

## **CHAPTER 6.**

### **RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED ACTION TO LAND USE PLANS, POLICIES AND CONTROLS**

This chapter discusses the proposed project's conformance with pertinent [Federal](#), State and City land use plans and policies, which include the State Land Use District regulations, State Environmental Policy (Chapter 344, HRS), and the regulations, policies, and goals set forth by the City's General Plan, Sustainable Community Plan, Special Management Area (Chapter 205A, HRS), and the City's Land Use Ordinance.

## **6.1 STATE OF HAWAII**

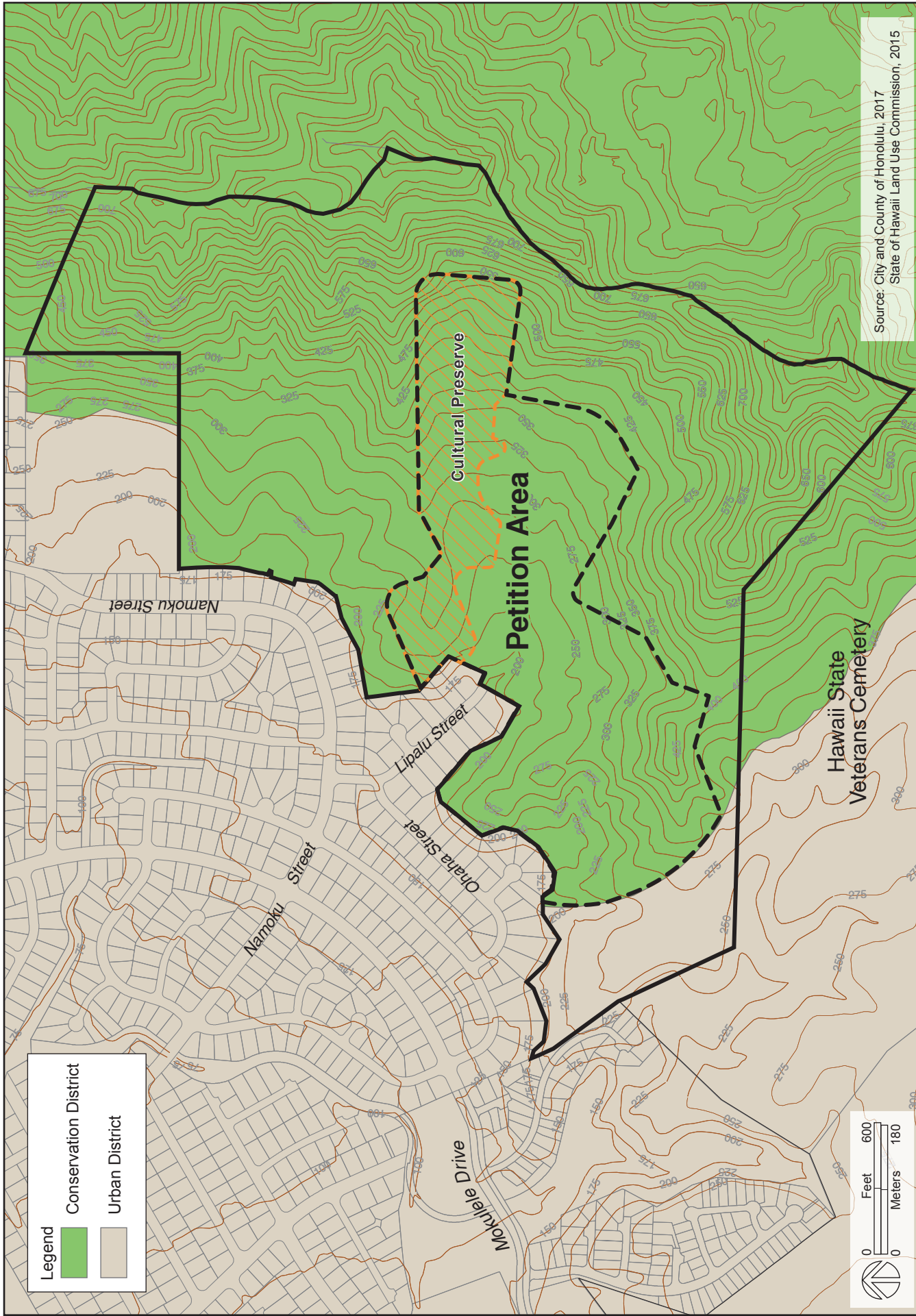
### **6.1.1 State Land Use Districts**

Pursuant to Title 13, Chapter 205 (Land Use Commission), HRS, all lands in the State of Hawai'i are classified by the State Land Use Commission (LUC) into four major districts. These four land use districts are the Urban, Rural, Agricultural, and Conservation districts. Permitted uses within the State Land Use Districts are prescribed under Chapter 205, HRS, and the State LUC's Administrative Rules (HAR) prescribed under Title 15, Subtitle 3, Chapter 15, Land Use Commission Rules. As shown in Figure 6.1, the Petition Area is currently located in the State's Conservation District.

#### **6.1.1.1 Conservation District**

The Conservation District was established in 1961 with the passage of Act 187, SLH 1961 (State Land Use Law) (Office of Planning 2015). State land use district maps, including those for the Conservation District, were later adopted in 1964. Regulations governing the Conservation District have since been amended several times, with current regulations contained in Title 13, Chapter 5, HAR as amended in August 2011. Conservation District lands fall under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR), which has the authority to establish Conservation District subzones.

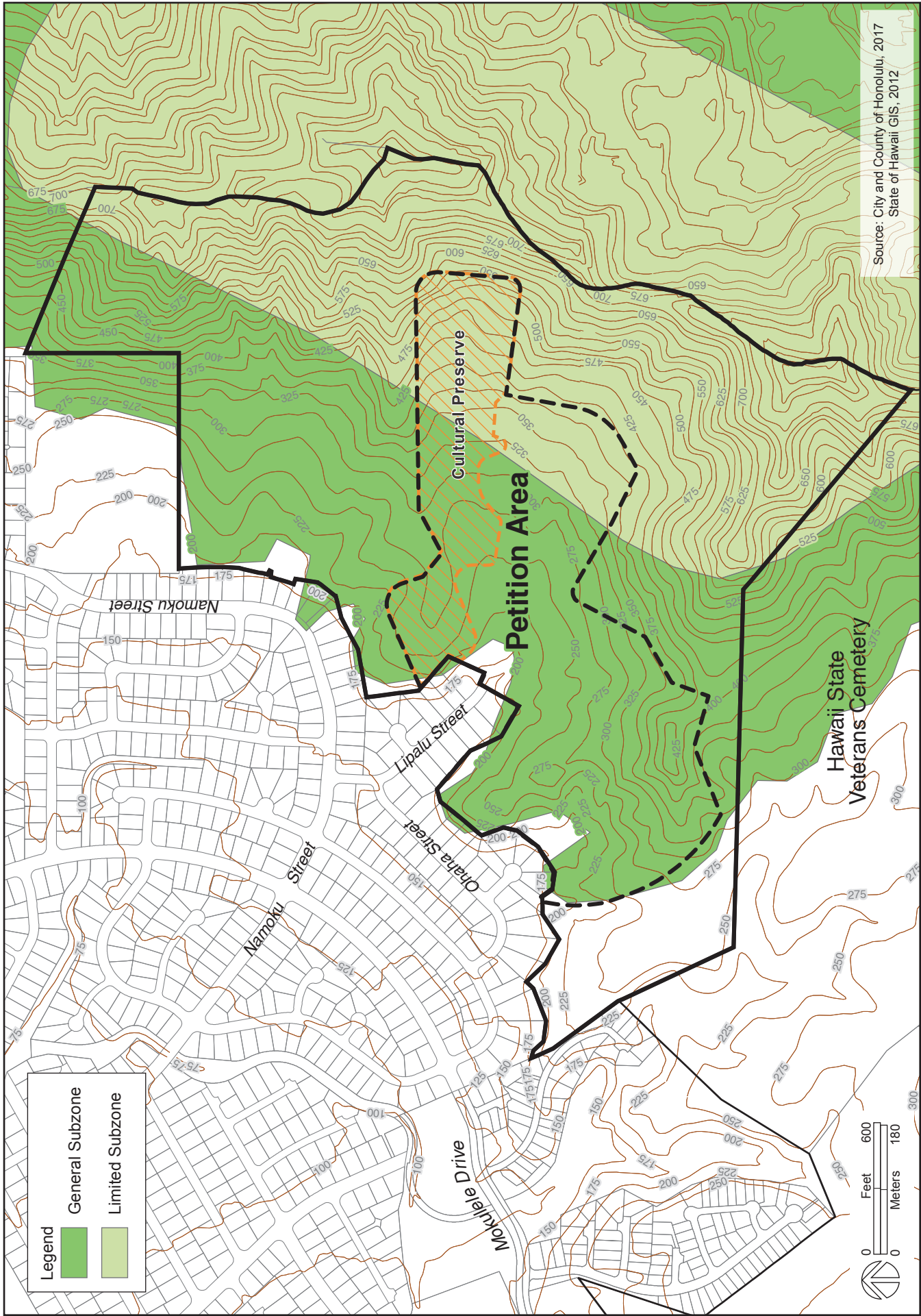
There are five Conservation District subzones: Protective, Limited, Resource, General, and Special. The first four subzones are arranged in a hierarchy of environmental sensitivity, ranging from the most environmentally sensitive (Protective) to least sensitive (General). The Special subzones defines a unique land use on a specific site. As indicated in Figure 6.2, the Petition Area is within the General (76%) and Limited (24%) Subzones. As shown on Figure 6.2, the Limited Subzone area is associated with the upper slopes of the Oneawa hillside.



**Figure 6.1**

## State Land Use District Boundaries Map

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project Final Environmental Impact Statement  
 Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i



**Figure 6.2**

## State Conservation District Subzones Map

Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project Final Environmental Impact Statement  
Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu, Hawai'i



Land uses either allowed within the Conservation District or permitted under one of various levels of permits are identified under Subchapter 3 of Title 13, Chapter 5, HAR. Allowable uses are categorized by subzones beginning with the Protective subzone, and ending with the least restrictive General subzone. Implementation of the project within the Conservation District would result in development that is not an allowable use identified under either the General or Limited subzones. Therefore, a district boundary amendment for the Petition Area is proposed to reclassify the area to the Urban District. The relationship of the project with the objectives and allowable uses of the General and Limited subzones is discussed below.

### **Conservation District Subzones Background**

In September 1964, Regulation No. 4 was adopted to provide land use regulations within Conservation Districts. Under this regulation, there were only two primary subzones consisting of “General Use” and “Restricted Watershed.” When subzone maps were adopted under an October 1964 amendment to Section 2.A of Regulation No. 4, special subzones were also established for various uses, such as the Hawai‘i Loa College Special Subzone, Educational Use and Haka Site Special Subzone, Cemetery Use, both in Kāne‘ohe.

The Restricted Watershed (RW) subzone was defined as being limited to the following uses: 1) water and forestry resources development; 2) installation and maintenance of transmission facilities; and 3) any government program or activity. The General Use (GU) subzone allowed a wide variety of urban land uses by permit that included: resort and related residences, hotels and restaurants, public and private recreational facilities, camps and athletic fields, diversified agricultural operations, and governmental uses that include community and public service uses or buildings.

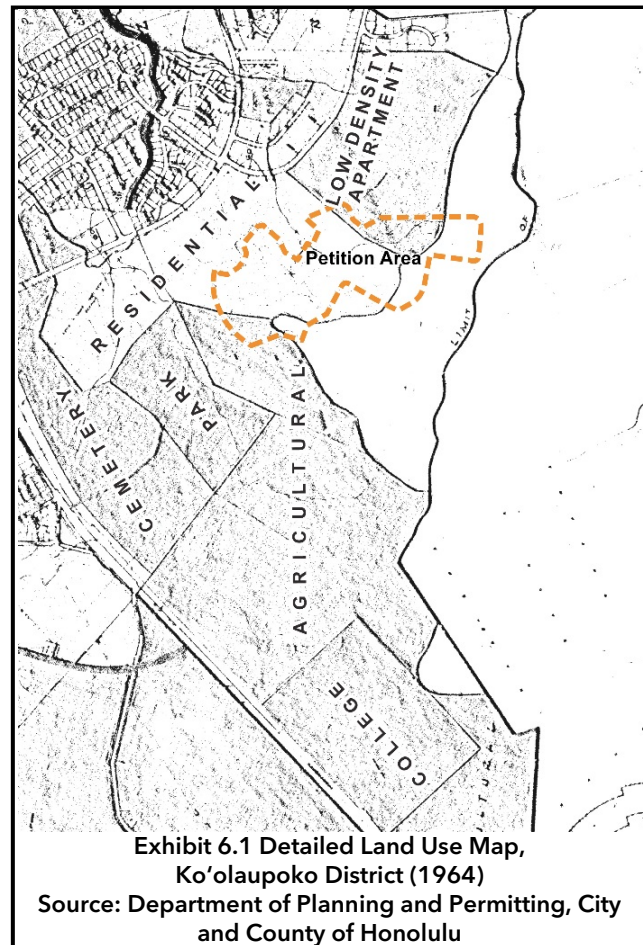
Research was conducted at State DLNR, OCCL’s office to review the original 1964 subzone maps for the Petition Area. Unfortunately, with OCCL’s staff’s assistance, no copies of the original maps could be located. However, it is reasonable to presume that the Petition Area was located within the GU subzone. The area would not be within the RW subzone because it is not a water and forestry resources development area that is better associated with the Ko‘olau Mountain Range, and it was not used for transmission facilities or a government program or activity. Furthermore, the City’s land use map for this area adopted in 1964, and prior to the adoption of the initial Conservation District subzone maps, established residential development as the preferred policy for the Petition Area.

The City’s Detailed Land Use Map (DLUM) for the Ko‘olaupoko district was adopted on July 29, 1964 (Ordinance 2473). This map provided additional detail on land uses prescribed for the Ko‘olaupoko district by the City’s General Plan. As indicated in Exhibit 6.1, lands within the Petition Area and surrounding areas were designated for “Residential,” “Low Density Apartment,” and “Agricultural” uses.

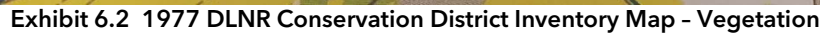
Given that the DLUM was adopted prior to the Conservation District subzone maps, it was likely known that this area was intended for future residential development. Therefore, the Petition Area and surrounding property would logically have been placed within the GU subzone. It is also noted that the site for the “College” land use identified on the DLUM (Exhibit 6.1) was eventually adopted as a special subzone for Hawai‘i Loa College, further supporting the notion that the City’s DLUM plans likely influenced the designation of subzones when subzone maps were initially established.

#### 1977 Inventory Maps Background

The Conservation District rules were amended in 1981, which included updated subzone maps that were dated 1978. Prior to this, the State LUC conducted a land use district regulations review, and published the *State of Hawai‘i Land Use Districts and Regulations Review* (Eckbo, Dean, Austin & Williams, 1969) report in August 1969. This review evaluated and proposed changes to areas within Urban, Agriculture, and Conservation Districts. Subsequent to this report, various Conservation District inventory maps were developed in 1977 by the State DLNR, and these maps were researched at OCCL. Seven types of inventory maps were developed, and were intended to provide a base for preparation of a Conservation District Plan, and to develop zoning maps for the Conservation District. These maps eventually led to the establishment of the 1978 subzone maps that were adopted under the 1981 rules amendment.



A Vegetation Map prepared identified areas within the Conservation District by vegetation classifications. Exhibit 6.2 shows this map related to the Petition Area. Areas within the “blue” line are within the “Forest Reserve” and areas highlighted in “yellow” are classified as “Forest Lands”. These areas generally correspond to the Ko‘olau Mountain Range. The Petition Area and surrounding area associated with the Oneawa hillside are classified as “Scrub Lands”. Other inventory maps (Water Resources, Hazards, Fish and Wildlife, and Recreation) did not identify the Petition Area as being or having important sites or resources. This further supports the reasoning that the original 1964 subzone maps included the Petition Area within the GU subzone, and the RW subzone likely consisted of the forest reserve (blue line). The Petition Area was not as important a resource (scrub land), and was already planned for future residential development under the City’s DLUM.



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, HAR). This subzone encompasses lands with 1) characteristics (i.e. topography, soils, climate) that may not be normally adaptable or needed for urban, rural, or agricultural use; and 2) land suitable for farming, flower gardening, nursery operation or orchards, grazing; and facilities accessory to these uses that are compatible with the natural environment. Uses allowed in the General subzone include those allowed in the Protective, Limited, and Resource subzones along with open space land uses.

The General subzone objective for the Petition Area is no longer applicable or appropriate to the property because it is now planned for a compatible open space use to support the expansion of the existing HMP cemetery to meet a growing demand and serve an important community

function. This subzone classification is intended to designate open space where specific conservation uses may not be defined, but where urban use would be premature. As previously discussed under the background history of the subzones, this area was initially designated as GU subzone in 1964 because there were plans for future residential, low density apartment, and agricultural use. The GU subzone allowed several urban uses, some of which could be intensive such as resorts and hotels. Therefore, because development plans were not imminent at that time, it was appropriate to include this area within the GU subzone.

The 1978 update of the subzone maps placed the Petition Area within the current General Use subzone, which was also appropriate at that time as urban district use would have been premature. The conservation district inventory maps developed at that time identifying the area as scrub land also supported the lower General Use subzone objective where its use as open space was appropriate until urban use was more pressing. The proposed cemetery expansion now reflects an urban use that is needed and no longer premature, and therefore the reclassification to the Urban District is appropriate. The proposed use is also consistent with the City's recently updated Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan that designates the area for cemetery use as part of an expanded community growth boundary.

Cultural landscape restoration, restoration and maintenance of historic sites, cultural practices and educational activities proposed within the Cultural Preserve could be permitted under one of several allowable uses within the Conservation District, subject to a permit. However, use of a small portion of the Preserve for traditional native Hawaiian burials would not be allowed, and similarly needs reclassification to the Urban District. These traditional practices would involve burial of individuals following the "clean burial" process implemented under native Hawaiian cultural protocols. This process was approved under State law enacted in 2015 and involves partial cremation. Cultural practitioners choosing to traditionally inter individuals within the Cultural Preserve must document the burial with the Petitioner and the State DOH. Therefore, use of the Cultural Preserve supporting new traditional native Hawaiian burials would be considered a cemetery use, also requiring a land use boundary amendment from the Conservation to Urban District.

To address concerns with opening the Petition Area to all types of land uses permitted under the Urban District, a conservation easement is proposed to be managed by the Hawai'i Islands Land Trust that would restrict future development of the 156.5-acre property to only the proposed cemetery expansion project and Cultural Preserve. In this manner, the intensity of development would be limited to only allow for execution of the proposed project. Furthermore, with reclassification of the Petition Area to the Urban District, the P-2, General Preservation District requirements would apply under City's *Land Use Ordinance* regulations that further prevent other urban uses (e.g. industrial, commercial). In addition, the City's recently updated Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan expands the Community Growth Boundary, but restricts development of the Petition Area to cemetery expansion and the Cultural Preserve.

### **Limited Subzone**

The objective of the Limited subzone is to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraints on human activities (§13-5-12, HAR). The subzone encompasses land: 1) susceptible to flood and soil erosion and/or undergoing erosion and requiring corrective attention; and 2) lands necessary for the protection of public health, safety, and welfare by reason of the land's susceptibility to natural disasters such as tsunami inundation and volcanic activity, or that have a general slope of 40% or more. Uses allowed in the Limited subzone include those allowed in the Protective subzone along with agricultural uses, landscaping uses, single-family residences, and wilderness camps.

**Discussion:** The objective of this subzone is to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraints on human activities. However, as previously discussed, the boundary established for this subzone appears to have been created to account for the higher slopes of the Oneawa hillside. However, this subzone also includes the existing quarry operations on the eastern half of the hillside, and is not coterminous with existing topographic conditions. As shown on Figure 6.2, there does not appear to be reasonable justification for the shape of this boundary within the Petition Area.

Such maps were developed in 1977 prior to digital spatial analysis, and establishment of the boundary may have utilized simpler criteria or methods. If the subzone boundary were to follow higher elevation areas (e.g. 425-foot contour) and higher areas up the hillside having steeper grades, the boundary could potentially encompass even less of the Petition Area. Presently, only portions of the upper reaches of the Cultural Preserve and a portion of the cemetery expansion are located within the Limited Subzone.

As previously discussed, the Limited Subzone objective for the Petition Area is no longer applicable or appropriate to the property because it is now planned for a compatible open space use to support the expansion of the existing HMP cemetery to meet a growing demand and serve an important community function. The subzone's objective is to limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraints on human activities. The project does include areas affected by some soil erosion. However, the proposed project would improve these conditions by reducing stormwater runoff volumes and sediment discharges. Grading plans would reduce the slope for upper areas, further reducing the velocity of stormwater runoff.

This area was planned for future residential, low density apartment, and agricultural use under the DLUM. Being designated as GU subzone in 1964 allowed for several more potentially intensive urban uses (e.g. hotels, residences, restaurants). Currently, single-family residences and agricultural uses are allowed within the Limited Subzone. Thus, the land uses and activities initially planned for, allowed under prior Conservation District regulations, and under current regulations all allow for more intensive development within the Petition Area than what is being proposed by this project. Conservation district inventory maps identified the area as scrub land in 1977, and other inventory maps developed (e.g. Water Resources, Hazards) did not identify the



area as being or having important sites or resources. The expanded cemetery now proposed would consist of a landscaped open space area used for passive activities for families visiting gravesites that is far less intensive and disruptive than what could have been developed.

The proposed cemetery expansion now reflects an urban use that is needed and is no longer premature, and therefore the reclassification to the Urban District is applicable and appropriate. The proposed use is also consistent with the City's recently updated Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan that designates the area for cemetery use as part of an expanded community growth boundary. Therefore, under §13-5-25(b), HAR, the Petitioner is petitioning the State Land Use Commission to reclassify the Petition Area from the Conservation District to the Urban District to allow an expansion of the HMP cemetery.

#### 6.1.1.2 Urban District

Cemetery use is not an allowable use identified within the Conservation District subzones. Therefore, a land use district boundary amendment to reclassify the Petition Area to the Urban District is being pursued, consistent with current designations for the existing cemetery. With reclassification of the Petition Area to the Urban District, permitted uses or activities would then be regulated by the City and County of Honolulu. The City's *Land Use Ordinance* regulates land use in accordance with adopted land use policies, including the General Plan and Development (Sustainable Communities) plans. Discussion of the project's consistency with *Land Use Ordinance* regulations and development standards are discussed later in this chapter.

Under Section 21-3.40(d) of the *Land Use Ordinance*, lands that are removed from the State's Conservation District, such as a boundary amendment shall have all uses, structures and development standards for that property follow the P-2, General Preservation District requirements. Therefore, upon reclassification of the Petition Area, the project would need to comply with the City's P-2 development standards. Under the P-2 zoning district, cemeteries are "Permitted Uses."

The State LUC follows eight standards for Urban District boundaries as set forth in §15-15-18, HAR in reviewing petitions for reclassification of existing district boundaries. These standards are presented below, followed by a discussion of the compatibility of Petition Area lands with these standards.

- (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 existing Petition Area is currently undeveloped and heavily vegetated. However, the Petition Area is surrounded by city-like urban land uses, services, activities, and infrastructure as discussed in Section 1.3 and shown on Figure 1.2. Cemeteries comprise “other related land uses” that are only allowable within the Urban District, and HMP and Hawai‘i State Veterans Cemetery are situated adjacent to the property and Petition Area. The Pikoiloa residential subdivision is situated immediately north of the Petition Area. The heavy industrial Kapa’a Quarry is located east southeast of the property. There are existing roadways and highway facilities serving these cemeteries and surrounding uses, utilities (e.g. water lines), and several other urban services in the nearby Kāne‘ohe area (e.g. schools, Pohai Nani retirement home, commercial and retail) as shown on Figure 1.2. Therefore, the project reflects a reasonable extension of city-like urban related uses.

The Proposed Action will expand existing adjacent portions of HMP into the Petition Area and establish a Cultural Preserve. This would increase the presence of individuals and activities within the Petition Area and extend the present internal road network into the expansion area for cemetery visitors. ~~Although the resulting~~ The proposed land use is currently not permitted within incompatible with the existing Conservation District designation, resulting in the need for the Petition to reclassify the Petition Area because the use is allowable within the Urban District and would therefore be ~~considered~~ a land use related to urban areas. The Petition Area would more appropriately be designated as the Urban District and would be suitable for inclusion within this State land use district. Furthermore, the City’s Ko‘olau Poko Sustainable Community Plan designates this Petition Area for urban expansion intended for cemetery use within the plan’s Community Growth Boundary.

- (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:** Cemetery expansion improvements and the establishment of the proposed Cultural Preserve would not increase the population of the Kāne‘ohe area, or lead to additional undesirable stress on centers of trading and employment as well as basic services. ~~Therefore, the proximity to uses associated with trading, employment, and basic services are not relevant considerations in the assessment of the suitability of the Urban District designation for the Petition Area.~~ However, the Petition Area is adjacent to established residential neighborhoods and cemetery uses. Additionally, employment opportunities are readily accessible in Kāne‘ohe and public facilities, services, and utilities are already in existence in the area. The first of the three factors under this standard are intended to evaluate whether areas proposed for the Urban

District are proximate to infrastructure, public facilities and services, and centers of trading and employment. As discussed under Standard No. 1, there are existing centers of trading, employment, and urban-related activities in the surrounding vicinity of the Petition Area.

There is significant existing infrastructure facilities and services provided in the immediate vicinity as discussed in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS. Circulation networks already provide convenient and reasonable access and services to HMP and other surrounding land uses. Kamehameha Highway provides direct access to the cemetery, and the H-3 Freeway is approximately 0.25 miles to the east. As discussed in Section 5.1, there is already water service provided to HMP, and the City BWS indicated there is available capacity to serve the cemetery expansion area. The cemetery expansion and Cultural Preserve would not require additional wastewater infrastructure or contribute increased flows to the existing wastewater system in the area. Additional solid waste would be generated by increased flowers used for gravesite visits. The processing of such green waste is already managed by HMP. As discussed in Section 5.3, the proposed project would have a beneficial effect on the City's existing drainage system serving the Pikoiloa subdivision by decreasing storm water runoff rates and volumes, detaining runoff, and improving water quality within Kāwā Stream.

As for public facilities, Chapter 5 discusses the many existing public facilities present within the vicinity of the Petition Area, and the project's effects. Overall, the cemetery expansion would have minimal long-term effect on these public facilities. The cemetery expansion would be designed to provide appropriate access to the area for fire protection and emergency vehicles, and additional gravesite visits are expected to have minimal effect on their ability to provide protection services. Therefore, the expansion of the Urban District for this project is reasonable and beneficial given consideration of existing infrastructure facilities along with public facilities and services provided in the surrounding area.

Finally, the project area is designated for urban expansion by the City's sustainable communities plan. No land is being removed from other urban uses to facilitate this project. As such, other urban lands would still be available for urban growth that might otherwise occur in the Kāneʻohe region.

- (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 project is consistent with this standard because the Petition Area includes lands with reasonably satisfactory topography, would improve existing drainage conditions, is free from natural hazards and unstable soil conditions, and would not have adverse environmental effects that cannot be minimized or mitigated as discussed in pertinent sections of the Final EIS. The overall Petition Area has reasonably satisfactory topography to implement the cemetery improvements proposed with only a few areas (e.g. western mauka portion) having steeper slopes that would be affected.

~~Project implementation~~ Grading improvements would make the Petition Area suitable for ~~inclusion~~ cemetery expansion and visitation access within the Urban District. Existing topographic conditions within the Petition Area would be graded to create conditions more appropriate for gravesite operations and activities development. ~~Burial~~ Areas would be designed to have slopes no greater than 20% to create topographic conditions suitable for pedestrian access. The project would improve Petition Area drainage conditions by decreasing area slopes, improving site permeability with proposed turf grass landscaping, and detain runoff and sediment through construction of retention/detention basins. The grading plan would improve site conditions by reducing storm water runoff volume and velocity, and also decreasing potential downstream flooding. The proposed project drainage system would improve stormwater management by designing site improvements for the 100-year storm. ~~Drainage conditions of Petition Area lands would therefore be appropriate for inclusion in the Urban district.~~

The Petition Area is not in an identified flood hazard area or tsunami inundation zone. The project geotechnical study assessed rockfall and debris flow risk within the Petition Area. The study did not identify evidence of prior debris flow or landslide activity within the Petition Area characteristic of unstable soil conditions. While areas of the Petition Area are subject to rockfall hazard, preliminary design measures were identified to mitigate this risk. Such measures (e.g. rockfall catchment ditch) discussed in Section 3.2.6 should provide a high level of safety against rockfall hazards. Landscaped grass areas created for the cemetery would be a significant improvement removing existing vegetation litter debris and exposed soil and gravel/cobble talus from the site. The modified topography would reduce steeper upper slopes and create a gentler topography that would eliminate potential landslide hazards. Therefore, the Petition Area is reasonably free from natural hazards, and proposed plans would improve site conditions further reducing possible effects.

- (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 on its northern and western boundaries. The Petition Area abuts the existing Ocean View Garden cemetery on its western boundary. Residential developments within the Pikoilua subdivision are located adjacent to the Petition Area's northern boundary. Both the Ocean View Garden and Pikoilua subdivision are within the Urban District. Furthermore, the City's Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan designates this Petition Area for urban expansion intended for cemetery use within the Community Growth Boundary.



- (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 land use policies as an area of urban growth. However, the Petition Area is an appropriate location for cemetery development given its proximity to existing cemetery and residential areas.~~ The City and County Sustainable Communities Plans provide a framework to implement City and County General Plan objectives at a regional level. Planning guidelines discussed in the Ko‘olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan are applicable to the Petition Area. The “Community Growth Boundary” defines and contains the extent of urbanized or “built” portions of the SCP area, and is intended to ensure an adequate supply of land is provided to support Ko‘olau Poko’s established suburban and rural communities while protecting land outside the boundary for agricultural and open space preservation. The growth boundary was revised to include the area associated with the Petition Area in 2017. Therefore, the Urban District designation is reasonable and appropriate to the Petition Area as it is located within the designated growth boundary. Additional information on the project’s consistency with the Petition Area’s existing community plan’s land use designation and other applicable policies are discussed in Section 6.2.2.

- (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 conforms to Urban District standards (1) and (5).

- (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 Petition Area is contiguous to existing Urban District areas, and designated for future urban expansion under the City’s Ko‘olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan’s Community Growth Boundary. Reclassification of the Petition Area to the Urban District will not lead to scattered urban development given its proximity to existing urban uses. As discussed in Chapters 4 and 5, the proposed project would not require additional investment in public infrastructure or services.

- (8) *It may include lands with a general slope of 20 per cent or more if the commission finds that those land area 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:** The Petition Area is desirable and suitable for urban purposes as discussed in Chapter 2 of the Final EIS due to its location and site conditions for cemetery expansion supporting HMP. Section 2.1 justified the need for such an expansion, and Section 2.2 identified other stewardship and management components supporting the wise and reasonable use of this area (e.g. Cultural Preserve and conservation easement). Furthermore, the City's Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan designates this Petition Area for urban expansion intended for cemetery use.

Existing topographic conditions within the Petition Area vary and exceed 20% slopes in some areas. Slope conditions within the cemetery expansion area range from 25% to 30% in the eastern basin area to 90% at the hillside adjacent to Ocean View Garden. Project implementation would grade lands within the cemetery expansion area to slopes no greater than 20% to ensure the area is suitable for pedestrians.

The project would improve the Petition Area's current drainage conditions by decreasing area slopes, improving site permeability with turf grass landscaping, and detaining runoff and sediment with construction of retention/detention basins. The grading plan would improve site conditions by reducing storm water runoff volume and velocity, decreasing potential downstream flooding, and improving water quality within Kāwā Stream. The proposed project would improve stormwater management by designing site improvements for the 100-year storm, instead of the required 10-year storm event.

As discussed in Section 2.2, the project's design phase would develop construction plans that would be reviewed and approved by jurisdictional government agencies. These plans would include BMPs and other measures to minimize and mitigate short-term construction-related effects.

Topographic conditions would remain similar to existing conditions within the Cultural Preserve. Slopes within this portion of the Petition Area vary significantly as one travels from lower to higher elevations and exceed 20% in many areas. The Cultural Preserve would not be open to the general public. Measures to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the individuals authorized to access the Cultural Preserve will be determined by the preparation of a preservation plan. The Ko'olau Poko Hawaiian Civic Club along with other organizations that may manage and steward the Cultural Preserve will implement the preservation plan.

## 6.1.2 Hawai'i State Plan (Chapter 226, HRS)

The Hawai'i State Plan (Chapter 226, HRS) sets forth the goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines for growth, development, and allocation of limited resources throughout the State. It contains diverse policies and objectives on topics of state interest including but not limited to, the economy, agriculture, the visitor industry, federal expenditure, the physical environment, facility systems, socio-cultural advancement, and sustainability. The State Plan is divided into three parts: Part I (Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies); Part II (Planning, Coordination and Implementation); and Part III (Priority Guidelines).

Part I, II, and III of the State Plan were reviewed to assess the project's consistency with statutes discussed in this plan. The following sections discuss the project's consistency with applicable statutes and clarifies when it's in conflict with them. Policies listed as inapplicable to the project in the following discussion were determined to be inapplicable through analysis of project characteristics relative to each policy.

### 6.1.2.1 State Plan Objectives and Policies

| HAWAI'I STATE PLAN, CHAPTER 226, HRS<br>(Key: C = Consistent, I = Inconsistent, N/A = Not Applicable)   | C | I | N/A |
|---|---|---|-----|
| <b>PART I. OVERALL THEME, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES</b>  |   |   |     |
| <b>HRS § 226-1: Findings and Purpose</b>  |   |   |     |
| <b>HRS § 226-2: Definitions</b>   |   |   |     |
| <b>HRS § 226-3: Overall Theme.</b>  |   |   |     |
| <p><i>Hawai'i's people, as both individuals and groups, generally accept and live by a number of principles or values which are an integral part of society. This concept is the unifying theme of the State Plan. The following principles or values are established as the overall theme of the Hawai'i State Plan:</i></p> <p><i>(1) Individual and family self-sufficiency refers to the rights of people to maintain as much self-reliance as possible. It is an expression of the value of independence, in other words, being able to freely pursue personal interests and goals. Self-sufficiency means that individuals and families can express and maintain their own self-interest so long as that self-interest does not adversely affect the general welfare. Individual freedom and individual achievement are possible only by reason of other people in society, the institutions, arrangements and customs that they maintain, and the rights and responsibilities that they sanction.</i></p> <p><i>(2) Social and economic mobility refers to the right of individuals to choose and to have the opportunities for choice available to them. It is a corollary to self-sufficiency. Social and economic mobility means that opportunities and incentives are available for people to seek out their own levels of social and economic fulfillment.</i></p> <p><i>(3) Community or social well-being is a value that encompasses many things. In essence, it refers to healthy social, economic, and physical environments that benefit the community as a whole. A sense of social responsibility, of caring for others and for the well-being of our community and of participating in social and political life, are important aspects of this concept. It further implies the aloha spirit--attitudes of tolerance, respect, cooperation and unselfish giving, within which Hawai'i's society can progress. One of the basic functions of our society is to enhance the ability of individuals and groups to pursue their goals freely, to satisfy basic needs and to secure desired socio-economic levels. The elements of choice and mobility within society's legal framework are fundamental rights. Society's role is to encourage conditions within which individuals and groups can approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination. This enables people to gain confidence and self-esteem; citizens contribute more when they possess such qualities in a free and open society.</i></p> <p><i>Government promotes citizen freedom, self-reliance, self-determination, social and civic responsibility and goals achievement by keeping order, by increasing cooperation among many diverse individuals and groups, and by fostering social and civic responsibilities that affect the general welfare. The greater the number and activities of individuals and groups, the more complex</i></p> |   |   |     |

| HAWAI'I STATE PLAN, CHAPTER 226, HRS<br>(Key: C = Consistent, I = Inconsistent, N/A = Not Applicable)  | C | I | N/A |
|--|---|---|-----|
| <p>government's role becomes. The function of government, however, is to assist citizens in attaining their goals. Government provides for meaningful participation by the people in decision-making and for effective access to authority as well as an equitable sharing of benefits. Citizens have a responsibility to work with their government to contribute to society's improvement. They must also conduct their activities within an agreed-upon legal system that protects human rights.</p>  |   |   |     |
| <p><b>Discussion:</b> The proposed project is consistent with the State Plan's guiding principles and values. These principles and values concern individual and family self-sufficiency; social and economic mobility; and community or social wellbeing. Individual and family self-sufficiency refers to the rights of people to freely pursue their personal interests. The project aids O'ahu families <u>by providing options regarding the type of in pursuing interests related to the burial disposition</u> and remembrance of deceased loved ones. The project provides additional burial space in anticipation of a shortfall in <u>the available space on O'ahu due to the growing and aging population coupled with limited number of cemetery spaces</u>. If this shortfall occurs, O'ahu families interested in burying deceased loved ones at HMP or locally on O'ahu may be unable to do so <u>or have to pay higher costs due to the shortage</u>. Therefore, the project allows O'ahu families improved capacity to pursue and achieve their burial and remembrance related interests. <del>Provision of</del> <u>Having</u> additional burial space supports <u>the State Plan principles primarily related to social and economic mobility self-sufficiency and fulfillment because it addresses an important community function that most families don't typically prepare for. This principle concerns the availability of opportunities for people to seek out their own level of social and economic fulfillment.</u> Burial and remembrance customs are <del>an</del> important social practices. Provision of additional burial space expands burial options on O'ahu, improving the capacity of O'ahu families to achieve fulfillment of burial and remembrance related social practices. Principles related to community or social well-being concern establishment of a healthy social and physical environment that benefits the entire community. Social well-being on Oahu is enhanced by this project as the provision of additional burial space enhances the physical environment by providing O'ahu residents greater capacity <u>and options</u> to engage in burial and remembrance activities. The project further enhances social well-being by developing burial space near an existing cemetery, providing social benefits for families wishing to be interred near deceased relatives already interred at HMP. If the project is not implemented, visitation and remembrance of family members would become problematic as deceased relatives would be interred across multiple cemeteries.</p> |   |   |     |
| <b>HRS § 226-4: State Goals.</b>   |   |   |     |
| <p><i>In order to guarantee, for the present and future generations, those elements of choice and mobility that insure that individuals and groups may approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination, it shall be the goal of the State to achieve:</i></p>  |   |   |     |
| <b>Goals:</b>  |   |   |     |
| (1) A strong, viable economy, characterized by stability, diversity and growth that enables fulfillment of the needs and expectations of Hawai'i's present and future generations.   |   |   | X   |
| (2) A desired physical environment, characterized by beauty, cleanliness, quiet, stable natural systems, and uniqueness, that enhances the mental and physical well-being of the people.   | X |   |     |
| <p><b>Discussion:</b> Project improvements will <u>inevitably not</u> alter the character of the Petition Area's physical environment, <u>however, it would not be</u> in a manner that <u>adversely</u> impacts the well-being of O'ahu residents <u>based upon the results discussed in various sections of this document</u>. The proposed project will maintain and enhance the stability of Petition Area natural systems through mitigative measures incorporated into the project design. In particular, proposed retention/detention basins will improve <del>off-site stormwater</del> drainage <u>conditions by detaining runoff and allowing water to infiltrate before eventually being discharged</u>. Reducing the steep slopes of the hillside would <u>improve storm water runoff by reducing volumes and velocity</u>. The cemetery's grassed landscape <u>would improve infiltration and slow runoff, reduce erosion and sediment transport, and enhancing</u> the <u>water</u> quality of downstream <del>water</del> resources and the stability of associated natural processes. This would ensure O'ahu residents utilizing <del>these</del> water resources <u>of Kāne'ohe Bay</u> are not <del>physically</del> <u>negatively affected, and existing residences along Kāwā Stream are not significantly impacted due to improved drainage conditions upstream within the Petition Area. Changing the</u></p>   |   |   |     |



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| <u>existing alien forest dominated by introduced plant species to turf grass for burial plots would not have an adverse effect on botanical resources. The cemetery provides a significant community benefit, reflects a clean environment (lawn), involves a passive use that is relatively quiet in activities, and provides a well-managed area that is compatible with the surrounding environment and adjacent cemeteries.</u>  |   |   |     |
| (3) <i>Physical, social and economic well-being, for individuals and families in Hawai'i, that nourishes a sense of community responsibility, of caring and of participation in community life.</i>  | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The proposed project will <u>positively improve life in our community and</u> enhance the social well-being of O'ahu residents by providing needed cemetery space in anticipation of a burial plot deficit <u>due to a growing and aging population</u> . Social well-being will be enhanced as provision of this space provides O'ahu residents greater <del>capacity</del> <u>flexibility and options</u> to engage in their chosen <del>burial</del> <u>disposition of family members, support the heritage factor that is important to families, and memorialization remembrance activities</u> . These activities are important ways in which O'ahu families remember and care for deceased community members. The project nourishes a sense of caring within O'ahu's community in this manner. <u>Allowing the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club to manage and steward the Cultural Preserve supports native Hawaiian cultural practices, nourishes participation and activities within the Hawaiian community and their cultural values and enhances participation in caring for such resources. Although this property is privately-owned, other cultural organizations, cultural practitioners, and interested persons may participate in cultural practices in coordination with the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club, all of which support management and stewardship activities.</u> |   |   |     |
| <b>HRS § 226-5: Objectives and policies for population.</b>  |   |   |     |
| (a) <i>Objective: It shall be the objective in planning for the State's population to guide population growth to be consistent with the achievement of physical, economic and social objectives contained in this chapter.</i>   |   |   |     |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>   |   |   |     |
| (1) <i>Manage population growth statewide in a manner that provides increased opportunities for Hawai'i's people to pursue their physical, social and economic aspirations while recognizing the unique needs of each county.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| (2) <i>Encourage an increase in economic activities and employment opportunities on the neighbor islands consistent with community needs and desires.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| (3) <i>Promote increased opportunities for Hawai'i's people to pursue their socio- economic aspirations throughout the islands.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| (4) <i>Encourage research activities and public awareness programs to foster an understanding of Hawai'i's limited capacity to accommodate population needs and to address concerns resulting from an increase in Hawai'i's population.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| (5) <i>Encourage federal actions and coordination among major governmental agencies to promote a more balanced distribution of immigrants among the states, provided that such actions do not prevent the reunion of immediate family members.</i>   |   |   | X   |
| (6) <i>Pursue an increase in federal assistance for states with a greater proportion of foreign immigrants relative to their state's population.</i>   |   |   | X   |
| (7) <i>Plan the development and availability of land and water resources in a coordinated manner so as to provide for the desired levels of growth in each geographic area.</i>  |   |   | X   |
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| <b>HRS § 226-6: Objectives and policies for the economy in general.</b>  |   |   |     |
| <i>(a) Objectives: Planning for the State's economy in general shall be directed toward achievement of the following objectives:</i>   |   |   |     |
| <i>(1) Increased and diversified employment opportunities to achieve full employment, increased income and job choice, and improved living standards for Hawai'i's people, while at the same time stimulating the development and expansion of economic activities capitalizing on defense, dual-use, and science and technology assets, particularly on the neighbor islands where employment opportunities may be limited.</i> |   |   | X   |
| <i>(2) A steadily growing and diversified economic base that is not overly dependent on a few industries, and includes the development and expansion of industries on the neighbor islands.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>   |   |   |     |
| <i>(1) Promote and encourage entrepreneurship within Hawai'i by residents and nonresidents of the State.</i>   |   |   | X   |
| <i>(2) Expand Hawai'i's national and international marketing, communication, and organizational ties, to increase the State's capacity to adjust to and capitalize upon economic changes and opportunities occurring outside the State.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| <i>(3) Promote Hawai'i as an attractive market for environmentally and socially sound investment activities that benefit Hawai'i's people.</i>   |   |   | X   |
| <i>(4) Transform and maintain Hawai'i as a place that welcomes and facilitates innovative activity that may lead to commercial opportunities.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| <i>(5) Promote innovative activity that may pose initial risks, but ultimately contribute to the economy of Hawai'i.</i>   |   |   | X   |
| <i>(6) Seek broader outlets for new or expanded Hawai'i business investments.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| <i>(7) Expand existing markets and penetrate new markets for Hawai'i's products and services.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| <i>(8) Assure that the basic economic needs of Hawai'i's people are maintained in the event of disruptions in overseas transportation.</i>   |   |   | X   |
| <i>(9) Strive to achieve a level of construction activity responsive to, and consistent with, state growth objectives.</i>   |   |   | X   |
| <i>(10) Encourage the formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing arrangements at the local or regional level to assist Hawai'i's small scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| <i>(11) Encourage labor-intensive activities that are economically satisfying and which offer opportunities for upward mobility.</i>   |   |   | X   |
| <i>(12) Encourage innovative activities that may not be labor-intensive, but may otherwise contribute to the economy of Hawai'i.</i>   |   |   | X   |
| <i>(13) Foster greater cooperation and coordination between the government and private sectors in developing Hawai'i's employment and economic growth opportunities.</i>   |   |   | X   |
| <i>(14) Stimulate the development and expansion of economic activities which will benefit areas with substantial or expected employment problems.</i>  |   |   | X   |
| <i>(15) Maintain acceptable working conditions and standards for Hawai'i's workers.</i>  | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Acceptable working conditions and standards will be maintained for workers employed in the construction and long term operation <u>and maintenance</u> of the cemetery expansion area.  |   |   |     |
| <i>(16) Provide equal employment opportunities for all segments of Hawai'i's population through affirmative action and nondiscrimination measures.</i>   | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Affirmative action and <u>non-discrimination</u> measures will be complied with in the hiring process for workers employed in the construction and long-term operation <u>and maintenance</u> of the cemetery expansion area.   |   |   |     |
| <i>(17) Stimulate the development and expansion of economic activities capitalizing on defense, dual-use, and science and technology assets, particularly on the neighbor islands where employment opportunities may be limited.</i>   |   |   | X   |

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| (18) Encourage businesses that have favorable financial multiplier effects within Hawai'i's economy, particularly with respect to emerging industries in science and technology.  | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> As indicated by the project economic analysis, the construction and long-term operation of cemetery expansion improvements is expected to result in direct and indirect positive impacts to O'ahu's economy.   |          |          |            |
| (19) Promote and protect intangible resources in Hawai'i, such as scenic beauty and the aloha spirit, which are vital to a healthy economy.   | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Intangible resources associated with the Petition Area, such as associated scenic views, would not be <u>significantly</u> impacted by the project <u>as discussed in Section 4.7</u> . The Petition Area is one of multiple elements comprising the scenic beauty of associated views. Although the Petition Area would change visually due to grading and turf grass landscaping of the area, the overall scenic beauty <u>and character of associated important public viewing corridors along major highways, viewsheds and landforms, and scenic public</u> views would remain <u>relatively</u> unchanged as the existing open space character of this area would remain apparent. <u>The landscaped and open space character of the expanded cemetery would complement the existing HMP and Hawai'i State Veterans Cemetery already present within the backdrop of the larger Oneawa hillside. Within the larger viewshed, the landscaped open space view and character of the expanded cemetery is similar to several other existing surrounding uses, such as the Pali Golf Course and Ko'olau Golf Club. The Petition Area would not be visible at several public viewing sites along roadways. Existing dense vegetation and tall trees, particularly within the State Veterans Cemetery's property along the hillside, would screen views of the expanded cemetery particularly from upland areas looking toward Kāne'ohe Bay.</u> |          |          |            |
| (20) Increase effective communication between the educational community and the private sector to develop relevant curricula and training programs to meet future employment needs in general, and requirements of new, potential growth industries in particular.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (21) Foster a business climate in Hawai'i--including attitudes, tax and regulatory policies, and financial and technical assistance programs--that is conducive to the expansion of existing enterprises and the creation and attraction of new business and industry.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-7: Objectives and policies for the economy - agriculture</b>   |          |          |            |
| (a) Objectives: Planning for the State's economy with regard to agriculture shall be directed towards   |          |          |            |
| (1) Viability of Hawai'i's sugar and pineapple industries.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Growth and development of diversified agriculture throughout the State.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) An agriculture industry that continues to constitute a dynamic and essential component of Hawai'i's strategic, economic, and social well-being.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Establish a clear direction for Hawai'i's agriculture through stakeholder commitment and advocacy.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Encourage agriculture by making best use of natural resources.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Provide the governor and the legislature with information and options needed for prudent decision making for the development of agriculture.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Establish strong relationships between the agricultural and visitor industries for mutual marketing benefits.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Foster increased public awareness and understanding of the contributions and benefits of agriculture as a major sector of Hawai'i's economy.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Seek the enactment and retention of federal and state legislation that benefits Hawai'i's agricultural industries.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (7) Strengthen diversified agriculture by developing an effective promotion, marketing, and distribution system between Hawai'i's food producers and consumers in the State, nation, and world.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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| (8) Support research and development activities that strengthen economic productivity in agriculture, stimulate greater efficiency, and enhance the development of new products and agricultural by-products.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (9) Enhance agricultural growth by providing public incentives and encouraging private initiatives.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (10) Assure the availability of agriculturally suitable lands with adequate water to accommodate present and future needs.  | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Contemporary soil data indicates the majority of the Petition Area has low utility for agricultural production. <u>This area is not identified as important agricultural lands, and is not zoned for allowing commercial agricultural production.</u> Cemetery expansion in the Petition Area would <u>therefore</u> not result in the loss of agriculturally suitable lands, <del>assuring these lands would be available for present and future agricultural need.</del> |          |          |            |
| (11) Increase the attractiveness and opportunities for an agricultural education and livelihood.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (12) In addition to the State's priority on food, expand Hawai'i's agricultural base by promoting growth and development of flowers, tropical fruits and plants, livestock, feed grains, forestry, food crops, aquaculture, and other potential enterprises.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (13) Promote economically competitive activities that increase Hawai'i's agricultural self-sufficiency, including the increased purchase and use of Hawai'i-grown food and food products by residents, businesses, and governmental bodies as defined under section 103D-104.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (14) Promote and assist in the establishment of sound financial programs for diversified agriculture.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (15) Institute and support programs and activities to assist the entry of displaced agricultural workers into alternative agricultural or other employment.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (16) Facilitate the transition of agricultural lands in economically nonfeasible agricultural production to economically viable agricultural uses.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-8: Objectives and policies for the economy - visitor industry</b>  |          |          |            |
| (a) Objectives: Planning for the State's economy with regard to the visitor industry shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of a visitor industry that constitutes a major component of steady growth for Hawai'i's economy.  |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Support and assist in the promotion of Hawai'i's visitor attractions and facilities.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Ensure that visitor industry activities are in keeping with the social, economic, and physical needs and aspirations of Hawai'i's people.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Improve the quality of existing visitor destination areas by utilizing Hawai'i's strengths in science and technology.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Encourage cooperation and coordination between the government and private sectors in developing and maintaining well-designed, adequately serviced visitor industry and related developments which are sensitive to neighboring communities and activities.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Develop the industry in a manner that will continue to provide new job opportunities and steady employment for Hawai'i's people.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Provide opportunities for Hawai'i's people to obtain job training and education that will allow for upward mobility within the visitor industry.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (7) Foster a recognition of the contribution of the visitor industry to Hawai'i's economy and the need to perpetuate the aloha spirit.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (8) Foster an understanding by visitors of the aloha spirit and of the unique and sensitive character of Hawai'i's cultures and values.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |



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| <b>HRS § 226-9: Objective and policies for the economy – federal expenditures</b>   |          |          |            |
| <i>(a) Objective: Planning for the State's economy with regard to federal expenditures shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of a stable federal investment base as an integral component of Hawai'i's economy.</i>  |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| <i>(1) Encourage the sustained flow of federal expenditures in Hawai'i that generates long- term government civilian employment.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(2) Promote Hawai'i's supportive role in national defense, in a manner consistent with Hawai'i's social, environmental, and cultural goals by building upon dual-use and defense applications to develop thriving ocean engineering, aerospace research and development, and related dual-use technology sectors in Hawai'i's economy.</i> |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(3) Promote the development of federally supported activities in Hawai'i that respect state-wide economic concerns, are sensitive to community needs, and minimize adverse impacts on Hawai'i's environment.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(4) Increase opportunities for entry and advancement of Hawai'i's people into federal government service.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(5) Promote federal use of local commodities, services, and facilities available in Hawai'i.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(6) Strengthen federal-state-county communication and coordination in all federal activities that affect Hawai'i.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(7) Pursue the return of federally controlled lands in Hawai'i that are not required for either the defense of the nation or for other purposes of national importance, and promote the mutually beneficial exchanges of land between federal agencies, the State, and the counties.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-10: Objectives and policies for the economy – potential growth and innovative activities.</b>  |          |          |            |
| <i>(a) Objective: Planning for the State's economy with regard to potential growth and innovative activities shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of development and expansion of potential growth and innovative activities that serve to increase and diversify Hawai'i's economic base.</i>                              |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| <i>(1) Facilitate investment and employment in economic activities that have the potential to expand and diversify Hawai'i's economy, including but not limited to diversified agriculture, aquaculture, renewable energy development, creative media, health care, and science and technology-based sectors.</i>                             |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(2) Facilitate investment in innovative activity that may pose risks or be less labor- intensive than other traditional business activity, but if successful, will generate revenue in Hawai'i through the export of services or products or substitution of imported services or products.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(3) Encourage entrepreneurship in innovative activity by academic researchers and instructors who may not have the background, skill, or initial inclination to commercially exploit their discoveries or achievements.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(4) Recognize that innovative activity is not exclusively dependent upon individuals with advanced formal education, but that many self-taught, motivated individuals are able, willing, sufficiently knowledgeable, and equipped with the attitude necessary to undertake innovative activity.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(5) Increase the opportunities for investors in innovative activity and talent engaged in innovative activity to personally meet and interact at cultural, art, entertainment, culinary, athletic, or visitor-oriented events without a business focus.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(6) Expand Hawai'i's capacity to attract and service international programs and activities that generate employment for Hawai'i's people.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(7) Enhance and promote Hawai'i's role as a center for international relations, trade, finance, services, technology, education, culture, and the arts.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(8) Accelerate research and development of new energy- related industries based on wind, solar, ocean, and underground resources and solid waste.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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| (9) Promote Hawaii's geographic, environmental, social, and technological advantages to attract new economic activities into the State.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (10) Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to attract new industries that best support Hawaii's social, economic, physical, and environmental objectives.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (11) Increase research and the development of ocean-related economic activities such as mining, food production, and scientific research.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (12) Develop, promote, and support research and educational and training programs that will enhance Hawaii's ability to attract and develop economic activities of benefit to Hawaii.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (13) Foster a broader public recognition and understanding of the potential benefits of new, or innovative growth-oriented industry in Hawaii.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (14) Encourage the development and implementation of joint federal and state initiatives to attract federal programs and projects that will support Hawaii's social, economic, physical, and environmental objectives.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (15) Increase research and development of businesses and services in the telecommunications and information industries.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (16) Foster the research and development of nonfossil fuel and energy efficient modes of transportation.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (17) Recognize and promote health care and health care information technology as growth industries.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-10.5: Objectives and policies for the economy - information industry</b>  |          |          |            |
| <b>(a) Objective:</b> Planning for the State's economy with regard to telecommunications and information technology shall be directed toward recognizing that broadband and wireless communication capability and infrastructure are foundations for an innovative economy and positioning Hawaii as a leader in broadband and wireless communications and applications in the Pacific Region. |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>   |          |          |            |
| (1) Promote efforts to attain the highest speeds of electronic and wireless communication within Hawaii and between Hawaii and the world, and make high speed communication available to all residents and businesses in Hawaii.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Encourage the continued development and expansion of the telecommunications infrastructure serving Hawaii to accommodate future growth and innovation in Hawaii's economy.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Facilitate the development of new or innovative business and service ventures in the information industry which will provide employment opportunities for the people of Hawaii.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Encourage mainland- and foreign-based companies of all sizes, whether information technology-focused or not, to allow their principals, employees, or contractors to live in and work from Hawaii, using technology to communicate with their headquarters, offices, or customers located out-of-state.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Encourage greater cooperation between the public and private sectors in developing and maintaining a well-designed information industry.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Ensure that the development of new businesses and services in the industry are in keeping with the social, economic, and physical needs and aspirations of Hawaii's people.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (7) Provide opportunities for Hawaii's people to obtain job training and education that will allow for upward mobility within the information industry.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (8) Foster a recognition of the contribution of the information industry to Hawaii's economy.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (9) Assist in the promotion of Hawaii as a broker, creator, and processor of information in the Pacific.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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| <b>HRS § 226-11: Objectives and policies for the physical environment - land-based, shoreline, and marine resources.</b>  |   |   |     |
| <i>(a) Objectives: Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land-based, shoreline, and marine resources shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:</i>  |   |   |     |
| (1) Prudent use of Hawai'i's land-based, shoreline, and marine resources.   | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project is a prudent use of land-based resources <u>based upon an important community need</u> and will not impact shoreline and marine resources associated with the Kāwā watershed <u>as discussed in various sections of this document. Prudent use refers to acting with care and thought for the future, and the project includes several measures reflecting such prudent use. This includes creating a Cultural Preserve, establishing a conservation easement, implementing drainage improvements that would improve current storm water conditions, and protecting the endangered damselfly and associated habitat.</u> Impacts to land-based resources, including the endangered Blackline Hawaiian Damselfly, would not occur as appropriate minimization measures will be implemented. Measures include the construction of protective fencing around the Petition Area damselfly habitat. Retention/detention basins would be implemented as part of site improvements and would improve site stormwater drainage. This ensures impacts to Kāwā watershed shoreline and marine resources are avoided. |   |   |     |
| (2) Effective protection of Hawai'i's unique and fragile environmental resources.   | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Unique environmental resources identified within the Petition Area will not be impacted by the project. <u>The site consists of an existing alien forest dominated by introduced plant species. These resources include endemic Ohi'a Lehua growing within the area proposed for cemetery expansion. Seeds or cuttings from extant plants could be collected and used in replanting efforts in the cemetery expansion area or the Cultural Preserve. This would ensure the long-term presence of this endemic plant species in the Petition Area. Unique historic sites are being preserved within the Cultural Preserve, and the seep area is being preserved to support the endangered damselfly. Changes to the hillside reducing its height and steepness would affect the area's topographic conditions and soil. However, measures to mitigate such impacts are proposed. Project plans would improve current storm water runoff and potential flooding conditions as a result of reduced runoff velocity and volume, increased infiltration, and water quality through detention basins.</u>                    |   |   |     |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |   |   |     |
| (1) Exercise an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawai'i's natural resources.   | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> <u>The term "conservation" ethic represents seeking the proper use and allocation of natural resources.</u> Natural resources associated with the Petition Area were considered in the project design to ensure these resources are not impacted. <u>The project includes the prudent use of this site and resources reflecting actions proposed with care and thought for the future. This includes creating a Cultural Preserve supporting the management and stewardship of the area and historic sites, and establishing a conservation easement to ensure the preservation and stewardship of remaining areas of the larger property.</u> As discussed previously, endangered Blackline Hawaiian Damselfly have been identified within the Petition Area. A seep fed by a human developed well provides habitat for these damselfly. Three subsurface <del>drains</del> <u>drainage mainlines with smaller lateral subdrains</u> will be installed upslope from the seep to ensure <u>subsurface water</u> <del>groundwater</del> is continually conveyed to the seep.  |   |   |     |
| (2) Ensure compatibility between land-based and water-based activities and natural resources and ecological systems.  | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project and associated activities are compatible with Petition Area natural resources and ecological systems. Activities occurring in the Petition Area will involve funeral activities and passive recreation (i.e. walking), which are not expected to be incompatible with resources or ecological systems. Landscape restoration activities occurring in the Cultural Preserve will enhance land based natural resources in this area by replacing invasive vegetation with native plants.   |   |   |     |

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| <p>Therefore, the project would be consistent with this policy because the cemetery and Cultural Preserve consist of appropriate land-based activities that do not conflict with water-based activities within Kāne'ohe Bay. Section 6.2.2 discusses how the cemetery expansion is consistent with the City's sustainable communities plan. Other sections of this document discuss how short-term construction-related impacts would be minimized or mitigated by BMPs or other measures. The document addresses how natural resources would not be adversely impacted, and ecological systems would be preserved (e.g. seep) and improved as a result of proposed drainage plans (water quality).</p>  |   |   |     |
| (3) Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities.  | X |   |     |
| <p><b>Discussion:</b> Physical attributes of the Petition Area were considered in the preliminary proposed project design. For example, geologic characteristics of the Petition Area were analyzed to evaluate the potential for rockfall and slope instability. Based on this analysis, mitigative measures are proposed and include development of rock catchment ditches to mitigate rockfall hazard. Section 2.2.2 summarized these site conditions and the design criteria (slopes less than 20%) needed for pedestrian access to burial sites. A geotechnical study (Appendix C) supported the preliminary design of the project which provided information and recommendations given the site's existing topographic and geologic conditions. Reducing the steepness of the hillside would improve drainage conditions within this area by reducing runoff volumes and velocity. Erosion would be reduced, improving water quality, and allowing for increased stormwater infiltration as a result of the grassed cemetery and detention basins.</p>   |   |   |     |
| (4) Manage natural resources and environs to encourage their beneficial and multiple use without generating costly or irreparable environmental damage.  | X |   |     |
| <p><b>Discussion:</b> The project will allow cemetery use of a portion of the Petition Area encouraging beneficial and multiple use of the environment without generating costly or irreparable damage to the associated environment based upon the impact assessment results in this document. Mitigation, avoidance, and minimization measures incorporated into the project design include retention/detention basins to ensure anticipated drainage conditions do not adversely impact downslope water resources and existing drainage facilities. The Petitioner will appropriately manage the cemetery expansion area to ensure design based mitigation measures function as intended so irreparable environmental damage is avoided.</p>  |   |   |     |
| (5) Consider multiple uses in watershed areas, provided such uses do not detrimentally affect water quality and recharge functions.  |   |   | X   |
| (6) Encourage the protection of rare or endangered plant and animal species and habitats native to Hawai'i.  | X |   |     |
| <p><b>Discussion:</b> Rare or endangered species identified within the Petition Area will not be impacted by the project. A seep fed by a human constructed well is located in the western portion of the Petition Area and provides habitat for endangered Blackline Hawaiian Damselfly. To ensure continued conveyance of subsurface water groundwater to the seep, three subsurface drains drainage mainlines with smaller lateral subdrains would be installed below in the fill area above the seep, protecting this endangered invertebrate species and its habitat. Other measures proposed include adding a well monitoring gauge and extending an irrigation line to the well to ensure continued water flow to the seep on a long-term basis should the water source cease. Pue'o were not identified within the Petition Area by the avian and mammalian survey conducted for the project. The Petition Area does not provide suitable foraging or nesting habitat for this species due to the existing dense tree canopy and presence of predators. Therefore, protection measures are not necessary. Similarly, Hawaiian hoary bat were not identified in the Petition Area, but could be present. Therefore, a standard accepted minimization measure to avoid disturbance of wood vegetation taller than 15 feet during bat birthing and rearing season is proposed. Endangered plant species were not identified in the Petition Area by the project's botanical survey.</p> |   |   |     |

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| (7) Provide public incentives that encourage private actions to protect significant natural resources from degradation or unnecessary depletion.   |   |   | X   |
| (8) Pursue compatible relationships among activities, facilities, and natural resources.   | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> As indicated in discussion of the project's consistency with HRS § 226-11 Policies 1-4, proposed activities and facilities are compatible with Petition Area natural resources. The project: 1) includes the prudent use of the site and resources reflecting actions that are proposed with care and thought for the future; 2) is a compatible land-based activity as it involves expansion of the existing HMP cemetery; 3) accounts for the site's physical attributes in the preliminary design of proposed improvements to minimize effects; and 4) encourages beneficial and multiple use of the site in a manner that does not generate costly or irreparable environmental damage based upon Final EIS results. The Cultural Preserve and undeveloped portions of the Petition Area are natural resources that would remain in the Petition Area following project implementation. Activities that would occur in the Petition Area after project implementation would be compatible with the Petition Area these natural resources. Activities within the cemetery expansion area will be passive and primarily involve visitation of gravesites. <u>Although improved portions of the cemetery expansion area are not intended for recreational activities, by families and passive recreational use by the public (i.e. walking) would be allowed in the cemetery expansion area similar to passive recreational activities allowed in the existing HMP cemetery. Grave site visitation is not considered a recreational activity.</u> The passive nature of these activities would not impact Petition Area natural resources. Landscape restoration activities occurring in the Cultural Preserve will enhance land based natural resources in this area by replacing invasive vegetation with native plants. |   |   |     |
| (9) Promote increased accessibility and prudent use of inland and shoreline areas for public recreational, educational, and scientific purposes.   |   |   | X   |
| <b>HRS § 226-12: Objective and policies for the physical environment - scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources.</b>   |   |   |     |
| (a) Objective: Planning for the State's physical environment shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of enhancement of Hawai'i's scenic assets, natural beauty, and multi-cultural/historical resources.  |   |   |     |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>   |   |   |     |
| (1) Promote the preservation and restoration of significant natural and historic resources.  | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project was designed in consideration of significant natural and historic resources in the Petition Area. Culturally significant plant species that will be disturbed by project grading activities could be used to landscape the proposed Cultural Preserve, ensuring the continued presence of these species and accessibility by cultural practitioners. The preservation plan associated with the Cultural Preserve would guide the preservation and restoration of archaeological resources found within Preserve boundaries.   |   |   |     |
| (2) Provide incentives to maintain and enhance historic, cultural, and scenic amenities.   | X |   | X   |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The proposed Cultural Preserve would allow the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club to manage and increase stewardship of this area, restore and preserve historic sites present, and support native Hawaiian cultural practices. A Preservation Plan to be developed would further specify preservation measures implemented, buffer areas for historic sites, etc. that support the stewardship of this area. The Preserve would provide space for the civic club, other organizations, and cultural practitioners to conduct cultural practices as well as potential educational programs under the management of the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club. The Cultural Preserve reflects the Petitioner's commitment to maintain and enhance historic and cultural resources identified in the Petition Area.  |   |   |     |



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| (3) <i>Promote the preservation of views and vistas to enhance the visual and aesthetic enjoyment of mountains, ocean, scenic landscapes, and other natural features.</i>  | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project will not adversely impact the visual and aesthetic enjoyment of views associated with the Petition Area. Although the visual character of the Petition Area would change due to cemetery expansion improvements, <u>this change in character would not result in adverse impacts to scenic views or important viewing locations as discussed in Section 4.7. The landscaped and open space character of the expanded cemetery would complement the existing HMP and Hawai'i State Veterans Cemetery within the backdrop of the larger Oneawa hillside. The landscaped open space view is similar to other existing surrounding uses such as the Pali Golf Course and Ko'olau Golf Club. Additionally, existing dense vegetation and tall trees would be maintained, particularly along the hillside of the Hawai'i State Veterans Cemetery, which would screen of views of the expanded cemetery area. Therefore,</u> the area constitutes one of many components contributing to the overall character of these views. Therefore, changes to the Petition Area's visual character would not adversely impact visual and aesthetic enjoyment of these views.  |   |   |     |
| (4) <i>Protect those special areas, structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawai'i's ethnic and cultural heritage.</i>   | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project would protect and preserve historic resources that are significant aspects of Hawai'i's cultural heritage. The proposed Cultural Preserve includes significant historic resources, such as Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. A preservation plan will guide stewardship and maintenance of the Cultural Preserve to ensure historic resources contained within Preserve boundaries are protected.   |   |   |     |
| (5) <i>Encourage the design of developments and activities that complement the natural beauty of the islands.</i>  | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Project cemetery expansion improvements align with and do not detract from the open space character of the surrounding landscape. Although grading and turf grass landscaping of the cemetery expansion area would visually alter the area, the vegetated open space character of the area would remain. Therefore, the project would complement the natural beauty of the surrounding landscape.   |   |   |     |
| <b>HRS § 226-13: Objectives and policies for the physical environment - land, air, and water quality.</b>  |   |   |     |
| (a) <i>Objectives: Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land, air, and water quality shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:</i>  |   |   |     |
| (1) <i>Maintenance and pursuit of improved quality in Hawai'i's land, air, and water resources.</i>  | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Petition Area natural resources would not be impacted by the project with some resources improved through project implementation. During construction, a dust control plan with mitigation measures would be prepared if adverse air quality impacts are anticipated from project construction. <u>Proposed grading and site improvements are expected to improve site drainage conditions and the quality of associated water resources. Grading improvements would decrease site slopes, reducing the velocity of offsite runoff flow. Turf grass landscaping would also slow runoff velocity. The anticipated reduction in runoff velocity would allow additional time for groundwater percolation. Improved groundwater percolation and the reduced runoff velocity from grading improvements is expected to decrease Petition Area runoff volume. As a result, project implementation should improve site drainage conditions. The project is also expected to improve rather than adversely impact the water quality of associated water resources.</u> Retention/detention basins incorporated into the project design would <del>improve off site stormwater flow allowing improvements to the quality of downstream water resources,</del> <u>allow temporary on site retention of stormwater. Temporary stormwater retention would allow pollutants and debris time to settle before stormwater flows offsite. This would improve the quality of stormwater runoff, which would benefit the quality of water resources associated with the Petition Area.</u> |   |   |     |
| (2) <i>Greater public awareness and appreciation of Hawai'i's environmental resources.</i>   |   |   | X   |

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| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Foster educational activities that promote a better understanding of Hawai'i's limited environmental resources.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Promote the proper management of Hawai'i's land and water resources.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Promote effective measures to achieve desired quality in Hawai'i's surface, ground, and coastal waters.   | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project was designed with consideration of associated water resources. Project earthmoving activities and long-term operation of the cemetery expansion area would not impact the quality of groundwater resources because Petition Area basalt geology is virtually impermeable. Retention/detention basins proposed would treat stormwater runoff, benefiting associated surface water resources and downstream coastal water resources.   |          |          |            |
| (4) Encourage actions to maintain or improve aural and air quality levels to enhance the health and well-being of Hawai'i's people.   | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project will not impact aural and air quality levels as appropriate measures will be taken if impacts are anticipated. A dust control plan would be prepared if adverse air quality impacts are anticipated. If construction noise exceeds or is expected to exceed state permissible noise standards, a noise permit would be obtained.   |          |          |            |
| (5) Reduce the threat to life and property from erosion, flooding, tsunamis, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and other natural or man-induced hazards and disasters.   | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project will reduce natural hazard threat for users of the Petition Area. Development of rock catchment ditches would reduce rockfall threat to Petition Area visitors. Hurricane risk could potentially decrease as landscaping improvements would remove of vegetation that could be dispersed by high winds.  |          |          |            |
| (6) Encourage design and construction practices that enhance the physical qualities of Hawai'i's communities.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (7) Encourage urban developments in close proximity to existing services and facilities.  | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Development of additional cemetery space adjacent to an existing cemetery would result from project implementation. Colocation of these uses is beneficial because the new cemetery space is accessible from existing HMP internal roads and can be accessed through nearby existing State and City roadways. Heritage benefits would also result from development of the new cemetery area near HMP. Families wishing to be interred near deceased relatives already interred at HMP would have increased opportunities to do so. |          |          |            |
| (8) Foster recognition of the importance and value of the land, air, and water resources to Hawai'i's people, their cultures and visitors.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-14: Objective and policies for facility systems - in general.</b>  |          |          |            |
| <b>(a) Objective:</b> Planning for the State's facility systems in general shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of water, transportation, waste disposal, and energy and telecommunication systems that support statewide social, economic, and physical objectives.  |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Accommodate the needs of Hawai'i's people through coordination of facility systems and capital improvement priorities in consonance with state and county plans.  | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The proposed project is consistent with applicable State and City plans and this consistency is discussed throughout the chapter. In particular, the project is consistent with the City's <i>Ko'olaupoko Sustainable Communities Plan</i> that was updated in 2017 and revised to include the cemetery expansion project. Section 6.2.2 of this chapter discusses the project's consistency with the plan in detail.  |          |          |            |
| (2) Encourage flexibility in the design and development of facility systems to promote prudent use of resources and accommodate changing public demands and priorities.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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| (3) Ensure that required facility systems can be supported within resource capacities and at reasonable cost to the user.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Pursue alternative methods of financing programs and projects and cost-saving techniques in the planning, construction, and maintenance of facility systems.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-15: Objectives and policies for facility systems – solid and liquid wastes.</b>   |          |          |            |
| <i>(a) Objectives: Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to solid and liquid wastes shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:</i>   |          |          |            |
| (1) Maintenance of basic public health and sanitation standards relating to treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes.   | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Public health and sanitation standards would be complied with during disposal of solid waste produced during project construction. These standards would also be complied with for the disposal of landscaping and cemetery maintenance greenwaste via onsite composting.   |          |          |            |
| (2) Provision of adequate sewerage facilities for physical and economic activities that alleviate problems in housing, employment, mobility, and other areas.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>   |          |          |            |
| (1) Encourage the adequate development of sewerage facilities that complement planned growth.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Promote re-use and recycling to reduce solid and liquid wastes and employ a conservation ethic.  | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Greenwaste generated from landscaping and maintenance of the cemetery expansion area would be left to decay onsite. Onsite greenwaste disposal promotes a conservation ethic as vehicular transport of greenwaste to City transfer stations is not required.  |          |          |            |
| (3) Promote research to develop more efficient and economical treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-16: Objective and policies for facility systems – water.</b>  |          |          |            |
| <i>(a) Objective: Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to water shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of water to adequately accommodate domestic, agricultural, commercial, industrial, recreational, and other needs within resource capacities.</i>  |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>   |          |          |            |
| (1) Coordinate development of land use activities with existing and potential water supply.  | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Consultation with the City BWS indicated existing municipal water facilities can accommodate the project. Project implementation will likely require connection to the City's potable water system with additional water demand not expected to impact the municipal system. Additional water demand would be related to irrigation during low rainfall periods as no facilities (i.e. restrooms) requiring water for domestic purposes would be developed. |          |          |            |
| (2) Support research and development of alternative methods to meet future water requirements well in advance of anticipated needs.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Reclaim and encourage the productive use of runoff water and wastewater discharges.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Assist in improving the quality, efficiency, service, and storage capabilities of water systems for domestic and agricultural use.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Support water supply services to areas experiencing critical water problems.   |          |          | <b>X</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.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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| <b>HRS § 226-17: Objectives and policies for facility systems - transportation.</b>   |          |          |            |
| <i>(a) Objective: Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to energy shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives:</i>   |          |          |            |
| <i>(1) An integrated multi-modal transportation system that services statewide needs and promotes the efficient, economical, safe, and convenient movement of people and goods.</i>                                       |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(2) A statewide transportation system that is consistent with and will accommodate planned growth objectives throughout the State.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| <i>(1) Design, program, and develop a multi-modal system in conformance with desired growth and physical development as stated in this chapter;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(2) Coordinate state, county, federal, and private transportation activities and programs toward the achievement of statewide objectives;</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(3) Encourage a reasonable distribution of financial responsibilities for transportation among participating governmental and private parties;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(4) Provide for improved accessibility to shipping, docking, and storage facilities;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(5) Promote a reasonable level and variety of mass transportation services that adequately meet statewide and community needs;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(6) Encourage transportation systems that serve to accommodate present and future development needs of communities;</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(7) Encourage a variety of carriers to offer increased opportunities and advantages to interisland movement of people and goods;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(8) Increase the capacities of airport and harbor systems and support facilities to effectively accommodate transshipment and storage needs;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(9) Encourage the development of transportation systems and programs which would assist statewide economic growth and diversification;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(10) Encourage the design and development of transportation systems sensitive to the needs of affected communities and the quality of Hawai'i's natural environment;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(11) Encourage safe and convenient use of low-cost, energy-efficient, non-polluting means of transportation;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(12) Coordinate intergovernmental land use and transportation planning activities to ensure the timely delivery of supporting transportation infrastructure in order to accommodate planned growth objectives; and</i> |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(13) Encourage diversification of transportation modes and infrastructure to promote alternate fuels and energy efficiency.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-18: Objectives and policies for facility systems - energy.</b>   |          |          |            |
| <i>(a) Objectives: Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to energy shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives, giving due consideration to all:</i>                             |          |          |            |
| <i>(1) Dependable, efficient, and economical statewide energy systems capable of supporting the needs of the people;</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(2) Increased energy self-sufficiency where the ratio of indigenous to imported energy use is increased;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(3) Greater energy security in the face of threats to Hawai'i's energy supplies and systems; and</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(4) Reduction, avoidance, or sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions from energy supply and use.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(b) To achieve the energy objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to ensure the short- and long-term provision of adequate, reasonably priced, and dependable energy services to accommodate demand.</i>      |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(c) Other Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| <i>(1) Support research and development as well as promote the use of renewable energy sources;</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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| (2) Ensure that the combination of energy supplies and energy-saving systems is sufficient to support the demands of growth;  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Base decisions of least-cost supply-side and demand-side energy resource options on a comparison of their total costs and benefits when a least-cost is determined by a reasonably comprehensive, quantitative, and qualitative accounting of their long-term, direct and indirect economic, environmental, social, cultural, and public health costs and benefits;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Promote all cost-effective conservation of power and fuel supplies through measures including: (A) Development of cost-effective demand-side management programs; (B) Education; and (C) Adoption of energy-efficient practices and technologies;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Ensure, to the extent that new supply-side resources are needed, that the development or expansion of energy systems uses the least-cost energy supply option and maximizes efficient technologies;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Support research, development, demonstration, and use of energy efficiency, load management, and other demand-side management programs, practices, and technologies;  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (7) Promote alternate fuels and transportation energy efficiency;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (8) Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gases in utility, transportation, and industrial sector applications; and   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (9) Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester Hawai'i's greenhouse gas emissions through agriculture and forestry initiatives.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (10) Provide priority handling and processing for all state and county permits required for renewable energy projects; and  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (11) Promote the development of indigenous geothermal energy resources that are located on public trust land as an affordable and reliable source of firm power for Hawai'i.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-18.5: Objectives and policies for facility systems - telecommunications.</b>   |          |          |            |
| (a) Objective: Planning for the State's telecommunications facility systems shall be directed towards the achievement of dependable, efficient, and economical statewide telecommunications systems capable of supporting the needs of the people.  |          |          |            |
| (b) To achieve the telecommunications objective, it shall be the policy of this State to ensure the provision of adequate, reasonably priced, and dependable telecommunications services to accommodate demand.   |          |          |            |
| <b>(c) Other Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Facilitate research and development of telecommunications systems and resources;  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Encourage public and private sector efforts to develop means for adequate, ongoing telecommunications planning;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Promote efficient management and use of existing telecommunications systems and services; and   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Facilitate the development of education and training of telecommunications personnel.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-19: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement - housing.</b>  |          |          |            |
| (a) Objectives: Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to housing shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives:  |          |          |            |
| (1) Greater opportunities for Hawai'i's people to secure reasonably priced, safe, sanitary, and livable homes, located in suitable environments that satisfactorily accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals, through collaboration and cooperation between government and nonprofit and for-profit developers to ensure that more affordable housing is made available to very low-, low- and moderate-income segments of Hawai'i's population. |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) The orderly development of residential areas sensitive to community needs and other land uses.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |



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|---|----------|----------|------------|
| (3) The development and provision of affordable rental housing by the State to meet the housing needs of Hawai'i's people.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (1) Effectively accommodate the housing needs of Hawai'i's people.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Stimulate and promote feasible approaches that increase housing choices for low- income, moderate-income, and gap-group households.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Increase homeownership and rental opportunities and choices in terms of quality, location, cost, densities, style, and size of housing.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Promote appropriate improvement, rehabilitation, and maintenance of existing housing units and residential areas.   |          |          | <b>X</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.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Facilitate the use of available vacant, developable, and underutilized urban lands for housing.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (7) Foster a variety of lifestyles traditional to Hawai'i through the design and maintenance of neighborhoods that reflect the culture and values of the community.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (8) Promote research and development of methods to reduce the cost of housing construction in Hawai'i.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-20: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – health</b>  |          |          |            |
| (a) Objectives: Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to health shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:  |          |          |            |
| (1) Fulfillment of basic individual health needs of the general public.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Maintenance of sanitary and environmentally healthful conditions in Hawai'i's communities.  | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Project implementation would not result in environmental conditions that impact the health of surrounding residents. A dust control plan with associated mitigation measures would be prepared if adverse air quality impacts are anticipated from project construction. Concrete burial <del>caskets</del> <del>vaults</del> would continue to be required. These <del>caskets</del> <del>vaults</del> house interred remains, mitigating risk of corpse seepage containing pathogens and formaldehyde into nearby environmental resources. |          |          |            |
| (3) Elimination of health disparities by identifying and addressing social determinants of health.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Provide adequate and accessible services and facilities for prevention and treatment of physical and mental health problems, including substance abuse.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Encourage improved cooperation among public and private sectors in the provision of health care to accommodate the total health needs of individuals throughout the State.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Encourage public and private efforts to develop and promote statewide and local strategies to reduce health care and related insurance costs.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Foster an awareness of the need for personal health maintenance and preventive health care through education and other measures.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Provide programs, services, and activities that ensure environmentally healthful and sanitary conditions.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Improve the State's capabilities in preventing contamination by pesticides and other potentially hazardous substances through increased coordination, education, monitoring, and enforcement.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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|---|----------|----------|------------|
| (7) Prioritize programs, services, interventions, and activities that address identified social determinants of health to improve native Hawaiian health and well-being consistent with the United States Congress' declaration of policy as codified in title 42 United States Code section 11702, and to reduce health disparities of disproportionately affected demographics, including native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and Filipinos. The prioritization of affected demographic groups other than native Hawaiians may be reviewed every ten years and revised based on the best available epidemiological and public health data. |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-21: Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement – education.</b>   |          |          |            |
| (a) Objectives: Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to education shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of a variety of educational opportunities to enable individuals to fulfill their needs, responsibilities, and aspirations.   |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Support educational programs and activities that enhance personal development, physical fitness, recreation, and cultural pursuits of all groups.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Ensure the provision of adequate and accessible educational services and facilities that are designed to meet individual and community needs.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Provide appropriate educational opportunities for groups with special needs.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Promote educational programs which enhance understanding of Hawai'i's cultural heritage.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Provide higher educational opportunities that enable Hawai'i's people to adapt to changing employment demands.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Assist individuals, especially those experiencing critical employment problems or barriers, or undergoing employment transitions, by providing appropriate employment training programs and other related educational opportunities.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (7) Promote programs and activities that facilitate the acquisition of basic skills, such as reading, writing, computing, listening, speaking, and reasoning.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (8) Emphasize quality educational programs in Hawai'i's institutions to promote academic excellence.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (9) Support research programs and activities that enhance the education programs of the State.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-22: Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement – social services.</b>   |          |          |            |
| (a) Objective: Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to social services shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of improved public and private social services and activities that enable individuals, families, and groups to become more self-reliant and confident to improve their well-being.   |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Assist individuals, especially those in need of attaining a minimally adequate standard of living and those confronted by social and economic hardship conditions, through social services and activities within the State's fiscal capacities.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Promote coordination and integrative approaches among public and private agencies and programs to jointly address social problems that will enable individuals, families, and groups to deal effectively with social problems and to enhance their participation in society.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Facilitate the adjustment of new residents, especially recently arrived immigrants, into Hawai'i's communities.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Promote alternatives to institutional care in the provision of long-term care for elder and disabled populations.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Support public and private efforts to prevent domestic abuse and child molestation, and assist victims of abuse and neglect.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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|---|----------|----------|------------|
| (6) Promote programs which assist people in need of family planning services to enable them to meet their needs.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-23: Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement - leisure.</b>   |          |          |            |
| (a) Objective: Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to leisure shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of the adequate provision of resources to accommodate diverse cultural, artistic, and recreational needs for present and future generations.   |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Foster and preserve Hawai'i's multi-cultural heritage through supportive cultural, artistic, recreational, and humanities-oriented programs and activities.   | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The proposed Cultural Preserve and associated activities will foster the preservation of native Hawaiian cultural practices that are important elements of Hawai'i's multi-cultural heritage. Cultural practices include traditional native Hawaiian burials that would be allowed with approval by HMP and documentation by the State DOH. Burials would follow the "clean burial" process which involves partial cremation. This process was approved under State law enacted in 2015. |          |          |            |
| (2) Provide a wide range of activities and facilities to fulfill the cultural, artistic, and recreational needs of all diverse and special groups effectively and efficiently.  | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> As discussed previously, the proposed Cultural Preserve would provide a space where native Hawaiian cultural practices could occur. Establishment of the Preserve advances the goals of this policy as it ensures the cultural needs of native Hawaiian cultural practitioners can be fulfilled.   |          |          |            |
| (3) Enhance the enjoyment of recreational experiences through safety and security measures, educational opportunities, and improved facility design and maintenance.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Promote the recreational and educational potential of natural resources having scenic, open space, cultural, historical, geological, or biological values while ensuring that their inherent values are preserved.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Ensure opportunities for everyone to use and enjoy Hawai'i's recreational resources.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Assure the availability of sufficient resources to provide for future cultural, artistic, and recreational needs.   | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Establishment of the proposed Cultural Preserve aids assurance in the availability of a space where native Hawaiian cultural practices can occur. Landscaping of the Preserve with culturally significant native Hawaiian vegetation would assure that these resources continue to be available and accessible to cultural practitioners.  |          |          |            |
| (7) Provide adequate and accessible physical fitness programs to promote the physical and mental well-being of Hawai'i's people.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (8) Increase opportunities for appreciation and participation in the creative arts, including the literary, theatrical, visual, musical, folk, and traditional art forms.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (9) Encourage the development of creative expression in the artistic disciplines to enable all segments of Hawai'i's population to participate in the creative arts.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (10) Assure adequate access to significant natural and cultural resources in public ownership.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-24: Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement - individual rights and personal well-being.</b>   |          |          |            |
| (a) Objective: Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to individual rights and personal well-being shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of increased opportunities and protection of individual rights to enable individuals to fulfill their socio-economic needs and aspirations.  |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Provide effective services and activities that protect individuals from criminal acts and unfair practices and that alleviate the consequences of criminal acts in order to foster a safe and secure environment.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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|---|----------|----------|------------|
| (2) Uphold and protect the national and state constitutional rights of every individual.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Assure access to, and availability of, legal assistance, consumer protection, and other public services which strive to attain social justice.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Ensure equal opportunities for individual participation in society.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-25: Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement - culture.</b>   |          |          |            |
| (a) Objective: Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to culture shall be directed toward the achievement of the objective of enhancement of cultural identities, traditions, values, customs, and arts of Hawai'i's people.   |          |          |            |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Foster increased knowledge and understanding of Hawai'i's ethnic and cultural heritages and the history of Hawai'i.   | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project is consistent with this policy as the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club's stewardship of historic sites in the Cultural Preserve would increase the knowledge of Hawai'i's cultural heritage and history for civic club members. The preservation plan guiding management and operation of the Cultural Preserve may allow for culturally oriented educational programs in the Preserve. These programs would be open to authorized guests of the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club or other organizations supporting Preserve stewardship. The programs would further support this policy by fostering foster increased knowledge and understanding of native Hawaiian cultural practices and history. These practices are important aspects of Hawai'i's ethnic and cultural heritage. |          |          |            |
| (2) Support activities and conditions that promote cultural values, customs, and arts that enrich the lifestyles of Hawai'i's people and which are sensitive and responsive to family and community needs.  | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Establishment of the Cultural Preserve will support activities promoting native Hawaiian cultural values and customs. Perpetuation of these values and customs would enrich the lifestyle of Hawai'i's community by maintaining community cultural diversity. Cultural activities occurring in the preserve include traditional native Hawaiian burial practices. Landscaping with plants possessing native Hawaiian cultural significance would ensure these plants are accessible for native Hawaiian cultural practices.  |          |          |            |
| (3) Encourage increased awareness of the effects of proposed public and private actions on the integrity and quality of cultural and community lifestyles in Hawai'i.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Encourage the essence of the aloha spirit in people's daily activities to promote harmonious relationships among Hawai'i's people and visitors.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-26: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement - public safety.</b>  |          |          |            |
| Objectives: Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to public safety shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:   |          |          |            |
| (1) Assurance of public safety and adequate protection of life and property for all people.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Optimum organizational readiness and capability in all phases of emergency management to maintain the strength, resources, and social and economic well-being of the community in the event of civil disruptions, wars, natural disasters, and other major disturbances.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Promotion of a sense of community responsibility for the welfare and safety of Hawai'i's people.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(b) Policies related to public safety:</b>   |          |          |            |
| (1) Ensure that public safety programs are effective and responsive to community needs.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Encourage increased community awareness and participation in public safety programs.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(c) Policies related to criminal justice:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Support criminal justice programs aimed at preventing and curtailing criminal activities.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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|--|----------|----------|------------|
| (2) Develop a coordinated, systematic approach to criminal justice administration among all criminal justice agencies.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Provide a range of correctional resources which may include facilities and alternatives to traditional incarceration in order to address the varied security needs of the community and successfully reintegrate offenders into the community.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(d) Policies related to emergency management:</b>   |          |          |            |
| (1) Ensure that responsible organizations are in a proper state of readiness to respond to major war-related, natural, or technological disasters and civil disturbances at all times.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Enhance the coordination between emergency management programs throughout the State.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-27: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – government.</b>  |          |          |            |
| <b>(a) Objectives: Planning the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to government shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Efficient, effective, and responsive government services at all levels in the State.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Fiscal integrity, responsibility, and efficiency in the state government and county governments.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(b) Policies:</b>   |          |          |            |
| (4) Provide for necessary public goods and services not assumed by the private sector.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Pursue an openness and responsiveness in government that permits the flow of public information, interaction, and response.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Minimize the size of government to that necessary to be effective.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (7) Stimulate the responsibility in citizens to productively participate in government for a better Hawai'i.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (8) Assure that government attitudes, actions, and services are sensitive to community needs and concerns.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (9) Provide for a balanced fiscal budget.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (10) Improve the fiscal budgeting and management system of the State.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (11) Promote the consolidation of state and county governmental functions to increase the effective and efficient delivery of government programs and services and to eliminate duplicative services wherever feasible.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HAWAI'I STATE PLAN, CHAPTER 226, HRS PART III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES</b><br>(Key: C = Consistent, I = Inconsistent, N/A = Not Applicable)   | <b>C</b> | <b>I</b> | <b>N/A</b> |
| HRS § 226-101: Purpose. The purpose of this part is to establish overall priority guidelines to address areas of statewide concern.  |          |          |            |
| HRS § 226-102: Overall direction. The State shall strive to improve the quality of life for Hawai'i's present and future present and future population through the pursuit of desirable courses of action in five major areas of statewide concern which merit priority attention: economic development, population growth and land resource management, affordable housing, crime and criminal justice, quality education, principles of sustainability, and climate change adaptation. |          |          |            |
| <b>HRS § 226-103: Economic priority guidelines.</b>  |          |          |            |
| <b>(a) Priority guidelines to stimulate economic growth and encourage business expansion and development to provide needed jobs for Hawai'i's people and achieve a stable and diversified economy:</b>   |          |          |            |
| (1) Seek a variety of means to increase the availability of investment capital for new and expanding enterprises.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(A) Encourage investments which:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (i) Reflect long term commitments to the State;  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (ii) Rely on economic linkages within the local economy;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |



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|---|----------|----------|------------|
| (iii) Diversify the economy;  |          |          | X          |
| (iv) Reinvest in the local economy;   |          |          | X          |
| (v) Are sensitive to community needs and priorities; and  |          |          | X          |
| (vi) Demonstrate a commitment to provide management opportunities to Hawai'i residents; and   |          |          | X          |
| <b>(B) Encourage investments in innovative activities that have a nexus to the State, such as:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (i) Present or former residents acting as entrepreneurs or principals;  |          |          | X          |
| (ii) Academic support from an institution of higher education in Hawai'i;   |          |          | X          |
| (iii) Investment interest from Hawai'i residents;   |          |          | X          |
| (iv) Resources unique to Hawai'i that are required for innovative activity; and   |          |          | X          |
| (v) Complementary or supportive industries or government programs or projects.  |          |          | X          |
| (2) Encourage the expansion of technological research to assist industry development and support the development and commercialization of technological advancements.   |          |          | X          |
| (3) Improve the quality, accessibility, and range of services provided by government to business, including data and reference services and assistance in complying with governmental regulations.  |          |          | X          |
| (4) Seek to ensure that state business tax and labor laws and administrative policies are equitable, rational, and predictable.   |          |          | X          |
| (5) Streamline the processes for building and development permit and review and telecommunication infrastructure installation approval and eliminate or consolidate other burdensome or duplicative governmental requirements imposed on business, where scientific evidence indicates that public health, safety, and welfare would not be adversely affected. |          |          | X          |
| (6) Encourage the formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing or distribution arrangements at the regional or local level to assist Hawai'i's small-scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors.   |          |          | X          |
| (7) Continue to seek legislation to protect Hawai'i from transportation interruptions between Hawai'i and the continental United States.  |          |          | X          |
| (8) Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to develop and attract industries which promise long-term growth potentials and which have the following characteristics:  |          |          | X          |
| (A) An industry that can take advantage of Hawai'i's unique location and available physical and human resources.  |          |          | X          |
| (B) A clean industry that would have minimal adverse effects on Hawai'i's environment.  |          |          | X          |
| (C) An industry that is willing to hire and train Hawai'i's people to meet the industry's labor needs at all levels of employment.  |          |          | X          |
| (D) An industry that would provide reasonable income and steady employment.   |          |          | X          |
| (9) Support and encourage, through educational and technical assistance programs and other means, expanded opportunities for employee ownership and participation in Hawai'i business.  |          |          | X          |
| (10) Enhance the quality of Hawai'i's labor force and develop and maintain career opportunities for Hawai'i's people through the following actions:   |          |          | X          |
| (A) Expand vocational training in diversified agriculture, aquaculture, information industry, and other areas where growth is desired and feasible.   |          |          | X          |
| (B) Encourage more effective career counseling and guidance in high schools and post-secondary institutions to inform students of present and future career opportunities.  |          |          | X          |
| (C) Allocate educational resources to career areas where high employment is expected and where growth of new industries is desired.   |          |          | X          |

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|--|----------|----------|------------|
| <i>(D) Promote career opportunities in all industries for Hawai'i's people by encouraging firms doing business in the State to hire residents.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(E) Promote greater public and private sector cooperation in determining industrial training needs and in developing relevant curricula and on-the-job training opportunities.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(F) Provide retraining programs and other support services to assist entry of displaced workers into alternative employment.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(b) Priority guidelines to promote the economic health and quality of the visitor industry:</b>   |          |          |            |
| <i>(1) Promote visitor satisfaction by fostering an environment which enhances the Aloha Spirit and minimizes inconveniences to Hawai'i's residents and visitors.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(2) Encourage the development and maintenance of well-designed, adequately serviced hotels and resort destination areas which are sensitive to neighboring communities and activities and which provide for adequate shoreline setbacks and beach access.</i> |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(3) Support appropriate capital improvements to enhance the quality of existing resort destination areas and provide incentives to encourage investment in upgrading, repair, and maintenance of visitor facilities.</i>                                      |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(4) Encourage visitor industry practices and activities which respect, preserve, and enhance Hawai'i's significant natural, scenic, historic, and cultural resources.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(5) Develop and maintain career opportunities in the visitor industry for Hawai'i's people, with emphasis on managerial positions.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(6) Support and coordinate tourism promotion abroad to enhance Hawai'i's share of existing and potential visitor markets.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(7) Maintain and encourage a more favorable resort investment climate consistent with the objectives of this chapter.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(8) Support law enforcement activities that provide a safer environment for both visitors and residents alike.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(9) Coordinate visitor industry activities and promotions to business visitors through the state network of advanced data communication techniques.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(c) Priority guidelines to promote the continued viability of the sugar and pineapple industries:</b>   |          |          |            |
| <i>(1) Provide adequate agricultural lands to support the economic viability of the sugar and pineapple industries.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(2) Continue efforts to maintain federal support to provide stable sugar prices high enough to allow profitable operations in Hawai'i.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(3) Support research and development, as appropriate, to improve the quality and production of sugar and pineapple crops.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>(d) Priority guidelines to promote the growth and development of diversified agriculture and aquaculture:</b>   |          |          |            |
| <i>(1) Identify, conserve, and protect agricultural and aquacultural lands of importance and initiate affirmative and comprehensive programs to promote economically productive agricultural and aquacultural uses of such lands.</i>                            |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(2) Assist in providing adequate, reasonably priced water for agricultural activities.</i>  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(3) Encourage public and private investment to increase water supply and to improve transmission, storage, and irrigation facilities in support of diversified agriculture and aquaculture.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(4) Assist in the formation and operation of production and marketing associations and cooperatives to reduce production and marketing costs.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <i>(5) Encourage and assist with the development of a waterborne and airborne freight and cargo system capable of meeting the needs of Hawai'i's agricultural community.</i>   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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|---|----------|----------|------------|
| (6) Seek favorable freight rates for Hawai'i's agricultural products from interisland and overseas transportation operators.  |          |          | X          |
| (7) Encourage the development and expansion of agricultural and aquacultural activities which offer long-term economic growth potential and employment opportunities.   |          |          | X          |
| (8) Continue the development of agricultural parks and other programs to assist small independent farmers in securing agricultural lands and loans.   |          |          | X          |
| (9) Require agricultural uses in agricultural subdivisions and closely monitor the uses in these subdivisions.  |          |          | X          |
| (10) Support the continuation of land currently in use for diversified agriculture.   |          |          | X          |
| (11) Encourage residents and visitors to support Hawai'i's farmers by purchasing locally grown food and food products.  |          |          | X          |
| <b>(e) Priority guidelines for water use and development:</b>   |          |          |            |
| (1) Maintain and improve water conservation programs to reduce the overall water consumption rate.  |          |          | X          |
| (2) Encourage the improvement of irrigation technology and promote the use of nonpotable water for agricultural and landscaping purposes.   |          |          | X          |
| (3) Increase the support for research and development of economically feasible alternative water sources.   |          |          | X          |
| (4) Explore alternative funding sources and approaches to support future water development programs and water system improvements.  |          |          | X          |
| <b>(f) Priority guidelines for energy use and development:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Encourage the development, demonstration, and commercialization of renewable energy sources.  |          |          | X          |
| (2) Initiate, maintain, and improve energy conservation programs aimed at reducing energy waste and increasing public awareness of the need to conserve energy.   |          |          | X          |
| (3) Provide incentives to encourage the use of energy conserving technology in residential, industrial, and other buildings.  |          |          | X          |
| (4) Encourage the development and use of energy conserving and cost-efficient transportation systems.   |          |          | X          |
| <b>(g) Priority guidelines to promote the development of the information industry:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Establish an information network, with an emphasis on broadband and wireless infrastructure and capability, that will serve as the foundation of and catalyst for overall economic growth and diversification in Hawai'i.   |          |          | X          |
| (2) Encourage the development of services such as financial data processing, a products and services exchange, foreign language translations, telemarketing, teleconferencing, a twenty-four-hour international stock exchange, international banking, and a Pacific Rim management center.                                   |          |          | X          |
| (3) Encourage the development of small businesses in the information field such as software development, the development of new information systems, peripherals, and applications; data conversion and data entry services; and home or cottage services such as computer programming, secretarial, and accounting services. |          |          | X          |
| (4) Encourage the development or expansion of educational and training opportunities for residents in the information and telecommunications fields.  |          |          | X          |
| (5) Encourage research activities, including legal research in the information and telecommunications fields.   |          |          | X          |
| (6) Support promotional activities to market Hawai'i's information industry services.   |          |          | X          |
| (7) Encourage the location or co-location of telecommunication or wireless information relay facilities in the community, including public areas, where scientific evidence indicates that the public health, safety, and welfare would not be adversely affected.  |          |          | X          |

| HAWAII STATE PLAN, CHAPTER 226, HRS<br>(Key: C = Consistent, I = Inconsistent, N/A = Not Applicable)   | C | I | N/A |
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| <b>HRS § 226-104: Population growth and land resources priority guidelines.</b>  |   |   |     |
| <b>(a) Priority guidelines to effect desired statewide growth and distribution:</b>  |   |   |     |
| (1) Encourage planning and resource management to insure that population growth rates throughout the State are consistent with available and planned resource capacities and reflect the needs and desires of Hawai'i's people.  |   |   | X   |
| (2) Manage a growth rate for Hawai'i's economy that will parallel future employment needs for Hawai'i's people.  |   |   | X   |
| (3) Ensure that adequate support services and facilities are provided to accommodate the desired distribution of future growth throughout the State.   |   |   | X   |
| (4) Encourage major state and federal investments and services to promote economic development and private investment to the neighbor islands, as appropriate.   |   |   | X   |
| (5) Explore the possibility of making available urban land, low-interest loans, and housing subsidies to encourage the provision of housing to support selective economic and population growth on the neighbor islands.   |   |   | X   |
| (6) Seek federal funds and other funding sources outside the State for research, program development, and training to provide future employment opportunities on the neighbor islands.   |   |   | X   |
| (7) Support the development of high technology parks on the neighbor islands.  |   |   | X   |
| <b>(b) Priority guidelines for regional growth distribution and land resource utilization:</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.   | X |   |     |
| <p><b>Discussion:</b> This <del>urban land use</del> <u>project</u> would be developed near existing urban areas where public facilities are already located. Visitors can access the expanded cemetery area using existing transportation facilities, creating efficiencies because roadways development is not needed. <u>Furthermore, the project site is consistent with the City's sustainable communities plan that designates this project area for urban expansion within the Community Growth Boundary. In addition to the Pikoiloa neighborhood, the Petition Area is also adjacent to other urban areas consisting of the present HMP and Hawai'i Veterans Cemetery. It should be noted that the HC&amp;D Kapa'a Quarry providing aggregates and concrete mix is located on the other side of the Oneawa hillside. Other public facilities, such as water lines, are available and already serve HMP and the Hawai'i Veterans Cemetery. No public expenditures would be required for infrastructure facilities.</u></p> |   |   |     |
| (2) Make available marginal or nonessential agricultural lands for appropriate urban uses while maintaining agricultural lands of importance in the agricultural district.   | X |   |     |
| <p><b>Discussion:</b> The majority of Petition Area lands have low utility for agricultural production as indicated by contemporary soil data. Project implementation within the Petition Area supports this guideline as cemetery expansion in this area will occur on non-essential agricultural land appropriate for this urban use. <u>This guideline is also supported as the project would not be implemented on land considered agricultural lands of importance that are included in the State's Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i classification system. Additionally, the Petition Area is ineligible to receive the Important Agricultural Lands designation as the Petition Area is not located within the State Agricultural District.</u></p>   |   |   |     |

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| (3) Restrict development when drafting of water would result in exceeding the sustainable yield or in significantly diminishing the recharge capacity of any groundwater area.   | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project would not significantly impact the Ko'olaupoko aquifer system's sustainable yield of 30 mgd. Existing wells in the aquifer have a total permitted use of 10.312 mgd with total usage closely matching the volume of permitted use. Project water usage would be associated with irrigation and is expected to be minimal given Kāne'ohe's wet climate. Therefore, project water use is expected to minimally change total water usage, which is well below the aquifer's sustainable yield.   |   |   |     |
| (4) Encourage restriction of new urban development in areas where water is insufficient from any source for both agricultural and domestic use.  |   |   | X   |
| (5) In order to preserve green belts, give priority to state capital- improvement funds which encourage location of urban development within existing urban areas except where compelling public interest dictates development of a noncontiguous new urban core.  |   |   | X   |
| (6) Seek participation from the private sector for the cost of building infrastructure and utilities, and maintaining open spaces.   |   |   | X   |
| (7) Pursue rehabilitation of appropriate urban areas.  |   |   | X   |
| (8) Support the redevelopment of Kaka'ako into a viable residential, industrial, and commercial community.   |   |   | X   |
| (9) Direct future urban development away from critical environmental areas or impose mitigating measures so that negative impacts on the environment would be minimized.   | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Cemetery expansion improvements are not proposed for critical environmental areas. As indicated by the project botanical survey, the Petition Area consists of an alien forest dominated by introduced plant species. Additionally, federally delineated Critical Habitat is not present on or adjacent to the site. A habitat for the endangered blackline Hawaiian damselfly has been identified along a seep located in the northwestern portion of the Petition Area. This seep habitat would be preserved as cemetery expansion improvements are not proposed in this area. The design of cemetery expansion improvements incorporates <del>mitigative</del> measures to <del>prevent</del> <u>mitigate or minimize</u> negative impacts on the surrounding environment. Mitigative measures include development of retention/detention basins that would slow the offsite flow of site stormwater. Reducing the rate of offsite stormwater flow reduces the amount of debris and contaminants transported to nearby surface water resources.  |   |   |     |
| (10) 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.  | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> <u>The project would be consistent with this guideline that specifies identifying critical environmental areas in Hawai'i. There are no designated critical habitat or other critical environmental areas within the Petition Area.</u> A habitat for endangered Blackline Hawaiian Damselfly was identified in the western portion of the Petition Area. This habitat consists of a seep fed by a human constructed well. Project design based mitigation measures, including installation of three subsurface <u>drainage mainlines with smaller lateral subdrains</u> <del>drains</del> upslope the seep to ensure water flow continues, will ensure project implementation does not adversely impact the habitat or damselfly present. <u>The Petition Area does not serve as nesting or foraging habitat for the Pue'o. Consistent with this guideline, the hoary bat was identified as a species that may utilize this area along with other similar undeveloped areas within the larger windward region. Therefore, the Petition Area is not unique or a critical environmental area for the hoary bat. Grading activities would not negatively impact the Pue'o or hoary bat, and minimization measures were identified for the hoary bat. Kāwā Stream and the watershed serving the Petition Area are not critical</u> |   |   |     |



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| <u>environmental areas based upon the studies, assessments, and technical studies included. Sections 3.6 to 3.8 address the proposed project's effect on the watershed and groundwater, surface waters, and water quality. The project would improve the water quality of Kāwā Stream and existing drainage conditions serving this watershed. The cemetery expansion would improve stormwater infiltration and detain storm water runoff improving recharge areas and natural filtering.</u>   |   |  |   |
| (11) Identify all areas where priority should be given to preserving rural character and lifestyle.   |   |  | X |
| (12) 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.   | X |  |   |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Project implementation would not adversely impact the environment and resources associated with the Petition Area due to mitigation measures proposed. These measures include retention/detention basins that ensure site stormwater runoff does not adversely impact the quality of downstream water resources. Groundwater resources of the surrounding Ko'olaupoko aquifer are not expected to be severely diminished by project irrigation needs as water demand is expected to be minimal given Kāne'ohe's wet climate. In this manner, the project utilizes Hawai'i's limited land resources wisely by ensuring project development does not impact the quality or availability of the state's natural resources.  |   |  |   |
| (13) Protect and enhance Hawai'i's shoreline, open spaces, and scenic resources.  | X |  |   |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project is not expected to adversely impact shoreline, open space, and scenic resource associated with the Petition Area. Although the Petition Area is located a significant distance from the shoreline, retention/detention basins proposed through project site improvements would ensure site stormwater flow does not impact the quality of associated water resources that flow to shoreline areas. Cemetery expansion improvements involving grading and landscaping of the area with turf grass would not alter the open space character of the Petition Area. As a result, project implementation is not expected to adversely impact scenic views of the Petition Area as the open space visual character of the surrounding area would remain unchanged. |   |  |   |
| <b>HRS § 226-105: Crime and criminal justice.</b>   |   |  |   |
| <i>Priority guidelines in the area of crime and criminal justice:</i>   |   |  |   |
| (1) Support law enforcement activities and other criminal justice efforts that are directed to provide a safer environment.   |   |  | X |
| (2) Target state and local resources on efforts to reduce the incidence of violent crime and on programs relating to the apprehension and prosecution of repeat offenders.  |   |  | X |
| (3) Support community and neighborhood program initiatives that enable residents to assist law enforcement agencies in preventing criminal activities.  |   |  | X |
| (4) Reduce overcrowding or substandard conditions in correctional facilities through a comprehensive approach among all criminal justice agencies which may include sentencing law revisions and use of alternative sanctions other than incarceration for persons who pose no danger to their community.   |   |  | X |
| (5) Provide a range of appropriate sanctions for juvenile offenders, including community-based programs and other alternative sanctions.  |   |  | X |
| (6) Increase public and private efforts to assist witnesses and victims of crimes and to minimize the costs of victimization.   |   |  | X |

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| <b>HRS § 226-106: Affordable housing.</b>   |          |          |            |
| <i>Priority guidelines for the provision of affordable housing:</i>   |          |          |            |
| (1) Seek to use marginal or nonessential agricultural land and public land to meet housing needs of low- and moderate-income and gap-group households.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Encourage the use of alternative construction and development methods as a means of reducing production costs.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Improve information and analysis relative to land availability and suitability for housing.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Create incentives for development which would increase home ownership and rental opportunities for Hawai'i's low- and moderate-income households, gap-group households, and residents with special needs. |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Encourage continued support for government or private housing programs that provide low interest mortgages to Hawai'i's people for the purchase of initial owner-occupied housing.                        |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Encourage public and private sector cooperation in the development of rental housing alternatives.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (7) Encourage improved coordination between various agencies and levels of government to deal with housing policies and regulations.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (8) Give higher priority to the provision of quality housing that is affordable for Hawai'i's residents and less priority to development of housing intended primarily for individuals outside of Hawai'i.    |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| <b>HRS § 226-107: Quality education.</b>  |          |          |            |
| <b>Priority guidelines to promote quality education:</b>  |          |          |            |
| (1) Pursue effective programs which reflect the varied district, school, and student needs to strengthen basic skills achievement;  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (2) Continue emphasis on general education "core" requirements to provide common background to students and essential support to other university programs;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (3) Initiate efforts to improve the quality of education by improving the capabilities of the education work force;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (4) Promote increased opportunities for greater autonomy and flexibility of educational institutions in their decision-making responsibilities;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (5) Increase and improve the use of information technology in education by the availability of telecommunications equipment for:  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (A) The electronic exchange of information;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (B) Statewide electronic mail; and  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (C) Access to the Internet.   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| Encourage programs that increase the public's awareness and understanding of the impact of information technologies on our lives;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (6) Pursue the establishment of Hawai'i's public and private universities and colleges as research and training centers of the Pacific;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (7) Develop resources and programs for early childhood education;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (8) Explore alternatives for funding and delivery of educational services to improve the overall quality of education; and  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (9) Strengthen and expand educational programs and services for students with special needs.  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |

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| <b>HRS § 226-108: Sustainability.</b>   |   |   |     |
| <b>Priority guidelines and principles to promote sustainability shall include:</b>  |   |   |     |
| (1) Encouraging balanced economic, social, community, and environmental priorities;   | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project aligns with this guideline as it achieves a balance between the need to develop additional burial space and the need to sustain Petition Area natural resources. A social benefit results from project implementation as the project provides additional burial space to address an anticipated burial space shortfall on O'ahu. Adverse environmental impacts from project implementation are avoided through mitigative measures incorporated into the project design and implemented during project construction. |   |   |     |
| (2) Encouraging planning that respects and promotes living within the natural resources and limits of the State;  | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> The project's potential impact to Petition Area natural resources was considered in the design of project improvements. Consideration of these resources resulted in the incorporation of measures to mitigative adverse impacts to these resources. Therefore, the project serves as an example of planning that respects the State's natural resources.  |   |   |     |
| (3) Promoting a diversified and dynamic economy;  |   |   | X   |
| (4) Encouraging respect for the host culture;   |   |   | X   |
| (5) Promoting decisions based on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations  | X |   |     |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Project implementation will provide additional burial space to meet the disposition needs of O'ahu residents in light of an expected burial space shortfall. Mitigative measures incorporated in the design of project improvements will prevent adverse impacts to Petition Area environmental resources from occurring. In this manner, the disposition needs of O'ahu residents can be met without compromising the quality of environmental resources needed by future generations.  |   |   |     |
| (6) Considering the principles of the ahupua'a system; and  |   |   | X   |
| (7) Emphasizing that everyone, including individuals, families, communities, businesses, and government, has the responsibility for achieving a sustainable Hawai'i.  |   |   | X   |
| <b>HRS § 226-109: Climate change adaptation priority guidelines.</b>  |   |   |     |
| <b>Priority guidelines to prepare the State to address the impacts of climate change, including impacts to the areas of agriculture; conservation lands; coastal and nearshore marine areas; natural and cultural resources; education; energy; higher education; health; historic preservation; water resources; the built environment, such as housing, recreation, transportation; and the economy shall:</b>  |   |   |     |
| (1) Ensure that Hawai'i's people are educated, informed, and aware of the impacts climate change may have on their communities;   |   |   | X   |
| (2) Encourage community stewardship groups and local stakeholders to participate in planning and implementation of climate change policies;   |   |   | X   |
| (3) Invest in continued monitoring and research of Hawai'i's climate and the impacts of climate change on the State;  |   |   | X   |
| (4) Consider native Hawaiian traditional knowledge and practices in planning for the impacts of climate change;   |   |   | X   |
| (5) Encourage the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as coral reefs, beaches and dunes, forests, streams, floodplains, and wetlands, that have the inherent capacity to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of climate change;   |   |   | X   |
| (6) Explore adaptation strategies that moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities in response to actual or expected climate change impacts to the natural and built environments;  |   |   | X   |

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| (7) Promote sector resilience in areas such as water, roads, airports, and public health, by encouraging the identification of climate change threats, assessment of potential consequences, and evaluation of adaptation options;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (8) Foster cross-jurisdictional collaboration between county, state, and federal agencies and partnerships between government and private entities and other nongovernmental entities, including nonprofit entities;   |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (9) Use management and implementation approaches that encourage the continual collection, evaluation, and integration of new information and strategies into new and existing practices, policies, and plans; and  |          |          | <b>X</b>   |
| (10) Encourage planning and management of the natural and built environments that effectively integrate climate change policy.   | <b>X</b> |          |            |
| <b>Discussion:</b> Sea level rise, an important impact of climate change, was considered in the project's environmental review. Extreme variation in precipitation rates are expected to result from climate change, with increased likelihood of drought and heavy rains anticipated. Drainage improvements providing better regulation of site runoff would alleviate impacts from heavy rains that could result in flash flooding, increased runoff, and greater sedimentation. |          |          |            |

### 6.1.3 State Functional Plans

The Statewide planning system requires the development of State Functional Plans which are approved by the Governor of Hawai'i. The State Functional Plans guide the implementation of State and County actions in the areas of agriculture, conservation lands, education, energy, health, higher education, historic preservation, housing, recreation, tourism, water resources development, transportation, employment, and human services. The proposed project is consistent with the following objectives, policies and implementing actions of the respective State Functional Plans.

#### Conservation Lands Functional Plan

Preparation of the Conservation Lands Functional Plan was coordinated by the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources in 1991.

#### **Issue Area II: Management**

##### **Objective IIB: Protection of Fragile or Rare Natural Resources.**

*Policy IIB(1): Develop protection and preservation of habitats of rare and endangered wildlife and native ecosystems in Hawai'i.*

**Discussion:** A seep in the western portion of the Petition Area provides habitat for the endangered Blackline Hawaiian Damselfly. The presence of the damselfly and the utility of the seep as habitat for these specimen was considered in the design of cemetery expansion improvements. Related studies, including hydrological analysis of Petition Area groundwater resources, determined the proposed project would not impact this habitat. Mitigation measures are proposed to preserve and protect this habitat. A drainage system designed in a herringbone pattern would be installed in the fill area above the seep as part of project improvements to

ensure continued conveyance of subsurface water to the seep. This system would be comprised of three subsurface drains drainage mainlines with smaller lateral subdrains. ~~would be installed in the fill area above the seep as part of the project improvements to ensure continued conveyance of groundwater to the seep.~~ Fencing would be constructed around the seep to ensure feral pigs and humans do not adversely impact this damselfly habitat. Regular monitoring of the seep would also occur to ensure water remains present and non-native predators are not found.

### **Historic Preservation Functional Plan**

Preparation of the Historic Preservation Functional Plan was coordinated by the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources in 1991.

#### **Issue Area I: Preservation of Historic Sites**

##### ***Objective A: Identification of Historic Properties***

***Policy A.1: Expand Statewide Historic Sites Inventory Program.***

##### ***Objective B: Protection of Historic Properties***

***Policy B.2: Establish and make available a variety of mechanisms to better protect historic properties.***

##### ***Objective C: Management and Treatment of Historic Properties***

***Policy C.3: Explore innovative means to better manage historic properties.***

**Discussion:** The project AIS documented previously unidentified historic sites within the Petition Area. The historic significance of these sites was assessed under State historic significance criteria with recommendations provided regarding site listing eligibility for the State register of historic places. Eligibility will be determined by SHPD review of eligibility recommendations. In this manner, the project aligns with the functional plan policy objective to expand the State's historic sites inventory program. The project proposes multiple recommendations to protect historic properties identified. The primary mechanism to protect these historic properties is the establishment of the Cultural Preserve. This area will allow in situ preservation of significant historic sites identified, such as Kawa'ewa'e Heiau. Maintenance of these sites would be guided by a preservation plan. This plan would discuss best treatment strategies to protect these historic properties. The preservation plan would also discuss guidance on the management, operation, and maintenance of the Preserve. An important aspect of these operations is cultural restoration activities for the landscape surrounding historic properties. Restoration work would involve replacement of non-native and invasive vegetation with native plants. Enhancement of the cultural character of the surrounding landscape would also enhance historic properties present as all features collectively contribute to the cultural character of the landscape. The collective benefit gained from restoration of the cultural landscape could be considered an innovative method of managing extant historic properties.

### **Recreation Functional Plan**

Preparation of the Recreation Functional Plan was coordinated by the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources in 1991.

#### **Issue Area II: Mauka, Urban, and Other Recreational Opportunities**

**Objective II-A:** *Plan, develop, and promote recreational activities and facilities in mauka and other areas to provide a wide range of alternatives.*

**Policy II-A(1):** *Plan and develop facilities and areas that feature the natural and historic/cultural resources of Hawaii. Develop interpretative programs for these areas.*

**Discussion:** Establishment of the Cultural Preserve would provide land area where native Hawaiian natural and historic resources in the Petition Area can be preserved. These natural resources include culturally significant plants, such as the Laua'e fern. Establishment of culturally significant plants would ensure their continued presence after project improvements are implemented. Significant historic sites would also be featured in the Preserve. Establishment of the Preserve would ensure these historic sites are protected. Interpretive programs would ~~not~~ be developed for this area through coordination between the stewarding organization and the community. ~~However, if~~ Landscape restoration work would restore the cultural character of the landscape, also enhancing its value for passive interpretation by the stewarding organization and individuals authorized to enter the Preserve.

### **6.1.4 Chapter 344, HRS, State Environmental Policy**

Chapter 344, HRS outlines the State's Environmental Policy that establishes State guidelines for encouraging a balanced and productive relationship between people and the environment. The following discusses the project's conformance and consistency with the pertinent goals, policies, and guidelines described under Chapter 344, HRS, Hawai'i State Environmental Policy.

**Section 344-3(1).** *Conserve the natural resources, so that land, water, mineral, visual, air and other natural resources are protected by controlling pollution, by preserving or augmenting natural resources, and by safeguarding the State's unique natural environmental characteristics in a manner which will foster and promote the general welfare, create and maintain conditions under which humanity and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of the people of Hawai'i.*

**Discussion:** Petition Area natural resources were considered in the design of the proposed project. Mitigation measures incorporated into the design will prevent impacts to natural resources, allowing future cemetery operations to occur in harmony with these resources. Analysis of the project's impact on Petition Area drainage conditions resulted in inclusion of retention/detention basins in the project design. The basins will ensure impacts to Petition Area topographic conditions and associated water resources are avoided. Project impacts on visual



resources were also evaluated. Although the visual character of the Petition Area will change, the area is one of many components comprising the visual character these views. Therefore, changes to the visual character of the Petition Area would not impact the visual resources analyzed. Construction of project improvements and long-term cemetery operation will not significantly impact air quality surrounding the Petition Area. Compliance with State air pollution controls and implementation of mitigative measures will ensure construction activities do not impact this resource. Once the cemetery is operational, impacts would primarily result from visitor vehicular travel to and from the Petition Area. The project traffic impact analysis determined the project would not result in a substantial increase in vehicular travel that would lead to significant air quality impacts. A seep in the western portion of the Petition Area serves as a habitat for endangered Blackline Hawaiian Damsselfly. Project hydrological analysis determined project earthmoving activities would not impact subsurface water~~groundwater~~ flow sustaining the seep. However, three subsurface ~~drains~~ drainage mainlines with smaller lateral subdrains would be installed above the seep to ensure continued subsurface water~~groundwater~~ conveyance. Therefore, the project will not impact damsselfly habitat. Mitigation would be implemented to further avoid adverse impacts to damsselfly once the project is operational. Measures include construction of fencing around the seep to ensure feral pigs and humans do not adversely impact damsselfly or their habitat. The Petition Area possess vegetation with native Hawaiian cultural significance. These plants will be used to landscape the Cemetery Expansion area to ensure they remain present in the Petition Area. ~~Although~~ Endangered avian and mammalian species were not identified in the Petition Area. In particular, Pue'ō would continue to not inhabit the Petition Area following project implementation. The Petition Area would remain an unsuitable habitat for this species as the open grassed landscape created by cemetery expansion improvements would not provide the tall grassland habitat this species prefers. ~~are not present, Pue'ō could be found in the Petition Area on a seasonal basis. Project improvements replacing forested area with open grassed landscape would reduce habitat for Pue'ō predators, benefitting this avian specie.~~

**Section 344-3(2).** *Enhance the quality of life by:*

- C. *Establishing communities which provide a sense of identity, wise use of land, efficient transportation, and aesthetic and social satisfaction in harmony with the natural environment which is uniquely Hawaiian.*

**Discussion:** The proposed project would create additional cemetery space near the existing HMP cemetery. Colocation of cemetery space is a logical land use decision, allowing visitors to access the new cemetery area using existing transportation facilities. This creates efficiencies for municipal and State infrastructure because development of additional roadways are not needed. Social benefits would result from colocation of cemetery uses. Colocation expands opportunities for individuals wanting to be interred near relatives already interred at HMP. These opportunities are becoming increasingly limited as the number of available burial spaces at HMP diminishes. Increasing opportunities for individuals to be interred in the same cemetery is an important social benefit and respects visitation and remembrance practices of O'ahu families.

#### 6.1.4.1 Guidelines, Chapter 344, HRS, State Environmental Policy

The State Environmental Policy includes guidelines to facilitate attainment of policy objectives involving the conservation of Hawai'i's natural resources and the enhancement of the quality of life of the state's peoples. The following discussion evaluates the project's consistency with pertinent guidelines of the State Environmental Policy.

2. *Land, water, mineral, visual, air, and other natural resources*

- D. *Encourage management practices which conserve and protect watersheds and water sources, forest, and open space areas;*

**Discussion:** Mitigation measures were incorporated into the project design to mitigate impacts to adjacent water resources that are integral to the Kāneʻohe watershed. The project hydrological analysis determined project earthmoving activities and future cemetery operation would not impact groundwater resources. Impacts are not anticipated because basalt geology underlying the Petition Area is virtually impermeable. Retention/detention basins would be constructed to treat stormwater runoff, benefiting adjacent water resources and the watershed as a whole. Development of the cemetery expansion area and Cultural Preserve will not alter the Petition Area's undeveloped open space characteristics. The cemetery expansion area will be landscaped with turf grass with only small monuments and walls constructed. The Cultural Preserve would remain naturally vegetated and similar to existing conditions. Future naturally vegetated or landscaped portions of the Petition Area and its low density of development will aid maintenance the area's existing open space character.

3. *Flora and fauna*

- A. *Protect endangered species of indigenous plants and animals and introduce new plants or animals only upon assurance of negligible ecological hazard.*
- B. *Foster the planting of native as well as other trees, shrubs, and flowering plants compatible to the enhancement of our environment.*

**Discussion:** Proposed improvements will not significantly impact the endangered Blackline Hawaiian Damselfly identified in the Petition Area. Hydrological analysis determined earthmoving activities will not impact subsurface water~~groundwater~~ flows associated with the seep habitat. Design measures would be implemented to ensure subsurface water~~groundwater~~ flows replenishing the seep are maintained. Measures include installation of three subsurface ~~drains~~ drainage mainlines with smaller lateral subdrains upslope from the seep and regular inspection for continued water flow. Project botanical, avian, and mammalian surveys did not identify endangered biota in the Petition Area. In particular, Pueʻo would continue to not inhabit the Petition Area following project implementation. The Petition Area would continue to be an unsuitable Pueʻo habitat because the open grassed landscape created by cemetery expansion improvements would not provide the tall grassland habitat this species prefers. ~~However, endangered Pueʻo owl may be present on a seasonal basis. Project improvements may result in a~~

~~minor benefit for seasonally present Pueʻo because replacement of forested area with open grassed landscape would reduce habitat for Pueʻo predators.~~

Endemic vegetative species, including Kaʻeʻe and Ohiʻa Lehua, that possess native Hawaiian cultural value were identified. Earthmoving activities may result in displacement of culturally significant vegetation. Therefore, these species would be incorporated into the landscaping of the Cultural Preserve to ensure their continued presence in the Petition Area. The project will not introduce new plants or animals to the Petition Area.

9. *Education and culture.*

- A. *Foster culture and the arts and promote their linkage to the enhancement of the environment.*

**Discussion:** The Cultural Preserve and associated activities will aid sustainment of native Hawaiian cultural practices while enhancing the Preserve environment. Specifically, landscape restoration activities would replace non-native and invasive vegetation populating the Cultural Preserve with native vegetation. These efforts will not only benefit the Preserve environment but also promote the continued presence of culturally significant native vegetation in the Petition Area. Native Hawaiian burial practices would also be allowed within the Preserve with approval by HMP and documentation with the State DOH.

10. *Citizen participation*

- B. *Provide for expanding citizen participation in the decision making process so it continually embraces more citizens and more issues.*

**Discussion:** Informational presentations on the proposed project were provided to the Kāneʻohe Neighborhood Board during the project’s scoping phase and development of its conceptual plan. These meetings provided the board with an update on project status and allowed board input and comment. Board presentations occurred in 2017 at May 18, July 20, and August 17 meetings. A presentation was also provided to the Koʻolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club on June 6, 2017. Public engagement throughout the planning and development of the project allowed citizens to participate in the project’s decision making process.

## 6.1.5 Coastal Zone Management Act

Hawai‘i’s Coastal Zone Management (CZM) program was enacted in 1977 (Chapter 205A, Hawai‘i Revised Statutes), following the passage of the federal CZMA of 1972. Section 307 of the CZMA requires that development projects affecting any coastal use or resource be undertaken in a manner consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the State’s CZM objectives and policies. Although the Petition Area is not located on the coast, in Hawai‘i, the entire state has been designated as the CZM area.

All objectives and policies of the State CZM were reviewed to assess their relevance to the proposed project. Some objectives and policies are more pertinent to agency actions or responsibilities (i.e. §205A-2(b)(7) Managing Development), or address areas unrelated to the project (i.e. §205A-2(b)(6) Coastal Hazards). Therefore, the project's consistency with objectives and associated policies was assessed for only those objectives determined to be applicable to the proposed project. The following objectives of the State CZM were determined to be inapplicable to the project.

- Recreational resources
- Economic uses
- Managing development
- Public participation
- Marine resources

### 6.1.5.1 Consistency with CZM Objectives

#### **Historic Resources**

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

- (A) Identify and analyze significant archaeological resources;
- (B) Maximize information retention through preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage operations;
- (C) Support state goals for protection, restoration, interpretation, and display of historic resources.

**Discussion:** The location of significant historic sites was considered in the project’s design. These historic sites were analyzed in the project AIS. The proposed Cultural Preserve is intended to protect, preserve, and restore historic sites identified within the Petition Area. Preserve boundaries were designed so they encompass the most significant historic sites, such as Kawa‘ewa‘e Heiau. Preservation of these significant historic sites will maximize site information retention potential. The Preserve will be guided by a preservation plan to steward and maintain

resources in the Preserve area. The Cultural Preserve and associated preservation efforts would facilitate restoration of historic sites and the surrounding landscape. In this manner, the project supports the protection and restoration goals of this objective.

### **Scenic and Open Space Resources**

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

- (B) Ensure that new developments are compatible with their visual environment by designing and locating such developments to minimize the alteration of natural landforms and existing public views to and along the shoreline;
- (D) Encourage those developments that are not coastal dependent to locate in inland areas.

**Discussion:** Project impacts on views oriented toward the shoreline where the Petition Area is visible were assessed. Although the visual character of the Petition Area would change due to cemetery expansion improvements, the Petition Area is one of many components contributing to the overall character of these views. Therefore, changes to the Petition Area's visual character would not significantly impact the quality of overall shoreline oriented views. Project cemetery expansion and Cultural Preserve improvements are not dependent on being located in coastal areas. Cemetery expansion improvements were designed with consideration of the Petition Area's unique resources to ensure impacts to these resources were avoided. In this manner, the Petition Area was designed in alignment with the surrounding environment.

### **Coastal Ecosystems**

**Objective:** Protect valuable coastal ecosystems from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.

- (E) Promote water quantity and quality planning and management practices that reflect the tolerance of fresh water and marine ecosystems and maintain and enhance water quality through the development and implementation of point and nonpoint source water pollution control measures.

**Discussion:** The proposed project incorporates water quality management practices sensitive to associated freshwater and marine ecosystems. These ecosystems are located downslope and a considerable distance from the Petition Area and would not be impacted by the proposed project. The project impact on the water quality of associated water resources was assessed as part of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) analysis of the affected watershed. These water resources eventually flow into coastal water bodies and ecosystems. This assessment documented that sediment reaching Kāwā stream would decrease after construction of cemetery improvements. Project design incorporated mitigative measures to avoid significant water quality impacts. These measures include retention/detention basins that serve as on-site stormwater management infrastructure. The basins function as nonpoint source water pollution control measures.

Implementation of these measures and other drainage improvements would prevent the project from disrupting or impacting associated coastal ecosystems.

### **Coastal Hazards**

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

- (C) Ensure that developments comply with requirements of the Federal Flood Insurance Program;
- (D) Prevent coastal flooding from inland projects.

**Discussion:** Petition Area flood hazard designations were evaluated in the project's environmental review. As discussed in the Chapter 3 flood hazard analysis, the project impact to flood hazard of the site and residential areas downslope is expected to be minimal. Engineering analysis conducted for the project determined the project would reduce the volume of stormwater runoff draining offsite. This determination indicates flooding risk for coastal areas downslope from the project would decrease with project implementation.

### **Beach Protection**

**Objective:** Protect beaches for public use and recreation.

- (A) Locate new structures inland from the shoreline setback to conserve open space, minimize interference with natural shoreline processes, and minimize loss of improvements due to erosion;

**Discussion:** The Petition Area is located approximately one mile from the coastline of Kāneʻohe Bay, although there are no public beaches close to this bay. As a result project improvements would not interfere with natural shoreline processes. Proposed drainage improvements such as retention/detention basins will mitigate water quality impacts on adjacent water resources that could result from project implementation. These water resources would eventually flow into Kāneʻohe Bay.

## **6.1.6 Kāneʻohe Bay Master Plan**

The Kāneʻohe Bay Master Plan Task Force was created by the Hawaiʻi State Legislature in 1990 to develop a master plan for Kāneʻohe Bay (Act 208, SLH 1990). The resulting *Kāneʻohe Bay Master Plan* was formalized in 1992 and is intended to protect and preserve Kāneʻohe Bay for recreational and commercial use as well as public enjoyment. The master plan also evaluates how these uses affect the overall ecology of Kāneʻohe Bay. While the master plan provides guidance for in-water use of Kāneʻohe Bay, it also acknowledged the influence land-based activities have on the bay. The master plan is intended to ensure future development in the Koʻolaupoko region does not adversely affect Kāneʻohe Bay. The Kāneʻohe Bay Regional



Council is an advisory body tasked with ensuring the master plan is implemented. The following master plan objectives and recommendations are relevant to the project:

### **Goals and Objectives**

- Preserve and protect the unique natural resources of Kāneʻohe Bay for the continued use and enjoyment of the general public and future generations;
- Assess the environmental and ecological impacts of activities on the Bay and in the watershed.

**Discussion:** The proposed project will not significantly impact the unique natural resources of Kāneʻohe Bay. The Petition Area is located approximately one mile from the bay and does not propose development of the bay's natural resources. The project's impact on natural resources was assessed, and it was determined that the project would have an overall beneficial impact on the water quality of nearby surface water resources that eventually flow into Kāneʻohe Bay. Proposed turf grass landscaping of the cemetery expansion area would slow the flow of site runoff, improving ground infiltration and reducing runoff volumes. Reduced runoff volumes can reduce waterborne transmission of contaminants to surface water resources located downslope. This would lead to a beneficial impact on water resources throughout the watershed.

### **Water Quality Recommendations**

- Slow the rate of urbanization in Kāneʻohe Bay watersheds and mitigate the effects of urbanization on water quality.

**Discussion:** The proposed project would develop additional cemetery space for HMP within the Petition Area. Although the density of development in the cemetery expansion area would be minimal, implementation of project improvements would develop an urban use in the Petition Area. Mitigative measures, including the construction of retention/detention basins will prevent the project from significantly impacting the quality of water resources in the Kāneʻohe Bay watershed. The basins would retain waterborne pollutants conveyed in site stormwaters, preventing pollutant migration into Kāneʻohe Bay. The pollutant retention capacity of these improvements would aid avoidance of broader water quality impacts throughout the watershed.

### **Stream Recommendations**

- Maintain and improve water quality in streams by implementing these recommendations:
  - 4. Install sediment retention basins of sufficient capacity and expand existing wetlands to mitigate sediment pollution and influx of toxic chemicals via Kāneʻohe and Kawa streams.

**Discussion:** Water quality analysis conducted for the project resulted in the incorporation of sediment retention basins in the design of cemetery expansion improvements. Retention basins would be sufficiently sized to detain stormwater volumes anticipated for the 10 and 100-year, 1 hour storm events. This drainage improvement will mitigate sediment and toxic chemical pollution related to Petition Area stormwater discharge into water resources located downstream.

## 6.2 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

### 6.2.1 General Plan

The *General Plan* of the City and County of Honolulu (DGP, 1992, amended October 3, 2002) is a comprehensive statement of objectives and policies which sets forth the long-range social, economic, environmental, and design objectives for O‘ahu. The *General Plan* serves as a guide for government, private enterprise, communities, and individual citizens around 11 areas of concern.

The 1992 O‘ahu General Plan is currently undergoing an update. The O‘ahu 2035: General Plan Focused Update looked at the critical issues of growth, development, and quality of life, including regional population, economic health, affordable housing, and sustainability during the planning process. A final version of the plan was completed by the end of 2017, and reviewed by the City’s Planning Commission. The *Proposed Revised General Plan* was subsequently transmitted from the Planning Commission to the City Council on April 20, 2018. The City Council is now processing the *Proposed Revised General Plan* under Resolution 18-093, and public hearings will eventually be scheduled on this plan. Until the new plan is adopted, the 1992 *General Plan* remains the guiding document, and pertinent objectives and policies from this document are addressed in relation to the project.

#### **Natural Environment**

- Objective A To protect and preserve the natural environment.*
- Policy 2 Seek the restoration of environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.*
- 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 6 Design surface drainage and flood-control systems in a manner which will help preserve their natural settings.*
- 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:** Landscape restoration activities within the Cultural Preserve would restore the Preserve area landscape, which is currently dominated by non-native and invasive vegetation. Activities would replace existing vegetation with native species. The features of the Petition Area natural environment were considered in the project’s design. This resulted in the incorporation of mitigative measures that protect and preserve these resources. Existing Petition Area slope and topographic characteristics were considered in the design of proposed grading

improvements. Grading will be compatible with existing Petition Area topographic conditions. The Petition Area is not located within a floodplain. Stormwater runoff during large storms currently results in erosion of Petition Area soils. These soils and other stormwater contaminants adversely impact water resources adjacent to and downslope from the Petition Area. Proposed retention/detention basins and other drainage improvements will mitigate impacts from stormwater induced erosion, aiding the preservation of the Petition Area's natural setting and associated water resources. Although grading would alter distinctive landforms of the Petition Area, impacts to visual resources are not anticipated. These distinctive landforms are one of many components creating the visual character of the region around the Petition Area. Therefore, landform alteration would not adversely impact Petition Area or regional visual resources. Grading improvements would displace vegetation in the cemetery expansion area. Although the majority of displaced species are alien, a comparatively smaller percentage are Polynesian introductions possessing native Hawaiian cultural value. These Polynesian introduced species would be used to landscape the Cultural Preserve, ensuring their continued presence in the Petition Area. Air and noise impacts would primarily occur during the construction of cemetery expansion improvements. Mitigative measures are proposed to alleviate these impacts and include preparation of a dust control plan if adverse air quality impacts are anticipated. A noise permit would be obtained if construction noise exceeds or is expected to exceed State permissible noise standards. The project avian and mammalian survey determined rare or endangered avian and mammalian species are not present in the Petition Area. In particular, the Petition Area would continue to be an unsuitable Pue'ō habitat following project implementation. Pue'ō would continue to not inhabit the Petition Area. The Petition Area would remain an unsuitable Pue'ō habitat because the open grassed landscape created by cemetery expansion improvements would not provide the tall grassland habitat this species prefers. ~~However, Pue'ō may be present on a seasonal basis. Seasonally present Pue'ō would experience a small benefit from project landscaping as replacement of forested area with open grassed landscape would reduce habitat for Pue'ō predators.~~

*Objective B To preserve and enhance the natural monuments and scenic views of Oahu for the benefit of both residents and visitors.*

*Policy 1 Protect the Island's well-known resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; marshes, rivers, and streams; shoreline, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands.*

*Policy 2 Protect O'ahu's scenic views, especially those seen from highly developed and heavily traveled areas.*

**Discussion:** The proposed project was designed to avoid significant impacts to O'ahu's natural resources. Surface water, groundwater, and oceanic resources throughout the Kāne'ohe watershed would not be impacted by proposed improvements. Improvements within the cemetery expansion area include construction of retention/detention basins, which will retain site stormwater runoff, allowing pollutants time to settle before stormwater is conveyed in drainage facilities to the ocean. These improvements will mitigate significant water quality impacts to water resources throughout the Kāne'ohe watershed. The project would replace the Petition

Area's mature forest with turf grass landscaping. This forest is predominantly comprised of alien vegetation and a small number of native species. Native plants would be used in the landscaping of the Cultural Preserve, ensuring native plant species remain present in the Petition Area. O'ahu's scenic views would not be impacted. Although the visual character of the Petition Area would change, the area is a singular component of the landscape visible in the region. Therefore, the landscape would not be impacted by the project and the character of scenic views would remain unaltered.

### **Physical Development Urban Design**

- Objective A To coordinate changes in the physical environment of Oahu to ensure that all new developments are timely, well-designed, and appropriate for the areas in which they will be located.*
- Policy 2 Coordinate the location and timing of new development with the availability of adequate water supply, sewage treatment, drainage, transportation, and public safety facilities.*
- Policy 5 Locate community facilities on sites that will be convenient to the people they are intended to serve.*

**Discussion:** The proposed project will develop additional cemetery space near the existing HMP cemetery. Burial space at HMP is being depleted, limiting burial options for individuals that want to be interred near deceased family members already interred at HMP. Colocation of new cemetery space near an existing cemetery will allow individuals expanded interment options. Colocation would also benefit remembrance and visitation activities, as deceased relatives would be interred in the same cemetery facility. Consultation with the City BWS indicated existing municipal water facilities can accommodate the project. Improvements generating additional wastewater demand are not included in the proposed project. The project would not significantly impact existing municipal drainage facilities servicing Petition Area stormwater runoff. These facilities presently appear to lack capacity beyond the 10-year storm event they were designed for. Project drainage improvements would reduce Petition Area runoff volumes for the 10 and 100-year, 1 hour storm events relative to existing conditions. The TIAR conducted for the project concluded the project would have minimal impact to the operation of the transportation facilities analyzed.

## **Culture and Recreation**

- Objective B To protect Oahu's cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.*
- Policy 1 Encourage the restoration and preservation of early Hawaiian structures, artifacts, and landmarks.*
- Policy 2 Identify, and to the extent possible, preserve and restore buildings, sites, and areas of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological significance.*
- Policy 4 Promote the interpretive and educational use of cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts.*

**Discussion:** The proposed Cultural Preserve would encourage the restoration and preservation of native Hawaiian historic sites within the Petition Area. The preservation plan being prepared would identify appropriate treatment strategies for native Hawaiian historic sites within the Preserve, ensuring their long-term maintenance and security. Educational activities led by the organization managing the Preserve would be accessible to organization affiliates and authorized members of the public. These activities would promote education regarding cultural activities and archaeological sites within the Preserve.

### **6.2.2 Ko‘olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP)**

The City’s Development Plan (DP) & Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP) program provides a regional level framework to implement the City’s *General Plan* objectives. The Petition Area is located within the *Ko‘olau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan* (SCP) area, one of eight geographic regions of O‘ahu that are part of the DP/SCP program. The Ko‘olau Poko district encompasses the windward coastal and valley areas generally extending from Makapu‘u Point to Kailua, Kāne‘ohe, and northbound up to Ka‘ō‘io Point in Kualoa. An updated *Ko‘olau Poko SCP* was adopted by the Honolulu City Council in August 2017 as Ordinance No. 17-42, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu (ROH).

Under Section 6-1509 of the City Charter, development plans (including SCPs) consist of “conceptual schemes” for implementing and accomplishing the development objectives and policies of the City’s *General Plan*. Further, these plans are to describe the desired urban character and the significant natural, scenic and cultural resources for several parts of the city to a degree which is sufficient to serve as a “policy guide” for more detailed zoning maps and regulations.

Consistent with the City Charter, Ordinance 17-42 adopting the *Ko‘olau Poko SCP* states (Section 1) that the plan presents a “vision” for future development consisting of “policies, guidelines, and conceptual schemes that will serve as a policy guide” for public and private sector investment decisions. Section 24-6.2 (Applicability and Intent) further explains that the

provisions of the *Ko‘olau Poko SCP* are not regulatory. SCPs are established with the explicit intent of “providing a coherent vision to guide” all new public and private sector development, and are not deemed to be regulatory.

#### 6.2.2.1 Ko‘olau Poko SCP Community Growth Boundary

The existing HMP site and Veterans Cemetery are designated as “Preservation Areas” by the *Ko‘olau Poko SCP*’s Land Use Map, and are within the “Community Growth Boundary.” The Community Growth Boundary (CGB) is intended to define and contain the extent of developed or “built” areas of the SCP area’s urban fringe and rural communities. Its purpose is to provide an adequate supply of land to support the region’s established suburban and rural communities while protecting lands outside the boundary for agricultural and open space preservation values.

This CGB was revised as part of the 2017 update of the SCP, to include the proposed HMP cemetery expansion. Figure 6.3 shows a section of the *Ko‘olau Poko SCP*’s Land Use Map applicable to this project (Map A-2, Land Use). The general area encompassing the Petition Area within the CGB is reflected in this figure. As discussed in Appendix A of the City’s SCP, these maps are general and conceptual, and are not intended to be used to determine specific land use boundaries. The maps are considered illustrations of policies.

The CGB relative to the proposed project is also discussed in Appendix A of the SCP. The boundary description states that it encompasses,

*“most of Hawaiian Memorial Park, the proposed expansion of the Hawaiian Memorial Park, the proposed Kawa‘ewa‘e Heiau cultural preserve, and the Hawai‘i State Veterans Cemetery before heading northeast to Kokokahi. The extension of the CGB in this area is solely limited to 28.2 acres for the expansion of the active cemetery area, and 14.5 acres for the proposed Kawa‘ewa‘e Heiau cultural preserve, and should not be construed to be suitable for any other urban-type development on the old 156-acre Pikoiloa Tract.”*

Therefore, the Petition Area for the proposed cemetery expansion of HMP is included within the SCP’s CGB, and is consistent with this plan by reflecting the extent of this future developed area.



### 6.2.2.2 Land Use and Open Space Designations

#### **Land Use Designations**

The proposed HMP cemetery expansion project area identified within the CGB is designated as “Preservation Areas” by the SCP’s land use map. Although designated for future cemetery expansion, this site does not yet have the “Golf Courses and Cemeteries” land use designation as the existing HMP and Veterans Cemetery areas. Obtaining a State land use district boundary amendment is still required before actual cemetery expansion can occur, after which the next update of the SCP would appropriately reflect the Golf Courses and Cemeteries designation for the Petition Area.

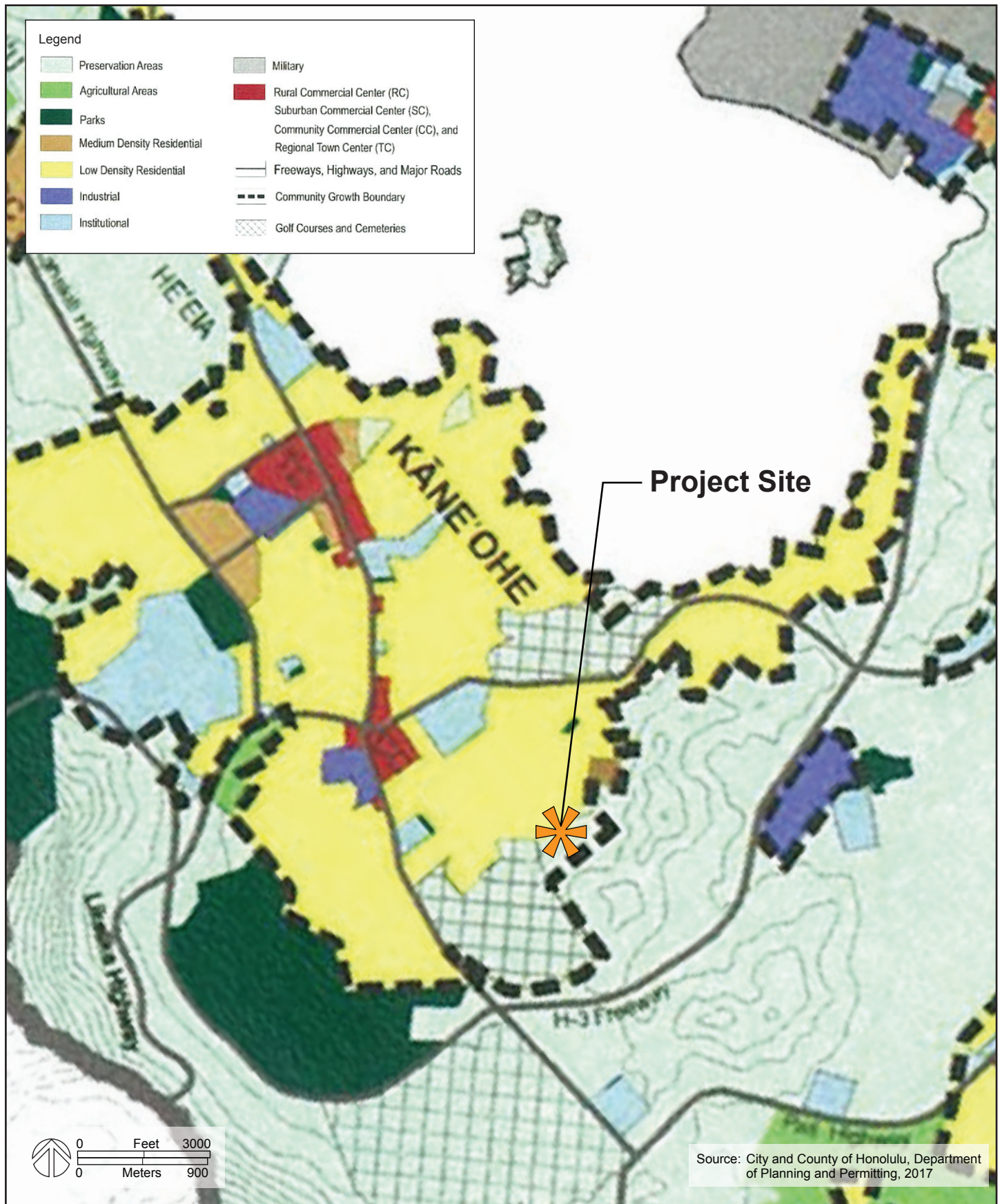
The Preservation Area land use designation is established to protect undeveloped lands which form an important part of the region’s open space fabric, but that are not valued primarily for agricultural uses. Such lands include important wildlife habitat, archaeological or historic sites, significant landforms or landscapes over which significant views are available, and development-related hazard areas.

In general, existing cemeteries within the *Ko’olau Poko SCP* are designated as “Preservation Area.” This includes existing cemeteries that are both within and outside of the currently designated CGB. For example, the existing Valley of the Temples Cemetery located near Āhuimanu is designated as Preservation Area, but not located within the CGB. However, this use is designated Urban District at the State level, and is zoned P-2, General Preservation District by the City. Therefore, the cemetery expansion project would similarly be consistent with the Preservation Area land use designation. As previously discussed, the expansion of the CGB to include the HMP expansion also supports its justification and consistency with the land use designation.

A listing of Preservation Area characteristics described under the SCP relevant to the project is provided along with a discussion of the project’s applicability or consistency.

- Are necessary for protection of watersheds, water resources and water supplies.

Discussion: This Petition Area is not located within an area necessary for protection of the watershed and water resources as discussed in Chapter 3. The Petition Area is located within the former Kailua Caldera. The filling lavas beneath this caldera are dense, massive, and relatively impermeable due to almost complete filling of interstices with secondary minerals resulting from hydrothermal alteration. The Petition Area is also located below and well away from the State DOH’s UIC line indicating it is situated above an exempt portion of the Ko’olaupoko Aquifer. Project improvements would also improve the watershed and water quality below by reducing the volume of runoff and reducing the amount of silt and erosion currently occurring.



**Ko'olau Poko SCP Land Use Map**

**Figure 6.3**

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

- Are necessary for the conservation, preservation and enhancement of sites with scenic, historic, archaeological or ecological significance.

Discussion: As discussed in Chapter 4, the project would have a beneficial effect on historic sites, cultural resources, and cultural practices through establishment of the Cultural Preserve.

- Are necessary for providing and preserving park lands, wilderness and beach reserves, and for conserving natural ecosystems of endemic plants, fish and wildlife, for forestry, and other activities related to these uses.

Discussion: Various sections in the ~~Final EIS~~ ~~DEIS~~ discuss the project's beneficial effect on the natural ecosystem by improving water quality, and reducing storm water runoff volumes and erosion. In addition, habitat for the endangered damselfly would be preserved, ~~and create opportunities to~~ The feasibility of establishing a partnership partner with the U.S. FWS to establish a habitat restoration and conservation program for the damselfly habitat would be evaluated. The feasibility of this partnership must be evaluated relative to the proposed Cultural Preserve as the habitat area is designated a historic site (Site -8230). The Cultural Preserve would be managed by the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club. Therefore, habitat management and conservation by the civic club may be more appropriate and must first be evaluated in the context of the entire project. If program establishment is deemed practicable, a partnership between the agency and landowner can be established, potentially specifying joint stewardship and monitoring responsibilities of the habitat area.

- Are generally characterized by topography, soils, climate or other related environmental factors that may not be normally adaptable or presently needed for urban community or agriculture use.

Discussion: The Petition Area was previously used for large scale agricultural production. Thus, this area does include topography, soils, and other factors that have been and can be adapted for agricultural use or potentially urban use. The proposed expansion of the cemetery and Cultural Preserve consist of far less intensive use of the area from what could occur on the property. Furthermore, the proposed Conservation Easement for the Petitioner's property would ensure future agricultural or urban use does not occur, which is a beneficial effect supportive of Preservation Area designation.

- Have general slopes of 20 percent or more that provide for open space amenities and/or scenic values.

Discussion: The Petition Area has slopes of 20% or greater, but does not provide for open space amenities. The majority of the area is characterized as being a Lowland Alien Wet Forest dominated by introduced plant species. The area has been disturbed historically and alteration of native plant habitat has been in place for some time with very few native plant elements remaining. The cemetery expansion would change the current view and characteristics of this forest to an open grassed landscape. The

project would also create open space as a heritage (cemetery) and cultural amenity that the public can utilize. As stated under the SCP's relationship of their Open Space map, cemeteries provide their visual contributions to open space by virtue of their size and landscape character.

- Are susceptible to floods and soil erosion, lands undergoing major erosion damage and requiring corrective attention, and lands necessary to the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the public by reason of soil instability or the land's susceptibility to landslides and/or inundation by tsunami and flooding;

Discussion: As discussed in other sections, the Petition Area currently experiences soil erosion from the thick forested canopy that restricts sunlight and growth of ground cover. The area is not within a flood hazard area, but does contribute to storm water runoff for lower lying areas during large storms. The project would improve this condition by changing site conditions to a grassed landscape allowing for improved infiltration and detention of storm water. Therefore, the project would have a beneficial effect by reducing the volume of runoff, thereby reducing the amount of silt and erosion that now leaves the property.

The SCP states that the Preservation Area is intended to include the following types of areas.

- Areas within the State Conservation District and other areas within the preservation district, but not located within the Community Growth Boundary or Agricultural Areas.

Discussion: As discussed previously, the Petition Area is located within the community growth boundary. Existing cemeteries within the *Ko'olau Poko SCP* are designated as Preservation Area, and the expansion of the CGB to include this also supports its justification and consistency with the land use designation.

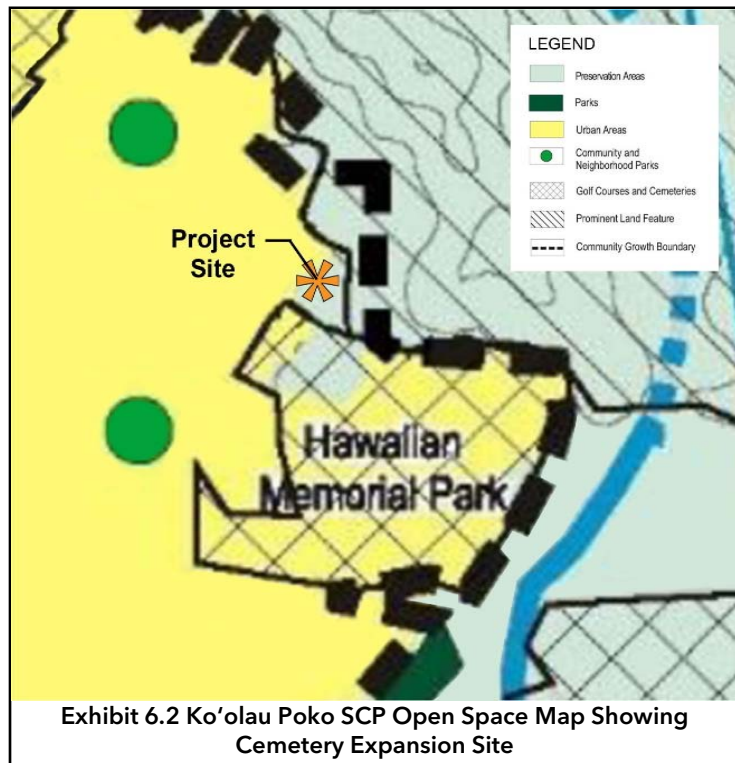
- Golf courses and cemeteries not located within the Community Growth Boundary and/or Agricultural Areas.

Discussion: The SCP includes existing cemeteries that are both within and outside (e.g. Valley of the Temples) of the currently designated CGB. The cemetery expansion project is located within the CGB, and would similarly be consistent with this Preservation Area land use designation.



### **Open Space Use Designations**

The SCP's Open Space Map is intended to illustrate the region's major open space patterns and resources as discussed in Chapter 3 of the SCP. Under this Open Space Map, the Petition Area within the CGB is also designated as "Preservation Areas." The area for the cemetery expansion is also categorized as a "Prominent Land Feature," which encompasses the entire Oneawa hillside including the existing quarry operations on the eastern half of the hillside. Exhibit 6.2 shows the location of the project relative to this Open Space map.



#### 6.2.2.3 Conformance with SCP Policies

This section discusses the project's conformance and consistency with the pertinent policies and guidelines of the 2017 *Ko'olau Poko SCP*.

#### ***Section 3.1 Open Space Preservation***

##### ***Section 3.1.3.3 Wetlands, Wildlife Preserves and Nature Parks***

- Prepare and implement a plan to establish a Ko'olau Greenbelt.

**Discussion:** The Ko'olau Greenbelt encompasses the transitional area between the Ko'olau Mountain Range and area valleys and coastal plains. The intent of this designation is to preserve this natural, recreational, and scenic resource; maintain significant view corridors; to prevent inappropriate development or use that may cause hazards or other undesirable environmental consequences downstream; and to provide opportunities for environmental and cultural research and education. The Petition Area is not located in the area designated as the Ko'olau Greenbelt. The Petition Area is located outside the Ko'olau Greenbelt on the northern facing slopes of Oneawa hillside. As a result, the proposed project is not subject to requirements associated with this designation. Although the project is not subject to regulations that would be contained in the proposed Ko'olau Greenbelt plan, the project does align with the designation intent discussed in the Ko'olau Poko SCP. Mitigation measures incorporated in the design of the proposed project such as retention/detention basins will ensure the project does not

impact downstream natural resources or result in additional hazard such as increased flood risk. The project will not impact recreational facilities in the surrounding area or authorized public recreational use of the site that would occur. The project visual analysis discussed in Chapter 4 indicates that the project will not impact visual resources associated with the Petition Area. The proposed Cultural Preserve will provide authorized members of the public with expanded opportunities for education on Preserve cultural resources.

**Section 3.1.3.4 Cemeteries, Natural Gulches, Streams and Drainageways Guidelines:**

- Maintain the open space character of the cemeteries through very low lot coverage ratios.

**Discussion:** The proposed project would be consistent with this policy because it will maintain the open space character of the Petition Area. The expanded cemetery would have a very low lot coverage ratio. The expanded cemetery does not include buildings or other structures (e.g. restrooms) that would increase lot coverage. The proposed project includes only internal roadways and burial plots with grave markers that would cover small areas. The Cultural Preserve would similarly not include any buildings or structures affecting lot coverage ratios. Therefore, the density of cemetery expansion would be minimal and maintain an open space character consistent with cemeteries.

- Limit above-grade structures to grave markers of modest size; and necessary administrative and maintenance support buildings that are minimally visible from public rights-of-way, entries and vista points.

**Discussion:** As previously discussed, the expanded cemetery would consist of normal grave markers. Administrative and maintenance support structures are not proposed in the Petition Area as part of this project. Thus, the project would be consistent with this policy.

- Where direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts of any proposed cemetery expansion will affect rare, threatened, or endangered species; or where direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts of any proposed cemetery expansion on sensitive areas are identified in any environmental setting; measures to mitigate, reduce, or rectify any adverse impacts shall be formulated.

**Discussion:** The presence of rare, threatened, or endangered species within the Petition Area was evaluated as discussed in Section 2.2. In particular, a seep in the western portion of the Petition Area functions as a habitat for the endangered Blackline Hawaiian Damselfly. This area along the seep would be preserved and is not included in grading plans. Additional design and minimization measures have been proposed to ensure continued flow of subsurface water to this seep (e.g. subsurface drains) and to prevent current damage occurring from feral pigs as discussed in Sections 2.2 and 3.5. As a result, the project would not negatively impact the seep or the damselfly habitat. The direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts from cemetery expansion are addressed in Chapters 3 and 7, and show there would not be significant effects on listed species.



- Any proposed expansion by Hawaiian Memorial Park must include a 150-foot buffer from residential homes, a 2,000-foot buffer from the Pohai Nani senior living community, and a phased approach to sales and marketing to ensure that the land adjacent to the residential homes on Lipalu Street is the last portion of land used for cemetery interment, in order to minimize potential impacts to neighboring residents.

**Discussion:** The buffer areas identified under this policy are guidelines and conceptual schemes that serve as a policy guide for public and private sector investment decisions under the *Ko‘olau Poko SCP*. It should be clarified that this policy is not regulatory, and instead provides a coherent vision to guide developments. Therefore, the proposed buffers shown on the plans in Section 2.2 are consistent with this policy. An approximately 150-foot buffer is provided separating residences from the cemetery expansion. The mean distance from the center of the Pohai Nani residential tower to the edge of the proposed cemetery expansion area is about 1,900 feet, and is thus consistent with the 2,000-foot buffer guideline.

Buffer distances in the SCP were based upon general conceptual plans and information submitted to the City Council during the SCP update process. The purpose for revising initial cemetery expansion concept plans throughout that review process was to address “visual concerns” expressed by Pohai Nani residents even though private views are not protected by any State or City statutes. DPP has consistently supported this position over the years. As an example, an adjacent homeowner could construct a new dwelling that would block a neighbors prior views, without interference by government.

Further, the 2,000-foot buffer language in the SCP was included by the Council Planning and Transportation committee based upon conceptual plans provided to the committee that stated the distance was approximate. Throughout that process, correspondence and testimony from DPP supported the project, even with the cemetery expansion up to the Pohai Nani property line, with elimination of the housing component, and then with revised concept plans showing an approximate buffer distance. The extensive vegetation and trees that would remain within the buffer area, under the conservation easement, further provides a visual buffer from the cemetery expansion consistent with the intent for this policy. The project plans in the Final EIS reflect a configuration necessary to create a cemetery expansion providing for the 28.2 acres that is provided for under the SCP’s cemetery guidelines. Therefore, based upon these factors, current project plans are consistent with the policy associated with the buffer guideline.

Burials within the Cultural Preserve are not subject to the visual buffer distance from Pohai Nani because these actions would be conducted as part of traditional native Hawaiian cultural practices following traditional protocols as discussed in Section 2.2.4 of the Final EIS. Deceased individuals buried within the Cultural Preserve would not be subject to HMP requirements necessitating caskets in concrete containers. Traditional native Hawaiian protocols for burials would follow the “clean burial” process that

involves partial cremation approved under State law enacted in 2015. Furthermore, such burials would not be visible from Pohai Nani due to the extensive trees and vegetation within the Cultural Preserve blocking any views of such burials.

Development of the cemetery expansion area would also be consistent with the policy identifying a phased approach for the sale and marketing of burial plots to ensure effects on Lipalu Street residences are minimized.

- Hawaiian Memorial Park shall record with the State of Hawaii Bureau of Conveyances or the State of Hawaii Land Court, or both, as appropriate, a conservation easement on the entirety of the 156-acre undeveloped portion of its Pikoiloa Tract property (TMK No. 4-5-033: 001) that would limit any other future development on the property, except for the 28.2-acre portion of the property that encompasses the proposed Hawaiian Memorial Park expansion site, and the 14.5-acre portion of the property that encompasses the proposed Kawa'ewa'e Heiau cultural preserve.
- **Discussion:** The conservation easement would be recorded with the State by the Petitioner for the undeveloped portion of TMK No. 4-5-033: 001 that encompasses the Petition Area. This planned recordation would be consistent with this policy. The details of this private conservation easement agreement would be developed between the Petitioner and Hawaiian Islands Land Trust upon reclassification approval of this project.

~~**Discussion:** The proposed project will maintain the open space character of the expanded cemetery as only area for burial plots, small structures related to the plots, and a Cultural Preserve will be developed. The Preserve will remain vegetated and similar in appearance to existing conditions. The density of proposed development will be minimal and would maintain an open space character associated with cemeteries. Above grade structures proposed include retaining walls and small burial monuments.~~

~~Administrative and maintenance support structures are not proposed in the Petition Area. Required buffer distances from surrounding uses, including nearby residential homes and the Pohai Nani senior living community, were incorporated into the project design. The presence of rare, threatened, or endangered species within the Petition Area was evaluated in the project design. In particular, a seep in the western portion of the Petition Area functions as a habitat for the endangered Blackline Hawaiian Damselfly. Project analysis determined proposed cemetery expansion improvements would not impact this damselfly habitat. However, mitigative measures are proposed to prevent adverse impacts from the proposed project. Three subsurface drains would be installed in the fill area above the seep that would ensure groundwater continues to be conveyed. Other measures include construction of fencing around the habitat to prevent impacts from feral pigs and humans. Operation of the cemetery expansion area will align with the SCP policy requiring a phased approach for sale and marketing of burial areas to ensure land adjacent to Lipalu Street residences are the last lands used for interment. A conservation easement~~

~~would also be recorded by the Petitioner for the undeveloped portion of TMK No. 4-5-033: 001 that encompasses the Petition Area.~~

**Section 3.3                      *Historic and Cultural Resources Guidelines:***

- *Preserve significant historic features from earlier periods.*
- *Implement in situ preservation and appropriate protection measures for sites that have high preservation value because of their good condition or unique features.*
- *Determine the appropriate treatment for a historic site by the particular qualities of the site and its relationship to its physical surroundings. Carefully plan and design adjacent uses to avoid conflicts or abrupt contrasts that detract from or destroy the physical integrity and historic or cultural value of the site since the context of a historic site is usually a significant part of its value.*
- *Establish the degree of public access and interpretation that would best promote the preservation of the historic, cultural and educational value of the site, recognizing that economic use is sometimes the only feasible way to preserve a site. Public access to a historic site can take many forms, from direct physical contact and use to limited visual contact. In some cases, however, it may be highly advisable to restrict access to protect the physical integrity or cultural value of the site.*

**Discussion:** The proposed project includes development of a Cultural Preserve that will preserve significant native Hawaiian historic features. These include Kawa‘ewa‘e Heiau, which is associated with important mo‘olelo of the Ko‘olaupoko region. Kawa‘ewa‘e Heiau and other features within the Preserve would be preserved in situ with appropriate treatment for sites determined by a preservation plan. In situ preservation of the sites retains their contextual relationship with the surrounding cultural landscape that contributes to their value as historic features. The boundaries of the Cultural Preserve were designed to encompass significant historic sites to avoid adverse impacts from development of the adjacent cemetery expansion. In this manner, uses within the Petition Area are designed to avoid conflicts with historic sites. The public cannot access the Cultural Preserve. Only individuals authorized by the Preserve stewarding organization can access the area. Access restriction will protect the physical integrity and cultural value of sites within the Preserve.

### **Section 3.3.2      *Native Hawaiian Cultural and Archaeological Sites, Guidelines***

- *Determine the appropriate preservation methods on a site-by-site basis in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.*
- *Determine appropriate delineation of site boundaries and setback restrictions for adjacent uses based on whether a site is listed and/or eligible for listing on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places and on a site-by-site basis in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.*
- *Determine the appropriateness of public access on a site-by-site basis in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the owner of the land on which the site is located.*

**Discussion:** Preservation measures for Petition Area native Hawaiian cultural and archaeological sites were determined by the project AIS and CIA. The boundaries of the proposed Preserve were determined with consideration of site significance and context. The AIS that includes discussion of preservation measures and use boundaries is intended for review and acceptance by SHPD. In this manner, preservation methods and use boundaries will be established by consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division. The public is not allowed access to the Cultural Preserve. Only authorized individuals would be allowed access to these sites, encouraging the preservation of these significant sites.

## **6.2.3      Honolulu Land Use Ordinance (LUO)**

The City and County of Honolulu Land Use Ordinance (LUO) regulates land use in accordance with adopted land use policies, including the General Plan and Development (Sustainable Communities) plans. Permitted land uses and activities are prescribed under Chapter 21 Land Use Ordinance (LUO) of the City's Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, as amended (City and County of Honolulu 1990). The provisions are also referred to as the "zoning ordinance".

Zoning designations for the Petition Area are shown in Figure 6.4. The Petition Area is within the City's P-1, Restricted Preservation District. According to the LUO, the purpose of the City's preservation district is to preserve and manage open space and recreation lands and lands of scenic and other natural resource value. The P-1 Restricted Preservation District corresponds to the State's Conservation District as intended under the City's LUO, Section 21-3.40(b). P-1 lands are under the jurisdiction of the State BLNR. Permitted land uses are regulated under Title 13, Chapter 5, HAR, and are not subject to City zoning regulations. Cemetery uses are not allowable within the Conservation District.

The nearby Ocean View Garden site is within the P-2, General Preservation District. P-2 lands are intended for uses characterized by open space (parks, golf courses, cemeteries) within the State Urban District. Cemetery expansion under the Proposed Action would be permitted within the P-2 district under the City's LUO. A district boundary amendment is proposed for the

Petition Area to reclassify the area from the Conservation to Urban District. Upon reclassification to the Urban District, allowable uses, structures, and development standards would be governed by P-2, General Preservation District regulations. As a result, the cemetery expansion project would be a permitted use within the Petition Area.

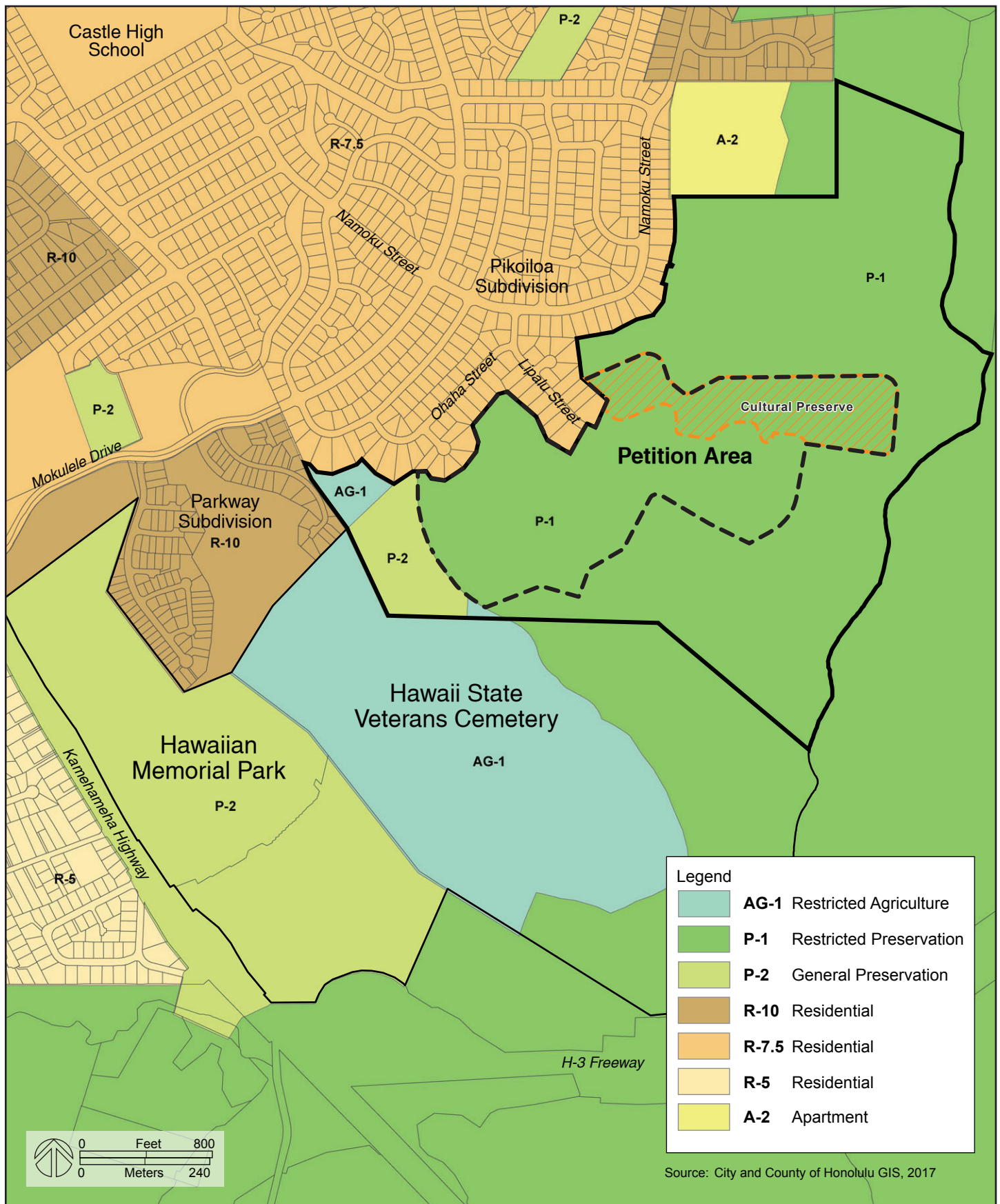
#### 6.2.3.1 Permitted Uses

Permitted uses and structures within the P-2 zone are identified in the LUO's Table 21-3, Master Use Table. According to this table, "cemeteries and columbaria" are permitted within the P-2 zoning district. Cemeteries and columbaria are defined in the LUO as *"interment facilities engaged in subdividing property into cemetery lots and offering burial plots or air space for sale. Included are cemetery lots, mausoleums and columbaria. The following are permitted as accessory uses: crematory operations, cemetery real estate operations, mortuary services, floral and monument sales, and detached one-family dwellings to be occupied only by caretakers of the cemetery."*

Uses associated with the proposed project meet the LUO definition of cemeteries and columbaria. These uses include burial spaces and small, private structures such as monuments and garden walls associated with burial spaces. These small structures are also present in other areas of HMP. The project will also establish a Cultural Preserve. The Cultural Preserve will function as a location where native Hawaiian cultural practitioners can inter deceased individuals in a traditional manner. Cultural practitioners choosing to inter deceased individuals in a traditional manner must document burials with the State DOH, record the burials with HMP, and receive HMP's approval. Allowance of traditional burials and the offering of burial space within the Cultural Preserve would define the Preserve as a cemetery under the LUO. The Cultural Preserve would also be allowable within the P-2 district under this use.

#### 6.2.4 Special Management Area (SMA)

The Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program embodied in Chapter 205A, HRS contains the general objectives and policies upon which all counties within the State have structured specific legislation creating Special Management Areas (SMA). The SMA permit is part of a regulatory system that is the cornerstone of the Hawaii CZM program. The City and County of Honolulu's SMA permitting system is a management tool to assure that uses, activities, or operations on land within the SMA comply with the CZM objectives, policies, and guidelines. The Petition Area is not located within Honolulu's SMA.



**Zoning Districts Map**

**Figure 6.4**



## 6.2.5 City Complete Streets

The City has established a complete streets policy and principles for the City and County of Honolulu to guide and direct more comprehensive and balanced planning, design, and construction of city transportation systems under Ordinance 12-15. This ordinance was adopted to implement the provisions of Section 264-20.5, HRS.

Under this policy, the City is committed to encourage the development of transportation facilities that are planned, designed, operated, and maintained to provide safe mobility for all users. Thus, every transportation facility or transportation project, whether new construction, reconstruction, or maintenance, provides the opportunity to implement complete streets policies and principles. Complete street principles include several objectives intended to improve safety, protect and promote accessibility and mobility for all, balance the needs and comfort of all modes and users, encourage opportunities for physical activity, and recognize the health benefits of an active lifestyle.

**Discussion:** The project is not a City initiated transportation project involving new construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of the City's transportation facilities. The project does not propose improvements to City transportation facilities. Therefore, complete street principles would not directly apply to this cemetery expansion project. However, the project does include improvements that support certain complete street objectives.

The private internal roadway system serving the cemetery expansion area would continue to be accessible by the public for passive recreational use (walking, jogging, biking) similar to existing areas of HMP. Although existing and proposed areas of HMP were not designed or established to support public recreational use, HMP would continue to allow passive recreational use to occur in the cemetery. Therefore, the cemetery expansion project facilitates implementation of complete street principles encouraging opportunities for physical activity and recognizing the health benefits of an active lifestyle. Cemetery visitors may travel to the cemetery expansion area by foot or bicycle, utilizing the internal roadway system to walk or ride to specific gravesites. Accommodating visitation by pedestrians and cyclists facilitates implementation of complete street principles encouraging promotion of accessibility and mobility for all. Although visitors can use bicycles on internal roadways to access cemetery expansion area gravesites, bicycle parking in this area is not proposed as gravesites are unique to individual families and visitors. Therefore, installation of centralized bicycle parking used by all visitors would be inappropriate.



## **6.3 FEDERAL**

### **6.3.1 Clean Water Act**

In 1972, the U.S. Congress passed the Water Pollution Control Act, now known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). This legislation was passed in response to the realization that the discharge of dredged and fill material into water bodies and wetlands during construction projects was creating serious environmental damage. The Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) was given authority to regulate dredge and fill activities in “waters of the United States.” The CWA prohibits discharge of “any pollutant” into waters of the United States from a point source, unless it is authorized by permit. The CWA also regulates nonpoint source discharge, referred to as runoff or stormwater.

#### **6.3.1.1 Section 401, CWA**

Section 401 of the CWA requires an applicant for a federal license or permit to provide a water quality certification (WQC) from the State that any discharges from a facility will comply with the CWA, as well as with state-established water quality standards. In Hawai‘i, the Section 401 WQC is regulated under Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapter 11-54, Water Quality Standards. The WQC is issued by the State Department of Health (DOH), Clean Water Branch (CWB). The Section 401 WQC is intended to ensure that federally permitted activities will not adversely impact State inland or marine waters.

A Section 401 WQC may be required for project activities needing a Department of the Army (DA) Section 404 permit (see Section 6.3.1.3 below). Consultation with the DOH CWB would be conducted during the preparation of a DA permit to confirm WQC requirements. A 401 WQC application would be applied for and processed with the DOH CWB under the DA permit process.

#### **6.3.1.2 Section 402, CWA**

Section 402 of the CWA establishes the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit to regulate point and non-point source discharges of pollutants into waters of the U.S., including stormwater discharges associated with construction activities. The NPDES permit is required for construction activities that disturb a land area of one acre or more and discharge stormwater from the construction site to waters of the U.S. The State DOH CWB administers the NPDES program under HAR Chapter 11-55.

A NPDES permit will be required for grading activities proposed because it will involve more than one acre of land being disturbed. Design plans would require a Best Management Practices plan addressing discharges of storm water associated with construction activities in the NPDES application submitted to the DOH for review and approval.

### **6.3.1.3 Section 404, CWA**

Section 404 of the CWA establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Section 404 defines requirements for discharges of dredged or fill materials in U.S. waters and sets limits on such discharges. Discharge of dredge or fill material within jurisdictional waters of the Petition Area would be regulated through the DA permit process administered by the USACE.

An unnamed ephemeral drainageway extends upslope from the City's drainage box culvert at the end of Lipalu Street through the eastern portion of the Petition Area. This drainageway would be altered by grading plans for the cemetery expansion. A February 2019 site inspection of this drainageway, referred to as the Lipalu Channel by AECOS, Inc., determined that it is likely to be considered a tributary to Kāwā Stream, and would be jurisdictional waters of the U.S. under the CWA. A copy of AECOS's preliminary memo documenting their site inspection is included in Appendix O.

A more formal survey of this possible tributary would be conducted to better determine its extent through the Petition Area. A jurisdictional determination (JD) would then be obtained from the USACE during the design phase of the project. Based upon the JD, design plans would better determine the extent of changes occurring to this tributary as part of grading plans. Issuance of a DA permit under Section 404 of the CWA would be required for grading activities that would alter this unnamed tributary within the eastern portion of the Petition Area.

### **6.3.2 Section 10, Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899**

The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 gives the USACE regulatory authority over virtually any construction, excavation, or fill activity that has potential to impact navigable waters of the United States. Section 10 requires that a DA permit be obtained from the USACE prior to undertaking any construction, dredging, or other activity occurring in, over, or under or affecting navigable waters of the U.S. There are no navigable waters within the Petition Area that would be subject to Section 10 regulations.

### **6.3.3 Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)**

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 was enacted to provide for the protection and use of historic properties for the benefit of the public. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to undergo a review process for all federally funded and permitted projects impacting sites listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It specifically requires federal agencies to account for the effects of their undertakings on historic properties.

Proposed improvements do not involve use of federal lands or funds. However, as discussed in Section 6.3.1.3, a DA permit from the USACE may be required for earthmoving activities altering the drainageway in the eastern portion of the Petition Area, as this drainageway may likely be under federal jurisdiction. As a federal agency, the USACE must consider the effect of authorizing the undertaking (i.e., issuing a DA permit) in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA. In Hawai‘i, the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) oversees the Section 106 historic preservation compliance process.

If a DA permit from the USACE is required for grading activities affecting the eastern drainageway, necessary consultations with SHPO, native Hawaiian organizations, and the public would occur to address the effects on historic sites from grading activities associated with this eastern drainageway. For existing sites along this eastern drainageway, the AIS recommended no further work is needed or that data recovery is warranted, after which the sites can be demolished. Additional detail on the project’s impact to historic sites identified in the Petition Area is included in Section 4.1.

### **6.3.4 Section 7, Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) was enacted to protect endangered species and the ecosystems they depend on. Section 7 of the ESA requires all federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) if they are proposing an action that may affect listed species or their designated habitat. Although federal funding is not required for project implementation, a federal action is defined to include federal permitting. Therefore, if issuance of a DA permit by the USACE is required for proposed earthmoving activities associated with the eastern drainageway, consultation with the FWS and/or NMFS would also be needed in accordance with Section 7 as part of the DA application review process.

The Section 7 process begins with informal consultation with the FWS and NMFS. If a determination is made that the grading activities associated with this eastern drainageway are not likely to affect any listed species, and the FWS/NMFS concurs, informal consultation is complete, and Section 7 is satisfied. If the action associated with the drainageway may adversely affect a listed species, a biological assessment is prepared to assist in further determination. Depending on the findings, formal Section 7 consultation may be required. There are no listed species or critical habitat associated with the eastern drainageway that would be affected by grading plans.

### **6.3.5 Coastal Zone Management Act**

The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972 established a national policy to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, restore or enhance the resources of the nation's coastal zone for this and succeeding generations. It also encourages and assists states to exercise their responsibilities in the coastal zone through the development and implementation of management programs to achieve wise use of the land and water resources of the coastal zone.

Section 307 of the CZMA requires federal agency activities affecting any coastal use or resource to be undertaken in a manner consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the state's CZM program. Issuance of a DA permit by the USACE for proposed earthmoving activities associated with the eastern drainageway would require a CZMA consistency determination review by the State Office of Planning. Section 6.1.5 previously discussed the larger project's consistency with applicable policies from the CZMA.

## **CHAPTER 7: CONTEXTUAL ISSUES**

This chapter presents various contextual issues associated with the project as required under Title 11, Chapter 200, HAR. Information and impact analysis results discussed in other chapters of this document are used to evaluate and address these contextual issues.

### **7.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY**

This section addresses the relationship between local short-term uses of the environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity. Short-term uses usually occur during project construction phases, and long-term productivity refers to the benefits of the project after construction. The discussion identifies the trade-offs between short and long-term gains and losses. It also discusses the extent to which the proposed action forecloses future options, narrows the range of beneficial uses of the environment, or poses long-term risk to health or safety.

In summary, construction activities for improvements would generate short-term impacts that can be typically mitigated by BMPs, permit conditions, etc. In comparison, the long-term productivity of the project is characterized by increased burial plots which would provide a significant community benefit as part of after death care for their family members. The long-term operation of the expanded cemetery would generate minimal long-term environmental impacts. The proposed Cultural Preserve would have a significant benefit by supporting the preservation of historic sites and cultural resources while allowing and supporting native Hawaiian cultural practices. The conservation easement established for the property would also ensure no future development would occur beyond that proposed which would support the long-term stewardship and management of the property.

#### **Short-Term Uses in Relation to Long-Term Productivity**

In the short-term, the construction of the cemetery expansion within the Petition Area would require use of private funds by the Petitioner. Discussion of the types of construction activities that would occur along with equipment that may be used were presented in Chapter 2. Construction of the cemetery expansion would result in temporary disruption and the permanent alteration of land due to grading and other site work. It is anticipated the main grading work would be done in one phase, in maximum 5-acre increments, and would take between 12 to 16 months to complete.

During these activities, there will be minor, short-term environmental impacts on traffic, water quality, noise, and air quality due to the operation of equipment and machinery. There would be disturbance to soils and removal of vegetation that could contribute to erosion and runoff during

heavier rainfall. Most of the activities would be located further mauka within the property and away from residences along Ohaha Street, Ohaha Place, and Lipalu Street. However, some activities would occur closer to residences. With BMPs and compliance with ministerial permits and agency conditions, these short-term effects can be properly mitigated and managed.

Minimal traffic impacts would occur during construction because access for construction workers would be from HMP's main entrance on Kamehameha Highway, and the relatively small number of cars would not impact surrounding highways or major arterial roads. Undertaking grading work under one main phase, instead of over a period of years (e.g. every 5 years), would also reduce associated nuisance effects on surrounding residences; it would be preferable for nearby residents to experience construction activities under one effort instead of several times over a period of years.

Short-term construction impacts on air, noise and water quality can be avoided or mitigated by the implementation of construction BMPs. Improvements would also be constructed in accordance with City grading, grubbing, and stockpiling permit requirements along with a State NPDES permit. This requires preparation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that addresses grading and drainage conditions; BMPs addressing erosion and sediment control; BMP monitoring; and inspection reporting until the site is stabilized. As discussed in Chapter 2, such BMP measures could include the following, and more detailed and site specific BMPs would be developed during the project design phase.

- Sediment basins, in the form of depressions or excavated basins, would be used to collect and detain runoff, allowing suspended soil particles to settle.
- Clearing would be held to the minimum necessary for grading, equipment operation, and site work.
- Construction would be sequenced to minimize the exposure time of cleared surface areas.
- Areas of one phase, maximum of 5 acres in size, would be stabilized before another phase is initiated.
- Stabilization would be accomplished by protecting areas of disturbed soils from rainfall and runoff by use of structural controls such as PVC sheets, geotextile filter fabric, or berms.
- All control measures would be checked and repaired as necessary, e.g., weekly in dry periods and within 24 hours after any heavy rainfall event.

To mitigate construction noise, a DOH noise permit would be obtained that limits the times during which noisy construction can take place. Other mitigative measures would require the contractor to use reasonable and standard practices, such as using mufflers on diesel and gasoline engines, and using properly tuned and balanced machines. If unavoidable, noise impacts may also be reduced by utilizing equipment intermittently or by blocking the line-of-sight from noise sources to noise-sensitive receivers with barriers or other designed noise mitigation measures.

To mitigate fugitive dust emissions from construction activities, the contractor would comply with State's air pollution controls that prohibit visible emission of fugitive dust at the property line. A dust control plan would be prepared if necessary. The site's generally wet conditions on the windward side of the island would help reduce dust emissions. Dust control measures may involve implementation of a watering program, use of windscreens, or tire washing programs. Construction vehicles would be properly operated and all equipment properly maintained to minimize exhaust emissions.

Establishment of the Cultural Preserve would be managed primarily by the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club with other supporting partners. Landscape restoration and maintenance activities of historic sites and resources within the Preserve would be undertaken primarily by hand and using smaller tools and equipment. Such activities would be an integral element for the management of the Preserve, and would not generate any notable short-term construction related impacts on the environment or to surrounding residents. Such activities would not typically require City grading, grubbing, or stockpiling permits or a State NPDES permit.

New burials following traditional native Hawaiian cultural practices would be conducted under a Preservation Plan later developed for this Preserve. Areas improved for such burial sites could involve some minor vegetation clearing, but would not require major grading work such as that occurring for the HMP cemetery expansion. Although short-term minor disturbances to areas (vegetation clearing) would occur, the long-term benefit is supporting such important cultural practices, especially with the law change (Act 171 in 2015) permitting such "clean burial" practices desired by native Hawaiians.

Therefore, the cemetery expansion and establishment of the Cultural Preserve would provide significant improvements and benefits to historic sites and cultural resources and Native Hawaiian cultural practices. Therefore, some short-term trade-offs due to construction activities are inevitable, but would be minimal in comparison to the long-term benefits resulting from the project in serving an important community function and supporting cultural practices.

In terms of the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity of the Petition Area, the project would serve an important purpose by providing necessary burial plots for island and statewide families. The CBRE market study determined that there is demand for an additional 145,025 to 165,795 burial spaces on O'ahu through 2040. This is due to O'ahu's growing resident population, an aging population, and an increasing mortality associated with an increasing and aging population.

At the present time other than HMP, there are only six major cemeteries on O'ahu offering burial spaces to the general public, and some have none to limited numbers of burial plots available. Cumulatively, existing facilities, future expansions, and potentially new cemeteries could add a maximum of approximately 105,000 burial spaces by 2040. Therefore, a significant amount of additional spaces are needed, and the expansion of HMP could be completely absorbed by 2040.



HMP's Petition Area is an appropriate location for cemetery use because it would be part of a long-successful facility established 60 years ago. The Petition Area offers exceptional panoramic views, an open space and rain forest buffer, excellent exposure and direct access, favorable climate supporting the lush landscape, and good proximity to urban Honolulu and other areas of the island via several highways. Other qualitative factors that contribute to HMP's attractiveness and support the need for the long-term productivity of the Petition Area to serve O'ahu families are discussed.

1. The "Heritage" factor is an important part of the end of life experience and choice. There are many family members from all areas of the island buried at HMP. Many individuals desire to have burial space in the same area of the cemetery as other family members or relatives.
2. The proximity of the Hawai'i State Veterans Cemetery would support a tendency for individuals to want to be located at HMP in order to be closer to family buried at the Veterans Cemetery as part of the Heritage factor.
3. There is also a practical consideration and benefit to being located close to family members. Family can easily visit a single cemetery to pay respects to multiple family and friends during one visit.
4. HMP accommodates diverse religious and ethnic groups by providing affinity gardens tailored to customs, rituals, and symbolism which support the very important Heritage factor.

The beneficial long-term productivity resulting from the project's development within the Petition Area would also have minimal long-term negative impacts. The park-like setting created by project improvements represent a productive long-term use for a site that is currently overgrown with invasive vegetation, contributing to soil erosion and water quality impacts. As discussed in several sections of this document, the project would have minimal long-term impact on infrastructure and public facilities, along with most natural and human environmental factors once constructed.

The existing forested hillside and landscape would be permanently altered to accommodate the cemetery expansion. However, the change to an open grassed and landscaped cemetery would provide an open, passive park-like setting having a quiet and tranquil characteristic. Project improvements would improve water quality, reduce storm water runoff volumes, and reduce erosion presently occurring within the Petition Area.

Finally, the conservation easement established for the property under this project would establish long-term stewardship responsibilities for the 164.4-acre property, less HMP's 7.9-acre existing Ocean View Garden cemetery site. Areas outside of the Petition Area would remain undeveloped, but would require management and stewardship oversight, guarantees of no additional development, and prevention of unauthorized or unpermitted activities. Establishing the conservation easement would create a partnership between the Petitioner and the Hawaiian Islands Land Trust, and allow the organization to support the long-term management of remaining undeveloped areas.

### **Range of Beneficial Uses of Environment**

The project does not adversely narrow the range of beneficial uses of the Petition Area environment, which are limited now. The site is presently undeveloped forested area restricting other potential beneficial uses that could provide more long-term productive use of this property. Current uses available are only limited to that permitted within the State Conservation District. The Petition Area was historically used for agricultural production, livestock ranching, and dairy production. However, these prior uses are not permitted under current regulations, and are not supportive or compatible with HMP or the Petitioner's objectives and mission. The project would actually expand and improve the range of beneficial uses by providing a needed and important community benefit by accommodating an expansion of HMP's cemetery and establishing a Cultural Preserve.

### **Foreclosing Future Options**

The conservation easement proposed to cover the Petition Area and include remaining areas of the entire 164-acre property would foreclose future development options for this property beyond that being proposed for this project. Preserving remaining areas of the property would be a significant beneficial effect that should be supported by the surrounding community. Prior plans considered for this property in 2008 included a residential housing component that was strongly opposed by the community. Therefore, other urbanized development for remaining areas of the larger property would likely be viewed negatively by the community.

### **Long-Term Risk to Health or Safety**

As discussed in several sections of this document, the project should not pose any long-term risk to the health or safety of the environment or surrounding community. Short-term construction-related effects would be mitigated by implementing BMPs that are reviewed and approved by pertinent agencies as part of grubbing, grading, and stockpiling permits, and a State NPDES permit.

The long-term management and operation of the cemetery and Cultural Preserve would similarly not pose health or safety concerns. Potential rockfall hazards were evaluated and identified to only occur along certain sections of upland slopes. Mitigative measures were identified to address this impact that would be incorporated into project improvements. Cemetery site improvements would improve water quality by reducing the volume of surface water runoff, erosion, and subsequent pollutants entering Kāwā Stream and drainageways. The expanded cemetery would consist of open space and grassed landscaped areas that would not pose significant health or safety concerns to visitors or surrounding areas.

## 7.2 SECONDARY EFFECTS

Secondary effects, also referred to as indirect effects, are effects caused by a project, but occur later in time or farther removed in distance than direct impacts, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Such effects may include growth inducing effects related to induced changes in land use patterns, population density or growth rate, or related effects on environmental resources or public facilities. For example, a new highway project could induce changes to land use patterns along the improvements. Secondary impact assessments are concerned with impacts that are sufficiently “likely” to occur and not with the speculation of any impact that can be conceived of or imagined.

The project would not result in secondary impacts that would have significant or adverse long-term impacts on the environment, social-economic conditions, infrastructure, or public facilities. The cemetery expansion and establishment of the Cultural Preserve would not contribute to growth inducing effects or resident population densities. Such growth inducing impacts are typically associated with more intensive development such as new residential subdivisions, which would increase resident populations and subsequently have a secondary impact by placing more demand on public facilities like schools and parks. The project does not include commercial or industrial uses that would generate substantial secondary impacts from residents or visitors to such facilities.

The expanded cemetery would support increased visitation by family members visiting burial plots. However, such visitations would not result in significant impacts on traffic, surrounding residential communities, or the natural environment. As discussed in Section 5.6 (Traffic), only about 25 to 27 total additional vehicles (entering and exiting) would be generated during the weekday peak hour from this expansion. Weekends would be more convenient for family members to visit burial plots, and this period is projected to generate about 71 total additional vehicles during the midday peak hour.

Visitations by residents would generate some additional business for specialty stores (e.g. florists or garden shops for flowers) in Kāneʻohe, along with restaurants establishments. Such additional business generated would be viewed as a small but positive and beneficial secondary economic effect, but would not contribute to significant environmental or socio-economic impacts.

Another potential secondary impact considered is development pressures on remaining land within the Petitioner’s property as well as adjacent properties in the area. The conservation easement proposed to cover both the Petition Area and remaining areas of the Petitioner’s entire 164-acre property would eliminate any potential for future development pressures beyond that being proposed by this project. The project is not expected to contribute to any future development pressures on surrounding properties because these areas consist of existing residences of the Pikoiloa subdivision below (makai), the Oneawa hillside above, and existing quarry on the eastern half of the hillside. Large areas adjacent to the west consist of the existing HMP and Veterans Cemetery. The large tract of undeveloped property (124 acres) on the eastern end of the Petitioner’s parcel is owned by the City. Therefore, any development of that parcel would be a City initiative.

### 7.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts on the environment are those that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions within the study year. The focus is on “reasonably foreseeable” actions that are those likely to occur or probable rather than those that are merely possible or subject to speculation. The prediction of reasonably foreseeable impacts thus requires judgment based on information obtained from reliable sources such as approved development plans and land use entitlements received.

There are no other known developments in the immediate area that are reasonably anticipated to be completed within the 2040 study year, and contribute to a cumulative impact on the Petition Area’s environment or infrastructure facilities serving HMP. The Hawai‘i Pacific University Hawai‘i Loa Campus Master Plan project was slated for completion by 2020. However, the Hawai‘i Loa campus was recently sold to Adventist Health Castle in 2016. The new property owner is currently determining how they intend to utilize the property to support their mission instead. Therefore, land use planning for the new owner still needs to be completed along with environmental review, and they do not have necessary land use entitlements to proceed with any plans.

The discussion of impacts presented within this document has provided sufficient information to assist in addressing the applicable cumulative effects associated with the project because no other reasonably foreseeable future actions are being implemented. There are no future plans within the Petition Area or remaining area of the Petitioner’s 164-acre property that are planned for improvements. There are no other phases planned for incremental improvements to the remaining area outside of the Petition Area. As already discussed, a conservation easement planned to cover both the Petition Area and remaining areas of the Petitioner’s property would prevent any potential for future development beyond that being proposed under this project. Project improvements should thus not have significant cumulative impacts on the surrounding environment.

Cumulative effects from the project would be mainly associated with direct short- and long-term effects resulting from construction activities, operation of the expanded cemetery, and cultural activities. As previously discussed, there are no other future developments occurring in the immediate vicinity of the Petition Area that would influence impacts associated with the proposed project. Therefore, the FEIS includes reasonable assessments and provides sufficient information addressing cumulative impacts.

Relevant past and present actions associated with the Petition Area were discussed in Section 1.2 that included a summary of the historical background of the site and HMP. Section 4.1 discussed the history and prior usage of the area, and the archaeological inventory survey report (Appendix J) included extensive background information. All of this provides a background from past activities, and coupled with information on present conditions, provides a basis for addressing cumulative effects. The entire build-out of the project was included in the assessments, and the

conservation easement proposed for remaining areas of the larger property would ensure no future development would occur that may adversely impact the environment.

As discussed in Section 7.2, the project would not cause indirect impacts, or secondary effects, on the environment that typically result from growth inducing actions related to changes in land use patterns, population growth rate, or public and infrastructure facilities. The project would not contribute to growth in residential or visitor units nor increase resident population densities that may place additional demands on public facilities (e.g. schools, parks) and infrastructure (e.g. new roads, over capacity of sewer lines). These areas were covered under Section 4.3, and Chapter 5.

Cumulative impacts associated with short- and long-term effects on natural resources and the human environment were addressed in their various sections, and minimization or mitigative measures were identified where applicable. An appropriate study area was also used for the type of resource or human environment being addressed given the nature of the project and associated environment. Thus, cumulative noise effects would mainly be associated with short-term construction activities affecting residences north of the Petition Area that were addressed in Section 4.5. Cemetery visitation is a passive activity that would not be a source of significant noise nor would cultural practices occurring at the Cultural Preserve. Similarly, air quality cumulative effects would primarily be associated with construction activities that were addressed in Section 4.6. Discussion of historic sites and cultural resources included extensive information providing a cumulative background of the larger regional area from which project effects were evaluated and addressed.

Short- and long-term effects from grading activities on topography and soils are more appropriately site specific issues. Section 3.1 presents this information and identified mitigative measures. The Petition Area's exposure to natural hazards were addressed in Section 3.2, and showed that cemetery expansion would have lower risk of damage from earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunami's and climate change than other uses (e.g. residences). The cumulative impacts (long-term) from rockfall and debris are similarly site specific, and measures were proposed that would provide a high level of safety for cemetery visitors. Cumulative project effects on botanical resources, avian, mammalian, and invertebrate species are similarly site specific within the Petition Area, and both the short- and long-term effects of the project, and identified applicable avoidance, design, and minimization measures are appropriately analyzed.

Groundwater, surface water, and water quality were addressed from an appropriate watershed area given the environmental conditions and nature of project improvements in Sections 3.6 to 3.8. Overall background of the regional watershed and groundwater conditions were discussed. More focused discussion of the primary watershed area serving the Petition Area covering groundwater and surface waters were also included. Water quality sampling and information on surface water flows covered a broader area within the watershed. Water quality and current conditions contributing to pollutant loads into Kāwā Stream that eventually discharge into Kāne'ōhe Bay were discussed. Therefore, the analysis and assessment results addressed the short-, long-term, and consequently cumulative effects of the project on those resources in those sections.

The analysis demonstrates that the proposed project would not adversely impact the associated watershed or its recharge capacity. Project plans would change topographic conditions and current drainage patterns within the Petition Area, but the watershed boundary does not change, nor does its function. The project would improve existing drainage conditions (Section 5.3), increase infiltration and groundwater recharge, reduce potential downstream flooding, and improve water quality (e.g. reduced sediment in runoff) that benefit the watershed from a cumulative level. Grading improvements would decrease the velocity and volume of runoff from the Petition Area due to the reduction in site slopes. The grassed cemetery expansion would further decrease runoff velocity, increase stormwater infiltration, and reduce erosion. Detention basins proposed as a low impact development strategy would improve runoff detention and infiltration by providing additional time for pollutants to settle instead of being quickly discharged from the site under present conditions. These physical changes provide an overall beneficial cumulative effect on the watershed area serving the Petition Area and downstream.

## **7.4 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES**

Irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources refers to impacts on or losses of resources that cannot be recovered or reversed. Some of the irreversible and irretrievable commitments include the use and commitment of fiscal resources, labor, construction materials and energy. Unavoidable impacts and the extent to which the action makes use of non-renewable resources or irreversibly curtails the range of potential uses of the environment are included. The possibility of environmental accidents resulting during a phase of the project is also considered.

As is applicable to any new development, construction of the cemetery expansion and other site improvements would involve the irretrievable loss of certain natural resources such as fossil fuels used to for equipment and machinery and resources used for building materials such as concrete, wood, etc. Building materials and other resources used would be typical of most projects, but the loss of such resources should be much less than more urban and intensive developments (e.g. buildings) because the cemetery expansion would primarily involve site improvements (grading activities). The consumption of fuels and resources used for building material would not result in an adverse impact to the overall resources of O‘ahu or the State of Hawai‘i. It is expected that no specialized construction materials would need to be imported from other areas outside O‘ahu or the State.

As with most construction activities involving undeveloped sites, the cemetery’s construction would unavoidably impact existing site conditions due to required cut and fill activities. The existing forested vegetation (dominated by invasive species) would be replaced with grassed landscaped areas. Soils and rocks generated from grading activities would be used to balance fill areas to the extent possible. However, there would still be about 57,000 cubic yards of material produced that would need to be removed from the site. Such site improvements would result in an irreversible change to existing site conditions. However, site improvements would also have

beneficial effects on existing conditions and resources by reducing erosion and stormwater runoff volumes, and improving water quality by reducing silt and other debris from discharging into the stream and drainageways.

Some historic sites identified would be removed as part of grading activities. However, these sites are generally in poor condition or required no further work because of a lack of potential for finding significant data. Other sites would have data recovery as part of mitigative measures as discussed in Section 4.1. However, the Cultural Preserve planned would have a significant benefit in supporting and preserving historic sites and cultural resources while allowing cultural landscape restoration, and enhancing cultural practices. Therefore, the project's establishment of the Preserve and support for cultural practices balances the irreversible loss of certain sites.

Balancing the unavoidable and irreversible change to the natural environment and resources present would be the long-term productivity of the project creating burial plots providing a significant community benefit for local families. In addition, the long-term operation of the expanded cemetery would generate minimal long-term environmental impacts as discussed in the various sections of this document.

The possibility of environmental accidents resulting from construction of the project and operation of the cemetery should be limited because work primarily involves site improvements from grading activities. Potentially hazardous materials would not be used or required as part of the finished site improvements as compared to commercial or industrial developments that may require components such as propane tanks, underground fuel storage, etc. Operation of the cemetery would similarly not require the use of equipment or hazardous materials that may be subject to environmental accidents, such as commercial facilities, care facilities, etc. The cemetery would be open landscaped grass area with burial plots.

## **7.5 PROBABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS THAT CANNOT BE AVOIDED**

This section identifies probable adverse environmental effects from the project that cannot be avoided. In summary, establishment of the Cultural Preserve would not result in adverse environmental effects. The cemetery expansion would not have short-term adverse impacts, and mitigative measures and BMPs can be implemented to minimize effects. The long-term change to the site would be significant, but is not considered adverse. The long-term operation of the cemetery would not result in adverse effects, and would provide a significant community benefit and address a pressing community need.



### **Short-Term Effects**

As with any construction activities, the existing environment would be altered. Construction of site improvements would have short-term effects on the physical and natural environment as discussed in this document. Construction activities would result in temporary disruption and the permanent alteration of land due to grading and other site work. It is anticipated the main grading work would be done in one large phase, in maximum 5-acre increments, and would take between 12 to 16 months to complete.

During these activities, there would be minor, short-term environmental impacts on traffic, water quality, noise, and air quality due to the operation of equipment and machinery. There would be disturbance to soils and removal of vegetation that could contribute to erosion and runoff during heavier rainfall. However, with BMPs and compliance with ministerial permits and other agency conditions, these short-term effects can be properly mitigated and managed. Improvements would also be constructed in accordance with City grading, grubbing, and stockpiling permit requirements along with a State NPDES permit issued. Therefore, the project would not have short-term adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided or mitigated through BMPs and agency permit requirements.

### **Long-Term Effects**

The cemetery's construction would unavoidably impact existing site conditions due to excavation and fill activities. The change to the site's existing topography, appearance, vegetation, and soils would be significant. However, this change would not be adverse or harmful to the overall environment and hillside of the Petition Area as discussed in various sections.

The cemetery would be an open grassed and landscaped area that would be visually compatible with the adjoining Veterans Cemetery and hillside. The Veterans Cemetery also permanently altered existing site conditions that could be considered significant. Nevertheless, some individuals might have an adverse reaction to such changes to the landscape and topography.

However, after construction, the operation of the cemetery would not result in long-term adverse effects on the environment, infrastructure facilities, or public facilities. Site improvements would have some long-term improvements over existing conditions by mitigating existing erosion, runoff, and water quality.

## 7.6 UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Unresolved issue related to the Proposed Project have not been identified. Community environmental concerns with the project have been addressed in the various sections of this document. The perceived concerns are not supported by project improvements being proposed along with the results of fieldwork and technical assessments conducted by specialists.

There are no endangered or threatened avifauna or fauna present within the site that would be adversely affected, and most mammals present are deleterious to native ecosystems, such as feral pigs, rats, etc. Other standard mitigative measures implemented during construction would minimize impact on potential seabirds and Hawaiian hoary bats.

The endangered Blackline Hawaiian Damselfly found within the northwestern corner of the Petition Area would not be impacted by grading activities. Design measures have been incorporated into proposed grading plans to minimize fill effects on the spring and seep serving this damselfly's habitat. The feasibility and practicability of establishing ~~Coordination with the FWS is also planned to establish~~ a habitat restoration and conservation program for this damselfly's habitat under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's ~~agency's~~ Partners for Fish and Wildlife program would be evaluated. The feasibility of the partnership needs to be evaluated relative to the proposed Cultural Preserve, that would be managed by the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club, as the habitat area is designated as a historic site (Site -8230). Consequently, habitat management and conservation by the civic club may be more appropriate and first needs to be evaluated in the context of the entire project. If establishment of this program is deemed practicable, an agency and landowner partnership can be established that can potentially specify joint stewardship and monitoring responsibilities of the habitat area with the FWS. This partnership would support the restoration of this endangered species and provision of educational opportunities.

The Kawa'ewa'e Heiau and other historic sites present would be managed by the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club as part of the Cultural Preserve established. Their management of the area allows for the cultural and landscape restoration of the area and historic sites, preservation and maintenance of historic sites, and supports cultural practices and other educational programs that may be implemented. Such actions would have a beneficial effect on historic sites.

Studies conducted shows that runoff volumes and water quality in Kāwā Stream and Kāne'ohe Bay would actually be improved with the project due to retention/detention basins planned, reduced slopes of the hillside created by the grading plan, and landscaped grass. This is compared to existing conditions that allow for continued erosion and the transport of sediment and nutrients into the stream and ocean.

## CHAPTER 8: CONSULTED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

This chapter discusses consultation efforts with agencies, organizations, and the public regarding the project that have helped to identify issues and areas of concerns from the community that should be addressed in this Draft EIS.

### 8.1 PROJECT SCOPING

#### 8.1.1 Kāneʻohe Neighborhood Board Presentations

~~Four~~Three presentations were given to the Kāneʻohe Neighborhood Board (KNB) in 2017 and 2018 during the early scoping phases and development of the project's conceptual plans, ~~and to update~~ Presentations included updating the board on the status of the project, ~~and~~ soliciting input and comments, and a briefing after publication of the Draft EIS. These presentations occurred on May 18, 2017; July 20, 2017; ~~and~~ August 17, 2017; and October 18, 2018. A summary of actions taken by the KNB and comments received is provided. Official minutes from these meetings are included in Appendix A-3.

##### May 18, 2017 Meeting

At this meeting, the board received a visual on the project and ~~reported~~ the following summary:

1. A brief history on the project was given. HMP first opened in 1958. In the 1980's, the Petitioner gifted 33 acres of their property associated with HMP to the State of Hawai'i to help with the establishment of the Kāneʻohe Veterans Cemetery.
2. Previous plans for HMP have been abandoned. The proposed plan would expand the Cultural Preserve and allow it to be managed by a non-profit Native Hawaiian organization. The buffer area from adjoining residential properties would increase to about 150 feet. The buffer from the Pohai Nani residential structures would be about 2,000 feet. About half of the proposed site would be committed to the Cultural Preserve or utilized as open space. The Petitioner committed to designing storm drainage improvements within the expanded cemetery to address the 100-year 1-hour storm. Image renderings of the proposed cemetery expansion efforts was provided. Housing and creation of mausoleums are not included in the proposed plan.
3. The Petitioner requested an amendment to the City's Sustainable Communities Plan that would expand the community growth boundary about 50 acres to accommodate the cemetery expansion. Proposed language would state that the boundary change is intended to only be for cemetery purposes.
4. All significant historical sites would be preserved. A preservation and management plan would be prepared in consultation with native Hawaiian organizations and

practitioners to guide activities within the preserve. The Lipalu Street entrance to the property could be closed. ~~All 164~~ About 156 acres of the larger roughly 164 acre property (less the Ocean View Garden which is about 8 acres) would be put into a conservation easement in perpetuity that would be held by a separate land trust. As a result, about 30 acres would be the cemetery's expansion, and the remaining acres would remain as open space.

A summary of questions, comments, and concerns raised by either Board members or the community follows. Discussion is also provided addressing concerns or identifying sections of the Draft EIS that covers the issue.

1. Flooding. A resident voiced opposition to the project due to the potential flooding impact it would have on the adjacent community. The resident noted that the Kaneohe's district legislators have previously voiced opposition to the project. Another resident urged the cemetery be kept out of the community, as flooding could destroy Kaneohe Bay. The KNB Chair asked whether the plan would have a developed engineering report that addresses flooding when it goes to the State Land Use Commission (LUC). *Discussion: Flooding issues are addressed in both Chapters 3 and 5; the project would improve conditions by reducing the volume of discharge, retaining runoff, and reducing soil erosion. A preliminary engineering report that addresses drainage and flooding has been prepared and is included in Appendix N.*
2. General Opposition. Resident noted that the land is within the State Conservation District. In 2009, the LUC denied HMP's request to rezone the land and noted that there is adequate space available in the area for interment. Grading would worsen landslide possibilities. Resident voiced support for preserving the area without the need for expanding the cemetery. Also commented that the LUC noted that the Hoary Bat could occur within the Petition Area. Resident requested the KNB oppose the project. Several other residents expressed their opposition to the project. *Discussion: Conservation District is discussed in Chapter 6, and explains why a boundary amendment from the LUC is required. Chapter 2 includes the results of a market study that demonstrates the need on O'ahu for additional cemetery space, especially at HMP due to several factors. Chapters 2 and 3 discuss grading plans, BMPs and other design measures that would not contribute to landslide issues. Project plans would preserve remaining undeveloped areas under a conservation easement, support cultural practices and historic sites, and support the need for additional burial space. Chapter 3 discusses the potential presence of the Hoary Bat, and project improvements and BMPs to ensure this species is not adversely affected.*
3. Hiking/Jogging. A resident asked about hiking and jogging access to the area behind the proposed site. *Discussion: Recreational activities are discussed in Chapter 5, and jogging within HMP and the expanded cemetery would continue. Hiking within the property is currently only allowed with permission from the Petitioner and after signing a liability waiver. All other hiking is not permitted. Allowing future hiking may be restricted due to potential safety and concerns with levels of activities.*

4. Support. A resident voiced support for the expansion of HMP and read a letter of support from the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club for its President. The Chair of the Kalihi Valley Neighborhood Board No. 16 also voiced support for the project along with a KNB member. Several other residents expressed their support for the project.  
*Discussion: The Petitioner has been working with the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club and other native Hawaiian organizations to address management and cultural activities within the Cultural Preserve.*
5. Need for More Burial Plots. A Board member noted that a survey taken in 2013 showed 70% of residents chose cremation and questioned how long the expanded cemetery could serve residents given this trend.  
*Discussion: The additional acreage could last for potentially 60 years, and that the need for number of interments has not changed. The market study presented in chapter 2 provides information on the need and potential absorption rate given future market conditions.*
6. Project Progress. A Board member inquired about the project's status and progress. A resident suggested that a decision by the KNB should not be made until more details are provided. A Board member urged HMP to address all the concerns that were brought up. Another Board member requested a topographical map and an engineer should be present at a future meeting to address the community's concerns with flooding.  
*Discussion: The plan is in the early stages of design. Project specifics would be evaluated further. The next step is to go to the LUC. It was further clarified that the purpose for the presentation was to get early community input on the project. Project information would be posted on-line to make it available to the public at the appropriate time. Flooding issues have also been addressed in chapter 3, and more information regarding flooding would be provided at a follow-up Board meeting.*

### **July 20, 2017 Meeting**

HHF gave another presentation on the project and reported the following:

1. The Petitioner has gathered over 830 letters in support for the project. The support is for an amendment request to amend the Ko'olau Poko Sustainable Community Plan to allow the expansion of HMP. After approval of this community plan update, the Petitioner would go to the LUC requesting a State Land Use District boundary amendment from Conservation to Urban.
2. The project would be discussed in the future at the LUC. An EIS is not required for the City's community plan amendment process, but will be needed for the LUC petition.
3. A preliminary grading plan was developed by the project's civil engineers, and the overall volume of storm water discharged from the project site would decrease by about 19% over current levels during a 100-year, 1-hour storm event. The updated project plans would comply with City Best Management Practices.
4. Sediment basins would collect and retain runoff and reduce storm water volumes from flowing off the property during storms. The sediment basins would be designed to drain

stormwater within 48 hours. Any overflow would be directed into the City drainage system.

A summary of questions, comments, and concerns raised by either Board members or the community is provided, and discussion is provided addressing concerns as applicable.

1. A Board member expressed his concerns with making a final decision before the EIS is available.

*Discussion: HHF answered that the decision before the board is not an approval of the final project.*

2. The Board proposed a resolution to support the Hawaii Memorial Park Expansion. The Board did not adopt this resolution. The Chair asked when the EIS will come out and HHF responded that it would not come out until next year after approval by the City Council of the sustainable communities plan. The estimated time would be late first quarter 2018.
3. The Chair commended the Petitioner for revising their plans based on community input and thanked them for doing their due diligence. The Chair also thanked opponents for their efforts with “Save Kāne‘ohe.”
4. A resident spoke in opposition to the plan, commenting that the current zoning is for conservation, and that the current habitat in question is home to the rare Black Damsselfly, and other issues that could lead to potential flooding is unsustainable. He also presented over 1,000 signatures against the expansion, and suggested that if the board passed a resolution, it would be more likely that the City Council would approve community boundary changes in the future. He commented that HMP has an alternative 22 acres across the park they can use instead.

*Discussion: The project’s conformance with current zoning regulations is discussed in Chapter 6 of the Draft EIS. Chapter 3 presents that the project should not have an adverse impact on the damsselfly because the area would be preserved. The feasibility and practicability of establishing ~~and a partnership with the FWS is proposed to establish a habitat restoration and conservation program for the habitat~~ would be evaluated. Petitions, especially on-line petitions, can reflect community interest on certain issues. However, many times people signing petitions are not provided with or do not know the full extent of an issue. Generally, petitions are designed to solicit favorable signatures from persons, and thus information provided is focused on one perspective. The Petitioner’s project reflects a separate individual initiative, and does not prevent nor facilitate other future boundary change requests by others. The Petitioner does not have another 22-acre site across HMP that can be used for cemetery expansion.*

5. Other residents expressed their overwhelming support for the expansion of HMP, and acknowledged the Petitioner’s support of veterans and the community as a whole. Other residents voiced their opposition to the expansion. These oppositional comments concerned the project’s potential to increase flood risk and impact the endangered damsselfly habitat.

6. The Chair moved that the motion being discussed be postponed until the next regular meeting due to a lack of time. This motion was adopted by the Board. A Board member commented that the motion would be unfair to HMP as the Board has put them off since 2007.

### **August 17, 2017 Meeting**

At this meeting, the Board took up the project that ran out of time at their last meeting, and reported the following:

1. A resident expressed concerns that the Petitioner is only addressing a long problem with feral animals because there has been recent media exposure surrounding their expansion.  
*Discussion: Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS discusses mammals present within the Petition Area; predominantly alien species are present which are deleterious to native ecosystems and their dependent organisms. Best management practices and other mitigative measures would be implemented to prevent impacts on other notable species that may be present.*
2. The Chair announced that an EIS will be prepared and published for the HMP project, and that questions raised at the Board meeting would be addressed in the EIS. A motion to defer approval of the HMP expansion until an EIS is available and reviewed by the Board was adopted.  
*Discussion: The Draft EIS addresses issues raised by Board members and residents.*

### **October 18, 2018 Meeting**

The Chair of the Board's Planning Committee provided the results of their report on the project Draft EIS to the Board. The Committee met to discuss the project Draft EIS following its release. Their meeting involved identification of project concerns raised at the last Board meeting, clarification of mitigation completed to address concerns, and to invite stakeholders to voice remaining concerns about the project.

1. The Planning Committee Chair provided an overview of the report and noted that representatives of the landowner were present at the meeting. Concerns originally raised included flooding, urbanization of the area, and threats to endangered species. A board member present also identified the project drainage plan as a potential point of concern.
2. The Committee Chair noted that although some issues still exist, the landowner conducted sufficient due diligence to mitigate community concerns.
3. Discussion of the report overview followed. A board member expressed concern that the drainage system ought to be designed to withstand a category five hurricane. The Committee Chair noted that according to a DPP employee, the project is compliant with City drainage requirements and satisfied their flooding concerns. A resident stated that written comments related to this issue should be submitted for the EIS. Residents noted the October 23, 2018 submittal deadline for Draft EIS comments.



Discussion: Comments were submitted for the Draft EIS discussing that the drainage system should be designed to withstand a category five hurricane. Designing drainage system elements to withstand a category five hurricane is not necessary or practicable as the system would be designed in compliance with applicable City design guidelines. The primary method of managing cemetery expansion area stormwater would be a system of detention basins meeting the City's Drainage Standards for the 100-year, 1-hour storm event. The basins would also be designed in compliance with the City's updated Storm Drainage Standards (August 2017). Detention basins are standard, agency accepted methods to address drainage conditions, and are expected to provide a significant improvement over current Petition Area drainage conditions as discussed in applicable sections of the Draft and Final EIS. Section 3.2.2 of the Draft and Final EIS discuss hurricane risk.

4. The Board adopted the Planning Committee's report.

Discussion of next steps followed the Board's adoption of the Committee's report.

1. The Board Chair discussed the second Planning Committee report. This report recommended that the Board express support for the project given the due diligence conducted by the property owner to address and mitigate community concerns. A Board member recommended that adoption of the recommendation be deferred till a later time, noting that community information provided in the report would still be useful.
2. A resident expressed concerns regarding the apparent consensus to support the project and that there are still community concerns that must be addressed. The Board Chair clarified that consensus to support the project was not reached at the meeting. Consensus was only reached to forward information delivered during the Planning Committee meeting. The resident requested the board members discuss other potential impacts with their constituents with the Board Chair encouraging community and Board members to continue participating in the EIS process.
3. A Board member stated that contents of the Planning Committee report were based on the comments of 13 individuals in response to a resident question. The Board member noted that the adopted report would be made publically available as an attachment to formal minutes from the meeting or from the Neighborhood Commission Office (NCO) website. It is noted that as of this Final EIS (February 2019), the City's NCO website only has committee meeting minutes up to June 2018.

## **8.1.2 Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club**

A presentation on the project was given to the membership of the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club at their June 6, 2017 meeting. At this meeting, the membership voted to support the HMP cemetery expansion project.

The Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club is a member of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs (AHCC). The AHCC is comprised of over 60 Hawaiian civic clubs located across the United States and advocates for the improved welfare of native Hawaiians in key issue areas such as economic development, education, and social welfare. The organization also seeks to perpetuate and preserve native Hawaiian language, history, music, dance, and other cultural practices. The AHCC adopted Resolution No. 2018 - 37 at their 2018 Annual Convention supporting the proposed cemetery expansion project and establishment of the Cultural Preserve. A copy of this resolution is included in Appendix A-4.

## 8.2 EIS PREPARATION NOTICE

Consultation with various government agencies, community organizations, and individuals was conducted as part of the environmental review process. Publication of the EISPN was included in the State Office of Environmental Quality Control's December 23, 2017 issue of *The Environmental Notice*. This initiated a 30-day public comment period that ended on January 22, 2018.

Consultation occurred via distribution of the project's EISPN to agencies, elected officials, community organizations, and individuals. Copies of the project EISPN were distributed to the individuals and parties listed below. In addition, EISPN comment letters were received from other individuals that accessed the publically available EISPN for review.

A listing of those parties consulted is provided below. Those providing written responses are identified with a "»" symbol, while other parties submitted no comments. Copies of written comments received and responses to these comments are included in Appendix A-1.

### **Federal**

- U.S. Department of the Army, Honolulu District Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch
- U.S. Department of the Interior
- » Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Administrator
- U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service

### **State of Hawai'i**

- » Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS)
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT)
  - DBEDT, Director
  - Land Use Commission
- » Office of Planning
- Department of Defense (DOD)
- » Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency
- Office of Veterans Services
- Department of Education (DOE)
- Department of Health (DOH)
  - DOH, Director
  - Environmental Management Division
    - Clean Air Branch
    - Clean Water Branch
    - Safe Drinking Water Branch
    - Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch
- » Wastewater Branch

**State of Hawai‘i (continued)**

- Department of Health (continued)
- » Environmental Planning Office
- Environmental Health Service Division
  - Indoor and Radiological Health Branch
  - Sanitation Branch
- Office of Environmental Quality Control
- Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)
  - DLNR, Chairperson
- » Division of Aquatic Resources
- Division of Forestry and Wildlife
- » Engineering Division
- » Land Division
- » Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
- State Historic Preservation Division
- » Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)
- University of Hawai‘i, Environmental Center

**City and County of Honolulu**

- » Board of Water Supply
- » Department of Community Services
- Department of Design and Construction
- » Department of Emergency Management
- Department of Enterprise Services
- Department of Environmental Services
- » Department of Facility Maintenance
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- » Department of Planning & Permitting
- » Department of Transportation Services
- » Honolulu Fire Department
- » Honolulu Police Department

**Libraries and Media**

Hawai‘i State Library, Hawai‘i Documents Center  
Kāne‘ohe Regional Library

**Utilities, Elected Officials, and Organizations**

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.  
Spectrum

- Senator Jill Tokuda, 24th Senate District  
Representative Ken Ito, 49th House District  
Councilmember Ikaika Anderson
- » Hawai‘i Construction Alliance  
Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai‘i Nei  
Kāne‘ohe Neighborhood Board No. 30  
Kāne‘ohe Outdoor Circle  
Ko‘olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club  
Queen Lili‘uokalani Children’s Center, Ko‘olau Poko Unit  
Sierra Club, Hawai‘i Chapter
- » Mr. Eamon Gray  
» Mr. Gary Gray  
» Ms. Julianne McCreedy  
» Mr. Rich McCreedy  
» Ms. Kathleen O’Malley  
» Mr. Grant Yoshimori  
» Mr. Nathan Yuen

### 8.3 DRAFT EIS DISTRIBUTION

~~This~~The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) ~~has been~~ was prepared for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project, taking into consideration the comments received during the public review and comment period for the EISPN. Notice of availability of the Draft EIS ~~is being~~ was published in the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC)’s *The Environmental Notice*.

Hard copies of the Draft EIS ~~are~~ were made available for public review at the Hawai‘i State Library (Hawai‘i Documents Center) and Kāne‘ohe Regional Library. The Draft EIS ~~is~~ was also available for viewing and/or download on OEQC’s website and publication of *The Environmental Notice*. A link to OEQC’s main website page is provided below.

<http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc/>

A copy of the Draft EIS (on CD) ~~is being~~ was sent to the government agencies, community organizations, and individuals identified below. This list was also developed using OEQC’s suggested distribution list per their 2012 guidebook.

**Federal**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service  
U.S. Department of the Army, Honolulu District Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Pacific Islands Office  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
    Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Administrator  
    National Parks Service  
    U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
    Federal Aviation Administration  
    Federal Highways Administration  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 14<sup>th</sup> Coast Guard District  
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service

**State of Hawai'i**

Department of Accounting and General Services  
Department of Agriculture  
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT)  
    DBEDT, Director  
    Research Division Library  
    Strategic Industries Division  
    Land Use Commission  
    Office of Planning  
Department of Defense  
    Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency  
    Office of Veterans Services  
Department of Education  
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands  
Department of Health (DOH)  
    DOH, Director  
    Environmental Management Division  
        Clean Air Branch  
        Clean Water Branch  
        Safe Drinking Water Branch  
        Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch  
        Wastewater Branch  
    Environmental Planning Office  
    Environmental Health Service Division  
        Indoor and Radiological Health Branch  
        Sanitation Branch  
    Office of Environmental Quality Control

**State of Hawai‘i (continued)**

Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)  
    DLNR, Chairperson  
    Division of Aquatic Resources  
    Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
    Engineering Division  
    Land Division  
    Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands  
    State Historic Preservation Division  
Department of Transportation  
Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
University of Hawai‘i, Environmental Center

**City and County of Honolulu**

Board of Water Supply  
Department of Community Services  
Department of Design and Construction  
Department of Emergency Management  
Department of Enterprise Services  
Department of Environmental Services  
Department of Facility Maintenance  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Department of Planning & Permitting  
Department of Transportation Services  
Honolulu Fire Department  
Honolulu Police Department

**Utilities**

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.  
Hawaiian Telcom  
Spectrum

**Libraries and Media**

Hawai‘i State Library, Hawai‘i Documents Center  
Kāne‘ohe Regional Library  
Legislative Reference Bureau Library  
City and County of Honolulu Department of Customer Services, Municipal Library  
Edwin H. Mookini Library, Hilo Hawai‘i  
Kaua‘i Community College Library, Lihue, Hawai‘i  
Maui College Library, Kahului, Hawai‘i  
University of Hawai‘i, Thomas H. Hamilton Library



**Libraries and Media (continued)**

Honolulu Star Advertiser

Hawai‘i Tribune Herald

West Hawai‘i Today

The Garden Island

Maui News

Moloka‘i Dispatch

**Elected Officials, Organizations, Individuals**

U.S. Senator Brian Schatz

U.S. Senator Mazie Hirono

U.S. Representative Tulsi Gabbard

**~~Elected Officials, Organizations, Individuals (continued)~~**

Senator Jill Tokuda, 24th Senate District

Representative Ken Ito, 49th House District

Councilmember Ikaika Anderson, District 3

Hawai‘i Construction Alliance

Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai‘i Nei

Kāne‘ohe Neighborhood Board No. 30

Kāne‘ohe Outdoor Circle

Ko‘olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club

Queen Lili‘uokalani Children’s Center, Ko‘olau Poko Unit

Sierra Club, Hawai‘i Chapter

Ms. Lianne ~~Ching~~ **Chang**

Mr. Eamon Gray

Mr. Gary Gray

Ernest Harris

Bettye Harris

Ms. Julianne McCreedy

Mr. Rich McCreedy

Ms. Kathleen O’Malley

Jesse Reavis

Mr. Grant Yoshimori

Mr. Nathan Yuen

## **8.4 DRAFT EIS COMMENTS**

The Draft EIS was published in OEQC's September 8, 2018 issue of *The Environmental Notice*. The legal deadline for written comments received or postmarked during the Draft EIS 45-day comment period was October 23, 2018.

A copy of the Draft EIS (on CD) was distributed for review to several government agencies, community organizations, and consulted party individuals identified in Section 8.3. Hard copies of the Draft EIS were made available for public review at the Hawai'i State Library (Hawai'i Documents Center), Kāne'ohe Regional Library, and other state and City libraries. The Draft EIS was also available for viewing and/or download on OEQC's website and publication of *The Environmental Notice*.

A listing of those parties consulted is provided, with those providing written responses identified with a "»" symbol. In addition, several written comments were received from other individuals that accessed the publically available Draft EIS for review. Copies of written comments received on the Draft EIS within the comment period deadline along with response letters to comments are included in Appendix A-2.

### **Federal**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service  
U.S. Department of the Army, Honolulu District Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Pacific Islands Office  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
» Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Administrator  
National Parks Service  
» U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
Federal Aviation Administration  
Federal Highways Administration  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 14th Coast Guard District  
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries  
Service

### **State of Hawai'i**

» Department of Accounting and General Services  
Department of Agriculture  
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT)  
DBEDT, Director  
Research Division Library  
Strategic Industries Division

**State of Hawai‘i (continued)**

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <u>DBEDT (Continued)</u>                                      |
|   | <u>Land Use Commission</u>                                    |
| » | <u>Office of Planning</u>                                     |
|   | <u>Department of Defense</u>                                  |
|   | <u>Hawai‘i Emergency Management Agency</u>                    |
|   | <u>Office of Veterans Services</u>                            |
|   | <u>Department of Education</u>                                |
|   | <u>Department of Hawaiian Home Lands</u>                      |
|   | <u>Department of Health (DOH)</u>                             |
|   | <u>DOH, Director</u>  |
|   | <u>Environmental Management Division</u>                      |
|   | <u>Clean Air Branch</u>                                       |
|   | <u>Clean Water Branch</u>                                     |
|   | <u>Safe Drinking Water Branch</u>                             |
|   | <u>Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch</u>                       |
|   | <u>Wastewater Branch</u>                                      |
|   | <u>Environmental Planning Office</u>                          |
|   | <u>Environmental Health Service Division</u>                  |
|   | <u>Indoor and Radiological Health Branch</u>                  |
|   | <u>Sanitation Branch</u>                                      |
|   | <u>Office of Environmental Quality Control</u>                |
|   | <u>Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)</u>        |
|   | <u>DLNR, Chairperson</u>                                      |
| » | <u>Commission on Water Resource Management</u>                |
|   | <u>Division of Aquatic Resources</u>                          |
|   | <u>Division of Forestry and Wildlife</u>                      |
| » | <u>Engineering Division</u>                                   |
| » | <u>Land Division</u>  |
| » | <u>Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands</u>               |
|   | <u>State Historic Preservation Division</u>                   |
|   | <u>Department of Transportation</u>                           |
|   | <u>Office of Hawaiian Affairs</u>                             |
|   | <u>University of Hawai‘i, Environmental Center</u>            |
| » | <u>University of Hawai‘i, Water Resources Research Center</u> |

### **City and County of Honolulu**

- » Board of Water Supply
- » Department of Community Services
- » Department of Design and Construction
- Department of Emergency Management
- Department of Enterprise Services
- Department of Environmental Services
- » Department of Facility Maintenance
- » Department of Parks and Recreation
- » Department of Planning & Permitting
- Department of Transportation Services
- » Honolulu Fire Department
- » Honolulu Police Department

### **Utilities**

- Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
- Hawaiian Telcom
- » Spectrum

### **Libraries and Media**

- Hawai'i State Library, Hawai'i Documents Center
- Kāne'ohe Regional Library
- Legislative Reference Bureau Library
- City and County of Honolulu Department of Customer Services, Municipal Library
- Edwin H. Mookini Library, Hilo Hawai'i
- Kaua'i Community College Library, Lihue, Hawai'i
- Maui College Library, Kahului, Hawai'i
- University of Hawai'i, Thomas H. Hamilton Library
  
- Honolulu Star Advertiser
- Hawai'i Tribune Herald
- West Hawai'i Today
- The Garden Island
- Maui News
- Moloka'i Dispatch

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U.S. Senator Mazie Hirono  
U.S. Representative Tulsi Gabbard  
Senator Jill Tokuda, 24th Senate District  
Representative Ken Ito, 49th House District  
Councilmember Ikaika Anderson, District 3  
Hawai‘i Construction Alliance  
Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai‘i Nei  
Kāne‘ohe Neighborhood Board No. 30  
Kāne‘ohe Outdoor Circle  
» Ko‘olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club  
Queen Lili‘uokalani Children’s Center, Ko‘olau Poko Unit  
Sierra Club, Hawai‘i Chapter  
» Ms. Lianne Chang  
Mr. Eamon Gray  
Mr. Gary Gray  
Ernest Harris  
» Bettye Harris  
» Ms. Julianne McCreedy  
» Mr. Rich McCreedy  
» Ms. Kathleen O’Malley  
» Jesse Reavis  
» Mr. Grant Yoshimori  
Mr. Nathan Yuen

The additional individuals and organizations listed below submitted written comments within the Draft EIS comment period.

» Ms. Ellen Akaka  
» Ms. Puanani Akaka  
» Ms. Kilolani Akiu  
» Mr. Ryse Akiu  
» Ms. Reyn Akiu  
» Dr. Charles K. and Clara Burrows  
» Ms. Lisa M. Cabanting  
» Mr. Earl Canada  
» Ms. Linda M. Chang  
» Mr. Kevin Char  
» Mr. Ruben Cruz  
» Deegan  
» Mr. Mike Deegan  
» Mr. Timothy Deegan

- » Mr. Dudley Dias
- » Mr. Harry Franz
- » Mr. Greg Harris
- » Mr. Dean Hazama
- » Mr. Ed Ho
- » Mr. Pat and Dianna Lee
- » Mr. Ronel Makuakane
- » Ms. Grace Perez-Manio
- » Ms. Rene Mansho
- » Ms. Joyce Mayekawa
- » Mr. Nick Mayekawa
- » Ms. Susan McBride
- » Mr. Eric Nakagawa
- » Mr. Arthur Newalu
- » Ms. Mary Louise O'Brien
- » Ms. Mary Piette
- » Mr. Bill Sager
- » Ms. Maralyn Tilley
- » Mr. Barry Wilmeth
- » Mr. Paul Zeisel
  
- » Hawai'i's Thousand Friends
- » The Kailua Neighborhood Board
- » The Lani-Kailua Outdoor Circle
- » The Outdoor Circle, President
- » The Outdoor Circle, Executive Director
- » Poi Dogs & Popoki

## **8.5 FINAL EIS DISTRIBUTION**

This Final Environmental Impact Statement (Final EIS) has been prepared for the Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery Expansion Project, taking into consideration the comments received during the public review and comment period for the Draft EIS. Notice of availability of the Final EIS is being published in the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC)'s The Environmental Notice.

Hard copies of the Final EIS are available for public review at the Hawai'i State Library (Hawai'i Documents Center), Kāne'ohe Regional Library, as well as other State and City libraries. The Final EIS is also available for viewing and/or download on OEQC's website and publication of The Environmental Notice. A link to OEQC's main website page is provided below.

<http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc/>

Notice of availability of the Final EIS was sent to the government agencies, community organizations, and individuals identified below. Parties that received this notice were directed to a link on OEQC's website where the Final EIS could be downloaded.

### **Federal**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service  
U.S. Department of the Army, Honolulu District Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Pacific Islands Office  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Administrator  
National Parks Service  
U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
Federal Aviation Administration  
Federal Highways Administration  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 14th Coast Guard District  
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries  
Service

### **State of Hawai'i**

Department of Accounting and General Services  
Department of Agriculture  
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT)  
DBEDT, Director  
Research Division Library  
Strategic Industries Division



**State of Hawai‘i (continued)**

DBEDT (Continued)

Land Use Commission

Office of Planning

Department of Defense

Hawai‘i Emergency Management Agency

Office of Veterans Services

Department of Education

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

Department of Health (DOH)

DOH, Director

Environmental Management Division

Clean Air Branch

Clean Water Branch

Safe Drinking Water Branch

Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch

Wastewater Branch

Environmental Planning Office

Environmental Health Service Division

Indoor and Radiological Health Branch

Sanitation Branch

Office of Environmental Quality Control

Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)

DLNR, Chairperson

Commission on Water Resource Management

Division of Aquatic Resources

Division of Forestry and Wildlife

Engineering Division

Land Division

Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

State Historic Preservation Division

Department of Transportation

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

University of Hawai‘i, Environmental Center

University of Hawai‘i, Water Resources Research Center

### **City and County of Honolulu**

Board of Water Supply  
Department of Community Services  
Department of Design and Construction  
Department of Emergency Management  
Department of Enterprise Services  
Department of Environmental Services  
Department of Facility Maintenance  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Department of Planning & Permitting  
Department of Transportation Services  
Honolulu Fire Department  
Honolulu Police Department

### **Utilities**

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.  
Hawaiian Telcom  
Spectrum

### **Libraries and Media**

Hawai‘i State Library, Hawai‘i Documents Center  
Kāne‘ohe Regional Library  
Legislative Reference Bureau Library  
City and County of Honolulu Department of Customer Services, Municipal Library  
Edwin H. Mookini Library, Hilo Hawai‘i  
Kaua‘i Community College Library, Lihue, Hawai‘i  
Maui College Library, Kahului, Hawai‘i  
University of Hawai‘i, Thomas H. Hamilton Library

Honolulu Star Advertiser  
Hawai‘i Tribune Herald  
West Hawai‘i Today  
The Garden Island  
Maui News  
Moloka‘i Dispatch

**Elected Officials, Organizations, Individuals**

U.S. Senator Brian Schatz  
U.S. Senator Mazie Hirono  
U.S. Representative Tulsi Gabbard  
Senator Jill Tokuda, 24th Senate District  
Representative Ken Ito, 49th House District  
Councilmember Ikaika Anderson, District 3  
Hawai‘i Construction Alliance  
Hawai‘i’s Thousand Friends  
Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai‘i Nei  
The Kailua Neighborhood Board  
Kāne‘ohe Neighborhood Board No. 30  
Kāne‘ohe Outdoor Circle  
Ko‘olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club  
The Lani-Kailua Outdoor Circle  
The Outdoor Circle, President and Executive Director  
Poi Dogs & Popoki  
Queen Lili‘uokalani Children’s Center, Ko‘olau Poko Unit  
Sierra Club, Hawai‘i Chapter  
Ms. Ellen Akaka  
Ms. Puanani Akaka  
Ms. Kilolani Akiu  
Mr. Ryse Akiu  
Ms. Reyn Akiu  
Dr. Charles K. and Clara Burrows  
Ms. Lisa M. Cabanting  
Mr. Earl Canada  
Ms. Lianne Chang  
Ms. Linda M. Chang  
Mr. Kevin Char  
Mr. Ruben Cruz  
Deegan  
Mr. Mike Deegan  
Mr. Timothy Deegan  
Mr. Dudley Dias  
Mr. Harry Franz  
Mr. Eamon Gray  
Mr. Gary Gray  
Bettye Harris  
Ernest Harris  
Mr. Greg Harris  
Mr. Dean Hazama  
Mr. Ed Ho

**Elected Officials, Organizations, Individuals (continued)**

Mr. Pat and Dianna Lee  
Mr. Ronel Makuakane  
Ms. Grace Perez-Manio  
Ms. Rene Mansho  
Ms. Joyce Mayekawa  
Mr. Nick Mayekawa  
Ms. Susan McBride  
Ms. Julianne McCreedy  
Mr. Rich McCreedy  
Mr. Eric Nakagawa  
Mr. Arthur Newalu  
Ms. Mary Louise O'Brien  
Ms. Kathleen O'Malley  
Ms. Mary Piette  
Jesse Reavis  
Mr. Bill Sager  
Ms. Maralyn Tilley  
Mr. Barry Wilmeth  
Mr. Grant Yoshimori  
Mr. Nathan Yuen  
Mr. Paul Zeisel

## **CHAPTER 9: LISTING OF PREPARERS**

The following is a list of those associated with the preparation of this Draft EIS document.

### **Petitioner**

Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.

Mr. Jay Morford  
*General Manager*

### **Preparer of Environmental Document**

HHF Planners

Mr. Scott Ezer  
*Principal-in-Charge*  
Mr. Ronald Sato, AICP  
*Project Manager/Sr. Associate*  
Mr. Matt Hom  
*Planner*

### **Archaeological and Cultural Resources**

Honua Consulting

Trisha Kehaulani Watson-Sproat, JD, Ph.D.  
Rosanna Thurman  
Kulani Elizabeth Boyne, BS  
Matthew Kawaiola Sproat  
Richard Keao NeSmith, Ph.D.  
Kepa Maly

### **Botanical Resources**

LeGrande Biological Surveys Inc.

Maya LeGrande

### **Faunal Resources**

Rana Biological Consulting, Inc.

Reginald E. David

### **Geotechnical Study**

Geolabs, Inc.

Robin M. Lim, P.E.

### **Water Resource Analysis**

Tom Nance Water Resource Engineering

Tom Nance

### **Invertebrate Study**

Steven Lee Montgomery, Ph. D.

**Market Study / Economic and Fiscal Analysis**

CBRE, Inc.

Tom Holliday, CRE, FRICS

**Noise Study**

Censeo AV+Acoustics LLC

Todd Beiler, P.E., INCE Bd. Cert.

**Preliminary Engineering Report**

Sam O. Hirota, Inc.

Jami Hirota, PE, LEED, BD&C  
Dan Hirota, PE, LPLS

**Jurisdictional Waters Survey**

**AECOS, Inc.**

**Susan Burr**  
**Chad Linebaugh**

**Traffic**

Austin, Tsutsumi & Associates, Inc.

Matt K. Nakamoto, P.E.

**Water Quality**

Element Environmental LLC

Steven Spengler, Ph.D.

## CHAPTER 10: REFERENCES

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