. The physical characteristics of the Petition Area have been described as a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest. Only eight percent of the plant species identified on-site are native. The property does not function as a forest reserve for recharge purposes. The property will remain predominantly in vegetated open space, which is consistent with the intent of Conservation Land. Approximately 11.4 acres will be revegetated with appropriate native and Polynesian-introduced species and landscaping for the cemetery expansion will result in over 300 new trees. The existing significant historic sites and cultural practices will be preserved and retained.

The objective of the Limited subzone is "to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraints on human activities" (§13-5-12 (a), HAR). Cemetery uses and residential units are not permitted in the State Conservation District; therefore a re-designation to the State Urban District by the State Land Use Commission is being sought.

Only 17% (9.6 acres) of the Petition Area is located in the Limited subzone, and 4.7 acres of this total will be located within the cultural preserve area as part of the preferred alternative, and will not be changed from its existing character except for an access road. Therefore, of the total 56.5-acre Petition Area, only 4.9 acres (8.7%) within the Limited subzone will be converted to cemetery use under the preferred alternative. The majority of the area will be open space (cemetery use), and human activity will be minimal in the steep sloped areas. The results of the Slope Stability and Rockfall Hazard performed for this EIS are discussed further in Sections 4.2 and 4.6, and the entire report is attached as Appendix B. The slope stability analysis found there to be no apparent potential for hazards associated with slope stability. Most slopes in the Petition Area are less than 20%; although some land with higher slope will need to be graded in order to ensure all land within the

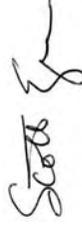
Petition Area is stable. Most of these steeper lands will be revegetated and not used for burials, and therefore will not be areas where human activity is expected. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall, but these can be mitigated using available technology.

Only 17% (9.6 acres) of the Petition Area is located in the Limited subzone, and 4.7 acres of this total will be located within the cultural preserve area as part of the preferred alternative, and will not be changed from its existing character except for an access road. Therefore, of the total 56.5-acre Petition Area, only 4.9 acres (8.7%) within the Limited subzone will be converted to cemetery use under the preferred alternative. The majority of the area will be open space (cemetery use), and human activity will be minimal in the steep sloped areas. The results of the Slope Stability and Rockfall Hazard performed for this EIS are discussed further in Sections 4.2 and 4.6, and the entire report is attached as Appendix B. The slope stability analysis found there to be no apparent potential for hazards associated with slope stability. Most slopes in the Petition Area are less than 20%; although some land with higher slope will need to be graded in order to ensure all land within the Petition Area is stable. Most of these steeper lands will be revegetated and not used for burials, and therefore will not be areas where human activity is expected. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall, but these can be mitigated using available technology."

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTER & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Julianne McCreedy
Grant Yoshimori

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



LAURA B. THILEN
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RECEIVED

08 JUN 10 AM 0:06

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION
POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

June 9, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO:

DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division - Oahu District

FROM: *for* Morris M. Atta, Administrator
 SUBJECT: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
 LOCATION: Ko'olau Piko District, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; TMK: (1) 4-5-033.por.001
 APPLICANT: Helber Hastert & Fee

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document. Please submit any comments by July 18, 2008.

A copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is available for your review in Land Division office, Room 220.

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Darlene Nakamura at 587-04. Thank you.

Attachments

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed: *[Signature]*
 Date: *6/10/08*

cc: Central Files

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION

2008 JUL 17 P 3:34

STATE OF HAWAII
 DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
 COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
 LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
 STATE OF HAWAII
 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

July 14, 2008

REF: HMP Expansion deis

TO: Morris Atta, Administrator
Land Division

FROM: Ken C. Kawahara, P.E., Deputy Director
Commission on Water Resource Management

SUBJECT: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion, Draft Environmental Impact Statement

FILE NO.: NA

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject document. The Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) is the agency responsible for administering the State Water Code (Code). Under the Code, all waters of the State are held in trust for the benefit of the citizens of the State; therefore, all water use is subject to legally protected water rights. CWRM strongly promotes the efficient use of Hawaii's water resources through conservation measures and appropriate resource management. For more information, please refer to the State Water Code, Chapter 174C, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapters 13-167 to 13-171. These documents are available via the Internet at <http://www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm>.

Our comments related to water resources are checked off below.

- 1. We recommend coordination with the county to incorporate this project into the county's Water Use and Development Plan. Please contact the respective Planning Department and/or Department of Water Supply for further information.
- 2. We recommend coordination with the Engineering Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources to incorporate this project into the State Water Projects Plan.
- 3. There may be the potential for ground or surface water degradation/contamination and recommend that approvals for this project be conditioned upon a review by the State Department of Health and the developer's acceptance of any resulting requirements related to water quality.
- Permits required by CWRM: Additional information and forms are available at www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm/forms.htm.
- 4. The proposed water supply source for the project is located in a designated ground-water management area, and a Water Use Permit is required prior to use of ground water.
- 5. A Well Construction Permit(s) is (are) required before the commencement of any well construction work.
- 6. A Pump Installation Permit(s) is (are) required before ground water is developed as a source of supply for the project.

DRF-IA 06/19/2008

Morris Aita, Administrator
-Page 2
July 14, 2008

- 7. There is (are) well(s) located on or adjacent to this project. If wells are not planned to be used and will be affected by any new construction, they must be properly abandoned and sealed. A permit for well abandonment must be obtained.
- 8. Ground-water withdrawals from this project may affect streamflows, which may require an instream flow standard amendment.
- 9. A Stream Channel Alteration Permit(s) is (are) required before any alteration can be made to the bed and/or banks of a stream channel.
- 10. A Stream Diversion Works Permit(s) is (are) required before any stream diversion works is constructed or altered.
- 11. A Petition to Amend the Interim Instream Flow Standard is required for any new or expanded diversion(s) of surface water.
- 12. The planned source of water for this project has not been identified in this report. Therefore, we cannot determine what permits or petitions are required from our office, or whether there are potential impacts to water resources.
- 13. We recommend that the report identify feasible alternative non-potable water resources, including reclaimed wastewater.

OTHER:

The document states that approximately 80% of the petition area will continue to be pervious surfaces; therefore, we do not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows.

We defer to the Department of Health regarding potential water quality impacts.

As noted above, if new wells are drilled to support the project, well construction, pump installation and water use permits would be required. The Koolauoko Aquifer System Area has a sustainable yield of 43 million gallons per day, of which 10,370 mgd has been allocated. Approval of a pump permit would be contingent on the results of pumping tests to assess any impacts to water resources or existing legal uses. Approval of a water use permit is subject to the applicant's ability to demonstrate consistency with legal criteria (established in § 174C-49(a) HRS).

If there are any questions, please contact Roy Hardy at 587-0274.

RH:ss

c: OECC
LUC
HHF
DOH Safe Drinking Water Branch
Hawaiian Memorial Park
Grant Yoshimori
Julianne McCreedy, Hui O Pikoia

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Mr. Ken C. Kawahara, P.E.
Deputy Director
Dept. of Land and Natural Resources
Commission on Water Resource Management
PO Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Kawahara:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 14, 2008 (REF: HMP Expansion.deis) providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We recommend coordination with the county to incorporate this project into the county's Water Use and Development Plan. Please contact the respective Planning Department and/or Department of Water Supply for further information.

Response: We note that we need to coordinate with the City and County of Honolulu on the water use and development plan, and plan to work closely with them as the project moves forward.
2. There may be the potential for ground or surface water degradation/contamination and recommend that approvals for this project be conditioned upon a review by the State Department of Health (DOH) and the developer's acceptance of any resulting requirements related to water quality.

Response: We note your recommendation that project approval be conditional upon review by the Department of Health, and will accept any resulting requirements related to water quality.



3. The proposed water supply source for the project is located in a designated ground-water management area, and a Water Use Permit is required prior to use of ground water.

Response: The Draft EIS notes that the water supply source for the project is located in a designated ground-water management area, and a Water Use Permit is required prior to use of ground water.

4. A Well Construction Permit(s) is (are) required before the commencement of any well construction work.

Response: Section 1.7 of the Draft EIS notes that a well construction permit is required before commencement of any well construction work that might be needed.

5. A Pump Installation Permit(s) is (are) required before ground water is developed as a source of supply for the project.

Response: Section 1.7 of the Draft EIS notes that a pump installation permit is required before ground water is developed as a source of supply for the project.

6. The document states that approximately 80% of the petition area will continue to be pervious surfaces; therefore, we do not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows.

Response: We note that you do not anticipate any impacts to the quantity of ground and surface water flows.

7. We defer to the Department of Health regarding potential water quality impacts.

Response: We note that you defer to the DOH regarding potential water quality impacts, and intend to work closely with DOH as the project moves forward.

8. As noted above, if new wells are drilled to support the project, well construction, pump installation and water use permits would be required. The Koolaupoko Aquifer System Area has a sustainable yield of 43 million gallons per day, of which 10.370 mgd has been allocated. Approval of a pump permit would be contingent on the results of pumping tests to assess any impacts to water resources or existing legal uses. Approval of

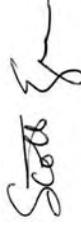
a water use permit is subject to the applicant's ability to demonstrate consistency with legal criteria (established in § 174C-49(a) HRS).

Response: The Draft EIS notes that the Koolaupoko Aquifer System Area has a sustainable yield of 43 million gallons per day, and that approval of a pump permit will be contingent on the results of pumping tests to assess any impacts to water resources or existing legal uses. In addition, we note that approval of a water use permit is subject to the applicant's ability to demonstrate consistency with legal criteria (established in § 174C-49(a) HRS).

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission
DOH Safe Drinking Water Branch
Grant Yoshimori
Julianne McCreedy, Hui O Pikoioa

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

MEMORANDUM

To: Morris Atta
Administrator

From: Charlene Unoki
Assistant Administrator

Date: July 23, 2008

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hawaiian Memorial Park
Cemetery expansion, Kaneohe, Oahu, Tax Map Key: (1) 4-5-33;portion 1

The following recommendations should be included in any comments regarding the above-referenced project:

1. If any portion of the project includes hillsides or cliffs with a slope grade of 20% or greater, a slope study to determine the risks of rockfalls or landslides should be required as a condition of approval.
2. If a rockfall or landslide risk is determined or is suspected to exist, the developer should be required to create a hazard buffer zone in areas susceptible to such hazards that is of sufficient width to protect the health and safety of future homeowners in the vicinity of those risks.
3. If a rockfall or landslide risk is determined or is suspected to exist, the developer should be required to provide a written disclosure of those risks to all potential homeowners.

Should you have any questions, please call me at 587-0426.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Morris Atta
Administrator
DLNR, Land Division
PO Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Atta:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

Thank you for your letter dated July 23, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our responses:

1. If any portion of the project includes hillsides or cliffs with a slope grade of 20% or greater, a slope study to determine the risks of rockfalls or landslides should be required as a condition of approval.

Response: A report on rockfall hazards and slope stability was prepared for the Draft EIS, and was attached as Appendix B.
2. If a rockfall or landslide risk is determined or is suspected to exist, the developer should be required to create a hazard buffer zone in areas susceptible to such hazards that is of sufficient width to protect the health and safety of future homeowners in the vicinity of those risks.

Response: As discussed in Section 4.6 of the Draft EIS, "the slope stability analysis determined that there is no apparent potential for hazards to the Petition Area that may be associated with slope stability. There is a potential for hazards associated with rockfall. These hazards can be mitigated using available technology. Mitigative measures may include one or a combination of the following: 1) securing the existing boulders using netting or chaining; 2) removal of the boulders; 3) installation of fencing uphill from proposed improvements; and 4) constructing a buffer zone between the rockfall hazard source and the proposed improvement.





STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

June 9, 2008

The choice of mitigative measure will depend on the specific site condition."

3. If a rockfall or landslide risk is determined or is suspected to exist, the developer should be required to provide a written disclosure of those risks to all potential homeowners.

Response: The Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative, and will become the Proposed Action. Therefore, there will not be any residential lots developed.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Draft EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Office of Environmental Quality Control

TO:

- DLNR Agencies:**
- Div. of Aquatic Resources
 - Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
 - Engineering Division
 - Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
 - Div. of State Parks
 - Commission on Water Resource Management
 - Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
 - Land Division - Oahu District

FROM: Morris M. Atta, Administrator
SUBJECT: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
LOCATION: Ko'olau, Poko District, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; TMK: (1) 4-5-033.por.001
APPLICANT: Helber Hastert & Fee

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document. Please submit any comments by July 18, 2008.

A copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is available for your review in Land Division office, Room 220.

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Darlene Nakamura at 587-04. Thank you.

Attachments

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached

Signed:
Date: 6/15/08

cc: Central Files

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
JUN 11 10 45 AM '08

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Eric T. Hirano
Chief Engineer
DLNR, Engineering Division
PO Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Mr. Hirano:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 5, 2008 (DEISHawaiianMemorialPark Cemetery Oahu.627) providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. We note that you confirm the project site is located in the Flood Insurance Rate Map Zone D and X, and the National Flood Insurance Program does not have any regulations for developments within Zone D and X.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. 808.545.2055 • Fax 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION

LM/MorrisAtta
REF.: DEISHawaiianMemorialPark Cemetery
Oahu.627

COMMENTS

- We confirm that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Zones D and X. The National Flood Insurance Program does not have any regulations for developments within Zones D and X.
- Please take note that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Zone.
- Please note that the correct Flood Zone Designation for the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is _____.
- Please note that the project must comply with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) presented in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), whenever development within a Special Flood Hazard Area is undertaken. If there are any questions, please contact the State NFIP Coordinator, Ms. Carol Tyau-Beam, of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division at (808) 587-0267.
- Please be advised that 44CFR indicates the minimum standards set forth by the NFIP. Your Community's local flood ordinance may prove to be more restrictive and thus take precedence over the minimum NFIP standards. If there are questions regarding the local flood ordinances, please contact the applicable County NFIP Coordinators below:
 - Mr. Robert Sumitomo at (808) 768-8097 or Mr. Mario Siu Li at (808) 768-8098 of the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting.
 - Mr. Kelly Gomes at (808) 961-8327 (Hilo) or Mr. Kiran Emler at (808) 327-3530 (Kona) of the County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works.
 - Mr. Francis Cerizo at (808) 270-7771 of the County of Maui, Department of Planning.
 - Mr. Mario Antonio at (808) 241-6620 of the County of Kauai, Department of Public Works.

- The applicant should include water demands and infrastructure required to meet project needs. Please note that projects within State lands requiring water service from the Honolulu Board of Water Supply system will be required to pay a resource development charge, in addition to Water Facilities Charges for transmission and daily storage.
- The applicant should provide the water demands and calculations to the Engineering Division so it can be included in the State Water Projects Plan Update.

Additional Comments: _____

Other: _____

Should you have any questions, please call Ms. Suzie S. Agraam of the Planning Branch at 587-0258.

Signed: 
ERIC T. HIRANO, CHIEF ENGINEER

Date: 7/5/08

Water Resources Research Center
Environmental Center



UNIVERSITY
of HAWAII
MANOA

July 23, 2008
RE: 0781

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 522-5233

Dear Mr. Morford:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii

Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) is a privately owned cemetery located in Kaneohe, Oahu. Since 1961, the cemetery has grown from an initial size of six acres to its current size of approximately eighty acres. The remains of over thirty thousand individuals are interred on its grounds. For the last fifteen years, HMP has been owned and operated by Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan Ltd. proposes action to (1) expand available cemetery grounds; and (2) construct 20 single-family residential lots. Of the 56.6 acres comprising the Petition Area, approximately 33.8 will be utilized for burials, while 22.8 acres will be allotted for residential use and supporting infrastructure. The remaining acreage will be re-vegetated and designated as open space. Construction will proceed in several phases (of seven to eighteen acres each), with phase completion estimated for every three to five years. Grading will be necessary in much of the Petition Area in order to establish appropriate slopes. Significant historic sites within the Petition Area will be preserved, and cultural access to Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and hula and lei gathering areas will continue.

This review was conducted with the assistance of Ryan Riddle, Environmental Center.

2500 Dole Street, Krauss Annex 19 Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone: (808) 956-7361 Fax: (808) 956-3980
An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution

July 23, 2008
Page 2

General Comments

We find the proposed project, a combination of cemetery expansion and residential development, a strange combination. We are in favor of mixed-use development but this is not what we had in mind. We find the Cemetery Only alternative discussed on page 8-1 to 8-4 to be superior to the preferred alternative. The two projects don't seem to be a natural fit. Aside from the odd pairing, one of the main problems with this project is the lack of potable water. According to the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) the Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS) has indicated that "existing [water supply] systems cannot service these new lots" (p. 6-10). There are indications that there may be a supply of non-potable water that can be used for irrigation so it would seem to make sense to use the entire 40.2 acres of land for expansion of the cemetery. Developing 20 units of housing will contribute a very small amount to the overall need for housing in the region, only 2.5 percent according to the statistics cited in the DEIS (p. 3-5).

In addition to our general comments, we also have several specific comments.

Regional Location, Figure 1 (p.1-2)

The map on page 1-2 is somewhat confusing. The Petition Area is delineated by the dotted black line but there is no indication of what the solid black line delineates.

Alternative Considered (pp. 1-8 - 1-9)

Alternative II on page 1-9 considers the development of a residential retirement facility in place of a 20-lot subdivision. You cite two problems with this option, both dealing with access. Problem one pertains to gaining access to the potential retirement facility through property controlled by the existing Pohai Nami facility. Has anyone approached Pohai Nami and asked if they would grant Hawaiian Memorial Park access through their property? One would suspect the offer might be accepted if the existing facility is compensated for providing the access.

The second problem would be the increase in traffic if access to the proposed retirement facility (at least in this alternative) was through Lipalu Street. How much traffic would a retirement facility generate? One would suspect that it would be far less than a residential development. Was this option considered in the traffic analysis that was performed for the proposed project?

Statement of Purpose and Need for Action (p. 1-11)

What is the current capacity of other cemeteries on Oahu? How much will the expansion of Hawaiian Memorial Park add to that capacity?

July 23, 2008
Page 4

Affected Environment (p. 5-2)

In the section on population trends and projections, the DEIS states "No data is kept on how many cremated remains are scattered. However, the last several years have seen a leveling of this trend." How do you know that this trend is leveling off if no data is kept? Are you assuming that practices here are similar to data collected nationwide?

Existing Roadway System (p. 6-3)

Given that HMP closes the vehicular access gates at dusk, is there a possibility that visitors may choose to access the cemetery through Lipalu Street? How will you discourage visitors from parking on the sides of the street throughout the day?

Probable Impacts (p. 6-17)

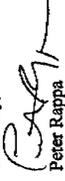
In the section on Solid Waste, the DEIS states that the typical range of per capita solid waste generation for Oahu is 9.0 lbs. per day. Where did you obtain this figure?

Alternatives to the Proposed Action (pp. 8-1 - 8-4)

A more robust discussion of the alternatives in section 8.2 and 8.3 would have included the pros and cons mentioned in the Alternatives Considered section, pages 1-8 to 1-9 in the Introduction and Summary of the DEIS. In that initial section the alternatives designated as Alternative II and Alternative III contain potential drawbacks to their implementation that are not mentioned at all in the latter section on Alternatives to the proposed Action. A person skipping the introduction and summary section of the DEIS would miss these arguments because they are not made later in the document.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this Draft EIS.

Sincerely,



Peter Rappa
Environmental Review Coordinator

cc: OEQC
Dan Davidson, LUC
Rachael Edinger, HH&F
James Moncur, WRRC
Ryan Riddle

July 23, 2008
Page 3

Proposed Concept Plan, Figure 4 (p. 2-4)

While a vegetated buffer is planned to screen off a majority of the homes from the cemetery, a handful of lots will be facing open cemetery grounds. Will a buffer of trees be utilized to create a visual barrier opposite these lots?

Hawaii State Plan (pp. 3-1 - 3-4)

In the discussion on the existing sanitary sewer line on p. 3-3, the use of non-potable water for irrigation is mentioned. The DEIS states that the use of non-potable water will be "explored for cemetery irrigation." What is meant by "explored"? If there are sources of non-potable water suitable for irrigation shouldn't they be used? Were sources of water explored in the Preliminary Engineering Report conducted by SSFM International? This would seem to be a key issue since the Honolulu BWS was cited in this DEIS as saying that they may not be able to provide water service to the proposed cemetery expansion.

Mitigation (pp. 4-18)

Four mitigative measures are given for addressing rockfall hazards. While it is understood that the action of choice will depend on specific site conditions, can you give examples of situations/conditions in which one measure is favored over another?

Land Study Bureau, Figure 1.5 (p. 4-9)

This figure is missing a key which to interpret LSB Productivity levels.

Mitigation (p. 4-20)

How will the determination on when and if to use Polynesian introduced plants be made? Who will make the decision?

Can a quantitative estimate of the amount of laua'e (Phymatosorus grossus) in the petition area be given? In what sectors of the petition area is the concentration greatest? Is laua'e abundant in areas adjacent to the petition area (on the steep wooded slopes), or is the majority of the laua'e in the area to be found within the petition region?

October 8, 2008

Peter Rappa
Environmental Review Coordinator
Environmental Center
University of Hawai'i
2500 Dole Street, Krauss Annex 19
Honolulu, HI 96822

Dear Mr. Rappa:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 23, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We find the proposed project, a combination of cemetery expansion and residential development, a strange combination. We find the Cemetery only alternative to be superior to the preferred alternative. One of the main problems is the lack of potable water. There are indications that there may be a supply of non-potable water that can be used for irrigation, so it would make sense to use the entire area for expansion of cemetery. Developing 20 units of housing will contribute a very small amount to the overall need for housing in the region, only 2.5 percent.

Response: All landowners have the privilege of considering appropriate alternative uses for their property subject to the required land use approval process. It was appropriate for Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) to consider a consistent and modest extension of the existing residential land use surrounding its property. Nevertheless, we would like to let you know that HMP has decided to modify the project development program in two ways: (1) elimination of the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to service these lots; and (2) a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be created immediately east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.

Mr. Peter Rappa
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



2. The map on page 1-2 is somewhat confusing. The Petition Area is delineated by the dotted black line but there is no indication of what the solid black line delineates.

Response: Figure 1, Regional Location, has been changed in the Final EIS to include a legend clarifying that the black dotted line outlines the Petition Area, and the solid black line delineates the TMK boundary.

3. Related to Alternative II: did you approach Pohai Nani about access through their property? How much traffic would a retirement facility generate?

Response: The Petitioner did approach Pohai Nani to inquire about gaining access through their property, and was not successful in securing cooperation for this. The Traffic Impact Analysis Study performed for the project did analyze future conditions with Alternative II (called Alternative B in the study). While the averages for unsignalized and signalized intersections are virtually the same for all alternatives (including the Proposed Action), most of Alternative II's trip numbers would be higher than for the Proposed Action (see Table 13 of the traffic study), with the AM peak hour trips almost triple those of the Proposed Action.

4. What is the current capacity of other cemeteries on O'ahu? How much will the expansion of HMP add to that capacity?

Response: The specific numbers related to capacity at other cemeteries on O'ahu is proprietary and was not shared with us. We do know that a new cemetery is being considered in the Hawai'i Kai area, but it has not been completed and the reasons surrounding this are unknown. Demand and need for burial services in Hawai'i is a very real community service, and is in fact rising. This will not go away if HMP does not expand the cemetery.

5. Will a buffer of trees be utilized to create a visual barrier opposite the new residential lots from the cemetery?

Response: New residential lots will not be built as discussed in the response to Question #1 above.

6. The DEIS states that the use of non-potable water will be "explored for cemetery irrigation." What is meant by "explored"? If there are sources of non-potable water suitable for irrigation shouldn't they be used? Were sources explored during the Preliminary Engineering Report?

Response: We have identified existing irrigation wells in the area serving Hawai'i Veterans Cemetery. We believe that similar wells can be developed on-site at HMP. However, we cannot be absolutely certain of this resource until exploratory wells are drilled.

7. Four mitigative measures are given for addressing rockfall hazards. While it is understood that the action of choice will depend on specific site conditions, can you give examples of situations/conditions in which one measure is favored over another?

Response: The rockfall hazards report was a preliminary report. The specific mitigation measures to be employed for rockfall hazards will be made when a more detailed geotechnical report is completed.

8. Figure 15 is missing a key with which to interpret LSB Productivity levels.

Response: Figure 15, LSB, has been changed in the Final EIS to include a legend clarifying the productivity levels shown on the Figure.

9. How will the determination on when and if to use Polynesian introduced plants be made? Who will make the decisions?

Response: The EIS identifies a palette of native and Polynesian introduced plants that are suitable for landscape material. A registered landscape architect will prepare a landscape plan with selection of plant materials when construction drawings are submitted for approval

10. Can a quantitative estimate of the amount of laua'e in the petition area be given? In what sectors of the petition area is the concentration greatest (adjacent to the petition area or within?)

Response: We had our Botanist revisit the Petition Area and area immediately surrounding it to survey for areas of greatest concentration of laua'e. We have added a new Figure to the Final EIS (Figure 25) that shows the locations of greatest laua'e concentration, and the cultural preserve for the project includes a significant portion of the laua'e identified by our Botanist. Approximately 2.5 acres of laua'e were found within the Petition Area, with 1.1 acres outside, near the Kawa'ewa'e

Heiau. In addition, the Final EIS will be revised to incorporate a cultural preserve area of 9.4 acres that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, as well as 1.2 acres where laua'e is plentiful.

11. Section on population trends and projections in the DEIS states that no data is kept on how many cremated remains are scattered, but in the last several years the trend has leveled; how do we know this if no data is kept? Are we following national trends?

Response: We do know how many cremations there are, just not how many are scattered.

12. Given that HMP closes the vehicular access gates at dusk, is there a possibility that visitors may choose to access the cemetery through Lipalu St.? How will you discourage visitors from parking on the sides of the street throughout the day?

Response: People park along interior roadways in close proximity to the gravesite being visited.

13. DEIS states that the typical range of per capita solid waste generation for O'ahu is 9.0 lbs per day. Where did you obtain this figure?

Response: The figure was obtained from the City and County of Honolulu Environmental Services Refuse Division.

14. Section 8.2 and 8.3 need a more robust discussion on pros and cons for these alternatives, especially those mentioned on p. 1-9 that state potential drawbacks to Alternative II and III. A person skipping the introduction and summary section of the DEIS would miss these arguments because they are not made later in the document.

Response: We thank you for the suggestion and have added language into the EIS to augment the discussion of alternatives. Section 8.3 of the Final EIS has been significantly expanded since, as discussed in #1 above this is now the preferred alternative.

Mr. Peter Rappa
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 5

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission
James Moncur, WRRC
Ryan Riddle, Environmental Center

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND PERMITTING
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET, 7TH FLOOR • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 768-8000 • FAX: (808) 527-6743
INTERNET: www.honolulu.gov • DEPT. WEB SITE: www.dodmldpp.org



MUFI HANNEBANN
MAYOR

HENRY FUS, FAICP
DIRECTOR

DAVID K. TANQUE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

2008/ELOG-1277 (mw)

July 23, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Draft EIS for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery
Expansion, Kaneohe, Koolauopoko, Oahu

In response to your May 23, 2008 request for comments on this project's draft Environmental Impact Statement, we have the following comments:

1. **Impacts on topography.** Section 4.2.2 needs to disclose that the project area's natural topography will be significantly altered in places and that the entire site will be graded. Appendix C provides a Conceptual Grading Plan which needs to be described in Section 4.2.2. The change in topography near existing residences should be discussed. This section also needs to specify the magnitude of change for both the cut areas and the fill areas, in terms of both size in acres and typical depths of various cut or fill locations.

Also, clear illustrations of the proposed cut and fill areas should be provided. We recommend enlarging Figure 22 (an overall before-and-after site view) and providing close-up views (before and after) of Figure 22. Figure 28 a and b should also include cross sections of existing conditions before development. The elevations should be shown on the contour lines of the plans in the EIS.
2. **Scenic and Visual Impacts.** The above recommended illustrations would also make it easier for the reader to understand the discussion of scenic and visual impacts in Section 4.10.2. We recommend that the photos in Figure 23 be enlarged. Views from other vantage points should be included and evaluated such as H-3 Freeway and other sites near and far.

3. **State policies.** The following additions or corrections to Section 3.1 should be made:
 - The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan (1991) should be discussed to include the four (4) priority guidelines on page 6 and the paragraph on page 7 which calls for development to occur only on previously developed conservation lands and for "primarily pristine" lands to be preserved.
 - The discussion of Section 226-12 of the Hawaii State Plan should be expanded to include preservation of natural resources, views, and vistas.
 - The discussion of the State Land Use Law's eight (8) standards for urban district boundaries should discuss in standard #3 how the project area's topography is satisfactory for urban use, and in standard #8 how existing laws or regulations will protect the aesthetic quality of the site's landscape.
4. **County policies.** The fact that half of the project area has slopes greater than 20 percent (20%) needs to be discussed in Section 3.2.1, with regard to Policy 4 of the General Plan's Natural Environment Objective A, and Section 3.2.2 which should cover the Koolauoko SCP's Preservation Boundary and its role of protecting undeveloped scenic and hillside areas, areas not readily adaptable to urban use, areas with general slopes of 20 percent (20%) or more, etc. The EIS should identify and discuss those sections of the SCP that may need to be amended.
5. **Affordable housing.** Section 2.4 discusses the affordable housing component of the proposed residential subdivision. It should state clearly the percentage and number of affordable housing being developed.
6. **Cultural impacts.** In section 4.9.3, the paragraph on the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau should be expanded to discuss how the historic features in the area surrounding the heiau and associated with the heiau will be protected as part of the heiau complex.
7. **Impacts on Drainage.** Drainage mitigation measures (Section 6.4.3) should include treatment processes to improve the water quality of the stormwater that the retention areas slowly release into the existing storm drain system. Also, the following changes to Appendix C are needed:
 - In Appendix C's Section 1.4, the City's "Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards" should be dated January 2000, not 1970.
 - In Appendix C's Section 3.2, isn't the Time of Concentration (Tc) a time-related adjustment for the discharge, and not a safety design factor?

- Appendix C lacks the following: official stamp, signature, authentication statement, and expiration date of license. Also, the four (4) conceptual plans in back should be marked as Figures 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Should you have any questions, please call Mike Watkins of our Planning Division at 768-8044, or, if you have questions on comment #7, call Mel Takakura of our Site Development Division at 768-8104.

Very truly yours,


Henry Eng. F.A.C.P., Director
Department of Planning and Permitting

HE:js

cc: State Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Office of Planning
Heiber Hastert and Fee, Planners

p:\Div\Function\SLUVA07-777 Hawaiian Memorial Park expansion\DEIS-response.doc

October 8, 2008

Henry Eng
City and County of Honolulu
Department of Planning and Permitting
650 South King St. 7th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813



Dear Mr. Eng:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 23, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Impacts on topography. Section 4.2.2 needs to disclose that the project area's natural topography will be significantly altered in places and that the entire site will be graded. Appendix C provides a Conceptual Grading Plan which needs to be described in Section 4.2.2. The change in topography near existing residences should be discussed. This section also needs to specify the magnitude of change for both the cut areas and the fill areas, in terms of both size in acres and typical depths of various cut or fill locations. Also, clear illustrations of the proposed cut and fill areas should be provided.

Response: In some severe cases located at the southwest portion of the project site, the fill height is approximately 30 feet high, while the cut height is approximately 25 feet high. See conceptual grading plan for overall estimated earthwork quantities (cut and fill). With the exception of two (2) retention areas located northeast of the project, the typical depth for the retention areas will be 18 inches. Approximately 1.3 acres within the useable area will be dedicated to retention areas (please refer to page 10 in PER).

2. We recommend enlarging Figure 22 (an overall before-and-after site view) and providing close-up views (before and after) of Figure 22. Figure 28 a

Mr. Henry Eng
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

and b should also include cross sections of existing conditions before development.

Response: We have enlarged the images of Figure 22 and added existing topography lines to the Shallow Water Retention Areas Profiles (now Figures 29a and 29b) to show current and future topography.

3. The elevations should be shown on the contour lines of the plans in the EIS.

Response: The elevations have been added to the contour lines of the Concept Plan in the EIS.

4. Scenic and Visual Impacts. The above recommended illustrations would also make it easier for the reader to understand the discussion of scenic and visual impacts in Section 4.10.2. We recommend that the photos in Figure 23 be enlarged. Views from other vantage points should be included and evaluated such as H-3 Freeway and other sites near and far.

Response: Additional analysis of view planes has been conducted for the Final EIS. Section 4.10 includes several other vantage points both near and far, including the view from H-3. We should point out that the Proposed Action has been modified by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and replacing it with more land area for the cemetery. In essence, the modification implements Alternative 3 in Chapter 8, the Cemetery Only Alternative. The Petition Area will be marginally visible in some areas, and completely shielded in others. Where proposed new cemetery area is visible, it will appear as open landscape with scattered trees of intermediate height. Another modification to the Proposed Action is the creation of an area that includes historic sites east of Kawaewa'e Heiau, and large areas of the laua'e fern. The 9.4-acre cultural preserve will retain the same appearance as it currently has, as this area will not be altered except for a modest access road. Overall, the predominant viewplane will continue to be one of open space and the lush green of grass and trees.

New Figure 23f in the Final EIS depicts a before and after image as seen from Makamae Street at Lilipuna Road looking southeast. This viewpoint is approximately 1.9 miles from the Petition Area. The viewplane towards the Petition Area is predominately made up of residential housing in the foreground, with the green of the Oneawa Hills and Ko'olau Mountain Range still the principle background view. The proposed cemetery

expansion area is slightly visible, but overall the viewplane is still characterized by a green backdrop to the hills. The roofs of the mausoleums are visible, but are a minor element of the viewshed.

5. State policies. The following additions or corrections to Section 3.1 should be made:
 - The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan (1991) should be discussed to include the four (4) priority guidelines on page 6 and the paragraph on page 7 which calls for development to occur only on previously developed conservation lands and for "primarily pristine" lands to be preserved.
 - The discussion of Section 226-12 of the Hawaii State Plan should be expanded to include preservation of natural resources, views, and vistas.
 - The discussion of the State Land Use Law's eight (8) standards for urban district boundaries should discuss in standard #3 how the project area's topography is satisfactory for urban use, and in standard #8 how existing laws or regulations will protect the aesthetic quality of the site's landscape.

Response: The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan has been added to the discussion in Section 3.1.3. The discussion in Section 226-12 of the State Plan has been expanded, as has the discussion under State Land Use Law standards #3 and #8.

6. County policies. The fact that half of the project area has slopes greater than 20 percent (20%) needs to be discussed in Section 3.2.1, with regard to Policy 4 of the General Plan's Natural Environment Objective A, and Section 3.2.2 which should cover the Koolaupoko SCP's Preservation Boundary and its role of protecting undeveloped scenic and hillside areas, areas not readily adaptable to urban use, areas with general slopes of 20 percent (20%) or more, etc.

Response: Section 3.2.1 of the Final EIS has been changed to further explain the existing slopes of the Petition Area and impacts expected from the project.

7. The EIS should identify and discuss those sections of the SCP that may need to be amended.

Response: Two options for language changes to the Ko'olau Poko SCP are presented below, and included in the Final EIS (new language underlined):

Option 1: Section 2.2.7.4 Preservation Boundary, 3rd bullet p. 2-24 language could be changed to read "Golf courses and cemeteries not located within the urban community and/or agriculture boundaries described above." A map amendment would be needed for the residential portion of the Proposed Action. This option supports Section 3.1.2 in providing passive or active open space, is consistent with 3.1.3.8, Cemeteries; and is consistent with Section 2.2 Key Elements of the Vision 2nd bullet, "preserve and promote open space throughout the region" (p. 2-2).

Option 2: Section 2.2.7.1 p. 2-20 language could be changed to read "The Urban Community Boundary is intended to exclude the following areas: Undeveloped parcels on the slopes of Kaiwa Ridge, Oneawa Hills, except below the 450-foot elevation on the western side adjacent to Hawai'i State Veterans Cemetery and Puu o Ehu;"

8. Affordable housing. Section 2.4 discusses the affordable housing component of the proposed residential subdivision. It should state clearly the percentage and number of affordable housing being developed.

Response: Since the 20-lot residential subdivision has been eliminated from the Proposed Action, the Affordable Housing requirements are no longer applicable to this project.

9. Cultural Impacts. In section 4.9.3, the paragraph on the Kawa'awa'e Heiau should be expanded to discuss how the historic features in the area surrounding the heiau and associated with the heiau will be protected as part of the heiau complex.

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'awa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. In this context, as discussed above, the project will establish a cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of the Kawa'awa'e Heiau, and will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This

preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

10. Drainage mitigation measures (Section 6.4.3) should include treatment processes to improve the water quality of the stormwater that the retention areas slowly release into the existing storm drain system.

Response: Retention areas alone act as a treatment process to improve water quality, as they allow the settling of fine particles and pollutants associated with the storm water runoff, which is considered a measure for improving water quality per City Standards. Also, the retention areas will not be releasing runoff off-site, as they are designed hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. Section 6.4 of the Final EIS discusses in greater detail how the retention areas will ensure that pollutant loads for Kāwā Stream and Kāne'ōhe Bay will be reduced as a consequence of the retention areas.

11. In Appendix C's Section 1.4, the City's "Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards" should be dated January 2000, not 1970.

Response: The PER will be revised in the Final EIS to include the correct January 2000 date for the City's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards.

12. In Appendix C's Section 3.2, isn't the Time of Concentration (To) a time-related adjustment for the discharge, and not a safety design factor?

Response: Yes, Tc is a time-related adjustment for the storm water runoff, but it is indirectly related to a safety design factor. By using a lower Tc, a higher K (correction factor) is obtained which results in a higher rainfall intensity value (I) when used in the Rational Formula. Therefore the drainage calculations in the PER assumed a lower Tc to conservatively calculate higher runoff values (Q). The retention areas were then sized based on the higher runoff values.

13. Appendix C lacks the following: official stamp, signature, authentication statement, and expiration date of license. Also, the four (4) conceptual plans in back should be marked as Figures 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Response: The PER included in the Final EIS will be revised to include the items noted as missing.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

David A. Krupp, Ph.D.
337A Kalama Street
Kailua, HI 9674

Dear Dr. Krupp:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 23, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. The Kāne'ōhe Bay Regional Council makes recommendations to the State of Hawai'i in response to issues relevant to the Kāne'ōhe Bay Master Plan. I was also present during the April 2008 meeting of the Kāne'ōhe Bay Regional Council to which project representatives for the proposed Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion made a presentation. The draft EIS did not make specific mention of the Kāne'ōhe Bay Master Plan nor how the proposed expansion of the Memorial Park integrates with this Master Plan.

Response: Thank you for pointing out this oversight. A new Section, 3.1.6, has been added to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS to discuss the Kāne'ōhe Bay Master Plan and how the project relates to the Plan.

Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas will hold storm water and allow sediment to settle as storm water percolates. The areas will be scattered throughout the cemetery to provide the required amount of storage and they will be grass lined to a depth of 18 inches. In compliance with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) analysis performed for the Final EIS regarding pollutant control within the Kāwā Stream Watershed, the retention areas will be designed to ensure that the project will help to improve the water quality of both Kāwā Stream

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

David A. Krupp, Ph.D.
337A Kalama Street
Kailua, HI 9674
July 23, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am a Professor of Marine and Biological Sciences at Windward Community College and an Affiliate Faculty member of the Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology. I also represent the Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology on the Kāne'ōhe Bay Regional Council. The Kāne'ōhe Bay Regional Council makes recommendations to the State of Hawai'i in response to issues relevant to the Kāne'ōhe Bay Master Plan. During the past year I have served as the chair of the Kāne'ōhe Bay Regional Council. I was also present during the April 2008 meeting of the Kāne'ōhe Bay Regional Council to which project representatives for the proposed Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion made a presentation. Unfortunately, my schedule precluded me from doing a detailed review of the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). However, my quick review of the draft EIS revealed that there was no specific mention of the Kāne'ōhe Bay Master Plan nor how the proposed expansion of the Memorial Park integrates with this Master Plan. It seems to me that a comprehensive EIS should have addressed how the proposed expansion impacts this Master Plan.

I also noted that while the draft EIS mentions making a presentation to the Kāne'ōhe Bay Regional Council, there was no mention of my comments regarding how the proposed expansion violates the spirit of the Kāne'ōhe Bay Master Plan. This Master Plan seeks to minimize development in the Kāne'ōhe Bay watershed and specifically includes provisions to convert urban areas into conservation areas rather than the reverse (see p. 82 of the Master Plan). However, the proposed Memorial Park expansion includes provisions to convert conservation areas into urban areas. The draft EIS needs to address this issue, as well as other relevant issues relating to the Kāne'ōhe Bay Master Plan.

Sincerely,


David A. Krupp

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

Dr. David Krupp
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

and ultimately Kane'ohé Bay by providing some reduction necessary to achieve the TMDLs for Kāwā Stream. A retention area capacity of 1.3 acres (589,215 gallons) will lead to a net reduction of storm runoff that will not enter Kāwā Stream. The retention areas will help to meet the load allocations required to help meet the TMDL's set for Kāwā Stream by providing 27.5% of the net load allocations reduction in Total Suspended Solids, 17.5% of the net reduction in Total Nitrogen, and 17% in net Total Phosphorus.

2. While the Draft EIS mentions making a presentation to the Kane'ohé Bay Regional Council, there was no mention of my comments.

Response: While some in attendance at the Council meeting commented that they were against any development in the watershed, the Council did not take any action related to the Proposed Action. The Final EIS has been strengthened to discuss the Kane'ohé Bay Master Plan and its relevant points to the Proposed Action, and the connection between the project and guidelines adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Department of Health regarding targets for the reduction of TMDL allocations for Kāwā Stream, which will help to improve the water quality of Kane'ohé Bay.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 23, 2008

Scott Ezer, Principal
Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners
733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Scott:

Re: Comments - Draft EIS, HMP Cemetery Expansion

Regarding my concerns about the Proposed Action, I refer you back to my January 25 comment letter responding to the EISPN. It and your response are in the Draft EIS. There has been no change in my position as detailed in that letter. Any remaining unresolved issues can be addressed at an appropriate time.

Note that an apparent inadvertent situation prevented your response to item 12 of my letter from being printed in the Draft EIS. Please correct this oversight by a notation in the Final EIS.

I have a few ideas that might make the Proposed Action more palatable but I believe it is premature to write about my thoughts at this time. I feel this way because the No Action Alternative appears to be the consensus within the Pikoloia subdivision and among those residents participating in this EIS process who live adjacent to or are able to view the Conservation District Land. I am hopeful there will be an opportunity to discuss my ideas as the process continues.

Sincerely,


Edward M. Birdsong
45-181 Neepapa Place
Kaneohe, HI 96744

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Ed Birdsong
45-161 Neepapa Pl.
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Birdsong:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 23, 2008 regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for above-mentioned project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. Regarding my concerns about the Proposed Action, I refer you back to my January 25 comment letter responding to the EISPN. It and your response are in the Draft EIS. There has been no change in my position as detailed in that letter. Any remaining unresolved issues can be addressed at an appropriate time.

Response: We note that there has been no change in your position from your comment letter on the EIS Preparation Notice.
2. Note that an apparent inadvertent situation prevented your response to item 12 of my letter from being printed in the Draft EIS. Please correct this oversight by a notation in the Final EIS.

Response: The final page of our correspondence to you from the EIS Preparation Notice will be added into the Final EIS.
3. I have a few ideas that might make the Proposed Action more palatable but I believe it is premature to write about my thoughts at this time. I feel this way because the No Action Alternative appears to be the consensus within the Pikoioa subdivision and among those residents participating in this EIS process who live adjacent to or are able to view the Conservation District Land. I am hopeful there will be an opportunity to discuss my ideas as the process continues.

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Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

Mr. Ed Birdsong
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



Response: Thank you and we look forward to continued communication with you.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

July 23, 2008

Ms. Rachael Edinger, Project Planner
Heiber Hastert & Fee, Planners
733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, HI 96813

RE: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Location: O'ahu, Ko'olaupoko District
Tax Map Key No.: 4-5-033:001 por. 001

Dear Ms. Edinger:

Enclosed, please find a copy of a letter that I sent to Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd. in response to their Draft Environmental Impact Statement to support their plans for expansion of their cemetery across the hillside across from my home in the Piko Iloa neighborhood in Kane'ohe. Their expansion project also includes 20 homes.

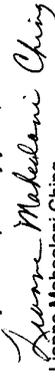
I would hope that in your consideration of their project plans that you would also strongly consider my concerns and the concerns of others in my neighborhood. There are so many reasons to not support their request for a change to urban zoning from conservation land. I believe it was made conservation land for a reason -- to conserve an endangered water shed area and to protect the surrounding lands and homes from flooding and erosion.

There are several historical and culturally significant archeological sites spread across that same hillside that Hawaiian Memorial wants to expand upon. The most important of which is a luakini or sacrificial heiau. The gathering rights and other cultural practices of kanaka maoli like myself will be greatly impinged upon.

Lastly, if they are allowed to expand the graveyard, it will demolish and rid the hillside of precious green open space and natural life that will never come back and our quiet, safe neighborhood will never be the same again.

Please consider all options and review all the information carefully before making your decision. I would hope that you would not proceed with this project.

Humbly and respectfully yours,


Lianne Mahealani Ching
45-431 Ohaha Street
Kane'ohe, HI 96744

July 23, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

RE: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
O'ahu Ko'olaupoko District
Tax Map Key No.: 4-5-033:001 por. 001

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am writing to respond to some of the contents presented in your Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) regarding your proposed expansion of the Cemetery. I am a resident of Ohaha Street which is one of the streets which runs along the hillside that you plan to expand your cemetery on.

I appreciate receiving a copy of the draft and I also appreciate your efforts in keeping things open to discussion and sharing.

Given the choice as far as which alternative to choose (as presented in section 8.0 in the draft), I would choose "No Action". The reason? All of the reasons that we gave to you at the community meeting we had with your company reps and owners -- increase in runoff into our streams and bay, killing and devastation of our forest and green hillside, worsening of an already existing drainage problem, and desecration of my ancestor's lands.

I am against the expansion for all of the reasons I noted in the paragraph above. But, I am especially insulted by the fact that you continue to ignore the importance of leaving the land and historical sites as they lay. Just the fact, that you will bulldozing down trees and terracing the land; just the fact that you will be walking on the land (you probably already have stepped foot on it or some representative of yours) -- you will desecrate and shame the land and the land will no longer have the same spiritual significance or sacredness to me or other Hawaiians. The land will be spoiled and touched by non-Native Hawaiian people who have no clue of how special this place is.

As noted in the EIS, there are at least 12 significant archaeological sites noted within or near the petition site including a luakini heiau which are not commonly found -- Kawaeae Heiau. In addition, there may be two other heiaus as well as dwelling sites located on this hillside that you want to expand your graveyard on. It would be a tremendous and terrible loss to the community and our culture if these sites were ruined or encapsulated on "little islands" within a park of dead bodies! I'm sorry, but that is how I see it as appearing.

I respectfully ask you to stop any further plans for development of this hillside. It is one of the last remaining green areas in Kaneohe that the community can access and utilize for cultural practices and recreation. It is an important watershed for the environment and may possibly be a habitat for several native species of birds or fishes. More study needs to be done in this area in particular.

If you truly want to let us have long term access to this area and not have a negative impact on your neighborhood and environment, then you will do the right thing; the pono thing; and stop your efforts to expand the cemetery.

Humbly and respectfully yours,



Lianne Mahealani Ching

Cc:

Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Planners
Office of Environmental Quality Control

In this same area grows some of the most green and sweet smelling laua'e ferns that I have ever seen. The lush green trees in this area protect these ferns from the sunlight during the day thus allowing it to stay green and fragrant. The only other place that I know of that have laua'e of similar quality, is up at the Pali - which is not very accessible because of where it grows.

Being of Native Hawaiian descent and a practitioner of the art of hula, this spot to pick ferns for our adornment for hula is very accessible for my halau and other halau in the area. It is an important part of being a dancer. It has extra special significance in that it is near so many culturally important historical sites. This gives it more mana. It is only proper that being from a halau in Kane'ohe, I should dance with a lei made from material gathered in Kane'ohe. There are not very many places that have such beautiful dark green laua'e AND that is accessible for dancers to get to.

The loss of the trees and natural foliage in this area will mean more noise, less likely native birds and plants, strong possibility of landslides and flooding, and no shade and moisture for the beautiful laua'e ferns to continue to grow. Something that I did not notice in your EIS, was a study regarding if, indeed, there are native animals (aquatic and feathered) which reside in this area of conservation land that you plan to get changed to urban zoning. It would be a sad thing if you crushed trees that could possibly have the nest of a pueo living in it. By the way, these birds are an endangered species. I can't prove it because I have never been able to capture it on film, but myself and my husband and several other people in the neighborhood have seen what appears to be a lone pueo nesting in the area just across from my home.

You say in your EIS on page 7-3 that you will develop an agreement that.....ensures access to these sites. Shortly after our first community meeting with you and your constituents, several "No Trespassing" signs went up at the end of Lipalu street - right where the only public access is to get to the archeological sites and to the ferns. What that told me, is that your words are all blank face empty promises. I don't believe that we will have full "long-term access" and that your proposed action "will not have a cumulative negative impact on traditional customs and practices".

It will have a negative long term impact on my ability to practice my gathering rights as a native Hawaiian and dancer and it will have a negative long term impact on the environment and traffic and drainage. It will have a negative impact on my ability to visit a culturally significant historical site by myself, with my halau, and with my children and their children.

October 8, 2008

Lianne Mahealani Ching
45-431 Ohaha Street
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744



Dear Ms. Ching:

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Thank you for your letter dated July 23, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I appreciate receiving a copy of the draft and I also appreciate your efforts in keeping things open to discussion and sharing.
Response: Thank you for your comment.
2. Given the choice as far as which alternative to choose (as presented in section 8.0 in the draft), I would choose "No Action". The reason?— increase in runoff into our streams and bay, killing and devastation of our forest and green hillside, worsening of an already existing drainage problem, and desecration of my ancestor's lands.
Response: We note your support of the No Action Alternative.
3. I am especially insulted by the fact that you continue to ignore the importance of leaving the land and historical sites as they lay. The land will be spoiled and touched by non-Native Hawaiian people who have no clue of how special this place is.
Response: As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the

Ms. Lianne Mahealani Ching
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

historic sites in the vicinity of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau are part of a complex of cultural sites, not discrete sites. The heiau complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Kō'olau Poko District. In this context, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) will establish a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant.

4. As noted in the EIS, there are at least 12 significant archaeological sites noted within or near the petition site including a luakini heiau which are not commonly found - Kawaewae Heiau. In addition, there may be two other heiaus as well as dwelling sites located on this hillside that you want to expand your graveyard on.

Response: Please see response to Question #3 above for discussion of the new cultural preserve. At this time, Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is the only known heiau in the area. Our archaeological consultants, Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, believe Sites 6930 and 6931 are ceremonial in nature but have no definitive evidence they were heiau. Subsequent to land use approvals, we are required to prepare an Archaeological Preservation Plan. All of the issues related to access and the cultural preserve will be dealt with in this plan. The landowner is committed to working with cultural groups in the region to determine the elements of the Preservation Plan and ultimately, the Preservation Plan must be approved by State Historic Preservation Division.

5. In this same area grows some of the most green and sweet smelling laua'e ferns that I have ever seen. The lush green trees in this area protect these ferns from the sunlight during the day thus allowing it to stay green and fragrant. Being of Native Hawaiian descent and a practitioner of the art of hula, this spot to pick ferns for our adornment for hula is very accessible for my halau and other halau in the area. It is an important part of being a dancer. It has extra special significance in that it is near so many culturally important historical sites. There are not very many places that have such beautiful dark green laua'e AND that is accessible for dancers to get to.

Response: The landowner is clearly aware of the need to recognize traditional gathering rights on the property. Up to this point, in time, we have been unsuccessful with our attempts to have groups come forward and identify where they are gathering laua'e. Therefore, we instructed our Botanical consultant to perform an additional site visit in August 2008 to identify areas where the laua'e

fern communities are abundant. The results of her work have been incorporated into the cultural preserve.

6. The loss of the trees and natural foliage in this area will mean more noise, less likely native birds and plants, strong possibility of landslides and flooding, and no shade and moisture for the beautiful lau'e ferns to continue to grow. Something that I did not notice in your EIS, was a study regarding if, indeed, there are native animals (aquatic and feathered) which reside in this area of conservation land that you plan to get changed to urban zoning. It would be a sad thing if you crushed trees that could possibly have the nest of a pueo living in it.

Response: Although the vegetative habitat that dominates the Petition Area is appealing, the area is almost completely devoid of native Hawaiian plants. As discussed in detail in Section 4.7 of the EIS, Flora, the existing vegetation found in the Petition Area is characterized by the alteration of native plant habitat. According to a system of eco-types to describe local flora, the Petition Area is a highly disturbed Schefflera/Java Plum Forest, whose trees are non-native, fast growing, invasive species. Of the 98 plant species observed during the botanical resources assessment for the project, 86% are alien or introduced. Only six species are Polynesian introductions; six species are indigenous, and two are endemic.

An avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area was conducted for the project in 2006 by Phillip Bruner. The findings of this report were summarized in Section 4.8 of the Draft EIS, Fauna, and the complete report was attached as Appendix E. The proposed action is not expected to significantly impact the fauna found on the Petition Area. The second growth forest of the Petition Area provides habitat for a variety of alien birds and mammals, none of which are threatened or endangered. No native land birds were recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. No Federal threatened or endangered species, or species of concern were observed on the Petition Area.

As noted in the EIS, the short-eared Owl or *Pueo* (*Asio flammeus sandwicensis*) was not recorded during the avifauna and feral mammal survey of the Petition Area. The EIS also notes that it is possible *pueo* could occasionally forage in the area as it forages in grasslands, agricultural fields, and pastures as well as in upland forested habitat. The revegetation of 11.4 acres with a plant palette dominated by native and Polynesian-introduced plants could provide habitat for a number of avian species including the O'ahu 'amakihi, and *pueo*. In addition, the

landscape plan for the project includes over 300 new trees to be planted throughout the new cemetery.

The slope stability analysis performed for the project and included as Appendix B, determined that there is no apparent potential for hazards associated with slope stability.

We want you to know that we are aware of the flooding concerns in your neighborhood, and the design of the project will incorporate features to prevent the development from increasing your exposure to these events. Retention areas are the preferred method to control storm water runoff. The retention areas hold storm water and allow sediment to settle before water slowly percolates into the soil or evaporates. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting Rules relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000 require that projects shall retain on-site any increase in runoff created by the proposed project for the county design storm event (which is the 10-year 1-hour storm).

A noise analysis for the Proposed Action was conducted in August 2008 by D.L. Adams Associates, and their findings have been incorporated in Section 4.12 of the Final EIS, and summarized in the paragraphs below.

Temporary short-term construction-period noise impacts are expected due to the operation of heavy equipment and trucks. During construction, contractors will be required to comply with the State Department of Health (DOH) noise regulations to minimize such impacts. Potential noise impacts to nearby residences during construction will be minimized with appropriate measures, such as appropriate scheduling of construction activities, installing mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles with exhaust systems, use of properly tuned and balanced machines, temporary noise barriers, and/or time of day usage limits for certain kinds of construction activities. Construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels established by DOH must obtain a permit from DOH. No blasting will occur during the development of the Petition Area.

Long term noise impacts associated with the operation of the cemetery will be negligible, as traffic will only increase marginally. The traffic noise along the primary roads of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Kamehameha Highway are likely to have a very minimal effect (approximately less than a one (1) decibel increase in noise level) due to the project. Existing and future vegetation and topographic

features provide additional natural barriers to further absorb and screen possible noise emissions.

Please refer to the answer to Question #3 above for a discussion of the cultural preserve to be incorporated as part of project.

7. You say in your EIS on page 7-3 that you will develop an agreement that ensures access to these sites. Shortly after our first community meeting with you and your constituents, several "No Trespassing" signs went up at the end of Lipalu street — right where the only public access is to get to the archeological sites and to the ferns. What that told me, is that your words are all blank face empty promises. I don't believe that we will have full "long-term access" and that your proposed action "will not have a cumulative negative impact on traditional customs and practices".

Response: Please see response to Question #5 above.

8. Project will have a negative long term impact on the environment and traffic and drainage. It will have a negative impact on my ability to visit a culturally significant historical site by myself, with my halau, and with my children and their children.

Response: Chapter 10 of the EIS discusses long term impacts from the Proposed Action. Please refer to the answers to Questions #3 and #5 above for discussion of the cultural preserve area to be included in the project. We hope this will enable you and future generations to visit the cultural significant sites in the area.

As discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the Draft EIS, Transportation, traffic conditions and impacts were analyzed as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Study (included as Appendix H). Level of Service (LOS) conditions, which are rated from A to F (best to worst), were computed for all intersections studied near the Petition Area. LOS represents a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions, and considers speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, types of traffic controls, and interruptions as well as driver comfort and convenience. The LOS conditions for the intersections studied near the Petition Area are expected to be the same in the future with or without the project. In this regard, we want to let you know that HMP has modified the development program for the project by eliminating the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that

would have served those lots. Consequently, there are expected to be no impacts from traffic through your immediate neighborhood.

9. I respectfully ask you to stop any further plans for development of this hillside. It is one of the last remaining green areas in Kaneohe that the community can access and utilize for cultural practices and recreation. It is an important watershed for the environment and may possibly be a habitat for several native species of birds or fishes.

Response: We note your opposition to the Proposed Action.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission



LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA J. THIELEN
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSIONER OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL V. TELUM
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS:
NANCY M. BAYNE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, WATER

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS:
HEATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
COMMISSIONER OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
KAPUWAI AND RELATED RESERVE COMMISSION
STATE PARKS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD, ROOM 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

July 24, 2008

Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

LOG NO: 2008.2304
DOC NO: 0807LM13
Archaeology

Dear Mr. Morford:

**SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review –
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Kāneʻohe Ahupuaʻa, Koʻolaupoko District, Island of Oʻahu
TMK: (1) 4-5-933:001 por. 001**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the aforementioned Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) with proposed zoning change and associated residential development project, which we received on June 9, 2008. The proposed subject action consists of the reclassification of approximately 56.6 acres from the State Land Use Conservation District to Urban District, in order to provide for cemetery expansion and the development of a 20 lot residential subdivision. At this time we do not concur with the proposed action as it is presented in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. A complex of significant historic properties exists in the central portion of the project proposed for zoning and land use change. As proposed the projects planned roads and restrooms will adversely impact the historic complex. Alternatives No Action, II and III (1-9) are preferable as they could potentially provide for the preservation of this historic landscape within the conservation zoning.

The Archaeological Inventory Survey (McCurdy and Hammatt 2008), used for the preparation of the DEIS for the subject property is currently under review by our office. A preliminary review of the survey finds it does not contain sufficient information at this time, to implement the project as it is proposed. The adequacy of this report will be addressed in a separate letter. However, preliminary review of the inventory survey and a follow up field investigation of the property have confirmed the existence of multiple sites of cultural and archaeological significance which qualify for both the National and State Register of Historic Places. These sites are located within and directly adjacent to the subject parcel. This complex of sites presents a unique example of a cultural landscape associated with Kawa ewa e Heiau as the features are aligned along the same geographic feature (ridge). It is also a unique example of extant historic properties that does not exist in other parts of Windward Oʻahu. At this time we do not concur with the proposed preservation measures (McCurdy and Hammatt 2008). We believe that the complex of sites should be preserved as a cultural landscape that includes this newly identified corridor of Pre-contact ceremonial and habitation sites.

Additionally the Cultural Impact Assessment (Cultural Surveys Hawaii 2008) states that a number of cultural experts believe that there are 'a significant number of iwi kūpuna (ancestral remains) contained within the project area'. Numerous archaeological studies have identified that burial sites are often

Mr. Morford
Page 2

associated with religious and habitation sites. This is another concern if the project were to be implemented as proposed.

Conservation district lands were established for the purpose of preserving significant historic and cultural resources within the environment to secure and sustain a certain quality of life and sense of place for the present population and for future generations. To reclassify this particular area as urban conflicts with the intent of preservation reserved for conservation lands as established by the Hawai'i State Plan Chapter 226, HRS. Section 226-12 HRS Objective and policies for the physical environment...in relation to 'historic resources' clearly states its intent to 226-12(b)(1)'Promote the preservation and restoration of significant historic resources' and 226-12(b)(4) 'Promote those special areas, structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawai'i's ethnic and cultural heritage'. The implementation of the Hawai'i State Plan provides unique opportunities to preserve and protect significant historic and cultural site complexes such as the sites identified within the proposed project area.

The Koʻolaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan also emphasizes the need to 'protect' the communities natural and cultural resources. Key elements of the plan call for preserving and promoting open spaces throughout the region, and preserving and enhancing cultural features that define Koʻolaupoko's sense of place. The complex identified within the subject parcel is an excellent opportunity to conform to the plan and provide for the preservation of this complex, which is a unique and important resource representative of past lifeways and religious/ceremonial activities in Pre-contact Hawai'i.

Please contact Lauren Morawski (O'ahu Archaeologist) at (808) 692-8015 if you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter.

Aloha,

Pua Kalanani Aiu, PhD, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

LM

Cc: Orlando Davidson: Land Use Commission P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu HI 96804
Rachel Edinger: Helber, Hastert & Fee 733 Bishop St., Suite 2590, Honolulu HI 96813
Grant Yoshimuri: 45-464 Lipalu St., Kaneʻohe, HI 96744

October 8, 2008

Puaialaokalani Aiu, Ph.D.
Administrator
State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State Historic Preservation Division
301 Kamokila Blvd, Room 555
Kapolei, HI 96707

Dear Dr. Aiu:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 24, 2008 (0807LM13) providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We do not concur with the Proposed Action as it is presented in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. A complex of significant historic properties exists in the central portion of the project proposed for zoning and land use change. As proposed the projects planned roads and restrooms will adversely impact the historic complex. Alternatives II and III are preferable as they could potentially provide for the preservation of this historic landscape within the conservation zoning.

Response: We note that you do not concur with the Proposed Action presented in the Draft EIS. At this time, we want to inform you that the Petitioner will modify the project development program by adopting Alternative III, "Cemetery Only" as the Proposed Action, and will amend the Petition for boundary amendment accordingly.

As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural



sites, not a discrete site. As such, we also want to inform you that the project development program will be modified in another important manner; a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be established that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and Site 6931. In addition, the cultural preserve will include areas where the laua'e fern is plentiful, to provide a supply of these plants for practitioners.

2. The Archaeological Inventory Survey used for the preparation of the DEIS is currently under review by our office. A preliminary review of the inventory survey finds it does not contain sufficient information at this time to implement the project as it is proposed. Preliminary review of the survey has confirmed the existence of multiple sites of cultural and archaeological significance which qualify for both the National and State Register of Historic Places. These sites are located within and directly adjacent to the subject parcel. This complex present a unique example of a cultural landscape associated with Kawa'ewa'e Heiau as the features are aligned along the same geographic ridge. It is also a unique example of extant historic properties that does not exist in other parts of Windward O'ahu. At this time we do not concur with the proposed preservation measures. We believe the complex of sites should be preserved as a cultural landscape that includes the newly identified corridor of Pre-contact ceremonial and habitation sites.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #1 above for a discussion of the preferred alternative and the cultural preserve area to be created.

3. Additionally the Cultural Impact Assessment states that a number of cultural experts believe that there are a significant number of *iwi* kipuna contained within the project area. Numerous archaeological studies have identified that burial sites are often associated with religious and habitation sites. This is another concern if the project were to be implemented as proposed.

Response: No human burials have been documented within the Petition Area, and CIA contributors did not specifically mention knowledge of *iwi* *kīpuna* in the area although they did express concern that they *could* be there. As noted in the EIS, those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds, including human remains. Should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work will immediately cease, and

the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law. Mandatory education programs will be provided to any entity or personnel working within the Petition Area to ensure that appropriate protective and notification action is undertaken should any cultural or archaeological finds take place. Cultural monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development activities. The creation of the 9.4-acre cultural preserve will further protect the area where most of the cultural sites are located.

4. Conservation district lands were established for the purpose of preserving significant historic and cultural resources within the environment to secure and sustain a certain quality of life and sense of place for the present population and future generations. To reclassify this particular area as urban conflicts with the intent of preservation reserved for conservation lands as established by the Hawai'i State Plan Chapter 226, HRS. Section 226-12 HRS Objectives and policies for the physical environment- in relation to 'historic resources' clearly states its intent to 226-12-(b) (1) 'Promote the preservation and restoration of significant historic resources' and 226-12(b)(4) 'Promote those special areas, structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawai'i's ethnic and cultural heritage'. The implementation of the Hawai'i State Plan provides unique opportunities to preserve and protect significant historic and cultural sites complexes such as the sites identified within the proposed project area.

Response: Section 3.2.1 of the EIS discusses conformance with the Hawai'i State Plan.

5. The Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan also emphasizes the need to 'protect' the communities natural and cultural resources. Key elements of the plan call for preserving and promoting open spaces throughout the region, and preserving and enhancing cultural features that define Ko'olaupoko's sense of place. The complex identified within the subject parcel is an excellent opportunity to conform to the plan and provide for the preservation of this complex, which is a unique and important resource representative of past lifeways and religious/ceremonial activities in Pre-contact Hawai'i.

Response: As discussed in the EIS, the Petitioner understands that the project is not in conformance with the existing Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP), and the project will require an amendment to the Ko'olau Poko SCP. Section 3.2.2. Ko'olau Poko SCP, of the EIS explains the conformance with the SCP and potential options for this amendment. As discussed in the answer to Question #1 above, the

preferred alternative includes a cultural preserve that will allow for complete preservation of the complex of sites as you suggest should be done in your letter. Additionally, the cemetery expansion will continue to contribute to the open spaces of the region.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission
Grant Yoshimori

July 28, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Aloha, I thank you for this opportunity in which to comment on the DEIS for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion. My name is LJ Moana Lee. I am an archeologist and am currently employed by the University of Hawaii, as a contractor to the US Army. I live in Kahala'u.

I would like to make a few comments on the "Archeological Inventory Survey for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion" which is located in the appendices of the DEIS. I would offer that over all, it is informational and well written. However the lack of information gathered in the field does limit the interpretation and allows for false boundaries and insufficient buffer zones. It is more realistic to look at the landscape and discuss each site as it would have an impact on each of the individuals living in the area at the time of its use. In other words, all of the individual sites should be taken as a complex, much as we would look at a village and each entity (house, barn, store, church, etc.) is a feature within that complex. It should all be considered a complex because it is understood that each entity or feature does not exist in a vacuum.

As stated in the beginning of the Introduction, 1.1 Project Background, this report was conducted at the request of the developer. The bias of the report is already an issue as methodologies are being designed solely for the purpose of accommodating development of the land. Then because of lack of information each feature is given a site number and development is allowed between each feature. I would suggest that sites -6931 and -6930 and sites 354 and -4684 be two larger sites and that the boundary of the quarry be extended at least 250 feet more to the west.

The method of arbitrarily drawing boundaries around archeological sites has been addressed by many Hawaiian hui(s) as well as other archeologists. The problem arises when we do not have enough information about the cultural landscape in an area. First, one must know that any landscape is the result of the cultural decision of how land use is dictated. The failure to heed this tenet gives us the artificial boundaries that are now identified in this report. If you don't know how land use is dictated, how do you know where to look for evidence?

At this time, I would like to address the conceptual maps prepared for the cemetery expansion. It is not important which map, for the archeological sites are treated the same in each of these maps, i.e. independent entities unassociated with each other. This again is an artifact of the failure to gather enough information from which to understand the cultural landscape and therefore expand the boundaries of each feature until you find the possibility that the use of each feature actually overlaps.

I have been to all of the sites and I was one of the first to discover the quarry. The boundary that is drawn around the quarry is much too small. The boundary should extend another 200 to 250 meters west. The quarry is along and within an intermittent drainage. The drainage does not just stop but continues much farther west. The latter part of the drainage is also buried beneath lots of debris. Upon walking toward the houses, there were still many flakes and hammer stones on the surface. The survey is inadequate in the way that there were no excavations done to understand the depth and breadth of the

quarry as it extended into the drainage. None of the work that has been performed at any of the sites justifies the drawing of the boundaries.

Two important pieces of information are not included in the report. The first is the use of the natural dike as the source of the raw material. Two areas of the natural dike are exposed for exploitation. Investigation of the dikes shows areas in which material has been broken off for the use of tool making. One of the exposed dikes is wholly within the drainage. The second is that there were collections of debitage or flakes as well as hammer stones in the drainage. This makes the drainage itself an important part of the quarry. The material within the drainage is then spread a considerable ways down stream thus extending the boundary much farther than now drawn.

The separate treatment of numbers 6930 and 6931 illustrates how the lack of information gathering affects the way the site is interpreted and thus arbitrary boundaries are drawn. Both sites are given a function of ceremonial. The description of 6931 states, "The intermittent drainages that border -6931 to the north and south also border -6930. Clear of ... vegetation there would be a commanding view of -6930 and Kawa'ewa'e Heiau from Feature D." The relationship between all structures are intimate, but clearly the physical relationship between -6930 and -6931 warrants more investigation than just a perfunctory surface survey. If not more thoroughly investigated then one large boundary should encompass all structures within -6930 and -6931. This should be based on the higher probability that since the two structures are related in function they also function as one unit. Although upslope and 250 ft apart, they are still within the same physical geographical structure, namely the drainages that border both sites to the north and south.

Sites 354 and 4684 may also have a relationship that is not properly investigated. It is stated in the report that 4684 is a habitation complex with enclosures and terracing. It measures 25m x 21m (81 ft x 68 ft) quite a substantial size. Such habitation structures are many times associated with heiau as support structures. These structures serve many purposes, most notably as the Konoiki of the area or presiding priest of the heiau. It is not unusual for a habitation area to be one of the features within a heiau complex.

The development of this site also concerns me because it is the last remnant of Hawaiian sites in a natural setting in Kane'oh'e for many miles around. There are other sites, but they are not as readily accessible to the public as these are. Inadequate study and subsequent development of the sites will destroy the integrity of the cultural landscape. The sites will not be preserved with all of the Hawaiian character intact. Again, we will have piece meal representation of the Hawaiian lifestyle rather than a larger vestige of the cultural landscape. Just because it has been disturbed, it is not a reason to let all of it go. Rather, the more integrity that we can attribute to a site the more we can learn about our past.

Sincerely,



Moana Lee
47-681L Lamaula Rd.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber Hastert and Fee Planners

October 8, 2008

LJ Moana Lee
47-681L Laniaula Rd.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Moana Lee:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

Thank you for your letter dated July 28, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. I would offer that over all, it is informational and well written. However the lack of information gathered in the field does limit the interpretation and allows for false boundaries and insufficient buffer zones. It is more realistic to look at the landscape and discuss each site as it would have an impact on each of the individuals living in the area at the time of its use. In other words, all of the individual sites should be taken as a complex, much as we would look at a village and each entity (house, barn, store, church, etc.) is a feature within that complex. It should all be considered a complex because it is understood that each entity or feature does not exist in a vacuum.

Response: The statements about these sites being part of a whole complex are well taken. However, detailed further study to determine whether the sites are contemporaneous would be required. These sites are indeed a component of the present landscape, but whether they were in use at the same time in an integrated community is yet to be determined and would require extensive further study in addition to that included in the scope for the inventory survey.

As noted in the Draft EIS, the Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes



recognition that the Kawaʻeʻaʻe Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. The heiau complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Koʻolau Poko District. In this context, Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has modified the project development program to create a 9.4-acre cultural preserve area that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area between the Kawaʻeʻaʻe Heiau and Site 6931. This culture preserve will also include significant areas where the lauaʻe fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. This preserve area will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

2. The bias of the report is already an issue as methodologies are being designed solely for the purpose of accommodating development of the land.

Response: Cultural Surveys Hawaiʻi (CSH) did conduct this study at the request of Helber Hastert & Fee, on behalf of the landowner. These studies are required as a part of any land entitlements in Hawaiʻi and the scope and content of these reports are reviewed and approved by the State Historic Preservation Division of Department of Land and Natural Resources.

3. Then because of lack of information each feature is given a site number and development is allowed between each feature. I would suggest that sites -6931 and -6930 and sites 354 and -4684 be two larger sites and that the boundary of the quarry be extended at least 250 feet more to the west.

Response: Development will not occur between the archaeological features that have been found to be significant. Please refer to the response to Question #1 for a discussion of the cultural preserve that will be established.

There is a suggestion that the quarry site extends further than is shown in the AIS. The actual quarry was easily defined. However the scatter of debris associated with the quarrying activities is more difficult to define. The quarry area itself is outside of the Petition Area to the east. Hallett H. Hammatt of CSH visited Site 6929 in September 2008 to re-examine the site. CSH examined the drainage to the west down slope of the site as well as the adjacent slopes and did not observe evidence of human modification of basalt rocks except within a few meters of the present site boundaries. Following the drainage down slope beyond the site

boundaries, CSH observed flaked stones which are believed to be products of natural breakage and not human activity. CSH is of the opinion that they accurately portrayed the boundaries of the site in the archaeological report and included site map. There are a few flakes outside these boundaries within a meter or so of the site as portrayed and described, but these do not occur to an extent which would justify expanding the site boundaries.

4. The method of arbitrarily drawing boundaries around archeological sites has been addressed by many Hawaiian hui(s) as well as other archeologists. The problem arises when we do not have enough information about the cultural landscape in an area. First, one must know that any landscape is the result of the cultural decision of how land use is dictated. The failure to heed this tenet gives us the artificial boundaries that are now identified in this report. If you don't know how land use is dictated, how do you know where to look for evidence?

Response: We are assuming that the reference to false boundaries refers to the definition and delineation of the outer perimeters of the archeological sites. Since these sites are predominately defined by the surface architecture, the archeologists have used the outer extent of this architecture to define the site boundaries. Cultural layers associated with this architecture may or may not extend beyond the determined boundaries of the above ground portions of the sites. Extensive testing in accordance with a sampling design would be required to determine the presence or absence of these subsurface layers. This testing was not in the scope of the inventory survey.

It has been Cultural Surveys' experience as archeologists that cultural layers in this type of upland sloping terrain (as opposed to coastal or floodplain environments) are generally associated with surface indications of that occupation such as surface architecture, midden, and artifact scatters or stone alignments.

5. At this time, I would like to address the conceptual maps prepared for the cemetery expansion. It is not important which map, for the archeological sites are treated the same in each of these maps, i.e. independent entities unassociated with each other. This again is an artifact of the failure to gather enough information from which to understand the cultural landscape and therefore expand the boundaries of each feature until you find the possibility that the use of each feature actually overlaps.

Response: The study conducted was an inventory survey, the purpose of which is to record all sites, evaluate significance, and determine general treatment according to HAR 13 Chapter 276 governing archaeological inventory surveys. The determination of buffer zones is generally undertaken in later phases of work such as preservation plans. Also, please see response to Question #4 above.

6. The boundary that is drawn around the quarry is much too small. The boundary should extend another 200 to 250 meters west. The quarry is along and within an intermittent drainage. The drainage does not just stop but continues much farther west. The latter part of the drainage is also buried beneath lots of debris. Upon walking toward the houses, there were still many flakes and hammer stones on the surface. The survey is inadequate in the way that there were no excavations done to understand the depth and breadth of the quarry as it extended into the drainage. None of the work that has been performed at any of the sites justifies the drawings of the boundaries.

Response: Please refer to the response to Question #3 above for a discussion of the Quarry. The study conducted is an inventory survey the purpose of which is to record all sites, evaluate significance and determine general treatment according to HAR13 Chapter 276 governing archaeological inventory surveys. The determination of buffer zones is generally undertaken in later phases of work such as preservation plans. In this case, buffer zones will be an approximately nine-acre cultural preserve.

7. Two important pieces of information are not included in the report. The first is the use of the natural dike as the source of the raw material. Two areas of the natural dike are exposed for exploitation. Investigation of the dikes shows areas in which material has been broken off for the use of tool making. One of the exposed dikes is wholly within the drainage. The second is that there were collections of debitage or flakes as well as hammer stones in the drainage. This makes the drainage itself an important part of the quarry. The material within the drainage is then spread a considerable ways down stream thus extending the boundary much farther than now drawn.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #3 above.

8. The description of 6931 states, "The intermittent drainages that border -6931 to the north and south also border -6930. Clear of vegetation there would be a commanding view of -6930 and Kawa'ewa'e Heiau from Feature D." The relationship between all structures are intimated, but clearly the physical relationship between -6930 and -6931 warrants more investigation than just a perfunctory surface survey. If not more thoroughly investigated then one large boundary should encompass all structures within -6930 and -6931. This should be based on the higher probability that since the two structures are related in function they also function as one unit. Although upslope and 250 ft apart, they are still within the same physical geographical structure, namely the drainages that border both sites to the north and south.

Response: Please see response to Question #1 and discussion of the cultural preserve that will be established.

9. Sites 354 and 4684 may also have a relationship that is not properly investigated. It is stated in the report that 4684 is a habitation complex with enclosures and terracing. It measures 25m x 21m (81 ft x 68 ft) quite a substantial size. Such habitation structures are many times associated with heiau as support structures. These structures serve many purposes, most notably as the Konohiki of the area or presiding priest of the heiau. It is not unusual for a habitation area to be one of the features within a heiau complex.

Response: Please refer to the response to Question #1 and the establishment of the cultural preserve.

10. The development of this site also concerns me because it is the last remnant of Hawaiian sites in a natural setting in Kane'one for many miles around. There are other sites, but they are not as readily accessible to the public as these are. Inadequate study and subsequent development of the sites will destroy the integrity of the cultural landscape. The sites will not be preserved with all of the Hawaiian character intact.

Response: Please see response to Question #1 and discussion of the cultural preserve that will be established.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



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

July 28, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

Subject: Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS)
TMK: 4-5-033: 001 por. 001

Thank you for requesting the State Department of Transportation's (DOT) review of the subject project.

The DOT Highways Division has not completed its review of the project's Traffic Impact Analysis Report (TIAR).

The DOT requests that your firm consult the Highways Division Planning Branch regarding the traffic mitigation measures presented in the Draft EIS and a statement in Section 6.1.1.2 on the need to signalize the cemetery's entrance intersection with Kamehameha Highway because of a LOS F condition.

The DOT appreciates the opportunity to provide its comments.

Very truly yours,

BRENNON T. MORIOKA, PH.D., P.E.
Director of Transportation

c: Katherine Kealoha, Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Rachael Edinger, Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners

BRENNON T. MORIOKA
DIRECTOR

Deputy Directors
MICHAEL O. FORNEY
FRANCIS PALLI-KEMO
BRANTH SENOIUCHI

IN REPLY REFER TO:

STP 8.2951

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Brennon T. Morioka, Ph.D., P.E.
Director of Transportation
869 Punchbowl St.
Honolulu, HI 96813-5097

Dear Mr. Morioka:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1

Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated July 28, 2008 (STP 8.2951) providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. The DOT Highways Division has not completed its review of the project's Traffic Impact Analysis Report (TIAR).

Response: We note that the Highways Division has not completed a review of the TIAR.

2. The DOT requests that your firm consult the Highways Division Planning Branch regarding the traffic mitigation measures presented in the Draft EIS and a statement in Section 6.1.1 on the need to signalize the cemetery's entrance intersection with Kamehameha Highway because of a LOS F condition.

Response: We have consulted with the Highways Division Planning Branch per your request. We will comply with your request that Hawaiian Memorial Park provide a traffic signal warrant study per your letter of September 18, 2008, once entitlements are granted, with particular details to be coordinated with your Traffic Branch.



Mr. Brennan T. Morioka
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Orlando "Dan" Davidson, Land Use Commission
Office of Environmental Quality Control



KO'OLAUPOKO HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB

August 11, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Park Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Re-Submittal of Comments on HMP Expansion

Dear Mr. Morford:

We are enclosing comments submitted to you earlier, but which were returned by the U.S. Postal Service due to some question about the mailing address.

Although this is long past the deadline for comment on your EIS, we ask that you consider our concerns among those you review for response in the final EIS on your project.

If you have any questions, please let us know.

Mahalo,



MAHEALANI CYPHER
President

Enclosure

P. O. Box 664
Kaneohe, HI 96744
Ph. (808) 235-8111
koolaupokohcc.org



KO`OLAUPOKO HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB

July 31, 2008

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
for Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion

Dear Mr. Morford:

E kalamai, our apologies for submitting these comments after your July 23rd due date. We waited to submit these comments to incorporate the mana`o on behalf of our Board of Directors.

1. We appreciate the efforts of Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd., to contact our civic club and other Native Hawaiian practitioners or organizations here in Kane`ohe regarding the impact of your project upon the wahi kapu of Kawa`ewa`e. Please note, we consider the heiau to be a "kapu" site, in that there are likely to be iwi kupuna buried throughout the site. Moreover, we prefer there be no further digging within the complex so as to avoid inadvertent discovery of burials.
2. We wish to reiterate our concern that extension of Lipalu Street as presently planned in your project is extremely likely to disrupt and disturb a part of the heiau that may have been the gathering place for ancient Hawaiians bringing their petitions to the kahuna. In addition, we are also concerned about potential impacts of the road on other parts of the complex in the low area behind the walled structure of the heiau.
3. We noted that, in Section 5.5.3, "Mitigation", there is no indication that Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd., intends to allow cultural access to Kawa`ewa`e Heiau either currently or any time in the future. This is a grave concern to us, as our members and others have visited and/or cared for the site for many years. It is an

Mr. Jay Morford
Page 2

important part of our history and heritage, and vital to the perpetuation of our culture. We ask that this section be amended to incorporate language that assures continued access, under reasonable conditions, for Native Hawaiians and others who wish to honor and respect this wahi kapu.

Mahalo for this opportunity to share our mana`o.

Me kealoha pumehana,

MAHEALANI CYPHER
President

P. O. Box 664
Kaneohe, HI 96744
Ph. (808) 235-8111
koolaupokohcc.org

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Mahealani Cypher
President
Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club
P.O. Box 664
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Ms. Cypher:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated July 31, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. We appreciate the efforts of Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd., to contact our civic club and other Native Hawaiian practitioners or organizations here in Kane'ohe regarding the impact of your project upon the wahi kapu of Kawa'ewa'e. Please note, we consider the heiau to be a "kapu" site, in that there be no further digging within the complex so as to avoid inadvertent discovery of burials.

Response: No human burials have been documented within the Petition Area, and Cultural Impact Assessment contributors did not specifically mention knowledge of *wahi kūpuna* in the area. As noted in the EIS, those involved with the development activities in the Petition Area will be informed of the possibility of inadvertent cultural finds, including human remains. Should cultural or burial sites be identified during ground disturbance, all work will immediately cease, and the appropriate agencies will be notified pursuant to applicable law. Mandatory education programs will be provided to any entity or personnel working within the Petition Area to ensure that appropriate protective and notification action is undertaken should any cultural or archaeological finds take place. Cultural monitoring will be conducted during all phases of development activities. Access arrangements will be documented as part of the Preservation

Ms. Mahealani Cypher
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



Plan that will be prepared for the property at a later date. There will be minimal ground disturbance in the areas around the archaeological sites. Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the project development program for the project by creating a 9.4-acre cultural preserve that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. This cultural preserve will also include significant areas where the laua'e fern is found, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant. The preserve will remain intact, in its "natural" state except for a modest access road.

2. We wish to reiterate our concern that extension of Lipalu Street as presently planned in your project is extremely likely to disrupt and disturb a part of the heiau that may have been the gathering place for ancient Hawaiians bringing their petitions to the kahuna. In addition, we are also concerned about potential impacts of the road on other parts of the complex in the low area behind the walled structure of the heiau.

Response: The Petitioner will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the Cultural Impact Assessment to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau is part of a complex of cultural sites, not a discrete site. The heiau complex will be protected and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Ko'olau Poko District. In this regard, HMP will modify the project development program in a second important manner, and will eliminate the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension that was intended to service those lots.

3. We noted that, in Section 5.5.3, "Mitigation", there is no indication that Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd., intends to allow cultural access to Kawa'ewa'e Heiau either currently or any time in the future. This is a grave concern to us, as our members and others have visited and/or cared for the site for many years. It is an important part of our history and heritage, and vital to the perpetuation of our culture. We ask that this section be amended to incorporate language that assures continued access, under reasonable conditions, for Native Hawaiians and others who wish to honor and respect this wahi kapu.

Response: Please refer to the answers to Questions #1 and 2 above for discussion of the new concept plan and the cultural preserve to be created. The landowner is clearly aware of the need to recognize traditional gathering rights on the property, and will accommodate continued access to the sites.

EIS



August 1, 2008

Ms. Mahealani Cyper
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 3

We appreciate your participation in this review process, and we look forward to working with the Ko'olau Poko Hawaiian Civic Club to establish a long-term plan for the cultural preserve. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBERT HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

Mr. Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

**Re: Hawaiian Memorial Park
Cemetery Expansion
Kāne'ohē, Ko'olau Poko, O'ahu
TMK: (1) 4-5-033: por. 001**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the May 2008 DEIS of this project. HECO has no objections at this time. The following comments are from our Engineering and Construction & Maintenance Departments.

- (1) Engineering/Transmission & Distribution (Hsun Jou, 543-7527). HECO currently has no existing facilities within the area of this project. We appreciate your efforts to keep us apprised of the planning process. As the project progresses, please continue to keep us informed. We will be better able to evaluate any effects on our system facilities further along in the project's development. We request that development plans show all affected HECO facilities and address any conflicts between the proposed plans and HECO's existing facilities. Please forward the pre-final development plans to HECO for review.

Should it become necessary to relocate or redesign HECO's facilities, or to add new facilities, please submit a request in writing immediately upon that determination, and we will work with you so that construction of the project may proceed as smoothly as possible to minimize any delays in or impacts on the project schedule. HECO shall not be responsible for any delay or damage that may arise as a result of insufficient notice for relocation of our facilities. Please note that there may be costs associated with any relocation work, and that such costs may be borne by the requestor.

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

Mr. Jay Morford
August 1, 2008
Page Two

(2) Construction & Maintenance (Paul Nakagawa, 543-7062). Although it does not appear that HECO has facilities within the proposed project expansion area, if it is found and determined that any existing facilities will be directly impacted by this project, HECO will need continued access for operation and maintenance purposes. Should relocation of or additional facilities be required, a formal request should be submitted and coordinated through appropriate HECO departments.

To coordinate HECO's continuing input in this project, I suggest dealing directly with the points of contact noted above.

Sincerely,



Kirk S. Tomita
Senior Environmental Scientist

cc: Mr. Laurence Lau (OEQC/DOH)
Mr. Orlando Davidson (LUC)
Ms. Rachael Edinger (Helbert, et al.)
H. Jow/R. Tamayo/M. Lum
P. Nakagawa

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Kirk S. Tomita
Senior Environmental Scientist
Hawaiian Electric Company
PO Box 2750
Honolulu, HI 96840-0001

Dear Mr. Tomita:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated August 1, 2008, providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. HECO has no objections at this time.
Response: We note that you have no objections at this time.
2. HECO currently has no existing facilities within the area of this project. We request that development plans show all affected HECO facilities and address any conflicts between the proposed plans and HECO's existing facilities. Please forward the pre-final development plans to HECO for review.
Response: The development plans for the project will show all affected HECO facilities and address any conflicts between the proposed plans and HECO's existing facilities. Pre-final development plans will be forwarded to HECO for review.
3. Should it become necessary to relocate or redesign HECO's facilities, or to add new facilities, please submit a request in writing immediately upon that determination, and we will work with you so that construction of the project may proceed as smoothly as possible to minimize any delays in or impacts on the project schedule. Please note that there may be costs associated with any relocation work, and that such costs may be borne by



Mr. Kirk Tomita
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
October 8, 2008
Page 2



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD, ROOM 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

LANA H. WHEELER
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION DIVISION
RUSSELL Y. TSUI
KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER
POLYMER SERVICES
BUREAU OF CONSERVATION
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
PRESERVATION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
HAWAIIAN MONUMENTS COMMISSION
STATE PARKS

August 1, 2008

Jay Morford
Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Morford:

LOG NO: 2008.3318
DOC NO: 0808KP01
Culture

SUBJECT: Cultural Impact Assessment as part of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion
TMK: (1) 4-5-033:001 por. 001

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners

Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission
Paul Nakagawa, HECO
H. Jou/T. Tamayo/M. Lum, HECO

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Cultural Impact Assessment portion of the aforementioned plan. We have concerns regarding the recommendations provided.

On page 95, recommendation 1 is to preserve significant archaeological sites and to provide buffer zones around separate sites for protection. However, the question of the relationship between Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and the other sites has not been addressed. If the complex is contiguous in its inception, then the entire area needs to be preserved to protect the integrity of the site as a whole and the relationship of each site to Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.

Recommendation 3 addresses cultural properties to be investigated, preserved and protected by the creation of buffer zones upon recommendation of CSH. We recommend that you consult with cultural practitioners on the creation of buffer zones. Access for cultural practices at the Heiau and for the collection of plants or other resources traditionally taken from this area should be included in your preservation plan.

Recommendation 8 addresses the gathering of foliage for hula and lei making but does not recognize the importance of native plants for 'a'u lapa'au or medicinal purposes. Medicinal plants require an environment relatively free of pollutants and a practitioner would seek areas away from dense habitation, roadways and paths frequented by bikers. Conservation lands provide such resources as development or land altering disturbances in these areas are strictly enforced. The proposed rezoning from conservation would negatively impact resources that exist in the project area and result in the loss of these resources.

The project as proposed would negatively impact traditional Hawaiian cultural resources and sites that retain integrity of location and relationship. Sites of this type are rare on O'ahu and should be preserved if at all possible. We believe that your proposal, as it stands, will have a significant impact on an important cultural site and on cultural practices that occur in the area.

the requestor.
Response: Should it become necessary to relocate or redesign HECO's facilities, or to add new facilities, the Petitioner will submit a request in writing immediately upon that determination. The Petitioner also notes that there may be costs associated with any relocation work, and that such costs may be borne by the requestor.

4. Although it does not appear that HECO has facilities within the proposed project expansion area, if it is found and determined that any existing facilities will be directly impacted by this project, HECO will need continued access for operation and maintenance purposes. Should relocation of or additional facilities be required, a formal request should be submitted and coordinated through appropriate HECO departments.

Response: We note that if HECO facilities are found within the Petition Area, HECO will need access to them for operation and maintenance purposes. Also, if relocation of or additional facilities are required, a formal request should be submitted and coordinated through appropriate HECO departments.

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

Sincerely,

Puaaaloakalani Aiu, Ph.D.
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

October 8, 2008
Puaaaloakalani Aiu, Ph.D.
Administrator
State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State Historic Preservation Division
301 Kamokila Blvd, Room 555
Kapolei, HI 96707



cc: Doug Borthwick, Cultural Surveys Hawaii

Dear Dr. Aiu:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii'i

Thank you for your letter dated August 1, 2008 (0808KP01) providing comments on the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) as part of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. On page 95, recommendation 1 is to preserve significant archaeological sites and to provide buffer zones around separate sites for protection. However, the question of the relationship between Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and the other sites has not been addressed. If the complex is contiguous in its inception, then the entire area needs to be preserved to protect the integrity of the site as a whole and the relationship of each site to Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.

Response: The statements about these sites being part of a whole complex are well taken. As noted in the Draft EIS, HMP will follow all mitigation measures as recommended by both the Archaeological Inventory Survey and the CIA to address potential adverse impacts on Hawaiian cultural beliefs, practices, and resources. This includes recognition that the historic sites in the vicinity of the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau are part of a complex of cultural sites, not discrete sites. The heiau complex will be protected with the cultural preserve described above, and seen in relationship to other sacred sites in the Ko'olau Poko District.

In this context, we would like to let you know that Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) has decided to modify the project development program in two significant ways:
(1) the 20-lot residential subdivision and the Lipalu Street extension intended to

service those lots will be eliminated; and (2) a 9.4-acre cultural preserve will be established that encompasses five archaeological sites within the Petition Area east of the Kawawa'e Heiau (Sites -4683, -4684, -6930, -6932, and -6933). This cultural preserve will also include areas where the *laua'e* fern is plentiful, to provide future supply for those who gather this plant, and will be designed in careful consideration of site boundaries and in relationship to contiguous sites.

2. Recommendation 3 addresses cultural properties to be investigated, preserved and protected by the creation of buffer zones upon recommendation of CSH. We recommend that you consult with cultural practitioners on the creation of buffer zones. Access for cultural practices at the heiau and for the collection of plants or other resources traditionally taken from this area should be included in your preservation plan.

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #1 above for a description of the cultural preserve that will be incorporated as part of the Proposed Action. Additionally, we note and agree with your recommendation to consult with cultural practitioners to ensure that the cultural preserve created for the Petition Area adequately protects the significant archaeological sites and related cultural practices. Access arrangements will be documented as part of the Preservation Plan that will be prepared for the property at a later date.

3. Recommendation 8 addresses the gathering of foliage for hula and lei making but does not recognize the importance of native plants for *laua'au* or medicinal purposes. Medicinal plants require an environment relatively free of pollutants and a practitioner would seek areas away from dense habitation, roadways and paths frequented by hikers. Conservation lands provide such resources as development or land altering disturbances in these areas are strictly enforced. The proposed rezoning from conservation would negatively impact resources that exist in the project area and result in the loss of these resources.

Response: We are basing our plans for protection and preservation of the archaeological sites and cultural practices that occur on the Petition Area on both the results of the CIA and other consultation with cultural practitioners. The Petitioner is clearly aware of the need to recognize traditional gathering rights on the property. Up to this point in time, the CIA consultation did not yield any documentation that medicinal gathering is practiced within the Petition Area, and the Botanical Survey indicated a very low number and percentage of native plants present. In regard to the *laua'e*, we have been unsuccessful with our attempts to have groups come forward and identify where they are gathering

laua'e. The locations of the *laua'e* communities were identified during additional field work for the EIS in an addendum to the Botanical Survey prepared for this project. As discussed in the answer to Question #1 above, we have revised the project Proposed Action and EIS to incorporate a cultural preserve area that will include areas where *laua'e* is plentiful.

4. The project as proposed would negatively impact traditional Hawaiian cultural resources and sites that retain integrity of location and relationship. Sites of this type are rare on O'ahu and should be preserved if at all possible. We believe that your proposal, as it stands, will have a significant impact on an important cultural site and on cultural practices that occur in the area.

Response: It is our intention to not have a significant impact on the important cultural sites and practices that occur in the area, and, as noted above, the development program for the project has been modified to ensure this is true. The Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative II, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative and will be the project for which approval is sought by the State Land Use Commission.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission
Grant Yoshimori
Doug Borthwick, Cultural Surveys Hawaii

August 22, 2008

Jay Morford, General Manager
Hawaiian Memorial Park
1330 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

RE: Hawaiian Memorial Park DEIS

LUC DOCKET # A07-777

Dear Mr. Morford,

I have reviewed the draft EIS for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Expansion and would request that you address these concerns and questions:

- 1) According to your report, you state that Hawaii's people would prefer interment to cremation and that HMP will need to expand its inventory due to the baby boomer generation moving into their 50s and 60s. **What is the current 2008 cremation rate in Hawaii? How do we compare to the rest of the nation? What references do you have that confirm baby boomers prefer interment over cremation or alternative environmentally acceptable practices?**
- 2) You also maintain that "if burial space is developed elsewhere on O'ahu to accommodate projected demand, potential impacts similar to those anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action will be expected at other sites." **Are there any other cemeteries currently being built? If there are, could SCI/HMP justify building another cemetery on an island where land is finite and precious?**
- 3) The United Kingdom and Japan, with limited land use, have found alternatives for disposing of their deceased. These alternatives could be lucrative as well. **Have you researched and considered more eco-friendly alternatives: artificial reef burials, scattering of ashes, Promession, green burial services and products?**
- 4) Traditional Chinese culture and feng shui specialists believe that the siting of a grave can affect generations to follow. Home sites with a close proximity to a cemetery are highly undesirable. Some real estate agents say that some Chinese will not live within 5 miles of a cemetery. So, from an investor's viewpoint, you will decrease the salability of our homes in Piko'ioia. **Instead of making OUR homes 100% sellable, we now have to exclude the number of people who don't want to live near a cemetery. How can you assure us that the proposed cemetery expansion will not affect our real estate values?**
- 5) Your assumption that the stigma of living near a cemetery is not longer true, is just that -- an assumption. Residents who live in this neighborhood bought their

- homes believing that the conservation land on the hillside would remain green and open for generations to come. **Have you polled the neighborhood to determine the residents' opinions of living near a graveyard?**
- 6) The DEIS mentions Formaldehyde and how the potential for the release of it into groundwater is thought to be very small to non-existent. You state that recent studies examining this issue have not found significant effects (Bent, 2007) **Is it possible that you misspelt the author's name? Where in the article does it reference Formaldehyde?**
- 7) Researchers in Australia, Canada, UK, Africa, Denmark have published papers on cemetery contamination and have acknowledged that deadly chemicals in the burial process pose serious threats to our drinking and groundwater supplies. **Has HMP taken any soil samples or done any research on burial seepage and possible groundwater contamination to assess potential environmental and public health impacts on our community?**
- 8) Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay have been identified on the EPA's 303(d) list as waterbodies not meeting state or federal water quality standards. Our Kawa Watershed is part of the Koolauoko Watershed Region, a category 1 Watershed considered for watershed restoration due to cultural and resource issues. **Even with Best Management Practices introduced and originally employed, how could construction of this magnitude, for 10 - 20 years, not exacerbate any already fragile ecosystem? Who will monitor the BMPs to ensure that they are maintained over 10 - 20 years?**
- 9) The stream bed beyond Lipalu Street appears to be the last pristine portion of Kawa Stream. Although the stream flow in this area is intermittent, when it does, flow, it is beautiful and reminiscent of how Hawaii once was. **How will the roads to the 20 new homes and the extension of the cemetery affect this irreplaceable portion of Kawa Stream?**
- 10) **Will the state provide backup mechanisms and policies to ensure the biological integrity of Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay under state and federal water quality standards?**
- 11) It is important for the protection of groundwater to have knowledge of the percolation and seepage capacity of soils. The DEIS states that the majority of Petition Area will retain similar percolation rates, as turf and revegetated areas have similar rates to the existing forest flora. **What references were cited that show a forest region has the same recharge and seepage capacity as a scattering of trees and 30 acres of turf grass?**
- 12) A survey by Mink and Lau (1990) notes lower aquifer in the area that contains water suitable for drinking. **What are considered safe distances between aquifers and cemeteries in various geological and hydrogeological situations?**

Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

October 8, 2008

Julianne McCreedy
45-423 Ohaha Street
Kāne'ohe, HI 96744

Dear Mrs. McCreedy:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion
TMK (1) 4-5-033:1
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated August 22, 2008 providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-referenced project. For your ease of reference, we have included your comments in the order they appear in your letter, followed by our response:

1. According to your report, you state that Hawaii's people would prefer interment to cremation and that HMP will need to expand its inventory due to the baby boomer generation moving into their 50s and 60s. What is the current 2008 cremation rate in Hawaii? How do we compare to the rest of the nation?

Response: As noted in the Draft EIS in Table 8, the cremation rate for Hawaii was 64% of total dispositions in 2005 (The State Data Book for 2006 is the most current data available). According to the National Funeral Directors Associate, the average for the United States for 2005 deaths was 30.88%.

2. What references do you have that confirm baby boomers prefer interment over cremation or alternative environmentally acceptable practices?

Response: The EIS documents the rise in preference for cremation over casketed burials during the last 20 years. However, the change in preference seems to have leveled off recently. Even with a majority of preference for cremation, the number of burials will continue to increase as the population ages, with ever-increasing numbers in older age cohorts.

Pacific Guardian Center • 733 Bishop Street, Suite 2590 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: 808.545.2055 • Fax: 808.545.2050 • www.hhf.com • e-mail: info@hhf.com

13) It has already been noted in the TMDL Implementation Plan for Kawa Stream that a "site visit and interview with Location Manager indicated there is no written management plan or systematic record-keeping to guide and verify operations" of landscape management practices. Our homes will be in close proximity to a graveyard. **How will you assure us that your applications of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides will not affect the public health of our community? Who will monitor your record-keeping?**

14) It's a new generation with different values. **How can you be sure that future generations will honor cemeteries in the same way as we do today? How will you protect the mausoleums and burial sites from plundering and decay?**

15) The DEIS claims that affordable housing opportunities will be provided for low and moderate income residents of the State of Hawaii to the satisfaction of the City and County of Honolulu. According to a Summary of the City's Auditor's Report (2007), the department of planning and permitting's administration of unilateral housing is inadequate, in-lieu fee collections have not resulted in affordable benefits for the 80 - 120 percent of the median income group, and an accumulating and redeeming affordable housing credit are not formalized in ordinance and rule. **How can we have confidence that your proposal will be honored and monitored when there is inadequate staffing to properly assess developer compliance according to formal policies and procedures?**

I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,



Julianne McCreedy
45-423 Ohaha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744

CC: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Dan Davidson, Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii
Helber, Hastert and Fee

3. You also maintain that "if burial space is developed elsewhere on O'ahu to accommodate projected demand, potential impacts similar to those anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action will be expected at other sites." Are there any other cemeteries currently being built? If there are, could SCI/HMP justify building another cemetery on an island where land is finite and precious?

Response: A new cemetery is being considered in the Hawai'i Kai area, but it has not been completed and the reasons surrounding this are unknown. Demand and need for burial services in Hawai'i is a very real community service, and is in fact rising. This will not go away if Hawaiian Memorial Park (HMP) does not expand the cemetery.

4. The United Kingdom and Japan, with limited land use, have found alternatives for disposing of their deceased. These alternatives could be lucrative as well. Have you researched and considered more eco-friendly alternatives: artificial reef burials, scattering of ashes, Promession, green burial services and products?

Response: HMP provides interment services and options desired and requested by the community and its families. HMP has many viable alternatives available to choose from, but the decision by each individual family is a very personal one and should not be dictated by HMP or the government. Alternative natural scatterings are already available within Hawai'i to anyone who desires this option. Green burial service requests are in the news but are insignificant in terms of the actual requests and desires of families. HMP will always consider those appropriate options requested by families and within the approved state regulatory framework.

5. Traditional Chinese culture and feng shui specialists believe that the siting of a grave can affect generations to follow. Home sites with a close proximity to a cemetery are highly undesirable. Some real estate agents say that some Chinese will not live within 5 miles of a cemetery. How can you assure us that the proposed cemetery expansion will not affect our real estate values?

Response: There are numerous cemeteries throughout O'ahu, with many of them located adjoining residential neighborhoods, with hundreds of dwelling units adjacent to them. They are integral features of the fabric of our community. This is also the case for HMP. In fact, Parkview subdivision was developed well after the development of HMP, and this neighborhood seems to be thriving. Additionally, some studies that

examine home sale prices and proximity to open space include cemeteries as a category of open space along with parks and golf courses. Results have found cemeteries to not have any statistically significant impact on the sale price.

6. Your assumption that the stigma of living near a cemetery is no longer true, is just that — an assumption. Have you polled the neighborhood to determine the residents' opinions of living near a graveyard?

Response: Please refer to the answer to Question #5 above. The numerous cemeteries that exist on O'ahu are integral features of the fabric of our community and people have accepted them as neighbors. HMP is used by its neighbors as a park by walkers, runners, and others who enjoy the open space and quiet in a passive manner. There is a strong argument to be made that HMP is an amenity for its neighbors.

7. The DEIS mentions Formaldehyde and how the potential for the release of it into groundwater is thought to be very small to non-existent. You state that recent studies examining this issue have not found significant effects (Bent 2007) Where in the article does it reference Formaldehyde?

Response: Formaldehyde is discussed in Section 3.1 Factors, of the article.

8. Researchers in Australia, Canada, UK, Africa, Denmark have published papers on cemetery contamination and have acknowledged that deadly chemicals in the burial process pose serious threats to our drinking and groundwater supplies. Has HMP taken any soil samples or done any research on burial seepage and possible groundwater contamination to assess potential environmental and public health impacts on our community?

Response: HMP has not taken any soil samples as there has never been any indication of any issues associated with the existing cemetery or any other reason to undertake any monitoring or testing. It is our understanding that the contamination found from cemeteries has been related to older cemeteries and a problem with arsenic, which was used in the past as an embalming agent but is no longer used today.

9. Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay have been identified on the EPA's 303(d) list as waterbodies not meeting state or federal water quality standards. Our Kawa Watershed is part of the Koolauupoko Watershed Region, a category 1 Watershed considered for watershed restoration due to cultural

and resource issues. Even with Best Management Practices introduced and originally employed, how could construction of this magnitude, for 10—20 years, not exacerbate any already fragile ecosystem? Who will monitor the BMPs to ensure that they are maintained over 10—20 years?

Response: The retention areas will be designed to ensure that pollutant levels of stormwater (Total Suspended Solids(TSS), Nitrogen (TN), Phosphorus (TP)) that ultimately reach Kāwā Stream from the Petition Area will not increase from current levels. The proposed retention system has been developed to satisfy the City and County of Honolulu's design storm event, and will capture all of the runoff generated by the daily rainfall events used to generate the Kāwā Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads. This equates to a net reduction of 27.5% of the TSS, 17.5% of the TN, and 17% of the TP that currently enters the Kāwā Stream system. No one has a greater vested interest in the proper design and maintenance of these retention areas than HMP; both for appearance and water quality issues, as well as offsite liability.

Also, to clear up a misconception many people have expressed, construction for the cemetery expansion will not be continuous over 10-20 years. Construction will last 6± months, with three phases that are separated by several years.

10. The stream bed beyond Lipalu Street appears to be the last pristine portion of Kawa Stream. Although the stream flow in this area is intermittent, when it does flow, it is beautiful and reminiscent of how Hawaii once was. How will the roads to the 20 new homes and the extension of the cemetery affect this irreplaceable portion of Kawa Stream?

Response: We are unsure which section of Kawa Stream you are referring to, and know of no sections that exist beyond the mauka end of Lipalu St. Additionally, there will not be a road beyond Lipalu Street or houses built as the Petitioner has concluded through the EIS analysis that Alternative III, "Cemetery Only", is the preferred alternative.

11. Will the state provide backup mechanisms and policies to ensure the biological integrity of Kawa Stream and Kaneohe Bay under state and federal water quality standards?

Response: You would need to discuss with the State what their intentions are related to the biological integrity of Kāwā Stream and Kaneohe Bay. However, HMP will commit to participate in a water quality monitoring

program for Kāwā Stream.

12. It is important for the protection of groundwater to have knowledge of the percolation and seepage capacity of soils. The DEIS states that the majority of Petition Area will retain similar percolation rates, as turf and revegetated areas have similar rates to the existing forest flora. What references were cited that show a forest region has the same recharge and seepage capacity as a scattering of trees and 30 acres of turf grass?

Response: Percolation rates deal mostly with the underlying soil characteristics, which will not be changed. Runoff coefficients, used for the purpose of drainage calculations, will vary depending up the nature of the finished surfaces (ie: bare soils, planted areas, or paved areas). In this context, a forested area and a grassed area both have the same runoff coefficient because both ground covers act similarly in absorbing rainfall runoff. The reference used was the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting's Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards of January 2000.

13. A survey by Mink and Lau (1990) notes a lower aquifer in the area that contains water suitable for drinking. What are considered safe distances between aquifers and cemeteries in various geological and hydrogeological situations?

Response: The existing and proposed areas of HMP are located below the Underground Injection Control line established by the Board of Water Supply. The groundwater beneath the Petition Area is not used as a source of drinking water by the BWS, nor is it intended to be used for that purpose by the BWS. Conversations with the Department of Health's Safe Drinking Water Branch indicated there are no "hard and set" regulations dealing with aquifer distances, especially if the well is dedicated mainly for irrigation purposes. If a well is dedicated as a domestic/potable water source, there are agency rules and regulations that need to be followed to ensure safe drinking water quality.

14. It has already been noted in the TMDL Implementation Plan for Kawa Stream that a "site visit and interview with Location Manager indicated there is no written management plan or systematic record-keeping to guide and verify operations" of landscape management practices. Our homes will be in close proximity to a graveyard. How will you assure us that your applications of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides will not affect the public health of our community? Who will monitor your record-keeping?

Response: At the landowners suggestion, the EIS suggests mitigation measures that involve monitoring measures that involve monitoring the application of fertilizers by the evaluation of grass clippings by the University of Hawaii. There is also a mitigation measure recommended to keep a log of all herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers used at the cemetery. Also, the Petitioner is willing to participate in water quality monitoring program for Kawa Stream, with oversight by Department of Health, Clean Water Branch.

HMP does not operate like a golf course, and does not manage its turf grass as a golf course does. Pesticides and herbicides are not used as a normal cemetery maintenance regimen and have been rarely used in past years for any reason. It is probable that nearby residents contribute a much greater use of herbicides and pesticides than the cemetery. If an extraordinary situation should occur, a certified Pest Control Advisor would be utilized to develop an appropriate environmentally sound program and the concentrated effort would be on an Integrated Pest Management approach. The turf areas are treated with slow release turf fertilizers twice a year: in the fall before the rainy season and in the spring before summer heat. HMP targets applications to dry periods to ensure it is absorbed by the plant material as opposed to fast acting fertilizers that are more likely to be washed into the soils.

15. It's a new generation with different values. How can you be sure that future generations will honor cemeteries in the same way as we do today? How will you protect the mausoleums and burial sites from plundering and decay?

Response: Through the State regulated Endowment Care Fund for HMP, long term maintenance of the cemetery grounds and facilities will be carried out in perpetuity. This is an important part of HMP's promise to all of HMP's families.

16. The DEIS claims that affordable housing opportunities will be provided for low and moderate income residents of the State of Hawaii to the satisfaction of the City and County of Honolulu. According to a Summary of the City's Auditor's Report (2007), the department of planning and permitting's administration of unilateral housing is inadequate, in-fieu fee collections have not resulted in affordable benefits for the 80—120 percent of the median income group, and an accumulating and redeeming affordable housing credit are not formalized in ordinance and rule. How can we have confidence that your proposal will be honored and monitored when there is inadequate staffing to properly assess developer

compliance according to formal policies and procedures?

Response: Since the project will not longer include residential lots, the affordable housing requirements are no longer applicable to this project.

We appreciate your participation in this review process. Your letter and this response will be appended to the Final EIS.

Sincerely,

HELBER HASTERT & FEE, Planners



Scott Ezer
Principal

cc: Jay Morford, Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
Mike Green, Clark & Green Associates
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Orlando Davidson, Land Use Commission

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