
APPENDIX E

AGENCY COORDINATION



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HONOLULU
FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII 96858-5440

January 6, 2003

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Environmental Technical Branch
Engineering and Construction Division

Mr. Paul Henson
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Islands Ecoregion
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Box 5008
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

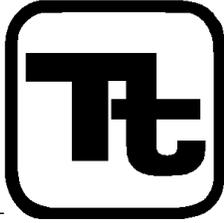
Dear Mr. Henson:

The U.S. Army is intending to coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934 [16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*; 48 Stat. 401], as amended, for a proposal to transform the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). The transformation of the Army's 2nd Brigade to a SBCT is a major undertaking entailing a series of changes in equipment, force structure, training practices, and new facilities. The proposed action would require construction of two military vehicle trails on Oahu and one military vehicle trail on the Island of Hawaii. The military vehicle trails would have stream crossings that may affect aquatic resources. The coordination is necessary to determine if the action or the resources are significant enough to warrant Service input into the planning and design of the project to minimize impacts to stream wildlife. We have been coordinating with Mr. Gordon Smith of your office and are arranging for field trips to view stream crossings. If you have any questions please contact Mr. Steve Kim at telephone number (808) 438-3072.

Sincerely,


James L. Bersson, P.E.
Chief, Engineering and
Construction Division

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TETRA TECH, INC.
2028 Pa'a Street, # 3000
Honolulu, HI 96819
Telephone (808) 441-5830
FAX (808) 441-5821

July 1, 2002

R. Michael Laurs, Laboratory Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
F/SWC2, Honolulu Laboratory
2570 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2396

Subject: Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) EIS

Dear Mr. Laurs,

Tetra Tech is preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to evaluate the potential effects associated with the proposed action of the Army IBCT project, in which the Army proposes to transform the 2nd Brigade into an IBCT, and to enhance training capabilities in Hawaii.

The proposed action results from the need of the US Army to become more strategically responsive in the spectrum of military operations. This goal will be obtained by adjusting aspects of doctrine, training, leadership, organizations, material, and soldiers within the 2nd Brigade. The changes extend to doctrinal and involve force structure, or how many soldiers are in each type of unit. They extend also to equipment, whether new or modernized.

Pursuant to NEPA, the potential environmental and socioeconomic effects associated with the transformation of the 2nd Brigade will be evaluated. This EIS focuses on site-specific issues. Of the many sites affected, three are thought to potentially involve marine life. These sites are Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) on the big island of Hawaii, Dillingham and Makua Military Reservation (MMR), both on Oahu. Proposed changes to PTA include improving an existing tank trail to an all weather road, and the use of Kawaihae Harbor as a disembarkation point for training at PTA. Kawaihae Harbor is currently used in this capacity. Project actions would be limited to the harbor and inland activities. Activities at Dillingham and MMR would be limited to an increase of training at the sites. The transformation would result in an increase in soldiers and vehicles over the existing brigade.

The purpose of this letter is to obtain your input in identifying marine species and communities within the project region that are recognized as significant or are of special concern to your agency. These species and communities may consist of:

Rare, threatened, or endangered species;
Species protected by statute;
Commercial fish or shellfish species;
Recreationally important fish or invertebrate species; and
Marine communities (vertebrate, invertebrate, or plant) that are considered sensitive or are of limited distribution.

To facilitate the EIS schedule, we would appreciate receiving your comments and materials within 30 days. If you foresee a delay in responding to this request, or if you have any questions, please contact me at (415) 974-1221, or George Redpath, the project manager, in Hawaii at (808) 441-5830.

Respectfully,
Tetra Tech

Ann Zoidis
Biologist



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE**

**Pacific Islands Regional Office
1601 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 1110
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-0047**

July 29, 2003

David L. Anderson, Colonel
Office of the Garrison Commander
Department of the Army
Headquarters, United States Army Garrison, Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96857-5000

RE: Stryker Brigade Combat Team
Consultation number I-PI-02-234:MMD

Colonel Anderson:

We have reviewed the letter received July 1, 2003, regarding the transformation of one of the two Legacy brigades of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). This transformation entails a series of changes in equipment, force structure, training practices and new facilities. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) provides the following comments and information under our statutory authorities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.* (ESA), and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.* (MMPA).

Proposed actions that may affect marine protected species include the ocean transport of equipment. NOAA Fisheries concurs that the slow speeds (less than 11 knots) of the logistic support vessels (LSVs) make collisions with protected species unlikely and, therefore, not likely to adversely impact protected species. [There have been no reports of an LSV striking a protected species during the past 10 years of LSV operations in Hawaiian waters.] As a precautionary measure, vessel operators will be made aware of the regulations regarding protected species in Hawaii and instructed not to approach within 100 yards of any adult humpback whale or 300 yards of humpback whale mother/calf pairs.

The proposed construction and use of the military vehicle trail could impact protected species in the nearshore marine environment. However, provided best engineering practices to minimize erosion and properly contain potential petroleum spills are incorporated into the project plans, NOAA Fisheries concurs that vehicle trail construction is not likely to adversely impact protected species. NOAA Fisheries recommends also incorporating the following Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect listed or otherwise protected species which may come into the nearshore project area.



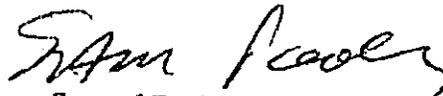
1.) All project personnel should be apprised of the status of the listed species and the protections afforded to the species under federal laws. A brochure explaining the laws and guidelines for listed species in Hawaii may be downloaded from http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot_res/MMWatch/hawaii.htm

2.) If during project activities, protected species enter the project area, activities should cease until the animal(s) voluntarily leaves the area.

Helicopter flights over the marine and nearshore environments could also potentially impact protected species in the area. Local Flying Rules have been changed to prohibit flight within 1000 feet of any marine mammal. Provided these flight procedures are formally incorporated into the Local Flying Rules, NOAA Fisheries concurs that this activity is not likely to adversely affect marine mammals.

Provided the above conditions are met, NOAA Fisheries concurs with the determination of the Army that the transformation of a Legacy Brigade to a SBCT is not likely to adversely affect federally listed species under our jurisdiction. However, should any activity associated with the proposed action result in the taking of any protected species the Pacific Islands Regional Office should be promptly notified at (808) 973-2937. Should you have any questions regarding these comments or the consultation process please contact David Nichols or Margaret Akamine at the above contact number.

Sincerely,



Samuel Pooley
Acting Regional Administrator

-----Original Message-----

From: John Naughton [mailto:john.naughton@noaa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2002 8:32 AM
To: jsaufler@ttsfo.com
Cc: John Naughton
Subject: ICBT Draft EIS

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Pacific Islands Area Office (PIAO), has received your letter announcing the preparation of an EIS on the transfer of the 2nd Brigade into an Interim Brigade Combat Team (ICBT). The letter, dated 1 July 2002, was addressed to NMFS Honolulu Laboratory Director Michael Laurs. PIAO did not receive a copy until 25 November 2002.

The letter contains a summary of proposed activities at several sites which will occur because of this action. These sites include Dillingham and Makua Military Reservations on Oahu, and Pohakuloa Training Area and Kawaihae Harbor on the island of Hawaii. Based on the summary information in the letter, NMFS believes the proposed action will have a minimal impact on those marine species and habitats for which we have a responsibility. However, we request a copy of the full Draft EIS in order to insure that any potential impact from the proposed action will be minimal.

Sincerely,

John Naughton
Pacific Islands Environmental Coordinator
PIAO, NMFS, NOAA
1601 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 1110
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4700



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office

300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122

Box 50088

Honolulu, Hawaii 96850



In Reply, Refer To:
1-2-2003-F-02

DEC 23 2003

Colonel David L. Anderson
U.S. Army Commander
Department of the Army
Headquarters, United States Army Garrison, Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96857-5000

Re: Biological Opinion on Routine Military Training and Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army Installations on the Island of Hawaii (1-2-2003-F-02)

Dear Colonel Anderson:

This biological opinion responds to your request for formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Your request was dated April 25, 2003, and was received April 28, 2003. The statutory deadline for completing this consultation, September 10, 2003, was extended by mutual agreement to December 23, 2003, due to the complexities of this consultation. At issue are the impacts that proposed actions may have on threatened and endangered species and their habitats on the U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii (Army) installation called Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) on the island of Hawaii (Figure 1). Species included in this consultation include 15 plants: *Asplenium fragile* var. *insulare*, *Haplostachys haplostachya*, *Hedyotis coriacea*, *Isodendron hosakae*, *Lipochaeta venosa*, *Neraudia ovata*, *Portulaca sclerocarpa*, *Silene hawaiiensis*, *Silene lanceolata*, *Solanum incompletum*, *Spermolepis hawaiiensis*, *Stenogyne angustifolia*, *Tetramolopium arenarium*, *Vigna o-wahuensis*, *Zanthoxylum hawaiiense*; one mammal, the Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*); and designated critical habitat for one avian species, palila (*Loxioides bailleui*). Since palila and akiapolaau (*Hemignathus munroi*) have not been observed within the action area for almost 20 years, these species will not be addressed further in this biological opinion. Biological surveys to determine the status and abundance of nene (*Branta sandvicensis*), Hawaiian dark-rumped petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*) and io or Hawaiian hawk (*Buteo solitarius*) will be conducted as part of your Project Description. This additional information will assist us in determining if these three species may be affected by Legacy and/or Stryker Brigade Combat Team Transformation (SBCT) training actions. If you determine and we concur there is a may affect to any or all of these avian species, then the Army will reinitiate this consultation to address potential effects to these species.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION
of the
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
for
ROUTINE MILITARY TRAINING AND TRANSFORMATION
of the
2ND BRIGADE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Light)
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATIONS
ISLAND OF HAWAII



Haplostachys haplostachya



December 23, 2003
(1-2-2003-F-02)

FULL TEXT AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850



In Reply, Refer To:
1-2-2003-F-04

OCT 23 2003

Colonel David L. Anderson
U.S. Army Commander
Department of the Army
Headquarters, United States Army Garrison, Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96857-5000

Re: Biological Opinion on Routine Military Training and Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army Installations on the Island of Oahu (1-2-2003-F-04)

Dear Colonel Anderson:

This biological opinion responds to your request for formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Your request was dated April 25, 2003, and was received April 28, 2003. The statutory deadline for completing this consultation, September 10, 2003, was extended by mutual agreement until October 24, 2003, due to the complexities associated with finalizing a biological opinion of this magnitude. At issue are the impacts that the proposed actions may have on threatened and endangered species and their habitats on six Army installations on Oahu to include: 37 plants, 11 snails, 1 mammal, and 2 avian species, and designated critical habitat for the Oahu elepaio (*Chasiempis sandwichensis* spp. *ibidis*) (Appendix 1). Based on the information provided in the Programmatic Biological Assessment for Routine Military Training and Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army, Oahu, Hawaii (Biological Assessment) we concur with the determination that the Oahu creeper (*Paroreomyza maculata*) and the Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) will not be adversely affected by the actions, and therefore, these species will not be addressed further in this biological opinion.

The biological opinion was prepared using the following information: 1) Biological Assessment; 2) Preliminary Draft Wildland Fire Management Plan Pohakuloa and Oahu Training Areas (WFMP), March 2002; 3) information from our files; and, 4) informal consultation between the Army and the Service.

Six Army installations are considered in this consultation to include: 1) Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR); 2) Kahuku Training Area (KTA); 3) Kawailoa Training Area (KLOA); 4)

BIOLOGICAL OPINION
of the
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
for
ROUTINE MILITARY TRAINING and TRANSFORMATION
of the
2nd BRIGADE 25th INFANTRY DIVISION (Light)

U.S. ARMY INSTALLATIONS

ISLAND of OAHU



October 23, 2003

(1-2-2003-F-04)

FULL TEXT AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

April 25, 2003



Office of the Commander

Dr. Paul Henson
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
300 Ala Moana Blvd. Room 3-122
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Dr. Henson:

I am pleased to provide you with copies of the final Biological Assessments (BA) for Programmatic Section 7 Consultation on Routine Military Training and SBCT Transformation for the Islands of Oahu and Hawaii. The purpose of this action is to initiate Section 7 consultation in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. I look forward to working with you to identify specific conservation measures to offset likely adverse impacts on listed and proposed threatened and endangered species during the formal Section 7 process.

Point of contact for this action is Joel Godfrey, Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division, 656-2878 x1050.

Sincerely,

David L. Anderson
Colonel, US Army
Commanding

Enclosures

Programmatic Biological Assessment
for
Routine Military Training
and
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade
25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army

Oahu, Hawaii

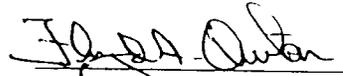
April 2003

Prepared by:


DAVID C. PRESS
Lieutenant Colonel, EN
Commander
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District

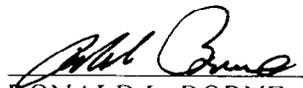
21 APR 03
Date

Reviewed by:


FLOYD A. QUINTANA
Colonel, U.S. Army
Director of Public Works
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

22 APR 03
Date

Reviewed by:


RONALD L. BORNE
Director, Transformation
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

23 Apr 03
Date

Approved by the Proponent:


DAVID L. ANDERSON
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commander
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

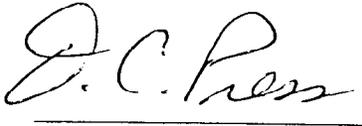
25 Apr '03
Date

Programmatic Biological Assessment
for
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade
25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army

Island of Hawaii

April 2003

Prepared by:



DAVID C. PRESS
Lieutenant Colonel, EN
District Engineer
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu Engineer District

21 APR 03
Date

Reviewed by:



FLOYD A. QUINTANA
Colonel, U.S. Army
Director of Public Works
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

22 APR 03
Date

Reviewed by:



RONALD L. BORNE
Director, Transformation
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

20 Apr 03
Date

Approved by the Proponent:



DAVID L. ANDERSON
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commander
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

25 Apr '03
Date

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

MAY 16 2003

In Reply Refer To:
PI-03-18

Lieutenant Colonel David C. Press
Honolulu District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Building 230
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Subject: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Planning Aid Letter for the Schofield Barracks–Helemano Military Reservation, Schofield Barracks–Dillingham Military Reservation, and the Pohakuloa Training Area–Kawaihae Harbor Road Improvements Related to the U.S. Army's Force Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

Dear Lieutenant Colonel Press:

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934 [16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*; 48 Stat. 401], as amended (FWCA), was established to provide a framework to fully consider fish and wildlife conservation measures as a component of Federal projects that may significantly impact important water resources. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is providing this Planning Aid Letter (PAL) for three proposed road projects: the Schofield Barracks–Helemano Military Reservation (HMR), Schofield Barracks–Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR), and Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA)–Kawaihae Harbor Road. This letter has been prepared under the authority of and in accordance with provisions of FWCA; the Federal Clean Water Act of 1977 [33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; 62 Stat. 1155], as amended (CWA); and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 [16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; 87 Stat. 884], as amended (ESA). These comments are also consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*; 83 Stat. 852], as amended (NEPA), and other authorities mandating Service concern for environmental values.

The Department of Defense is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement for programmatic changes related to Army Force Transformation in Hawaii. The proposed changes are associated with the conversion of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). This proposed transformation will require changes in military land use,

training patterns, and military infrastructure including training and maneuver areas for 400 Stryker armed vehicles. It is anticipated that this will result in a greater need for roadways dedicated to military use. Three road construction projects are proposed: (1) Schofield Barracks-HMR Road, which would involve acquiring access, paving, and installing electrical and telecommunications conduit primarily on existing private unpaved agricultural roads that extend from Schofield Barracks to HMR (approximately six miles); (2) Schofield Barracks-DMR Road (Dillingham Trail), which would involve acquiring access and paving existing private agricultural roads that extend from Schofield Barracks to DMR (approximately 15 miles); and (3) Kawaihae Harbor-PTA (Pohakuloa Military Trail) which would involve acquiring access, paving, and installing electrical and telecommunications conduits primarily on an abandoned military trail that once extended from Kawaihae Harbor to PTA (approximately 27 miles).

Note that the Improvements to Drum Road Project, which involves widening, paving, and installing electrical and telecommunications conduits on the existing unpaved road that extends from Helemano Military Reservation (HMR) to the Kahuku Training Area (KTA) and passes through the Kawaihae Training Area (KLOA), is a closely related project that is progressing on a separate planning and review schedule. The Service previously provided a PAL regarding the Drum Road project to your office (November 2002), and have prepared a Draft FCWA report on that project (May 2003). Importantly, if the Improvements to Drum Road project proceeds as proposed, and if the Army transformation takes place, use of the newly paved Drum road will be a significant component of SBCT training.

Under NEPA and other relevant authorities, all components of the Army Transformation are considered a single Federal action for which cumulative environmental impacts, including potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources, are required to be addressed as a whole. For example, if constructed, the Drum Road, Schofield-HMR, and Dillingham Trail projects together would transect every watershed on the entire north shore of Oahu from Kahuku Point almost to Kaena Point. This is the least developed region on heavily urbanized Oahu, and represents almost one quarter of the circumference of the island. The area is recognized to contain significant marine and freshwater resources. Combined, the geographical extent of these roads is one of the largest transportation infrastructure development projects to be proposed in the State of Hawaii in the last several decades. Because planning for the Army Transformation projects are underway in a phased approach, with projects being designed and reviewed "separately," the Service reminds the Corps that, to comply with NEPA guidelines, the impacts of the various projects must be considered cumulatively, both in the context of programmatic analysis as well as project-specific and site-specific analyses.

A Federal project of this magnitude triggers multiple aspects of review by local, State, and Federal agencies, and by different functional programs within a single agency. In addition to the FWCA investigations and NEPA reviews by the Service for this project, the Service is also consulting under section 7 of the ESA, and will participate in the review of permitting under CWA sections 404 and 401. Please be advised that Service recommendations for conservation

measures regarding terrestrial resources potentially impacted by the road projects will be formulated through the section 7 process. Service recommendations regarding protection of Federal trust resources in the aquatic environment will be developed through FWCA and CWA-related reviews.

The following information was developed from information including project descriptions and maps provided to the Service by the Corps, a review of information contained in Service files, results of a site visit to the Oahu proposed road alignments, and a general knowledge of the areas under consideration. In addition, we consulted with the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources, particularly the Hawaii Island district staff regarding the potential effects of the Kawaihae Harbor-PTA road.

Schofield Barracks-HMR Road

This road project would be constructed on existing unpaved agricultural roads that cross lands currently under pineapple cultivation at elevations of 850 to 1,100 feet (ft) above mean sea level (msl). Kaukonahua and Poamoho streams form deep forested gulches along this alignment. These two perennial streams would be crossed with new stream crossing structures at elevations of approximately 700 to 800 ft msl.

Schofield Barracks-DMR Road (Dillingham Trail)

This project would also be located on existing agricultural roads. The alignment would descend from Schofield Barracks through approximately three miles of land that is under pineapple cultivation, and the remaining distance would traverse lands that were previously under sugarcane cultivation but now are in various diversified crops including seed corn, orchard crops, banana and coffee. As currently proposed, this road would depart from the Schofield-HMR Road in the upland area between Kaukonaha and Poamoho streams. The road would then cross Kaukonaha Stream again in its lower reaches (20 ft msl) near the Waialua neighborhood known as Ranch Camp where there is currently a bridge that was put in place by the sugar plantation. Subsequently, the road would cross several intermittent streams and drainageways, the largest of which is Makaleha Stream near Dillingham Ranch.

Kawaihae Harbor-PTA (Pohakuloa Military Trail)

This project would cross a variety of leeward Big Island terrestrial habitat types from an elevation of 6,500 ft msl at PTA down to sea level at Kawaihae Harbor. In the immediate vicinity of PTA there is a mosaic of native forest and shrubland interspersed with barren lava flows. The proposed alignment descends towards pasture lands dominated by kikuyu grass that is broken by occasional gulches, cinder cones and low hills (e.g., Waikii Ranch area, Popoo Gulch). The lower section of the proposed road alignment passes through arid kiawe scrub and lava fields. A number of threatened and endangered terrestrial plant and animal species are found in this vicinity. Please refer to documents associated with the ESA section 7 consultation for the Service position on conservation measures to address concerns regarding listed species. The proposed road would cross

Waiulaula Gulch, which is formed by the confluence of Waikoloa and Keanuio mano streams. This stream system is perennial in its upper reaches and intermittent in its middle and lower reaches.

Aquatic Resources

The proposed Schofield-HMR and Schofield-DMR roads cross Kaukonahua and Poamoho streams, which flow from the crest of the Koolaus in an east-to-west direction. The Schofield-DMR road also crosses Makaleha Stream, which flows down the north-facing slopes of Mt. Kaala and the Waianae Range. The PTA-Kawaihae road crosses Waiulaula Gulch. Kaukonahua and Poamoho streams are considered perennial throughout their courses; Waiulaula stream is considered an "interrupted stream" because it is perennial in its upper reaches but flows intermittently in its middle and lower reaches; and Makaleha Stream is intermittent throughout. Numerous smaller un-named drainages are also crossed by the proposed road alignments.

Streams throughout Hawaii, including the north shore Oahu streams and Waiulaula Stream and its tributaries, have been altered for over a century by agricultural diversions. These human-caused modifications to surface and ground water systems have profoundly altered natural hydrologic regimes. These dams usually divert all flowing water out of the stream channel, leaving the reach below the dam completely dry for extended periods of time. For example, Kaukonahua Stream is one of the most significant freshwater features in the entire state. It is the longest watershed in Hawaii, extending over thirty miles from its headwaters to its confluence with the sea. Kaukonahua Stream is dammed and now forms the largest impoundment in the state, Wahiawa Reservoir. This impoundment was created to store water for sugar cane cultivation. Several miles of stream channel below the dam are now dry most of the time, and the aquatic habitats that once existed in the lower stream channel are now almost entirely eliminated. No structural modifications were incorporated into the design of dams built in the early days of the plantation era to facilitate passage of aquatic organisms within natural stream channels, nor have current environmental considerations led to water resource management for the maintenance of stream flows in the reaches below the dams. To the contrary, these diversion structures were specifically designed to be highly efficient in capturing and diverting as much of the stream flow as possible, particularly during periods of moderate and low flow, when agricultural demand for water resources is high, and coincidentally when the need for water to support aquatic life is most acute.

The dewatering of streams in the project areas is significant because the native freshwater fish and larger freshwater invertebrates of Hawaii's streams (Table 1) are migratory and are, therefore, dependent upon adequate instream flows to complete their life cycle. These species exhibit a diadromous life cycle known as amphidromy in which adults live and spawn in the stream environment, newly hatched larvae are dispersed downstream to the ocean where the larvae persist in the marine environment until they undertake a remarkable upstream migration. Several species are capable of ascending vertical or overhanging waterfalls, and some species are found in high elevation perennial sections of intermittent or interrupted (diverted) streams, above reaches that do not contain perennially flowing water.

Table 1. Migratory native freshwater organisms of Hawaii.

Scientific name	Hawaiian name	Biogeographic status	Type of organism
<i>Awaous guamensis</i>	O'opu nakea	indigenous	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Lentipes concolor</i>	O'opu alamo'o	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Stenogobius hawaiiensis</i>	O'opu naniba	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Sticyopterus stimpsoni</i>	O'opu nopili	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Eleotris sandwicensis</i>	O'opu akupa	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Eleotridae)
<i>Atyoida bisulcata</i>	Opae kala'ole	endemic	Freshwater shrimp Crustacean
<i>Macrobrachium grandimanus</i>	Opae 'oeh'a	endemic	Freshwater prawn Crustacean
<i>Neritina granosa</i>	Hihirwai	endemic	Freshwater snail Mollusk

Moderate numbers of most, if not all, of these species have been reported from lower and mid elevation areas of Kaukonahua Stream and Poamoho Stream, both of which may be effected by the proposed road projects (refer to the Hawaii Stream Assessment, the Hawaii Natural Heritage Program database, and the Oahu Training Areas Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan). At least two native fish species (*Awaous guamensis* and *Lentipes concolor*) are known to occur in moderate to low numbers in Waiulaula Stream (Bob Nishimoto, DLNR, pers. com; Pete Hendicks, DLNR, pers. com). No larger aquatic species are expected to be found in Makaleha Stream because it is dry most of the time. In addition to these native species, a considerable number of introduced aquatic species are known to occur in these streams and associated waterbodies (ditches and reservoirs).

Wildlife Resources

Hunting of feral pigs, goats and sheep in the lands adjacent to the road projects is fairly common, particularly the higher elevation areas near PTA. In addition, some upland game bird hunting is undertaken in these areas. The Service supports managed hunting of feral ungulates as a means to reduce their numbers for the purpose of watershed preservation and to reduce threats to rare, threatened and endangered animals and plants. Conservation management of State lands that are

designated as public hunting areas is strongly encouraged by the Service. Support of State hunting programs on these lands through the Service's Division of Federal Aid amounts to several hundred thousand dollars a year. In addition, adjacent landowners are generally in support of limiting feral ungulate populations because of the need to conserve watershed resources and to limit crop damage. Therefore, continued access to these lands during and after construction of the proposed road projects is necessary for the ongoing wildlife management task of controlling feral ungulates.

Planning Recommendations

The Service recommends that planning for the road projects incorporate stream protection measures both for the permanent installation and maintenance of the larger, more heavily used roadways, as well as for temporary construction related impacts. These goals should be accomplished by considering the following objectives in the design, engineering, and construction phases of the project:

1. **Minimize** concentration of runoff water volume and velocity, and reduce soil and sediment movement to maintain adequate water quality.
 - This objective should be accomplished by appropriate placement of surface cross drains to avoid discharges of runoff and roadway contaminants directly into stream channels or onto erodible slopes, and by providing buffers, grass swales, or sediment basins between cross drain outlets and stream channels.
2. Prevent stream crossings from being a direct source of sediment to streams and from degrading water quality by providing for unobstructed migratory passage for native aquatic migratory organisms.
 - This objective should be accomplished by the use of bottomless arch culverts and bridges that span the stream channel and adjacent streambanks wherever feasible. (Site specific information on stream flow characteristics may dictate special engineering considerations necessary to ensure uninterrupted fish passage.) At a minimum, bridges should be installed where ever stream flow is perennial (e.g., Kaukonahua and Poamoho streams) or where migration of native fauna is dependent upon intermittent flow (e.g., Waiulaula Stream). Culvert designs that retain natural bottom substrate and are large enough in diameter to allow adequate illumination by natural light should be used at all other stream crossings that exhibit characteristics of supporting intermittent flow. A plan that outlines removal of existing bridges and culverts should be developed, and demolition activities should be conducted in a manner that minimizes input of material into the aquatic environment.
3. Stringent application of effective best management practices (BMPs) throughout project construction. These BMPs should be tailored to specifically recognize the challenges posed

by the location and climatic conditions found along the proposed road alignments. A variety of sources should be consulted regarding BMP development and standard operating procedures for the construction phase of these projects, particularly the Corps Regulatory Branch and the Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Water Branch. BMPs should incorporate specific guidance on the following:

- in-stream construction should be scheduled to occur during low-flow time periods;
 - at the onset of periods of persistent or torrential rain in any season, construction should be halted, and exposed erodible areas should be secured;
 - project-related materials (fill, revetment rock, pipe etc.) should not be stockpiled in a stream channel or adjacent riparian zone;
 - all project-related materials and equipment (backhoes, trucks, etc) placed in the water should be free of pollutants;
 - contamination (including alien species introductions or disposal of trash or debris) in stream channels, riparian areas, or adjacent marine environments should not result from project-related activities;
 - fueling of project-related vehicles and equipment should take place away from the water and a contingency plan to control petroleum products accidentally spilled during the project should be developed. Absorbent pads and containment booms should be stored on-site to facilitate the clean-up of petroleum spills; and
 - turbidity and siltation from project-related work should be minimized and contained to within the vicinity of the site through the appropriate use of effective silt containment devices and the curtailment of work during adverse weather conditions.
4. Maintenance of access to lands used by hunters, wildlife managers, and natural resource personnel should continue during construction and operation of the military roads. Placement of gates, security checkpoints and other infrastructure should not impede hunter access to State lands or access to private lands by those who have permission to enter from the landowner.

As stated above, aquatic resources of concern are found in moderate to low numbers in the proposed project area. If the Army follows the above recommendations to avoid and minimize potential impacts to these resources, overall project impacts to fish and wildlife are not anticipated to be significant as defined by the FWCA. The Service will continue to track the development of these projects, and in particular the implementation of the conservation efforts suggested above, throughout the environmental review process. This will include reviews of Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements under NEPA, and reviews of

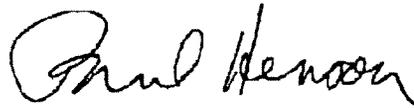
Lt. Colonel David C. Press

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permit actions under section 404 of the CWA. Unless the nature of the project changes or the Service is made aware of new information regarding fish and wildlife resources that may be potentially effected by the road projects, no field investigation and report under section 2(b) of the FWCA anticipated to be necessary.

The Service appreciates the opportunity to provide this Planning Aid Letter for the Army transformation road projects. If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Fish and Wildlife Biologist Gordon Smith at 808/541-3441.

Sincerely,



Paul Henson, Ph.D.
Field Supervisor

cc:

EPA Region IX, Honolulu
ACOE, Engineering and Construction, Honolulu
NMFS - PLAO, Honolulu
DAR - Hawaii
DOFAW - Hawaii
CZM - Hawaii
CWB - Hawaii



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96850

29 OCT 2003	
DE	
DD	RWM
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In Reply Refer To:
PN-03-01

OCT 28 2003

Lieutenant Colonel David C. Press
Honolulu District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Building 230
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Subject: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Planning Aid Letter for the proposal to construct a Battle Area Complex (BAX) at Schofield Barracks, Oahu, Hawaii

Dear Lieutenant Colonel Press:

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934 [16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*; 48 Stat. 401], as amended (FWCA), was established to provide a framework to fully consider fish and wildlife conservation measures as a component of Federal projects that may significantly impact important water resources. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is providing this Planning Aid Letter (PAL) for the Schofield Barracks Battle Area Complex (BAX). This letter has been prepared under the authority of and in accordance with provisions of FWCA; the Federal Clean Water Act of 1977 [33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; 62 stat. 1155], as amended (CWA); and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 [16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; 87 Stat. 884], as amended (ESA). These comments are also consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*; 83 Stat. 852], as amended (NEPA), and other authorities mandating Service concern for environmental values.

The proposed project is associated with the conversion of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). This proposed transformation will require changes in military land use, training patterns, and military infrastructure including training and maneuver areas for 400 Stryker armed vehicles. It is anticipated that this will result in a greater need for roadways dedicated to military use. The proposed BAX would be constructed at McCarthy Flats on the west side of Beaver Road and north of Trimble Road, on the existing range complex and range impact area. The construction of the BAX would occupy approximately 600 acres of previously altered land for military use. This range will support mounted and dismounted infantry platoon tactical and live-fire operations either independently of, or simultaneously with, supporting tactical vehicles.

In addition to the FWCA Planning Aid Letter and NEPA review by the Service for this project, the Service is also consulting under section 7 of the ESA, and will participate in the review of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) permitting under CWA sections 404 and 401 if required. Please be advised that Service recommendations for conservation measures regarding terrestrial resources potentially impacted by transformation projects will be formulated through the section 7 process. Service recommendations regarding protection of Federal trust resources in the aquatic environment will be primarily developed through FWCA and CWA-related reviews.

The following information was developed from project descriptions and maps provided to the Service by the Corps, a review of information contained in Service files, results of a site visit to the proposed BAX site, and a general knowledge of the areas under consideration.

Schofield Barracks Vehicle Crossings

A total of five stream crossings sites were surveyed at Schofield Barracks Range on August 29, 2003. All stream sites were dry and had no aquatic resources present. Streams surrounding the Schofield Barracks Range are known to be intermittent throughout the year, and on occasion have pulse flows during heavy rain events. Each stream site surveyed on the Schofield Barracks Range had little potential for fish and wildlife habitat due to the absence of flowing water and absence of quality in-stream substrate (e.g., gravel, cobbles). Three of the five sites visited contained grasses and shrubs growing directly in the stream channel and the other two sites contained dried mud and fine sediments in the channel. Five of the six stream sites received direct sunlight and were without riparian vegetation. Two of the proposed vehicle crossing sites in the Waikoloa Gulch have high erosion potential due to large areas of exposed-loose soil upland of the gulches. Portions of the gulches are deep (20 to 50 feet) and are surrounded by large flat plateaus covered by *Panicum maximum* (guinea grass) and other grasses. To accommodate military activities, the grasses and shrubs growing on the plateaus are consistently cleared by burning and bulldozing. The proposed stream crossing sites in the Mohiakea Gulch were not surveyed due to military training activities on that day, however the topography and proximity of the two sites strongly indicate that conditions are similar.

The proposed BAX gulch crossings are located on tributaries to Kaukonahua stream, which flows from the crest of the Koolaus in an east-to-west direction to Waialua Bay on the north shore of Oahu. Streams throughout Hawaii, including streams of the north shore of Oahu such as Kaukonahua Stream and its tributaries, have been altered for over a century by agricultural diversions. These human-caused modifications to surface and ground water systems have profoundly altered natural hydrologic regimes. These dams usually divert all flowing water out of the stream channel, leaving the reach below the dam completely dry for extended periods of time. For example, Kaukonahua Stream is one of the most significant freshwater features in the entire state. It is the longest watershed in Hawaii, extending over thirty miles from its headwaters to its confluence with the sea. Kaukonahua Stream is dammed and now forms the largest impoundment in the state, Wahiawa Reservoir. This impoundment was created to store water for sugar cane cultivation. Several miles of stream channel below the dam are now dry

most of the time, and the aquatic habitats that once existed in the lower stream channel are now almost entirely eliminated. No structural modifications were incorporated into the design of dams built in the early days of the plantation era to facilitate passage of aquatic organisms within natural stream channels, nor have current environmental considerations led to water resource management for the maintenance of stream flows in the reaches below the dams. To the contrary, these diversion structures were specifically designed to be highly efficient in capturing and diverting as much of the stream flow as possible, particularly during periods of moderate and low flow, when agricultural demand for water resources is high, and coincidentally when the need for water to support aquatic life is most acute.

The dewatering of streams in the project areas is significant because the native freshwater fish and larger freshwater invertebrates of Hawaii's streams (Table 1) are migratory and are, therefore, dependent upon adequate instream flows to complete their life cycle. These species exhibit a diadromous life cycle known as amphidromy in which adults live and spawn in the stream environment, newly hatched larvae are dispersed downstream to the ocean where the larvae persist in the marine environment until they undertake a remarkable upstream migration. Several species are capable of ascending vertical or overhanging waterfalls, and some species are found in high elevation perennial sections of intermittent or interrupted (diverted) streams, above reaches that do not contain perennially flowing water. Moderate numbers of most, if not all, of these species have been reported from lower and mid elevation areas of Kaukonahua Stream upstream of the proposed BAX gulch crossings (refer to the Hawaii Stream Assessment, the Hawaii Natural Heritage Program database, and the Oahu Training Areas Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan). However, no larger aquatic species are expected to be found in either Mohiakea Gulch or Waikoloa Gulch because they are dry most of the time.

Recommendations

The Service recommends that planning for the Schofield Barracks BAX incorporate stream protection measures both for the permanent installation and maintenance of the larger, more heavily used roadways, as well as for temporary construction related impacts. These goals should be accomplished by considering the following objectives in the design, engineering, and construction phases of the project:

1. Minimize concentration of runoff water volume and velocity, and reduce soil and sediment movement to maintain adequate water quality.
 - This objective should be accomplished by appropriate placement of surface cross drains to avoid discharges of runoff and roadway contaminants directly into stream channels or onto erodible slopes, and by providing buffers, grass swales, or sediment basins between cross drain outlets and stream channels.
2. Prevent stream crossings from being a direct source of sediment to streams.

Table 1. Migratory native freshwater organisms of Hawaii.

Scientific name	Hawaiian name	Biogeographic status	Type of organism
<i>Awaous guamensis</i>	O'opu nakea	indigenous	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Lentipes concolor</i>	O'opu alamo'o	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Stenogobius hawaiiensis</i>	O'opu naniha	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Sicyopterus stimpsoni</i>	O'opu nopili	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Eleotris sandwicensis</i>	O'opu akupa	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Eleotridae)
<i>Atyoida bisulcata</i>	Opae kala'ole	endemic	Freshwater shrimp Crustacean
<i>Macrobrachium grandimanus</i>	Opae 'oeh'a	endemic	Freshwater prawn Crustacean
<i>Neritina granosa</i>	Hihiwai	endemic	Freshwater snail Mollusk

- This objective can be accomplished by using bridges, culverts, Texas swales (concrete swale), or gabion swales which span the stream channel and allow for vehicles to cross without directly coming into contact with stream substratum.
3. Stringent implementation of effective best management practices (BMPs) throughout project construction. These BMPs should be tailored to specifically recognize the challenges posed by the location and climatic conditions found along the proposed BAX gulch crossings. A variety of sources should be consulted regarding BMP development and standard operating procedures for the construction phase of these projects, particularly the Corps Regulatory Branch and the Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Water Branch. BMPs should incorporate specific guidance on the following:
- in-stream construction should be scheduled to occur during no-flow time periods;
 - at the onset of periods of persistent or torrential rain in any season, construction should be halted, and exposed erodible areas should be secured;
 - project-related materials (fill, revetment rock, pipe etc.) should not be stockpiled in a stream channel or adjacent riparian zone;
 - all project-related materials and equipment (backhoes, trucks, etc) placed in the water should be free of pollutants;
 - contamination (including alien species introductions or disposal of trash or debris) in stream channels, riparian areas, or adjacent marine environments should not result from project-related activities;
 - fueling of project-related vehicles and equipment should take place away from the water and a contingency plan to control petroleum products accidentally spilled during the project should be developed. Absorbent pads and containment booms should be stored on-site to facilitate the clean-up of petroleum spills; and
 - turbidity and siltation from project-related work should be minimized and contained to within the vicinity of the site through the appropriate use of effective silt containment devices and the curtailment of work during adverse weather conditions.

As stated above, aquatic resources of concern are found in low numbers upstream of the proposed project area. If the Army follows the above recommendations to avoid and minimize potential impacts to these resources, overall project impacts to fish and wildlife are not anticipated to be significant as defined by the FWCA. The Service will continue to track the development of these projects, and in particular the implementation of the conservation efforts suggested above, throughout the environmental review process. This will include reviews of Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements under NEPA, and reviews of

Lt. Colonel David C. Press

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permit actions under section 404 of the CWA. Unless the nature of the project changes or the Service is made aware of new information regarding fish and wildlife resources that may be potentially effected by the road projects, no field investigation and report under section 2(b) of the FWCA will be necessary.

The Service appreciates the opportunity to provide this Planning Aid Letter for the Schofield Barracks BAX projects. If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Fish and Wildlife Biologist, Ray Hoy or Gordon Smith at 808/792-9431.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gina Shultz', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

 Gina Shultz,
Acting Field Supervisor

cc:

EPA Region IX, Honolulu

ACOE, Engineering and Construction, Honolulu

NMFS – PIAO, Honolulu

DAR – Hawaii

DOFAW – Hawaii

CZM – Hawaii

CWB – Hawaii

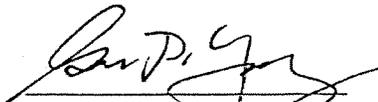
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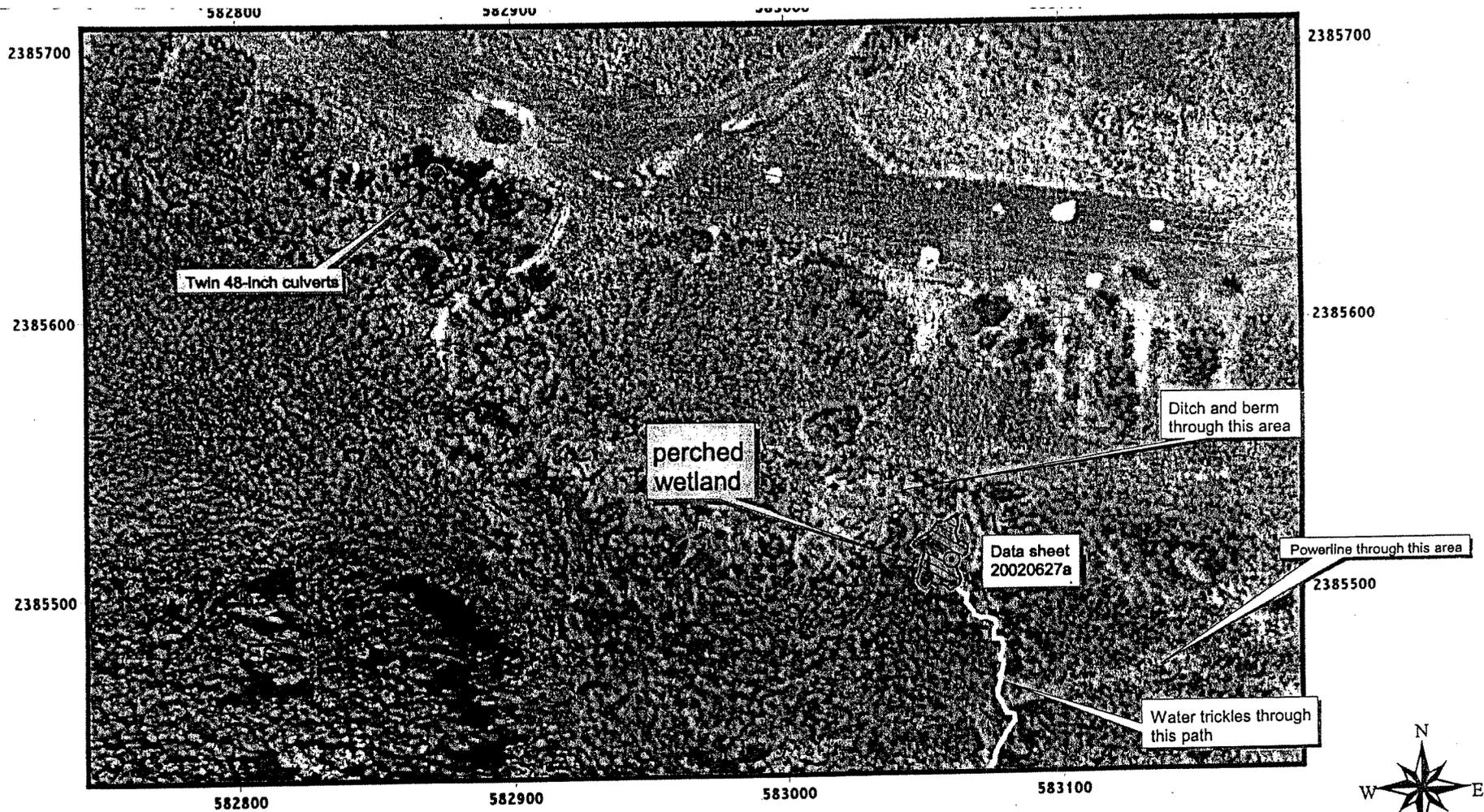
MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CEPOH-EC-T 9/5/02

DATE: 4 September 2002

SUBJECT: Certification of Wetland, Dillingham Military Reservation, Oahu Island

1. This is in response to your MFR dated 23 August 2002 regarding the subject project. Farley Watanabe of my staff has reviewed the drawings, database, and report for this project. The documentation complies with the procedures of the 1987 Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual and is adequate for certification purposes.
2. Based on the information provided, the map (Figure 6) included in the report entitled "*Wetland Survey of Dillingham Military Reservation*" which identified a perched wetland is hereby certified. The previously identified wetland identified in the agency ITAM (Figure 1) is not considered a jurisdictional wetland due to the absence of the hydrology indicator as required by the 1987 Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual.
3. Since wetlands are affected over time by both natural and man-made activities, we can expect local changes to occur in wetland boundaries. For the referenced maps, the wetland jurisdictional delineation is considered valid for a period of five years from the date of this memorandum (i.e., 4 September 2007). New information of local changes will require evaluation and may be used to revise delineations before the expiration date.
4. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Watanabe at 438-7701 and refer to File Number 200200518.

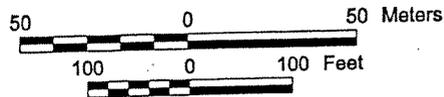

George P. Young, P.E.
Chief, Regulatory Branch



Themes Used

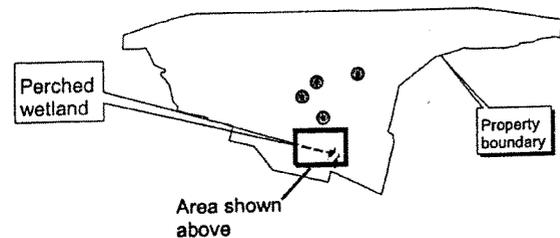
-  Wetland datasheet
-  COE wetland
- Image Dillingham50.sid

Figure 6 - Perched Wetland
Wetland Survey of Dillingham Military Reservation

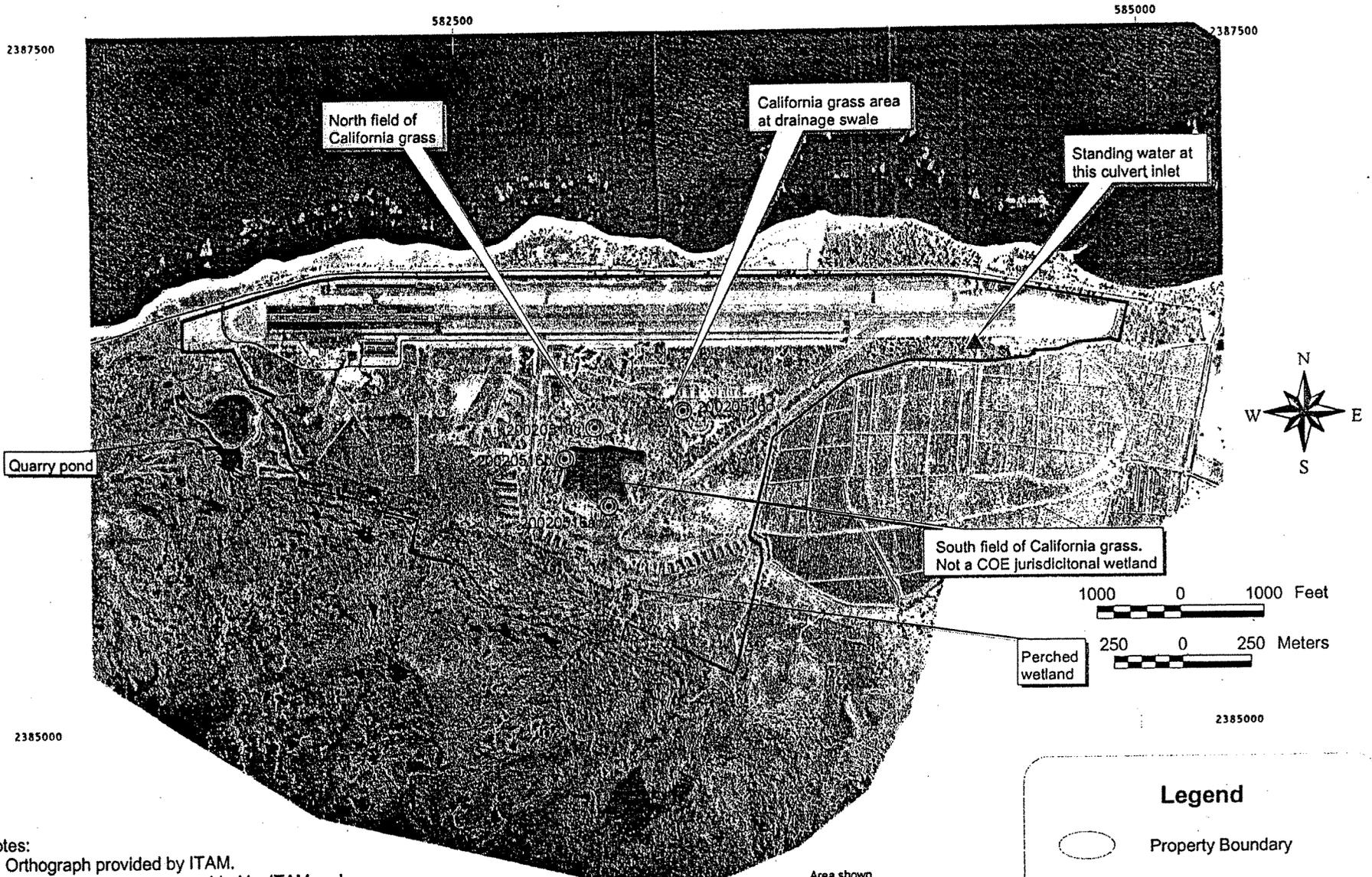


Notes:

1. Orthograph and road theme provided by ITAM.
2. Data sheet, COE wetland, and culverts from GPS survey.
3. Grid is UTM Zone 4, NAD83, meters.



U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers
Honolulu District

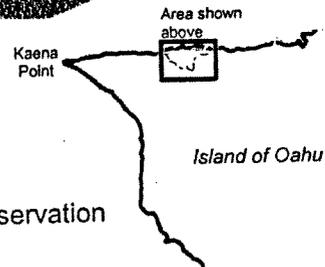


- Notes:
1. Orthograph provided by ITAM.
 2. GIS wetland polygons provided by ITAM and are not Corps of Engineers certified wetlands.
 3. Grid is UTM Zone 4, NAD83, meters.

Legend

- Property Boundary
- Data Sample
- GIS Wetland (from ITAM)
- Culvert
- COE Wetland

Figure 1 - Areas of Interest
Wetland Survey of Dillingham Military Reservation



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U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Highway
Administration

Central Federal Lands Highway Division
555 Zang Street
Mail Room 259
Lakewood, CO 80228

December 23, 2003

Refer To: HFPM-16

Mr. Michael Buck
Administrator
State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Amendment to Saddle Road Palila MOU; Transfer of Implementation Responsibilities

Dear Mr. Buck:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - Central Federal Lands Highway Division (CFLHD), in cooperation with the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) and the U.S. Department of the Army (DOA), is proposing to improve State Route 200, Saddle Road, in the County of Hawaii.

The initial segment of construction will realign the portion of existing Saddle Road that passes through the DOA's Pohakuloa Training Area to a location north of the base. This realignment will pass through critical habitat of an endangered bird, the Palila. To compensate for the impact to this habitat, a mitigation plan was developed and agreed to by seven federal and state agencies in 1999. The plan is outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Implementation of the Saddle Road Palila Critical Habitat Impact Mitigation (Palila MOU). Table A of the Palila MOU summarizes the critical elements of the mitigation plan, their anticipated cost, the proposed funding sources, and the agency responsible for the implementation of each item of work. Under the terms of the original Palila MOU, the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) was identified as the agency responsible for carrying out the following elements of the mitigation plan: (1) predator and alien species control for ten years; (2) ungulate fencing at Pu'u Mali; (3) cattle fencing at Pu'u Mali and Ka'ohē lease lands; and, (4) mowing of the Ka'ohē mitigation site for a period of five years.

CFLHD representatives discussed the performance and scheduling of the DLNR mitigation elements with you and Mr. Roger Imoto via several telephone calls in October. Based on these conversations, it was our understanding that DLNR did not have sufficient staff at this time to undertake the first three of these elements and complete them within the needed timeframe.



Subsequent to these conversations, a meeting was held in Hilo on November 13 with Mr. Imoto and members of his staff, USGS-BRD, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and FHWA to reach an understanding on how best to accomplish the predator and alien species control and fencing of the mitigation sites. As a result of this meeting, it was agreed that USGS-BRD would conduct the predator and alien species control work over the 10-year mitigation period and that CFLHD would install the fencing at Pu'u Mali and Ka'ohē. DLNR would continue to be responsible for the mowing of the Ka'ohē lease land area. Therefore it is proposed that the Palila MOU be amended to:

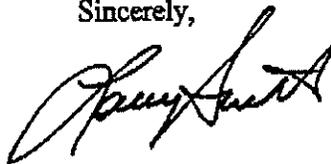
- Reassign responsibility for predator and alien species control from DLNR to USGS-BRD.
- Reassign responsibility for the installation of the fencing at the Pu'u Mali and Ka'ohē sites from DLNR to FHWA.

We are forwarding three originals of Amendment #1 to the Palila MOU stipulating the above changes. If you agree, please sign and return all three originals of the amendment to this office in the enclosed franked and self-addressed envelope. The three originals of amendment #1 will then be forwarded to USGS-BRD for their signature. Upon obtaining signatures from both agencies, we will return one original signed amendment to you for your records. A copy of the signed amendment will also be provided to the other original Palila MOU signatory agencies that are not directly impacted by these changes.

We also propose to improve communications and coordination among the Palila MOU signatory agencies. We have recommended to USGS-BRD that they provide regular status updates to your Big Island staff of their 'on-the-ground' efforts that are undertaken as part of the Predator and Alien Species Control and Palila Relocation and Monitoring work. In addition, Ms. Jodi Chew, FHWA Hawaii Division, will oversee the implementation of the mitigation during the 10-year life of the plan. Ms. Chew will conduct annual meetings with the key implementing agencies at which the prior year's efforts will be reviewed and upcoming year's plan coordinated and agreed upon. Additional meetings will be scheduled on an as needed basis, and may include field inspections as appropriate. Your staff will be invited to all such meetings.

We wish to thank you and Mr. Imoto for your assistance and cooperation in resolving this matter in a highly professional manner. If you have any questions regarding this issue or any other matters related to the Saddle Road project, please contact Ms. Chew at (808) 541-2700, extension 328, or Mr. Dave Gedeon, CFLHD Saddle Road Project Manager, at (303) 716-2131.

Sincerely,



Larry C. Smith, P.E.
Division Engineer

Enclosures



cc (w/ enclosure):

Mr. Roger Imoto, DLNR
Ms. Marilet Zablen, USFWS
Dr. William Steiner, USGS-BRD
Dr. Paul Banko, USGS-BRD
Mr. Glenn Yasui, HDOT
Mr. Pete Cline, MTMC
LTC David Anderson, USAG-HI
Mr. Ed Uchida, USGS-HI
Mr. Alvin Char, USAG-HI



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SADDLE ROAD PALILA CRITICAL
HABITAT IMPACT MITIGATION
(PALILA MOU)

AMENDMENT NUMBER 1

The 1999 Palila MOU formed the basis for the interagency implementation of the Palila mitigation related to the Saddle Road improvement project. Signatory agencies to the Palila MOU include: the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - Central Federal Lands Highway Division (CFLHD), the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT), the Department of the Army - Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), the U.S. Army Garrison - Hawaii (USAG-HI), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), and the U.S. Geological Services - Biological Research Division (USGS-BRD).

The Final EIS and Record of Decision for Saddle Road were signed in late 1999. Palila mitigation related to the Saddle Road project was initiated in fiscal year 2000 using USAG-HI Ecosystem Management Funds in support of USGS-BRD's Palila relocation and monitoring and related mitigation efforts. An easement setting aside the Pu'u Mali and Ka'ohē mitigation sites was executed on November 27, 2002 and extends through November 26, 2012.

The USFWS and USGS-BRD have releases of Palila scheduled for the fall and winter of 2003/2004 that require the prior or simultaneous implementation of predator and alien species control at or near the easement lands. DLNR was identified in the Palila MOU as the agency responsible for carrying-out predator and alien species control, as well as ungulate fencing of the Pu'u Mali and cattle fencing of the Ka'ohē sites. DLNR does not have sufficient staff at present to perform these efforts within the timeline required.

Therefore, it is mutually agreed that the Palila MOU shall be amended as follows:

- A. USGS-BRD will conduct the predator and alien species control work over the 10-year mitigation period.
- B. FHWA - CFLHD will install the ungulate fencing at Pu'u Mali and cattle fencing at Ka'ohē.
- C. DLNR will remain responsible for the mowing of the Ka'ohē lease land area for a period of 5 years.
- D. The implementation cost of each of these mitigation elements remains the same as shown in Table A of the Palila MOU.

Larry C. Smith, FHWA-CFLHD

Date

William Steiner, USGS-BRD

Date

Peter Young, DLNR

Date



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

DEC 17 2003

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. David W. Blane
Director
Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program
Office of Planning
Dept. of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96804

Dear Mr. Blane:

Pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. § 1456), the US Army has determined that implementing the Stryker Brigade Combat Team project in the State of Hawai'i is consistent with the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program (CMP). This letter, the attached Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Assessment Form and the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) serve as a Coastal Consistency Determination, as required by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration regulations for federal consistency with approved coastal management programs (15 C.F.R. 930).

Background. The attached EIS is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and addresses in detail the specific impacts to resources, including consistency of the proposed action with the CMP. The US Army Hawai'i (USARHAW) is the lead agency on this proposed project. The project would occur on land that is or will be wholly owned or leased by the US Army on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i, at six installations: Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA) on the Island of Hawai'i and Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR) including East Range, Wheeler Army Airfield (WAAF), Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawialoa Training Area, and Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR) on O'ahu. Public scoping meetings were held in Wahiawā, Honolulu, Hale'iwa, Kahuku, Wai'anae, and Hilo, and the Army published early notice of the meeting times and locations. Public hearings for comment on the DEIS were also held at most of the same locations.

Project Description. As described in the DEIS, the Army proposes to transform the 2nd Brigade to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), including enhancing training capabilities in Hawai'i to support the nationwide transformed forces. The purpose of the proposed action is to assist in bringing the Army's Interim Force to operational capability and to provide realistic field training in Hawai'i. Twenty-eight projects are proposed for USARHAW that would improve on the existing support structure and training facilities to provide the necessary training required for an SBCT. Reconfiguring maneuver areas, establishing combat training facilities more appropriate to the types of threats the Army expects to encounter, and strengthening

infrastructure are planned to ensure that SBCT's leaders and its soldiers would be prepared for the full spectrum of military operations.

Documentation and Analysis. The Army has prepared extensive documentation and analysis to comply with requirements of NEPA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and other federal and state laws. The SBCT Draft EIS is enclosed. Other documentation, such as the final draft Programmatic Agreement, dated December 5, 2003, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and a letter of concurrence from NOAA Fisheries for compliance with Section 7 of the ESA are included with this submittal. The enclosed DEIS addresses the specific CMP policies under the specific environmental consequences section for each installation. The CMP policy areas are addressed in the following relevant DEIS sections:

CMP

Recreational Resources
Historic Resources
Open Space and Scenic Resources
Coastal Ecosystems
Economic Uses
Coastal Hazards
Managing Development
Public Participation
Beach Protection
Marine Resources

DEIS

Land Use/Recreation
Cultural Resources
Land Use/Recreation & Visual Resources
Biology and Water Resources
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice
Geological Resources
Land Use
Public Involvement (Section 1.8)
Geological Resources/Water Resources
Biological Resources/Water Resources

Conclusion. USARHAW has determined that implementing the proposed SBCT project on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i, in the State of Hawai'i, would be consistent with the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program. Please review the enclosures and forward a letter of concurrence. Pursuant to 15 C.F.R. § 930.41, the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program has 60 days from receipt of this letter in which to concur with or object to this Consistency Determination, or to request an extension, in writing under 15 C.F.R. § 930.41(b). Hawai'i's concurrence will be presumed if its response is not received by USARHAW on the 60th day from receipt of this determination. The state's response should be sent to:

Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu District
Programs and Project Management Division
SBCT EIS Project Manager
Building 230, Room 306
CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

If additional information is required, please contact Ms. Cindy Barger at 808-438-4812 or SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David L. Anderson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "D".

David L. Anderson
Colonel, US Army
Commanding

Enclosures

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ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

**HAWAI'I CZM PROGRAM
FEDERAL CONSISTENCY ASSESSMENT FORM**

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Objective: Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.

Policies:

- 1) Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreation planning and management.
- 2) Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area by:
 - a) Protecting coastal resources uniquely suited for recreational activities that cannot be provided in other areas;
 - b) Requiring replacement of coastal resources having significant recreational value, including but not limited to surfing sites and sandy beaches, when such resources will be unavoidably damaged by development; or requiring reasonable monetary compensation to the State for recreation when replacement is not feasible or desirable;
 - c) Providing and managing adequate public access, consistent with conservation of natural resources, to and along shorelines with recreational value;
 - d) Providing an adequate supply of shoreline parks and other recreational facilities suitable for public recreation;
 - e) Encouraging expanded public recreational use of county, state, and federally owned or controlled shoreline lands and waters having recreational value;
 - f) Adopting water quality standards and regulating point and non-point sources of pollution to protect and where feasible, restore the recreational value of coastal waters;
 - g) Developing new shoreline recreational opportunities, where appropriate, such as artificial reefs for surfing and fishing; and
 - h) Encouraging reasonable dedication of shoreline areas with recreational value for public use as part of discretionary approvals or permits by the land use commission, board of land and natural resources, County planning commissions; and crediting such dedication against the requirements of section 46-6.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Will the proposed action involve or be near a dedicated public right-of-way?	X	___
2. Does the project site abut the shoreline?	X	___
3. Is the project site near a State or County park?	X	___
4. Is the project site near a perennial stream?	X	___

ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----|
| 5. | Will the proposed action occur in or affect a surf site? | X | ___ |
| 6. | Will the proposed action occur in or affect a popular fishing area? | X | ___ |
| 7. | Will the proposed action occur in or affect a recreational or boating area? | X | ___ |
| 8. | Is the project site near a sandy beach? | X | ___ |
| 9. | Are there swimming or other recreational uses in the area? | X | ___ |

Discussion:

1. The proposed action is near numerous public highways and trails. Public access on these rights-of-way would not be impeded.
2. The project site abuts the shoreline at Kawaihae Harbor, however, no changes to the Harbor are planned. While Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR) property includes shoreline areas, no project measures take place on or near the shoreline.
3. The following public parks are near one or more of the project sites. None of these parks would be adversely affected by the proposed action.
 - a. On O'ahu: Mokuleia Beach Park, Wahiawa State Freshwater Park (Lake Wilson), Sacred Falls State Park, and Kahana Valley State Park, which are on the east side of the Koolau Mountain ridge.
 - b. On the Island of Hawai'i: Mauna Kea State Park and Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site.
4. The military vehicle trails on O'ahu (Dillingham Trail, Helemano Trail, and Drum Road) will cross numerous perennial streams, and the PTA Trail will cross the perennial Waikoloa Stream. Additional information regarding streams is discussed below under question 6 of Coastal Ecosystems.
5. Mokuleia Beach Park, across Farrington Highway from the Dillingham Military Reservation, has some surf sites. Although a surf site is located at Kawaihae on the reef between the south small boat harbor and the entrance channel, it would not be affected by the proposed action. Theater Support Vessels may be introduced as part of future operations. Impacts from those vessels would be considered under a separate NEPA document and Coastal Consistency Determination if they were to be introduced.
6. Mokuleia Beach Park attracts fishermen (shorecasting and diving); it is located across the highway from Dillingham Military Reservation and would not be affected by the proposed activities.
7. Kawaihae has two small boat harbors, one at the north end and one at the south end. The proposed activities would occur in the commercial port area and, therefore, would not affect recreational boating. There is some hunting allowed on Army lands (especially at PTA but also in State lands within the Kahuku Training Area and Kawailoa Training Area). New training requirements would change access to these hunting areas but access would not be closed. These hunting areas are not in or near shoreline areas.
8. Dillingham Military Reservation is located across the highway from Mokuleia Beach Park, which features a sandy beach. However, the activities at DMR would have no impact on the beach. Likewise, the activities at the Kawaihae Harbor commercial port would not affect the small sandy beach at the north end of the harbor.
9. Swimming, diving, shorecasting, and picnicking at Mokuleia Beach Park would not be affected by activities at DMR. The recreational areas of Kawaihae Harbor are used by local residents for shoreline recreational activities, including fishing, canoe paddling, sailing, windsurfing, swimming, scuba diving, snorkeling, and

ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

picnicking. None of these activities would be affected by the proposed action, which would occur in the commercial portion of the harbor.

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.

Policies:

- 1) Identify and analyze significant archaeological resources;
- 2) Maximize information retention through preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage operations; and
- 3) Support State goals for protection, restoration, interpretation, and display of historic resources.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Is the project site within a historic/cultural district?	X	___
2. Is the project site listed on or nominated to the Hawaii or National register of historic places?	X	___
3. Does the project site include undeveloped land which has not been surveyed by an archaeologist?	X	___
4. Has a site survey revealed any information on historic or archaeological resources?	X	___
5. Is the project site within or near a Hawaiian fishpond or historic settlement area?	X	___

Discussion:

1. The construction of some project facilities would require demolishing some buildings that are over 50 years old and may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Constructing proposed action facilities could have significant impacts on historic buildings at Kahuku Training Area (KTA) and Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA). The greatest number and intensity of impacts from the proposed action would occur at SBMR and PTA. These two areas are the sites of the greatest amount of project-related ground-disturbing activities, and therefore the greatest risk to archeological resources.
2. Prehistoric and historic resources found on SBCT project areas include historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, Areas of traditional importance (ATIs), traditional cultural properties (TCPs), historic buildings, structures, and districts, Cold War properties, historic landscapes, and monuments and memorials.
3. Draft TCP surveys have been completed at PTA and SBMR, and others are underway at KTA and Kawaioloa Training Area (KLOA).
4. So far, more than 500 archaeological sites have been identified within the region of influence (ROI) for SBCT project activities in Hawai'i. Of these, two sites are listed on the NRHP, while the others have not yet been assessed for eligibility.

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5. Archeological sites exist on all project installations. Possible historical settlements can be found at all main project areas. Possible fishpond sites are located at SBMR.

Mitigation Summary:

Cultural resources impacts related to the proposed action vary depending on the location and the nature of the project. The five significant impacts to cultural resources primarily relate to the construction phase of SBCT-related projects and to training range activities at PTA, DMR and SBMR. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) is currently being developed that provides a mechanism for the Army to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA for proposed SBCT activities. The Army is consulting with the SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Native Hawaiian organizations, and other interested parties in accordance with Section 106 procedures regarding all historic properties affected by SBCT project activities. Proposed mitigation measures for archaeological resources would include surveys to identify sites, evaluation of NRHP eligibility, avoidance or data recovery of eligible sites, and archeological monitoring plans. Proposed mitigation measures for architectural resources would include evaluation of NRHP eligibility and avoidance or documentation of eligible buildings subject to demolition. Proposed mitigation measures for impacts on ATIs would include avoidance, limiting visual impacts by site location or design, and consultation with the Native Hawaiian community.

SCENIC AND OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

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

Policies:

- 1) Identify valued scenic resources in the coastal zone management area;
- 2) Insure 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;
- 3) Preserve, maintain and where desirable, improve and restore shoreline open space and scenic resources; and
- 4) Encourage those developments that are not coastal dependent to locate in inland areas.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Does the project site abut a scenic landmark?	___	X
2. Does the proposed action involve the construction of a multi-story structure or structures?	X	___
3. Is the project site adjacent to undeveloped parcels?	X	___
4. Does the proposed action involve the construction of structures visible between the nearest coastal roadway and the shoreline?	___	X
5. Will the proposed action involve construction in or on waters seaward of the shoreline? On or near a beach?	___	X

Discussion:

1. No structures or developed areas abut scenic landmarks. Antenna support structures would be built in training areas. Although 25 single pole antennas would be constructed as part of the project only six have the potential to impact on the visual resources. Three antennas would be constructed at SBMR, two on DMR and one

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approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers) south of DMR on the ridge. The DMR antennas would be visible from designated scenic areas along Farrington Highway and the coastline. These views would be partially screened by existing vegetation. Although this area has experienced a high degree of alteration from development and agriculture, a significant but mitigable impact would result because the proposed 100-foot (30.5-meter) structure would introduce a distinct vertical element that would be out of character with the existing views.

2. SBCT project sites at SBMR, KTA, DMR and PTA are adjacent to undeveloped parcels. None of these parcels are in a shoreline area, although DMR can be seen from the shoreline. SBCT-related construction and antenna support structures on KTA would be only partially visible along most of the north coastal area due to a bluff just inland of the Kamehameha Highway that obstructs views.
3. None of the installations are located between the shoreline and the nearest highway.
4. None of the installations are located seaward of the shoreline nor will any work be done there.

Mitigation Summary:

Proposed mitigation measures include enhancing existing site conditions to help screen the proposed antenna support structures and support shed from the surrounding area. Where practicable, permanent screening could be achieved with native tree and shrub plantings that complement natural and ornamental plantings, earthen berms that mimic the color and texture of the surrounding area, and fencing designed to fit in with the surrounding area. The antenna support structure site would be developed to conserve existing natural features, including terrain and vegetative cover, to the extent feasible.

SBCT project measures include constructing roads and military vehicle trails between training areas. These roads and trails would reduce military traffic on public roadways, including those in coastal areas. All proposed roads and trails are inland and not visible from coastal areas.

COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

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

Policies:

- 1) Improve the technical basis for natural resources management;
- 2) Preserve valuable coastal ecosystems of significant biological or economic importance;
- 3) Minimize disruption or degradation of coastal water ecosystems by effective regulation of stream diversions, channelization, and similar land water uses, recognizing competing water needs; and
- 4) Promote water quantity and quality planning and management practices, which reflect the tolerance of fresh water and marine ecosystems and prohibit land and water uses, which violate State, water quality standards.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Does the proposed action involve dredge or fill activities?	___	X
2. Is the project site within the Shoreline Setback Area (20 to 40 feet inland of the shoreline)?	X	___
3. Will the proposed action require some form of effluent discharge into a body of water?	___	X

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4.	Will the proposed action require earthwork beyond clearing and grubbing?	X	___
5.	Will the proposed action include the construction of special waste treatment facilities, such as injection wells, discharge pipes, or cesspools?	___	X
6.	Is an intermittent or perennial stream located on or near the project site?	X	___
7.	Does the project site provide habitat for endangered species of plants, birds, or mammals?	X	___
8.	Is any such habitat located nearby?	X	___
9.	Is there a wetland on the project site?	___	X
10.	Is the project site situated in or abutting a Natural Area Reserve?	X	___
11.	Is the project site situated in or abutting a Marine Life Conservation District?	___	X
12.	Is the project site situated in or abutting an estuary?	___	X

Discussion:

1. No dredge or fill activities will take place.

2. The project will take place in shoreline areas that are already developed for project purposes. No new development will take place in these areas and there will be no changed conditions regarding coastal ecosystems.

3, 5. There will be no effluent discharges to a body of water nor are there any new waste treatment facilities proposed.

4. The project includes construction of a two-lane 43 kilometer gravel road with a right of way from Kawaihae Harbor to PTA. However, no significant impacts from potential runoff are expected for marine wildlife resources or coral ecosystems. The expected increase in erosion to the ocean would be within the natural range that exists due to rainfall and runoff variation. Impacts on marine wildlife and coral ecosystems in the ROI waters are not considered to be significant

6. SBCT activities include using Kawaihae Harbor, though SBCT does not include any project measures regarding constructing or deepening harbors.

I. SBMR.

- a. Main Post. Figure 5-24 of the enclosed DEIS shows the watersheds and principal drainage features and water bodies within the SBMR Main Post. SBMR lies near the drainage divide between the Kaukonahua watershed and the Waikele watershed. These watersheds stretch across the Schofield plateau, from the ridgeline of the Ko'olau Range to the ridgeline of the Wai'anae Range. The Kaukonahua watershed is bordered on the north by the Poamoho watershed. The main drainages at SBMR are the Waikōloa Gulch and the Waikele Stream. Two other streams that drain the north part of SBMR are tributaries to the Kaukonahua Stream—Mohiākea Gulch and Haleauau Gulch. Kaukonahua Stream drains northward, through the area underlain by the Waialua aquifer system, joining the Poamoho Stream to form the Kī'iki'i Stream, which discharges to Kaiaka Bay, just east of Waialua.
- b. SRAA. The South Range Acquisition Area is a 1,400-acre (567-hectare) area that borders the southern boundary of the Main Post west of WAAF. It is drained by Waikele Stream and its tributaries and lies entirely within the portion of the watershed of Waikele Stream that is upstream of WAAF.
- c. SBER. Schofield Barracks East Range occupies a portion of the Waipahu/Waiawa watershed in the Pearl Harbor hydrologic sector, just south of the hydrologic divide that separates it from the Central

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hydrologic sector. Figure 5-25 shows the principal drainage and surface water features in SBER. Most of SBER is drained by the South Fork of Kaukonahua Stream, which discharges to the Wahiawā Reservoir. The Kaukonahua Stream, downstream of Wahiawā Reservoir, ultimately discharges to Kaiaka Bay at Hale‘iwa.

- II. DMR. DMR is in the Kawaihāpai watershed (see Figure 3-6 and Figure 6-10 of the DEIS). There are several unnamed intermittent streams and no perennial streams on DMR, although potential wetland areas have been identified and are undergoing investigation to determine if they qualify as jurisdictional wetlands. The State of Hawai‘i Department of Health classified the waters as Class 2 waters.
- III. KTA. Figure 7-12 of the enclosed DEIS shows surface water features and watershed boundaries on KTA, which straddles the northern Ko‘olau Mountain Range and contains portions of four watersheds. On the west side of KTA is the Paumalū watershed. The Paumalū watershed includes drainages from Paumalū Stream on the west to Waiale‘e Gulch on the east. The headwaters of the Paumalū Stream are in the Pūpūkea Paumalū Forest Reserve, most of which is within the boundaries of KTA. KTA does not include the downstream portion of the Paumalū Stream, but most of the watershed east of the Paumalū drainage, almost to the Kamehameha Highway, is on KTA. To the east of Paumalū watershed and wedged between it and the ‘Ō‘io watershed farther to the east is the Kawela watershed, which includes the streams that drain to Kawela Bay—Pahipahi‘ālua Stream and Kawela Stream. East of Paumalū and Kawela watersheds is the ‘Ō‘io watershed, which includes the upper portions of drainages from ‘Ō‘io Gulch east to Kea‘aulu Gulch, which discharges at the town of Kahuku. KLOA does not have any coastal riparian resources.
- IV. PTA. Figure 8-21 of the DEIS shows the watersheds and principal drainage features in the PTA. On the Island of Hawai‘i, PTA lies within the Northwest Mauna Loa and the West Mauna Kea watersheds, which drain to the northern Hualālai and southern Kohala coasts, respectively. The PTA Trail is mainly within the West Mauna Kea watershed. The two watersheds are underlain by aquifer “sectors” of the same name. There are no surface streams, lakes, or other bodies of water within PTA boundaries due to low rainfall, porous soils, and lava substrates. There are no perennial streams near the PTA installation. However, the proposed PTA-Kawaihae Tank Trail would cross the Waikoloa Stream, which is a perennial stream, about six miles east of Kawaihae Harbor. According to the US EPA 305(b) list, Waikoloa Stream water quality is impaired, although not threatened, due to the presence of nutrients (nitrogen- and phosphorous-containing compounds), pathogens (coliform bacteria), and turbidity.

7, 8. The proposed action would affect biological resources identified within the SBCT ROI, which include general plants, animals, and vegetation communities as well as sensitive species and sensitive habitats. Sensitive habitats refer to Biologically Sensitive Areas as identified in the O‘ahu and PTA INRMPs, wetlands, and federally designated critical habitat. Conservation measures described in US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Recovery Plans for federally listed species have been implemented to the greatest degree feasible to avoid, minimize, or compensate for impacts to listed species. These impacts are summarized below and discussed in detail in the enclosed DEIS in the appropriate chapter.

Fire is expected to have significant adverse and not mitigable impacts on sensitive species and sensitive habitats. The proposed live-fire training would increase the probability that there would be a wildland fire in the project ROI. Wildland Fire Management Plans are being developed to minimize the probability of fire and shorten the time and distance that the fire would extend. However, it is not within the Army’s ability to prevent and contain all fires. The combined impacts of fire at each of the proposed training areas where live fire would occur (PTA, SBMR, and KTA) would cause long-term loss or impairment of a substantial portion of natural habitat and the loss of individual plant or animals that in total would constitute a population level decline. The extensive damage that is caused both directly and indirectly by fire would significantly impact federally listed and sensitive species and cannot be mitigated to the less than significant level. The Army is currently undergoing Section 7 consultation with the USFWS to ensure the proposed action will not jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed species or adversely modify critical habitat.

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Project activities would cause both short-term and long-term impacts on sensitive plants and wildlife and include impacts as a result of training and construction activities. Impacts will include those to certain endemic bird species (such as the O'ahu 'elepaio and its federally designated critical habitat, and the palila and its federally designated critical habitat), as well as impacts to migratory birds. There would be impacts to sensitive plant and animal species from the spread of nonnative (alien) species, from fire, from loss of habitat (both general and sensitive), and from habitat degradation. Many native and endangered plants (e.g., *Urera kaalae*, *Platydesma cornuta*, *Sanicula purpurea*) are particularly susceptible to habitat disturbance by non-native species.

9. A wetland delineation of DMR was conducted in the spring and summer of 2002 following the US Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) 1987 wetland delineation manual; results were published in a report dated August 2002. In a memorandum for the record, dated 4 September 2002, the Corps determined that the one wetland identified on DMR was not jurisdictional due to the absence of the hydrology indicator as required by the ACOE 1987 wetland delineation manual. The project would not affect this non-jurisdictional wetland.

10. Ka'ala Natural Area Reserve (NAR) is the highest point on O'ahu (4,020 feet) and dominates the northern section of the Wai'anae Mountain Range behind and to the west of SBMR. Pahole NAR encompasses a complex valley system in the northern Wai'anae Mountains and is located south/ southeast of DMR. These NARs are not in shoreline areas and do not contain coastal ecosystems.

11-12. The project does not abut a Marine Conservation District or an estuary.

Mitigation Summary:

Proposed mitigation measures for reducing sediment loading to streams for each installation are described in the environmental consequences sections in the DEIS. Under the proposed action, USARHAW would continue to implement land restoration measures in accordance with the installation watershed management plans and the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP). Proposed mitigation measures would include, but would not be limited to, implementing the Integrated Training Area Management program to identify and inventory land condition using a GIS database; coordinating between training planners and natural resource managers; implementing land rehabilitation measures in accordance with the INRMP; monitoring the effectiveness of the land rehabilitation measures; evaluating erosion modeling data to identify areas in need of improved management; and implementing education and outreach programs to increase user awareness of the value of good land stewardship. While the proposed action does not currently include proposals for dredge and fill of waters of the U.S., all construction in or alteration of streams would be reviewed by the Corps of Engineers prior to construction to determine if the activity is regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404). In accordance with Section 404, any dredge or fill activities in these streams associated with the crossings may require a Department of the Army permit. If a Department of the Army permit is required, then a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 Water Quality Certification issued by the State of Hawai'i may also be required. The Army would design the stream crossings to avoid and minimize any dredge or fill impacts to the stream to the fullest extent practicable in compliance with Section 404. If the Corps determines that a Department of the Army permit is required, the Army would abide by all appropriate CWA regulations and permit processes administered by the Corps and Hawai'i.

Proposed mitigation for chemicals from training ranges could include controlling soil erosion as described above. In addition, surface water quality and soils would be monitored as a means of measuring potential future impacts. If impacts on surface water or soils were identified through monitoring, further mitigation could include characterizing and remediating contaminant source areas.

Proposed mitigation for impacts on federally listed species would include compliance with ESA. The effects of SBCT actions on listed species in the SBCT ROI are being evaluated as part of ESA Section 7 consultation with USFWS. The ESA incidental take statements (including all terms and conditions) as defined in the Biological Opinion and required by USFWS for this action would be implemented as part of this proposed action. These measures would help avoid effects and compensate for impacts on listed species that would result directly and indirectly from implementing the proposed action. The Army would use the following proposed mitigation measures to lessen the level of impact to a less than significant level. The Army would educate soldiers and others

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using the facilities and roads in the importance of cleaning vehicles and field gear. The Army would prevent weeds brought in by SBCT activities from becoming established by rigorously monitoring and eradicating new weeds. Vehicles would be confined to Helemano Trail, and personnel would be confined to their vehicles while on the trail, unless an emergency occurs.

Native plants would be used in any new landscaping or planting efforts where possible. Where possible, the Army would fence off any sensitive plants from activity that takes place within the ROI. Implementing an environmental management system would improve the identification and reduction of environmental risks inherent in mission activities. The Army would consult with the Invasive Species Council in compliance with Executive Order 13112, which determines federal agency duties in regard to preventing and compensating for invasive species impacts. Tactical Vehicle wash facilities are proposed at Schofield Barracks, KTA, and PTA. At these locations, the Army would inspect all vehicles and wash vehicles before allowing them to travel to other training ranges to minimize the spread of weeds and animal (invertebrate) relocations.

ECONOMIC USES

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

Policies:

- 1) Concentrate in appropriate areas the location of coastal dependent development necessary to the State's economy;
- 2) Insure that coastal dependent development such as harbors and ports, visitor industry facilities, and energy generating facilities are located, designed, and constructed to minimize adverse social, visual, and environmental impacts in the coastal zone management area; and
- 3) Direct the location and expansion of coastal dependent developments to areas presently designated and used for such development and permit reasonable long-term growth at such areas, and permit coastal dependent development outside of presently designated areas when:
 - a) Utilization of presently designated locations is not feasible;
 - b) Adverse environmental effects are minimized; and
 - c) Important to the State's economy.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Does the project involve a harbor or port?	X	___
2. Is the project site within a designated tourist destination area?	X	___
3. Does the project site include agricultural lands or lands designated for such use?	X	___
4. Does the proposed activity relate to commercial fishing or seafood production?	___	X
5. Does the proposed activity related to energy production?	___	X
6. Does the proposed activity relate to seabed mining?	___	X

Discussion:

1. SBCT activities include using Kawaihae Harbor. However, SBCT does not include any project measures regarding constructing or deepening harbors.

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2. While some installations are adjacent to conservation areas, no project sites abut designated tourist destination areas.
3. Agricultural land would be changed to training land at the South Range Acquisition Area, West PTA Acquisition Area, Dillingham Trail, Helemanō Trail, and PTA Trail.
4. Land use within the South Range and West PTA Acquisition Areas would be converted from agriculture to general training land. The South Range Acquisition Area would not be available for pineapple cultivation, and the West PTA Acquisition Area would not be available for cattle grazing. However, general military training within these areas is not expected to affect off-post land use. Land uses along Dillingham Trail and Helemanō Trail would be converted from agriculture (both Prime and Unique) to general training land. The PTA Trail alignment is generally along property boundaries and is not expected to adversely affect land use.
5. The Army's acquisition and use of the agricultural lands are exempted under 7 CFR 658 (Farmland Protection Policy Act), Section 658.3 (b). Acquisition or use of farmland by a Federal agency for national defense purposes is exempted by section 1547(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4208(b).

COASTAL HAZARDS

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

Policies:

- 1) Develop and communicate adequate information on storm wave, tsunami, flood erosion, and subsidence hazard;
- 2) Control development in areas subject to storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, and subsidence hazard;
- 3) Ensure that developments comply with requirements of the Federal Flood Insurance Program; and
- 4) Prevent coastal flooding from inland projects.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Is the project site on or abutting a sandy beach?	___	X
2. Is the project site within a potential tsunami inundation area as depicted on the National Flood Insurance Program flood hazard map?	___	X
3. Is the project site within a potential flood inundation area according to a flood hazard map?	___	X
4. Is the project site within a potential subsidence hazard areas according to a subsidence hazard map?	___	X
5. Has the project site or nearby shoreline areas experienced shoreline erosion?	___	X

Discussion:

1. While DMR property includes shoreline areas and a small beach, no project measures take place on or near the shoreline.
2. None of the project areas is within a tsunami runup zone, although some may be marginally affected by flooding in the event of a tsunami, including areas near the shore at DMR and Kawaihae Harbor (terminus of the PTA Trail). The project is not expected to increase exposure to or hazards resulting from flooding.

ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

3. The only area in which existing flood zones have been identified is on the Waikele Stream west of Wheeler Army Air Field. Flooding there occurs within the gulch of Waikele Stream but can inundate facilities located within the gulch. The project is not expected to increase exposure to or hazards resulting from flooding.
4. The proposed action is not expected to result in any significant new hazards associated with earthquakes or liquefaction relative to existing conditions. The risk of strong ground shaking at the site of SBCT installation structures is relatively low due to low likelihood of earthquake on Oahu. Because of their distances from the south coast of the Island of Hawai'i, where most earthquakes are centered, impacts to SBCT structures at PTA will also be low.

MANAGING DEVELOPMENT

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

Policies:

- 1) Effectively utilize and implement existing law to the maximum extent possible in managing present and future coastal zone development;
- 2) Facilitate timely processing of application for development permits and resolve overlapping or conflicting permit requirements; and
- 3) Communicate the potential short- and long-term impacts of proposed significant coastal developments early in their life cycle and in terms understandable to the general public to facilitate public participation in the planning and review process.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Will the proposed activity require more than two (2) permits or approval? (Provide the status of each.)	X	___
2. Does the proposed activity conform with the State and County land use designations for the site?	See discussion	
3. Has or will the public be notified of the proposed activity?	X	___
4. Has a draft or final environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment been prepared?	X	___

Discussion:

1. The proposed action requires consultation with the SHPO and USFWS/National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Permits required by federal law, such as NPDES permits for construction would be applied for when site-specific construction details are determined. . The Section 106 and Section 7 consultations are ongoing concurrently with the NEPA process, and federal permits required for construction and operation will be obtained when more detailed plans become available.
2. In general, the proposed activities conform to state and county land use designations on properties currently in military use. Land use designations in the proposed acquisition areas and trail easements are, mainly agricultural and conservation uses. Following is a listing of the state and county land use designations for the affected parcels and military vehicle trail easements.

ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

- a. Schofield Barracks Main Post/Schofield Barracks East Range/Wheeler Army Airfield:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: Urban, Agriculture, and Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu Central O‘ahu Sustainable Community Plan: in the Urban District—Residential, Golf Course, Military, Public Facilities; in the Agriculture and Conservation Districts—Military, Agriculture, Preservation.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance (zoning): urban and lower training areas—F-1 Military; mountainous areas—P-1 Restricted.
- b. South Range Acquisition Area:
 - i. State Land Use District: mostly Agriculture with a small portion in Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu Central O‘ahu Sustainable Community Plan: Agriculture, Preservation.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Ag-1 Restricted, P-1 Restricted.
- c. Dillingham Military Reservation:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: mainly Agriculture with a small portion in Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu North Shore Sustainable Communities Plan: Military.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Agriculture District—Ag-2 General; Conservation District—F-1 Military.
- d. Dillingham Trail:
 - i. State Land Use District: Agriculture.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu North Shore Sustainable Communities Plan: Agriculture.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Ag-1 Restricted, Ag-2 General.
- e. Kahuku Training Area:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: Agriculture and Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu Ko‘olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan: Military.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Ag-2 General, P-1 Restricted.
- f. Kawailoa Training Area:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu North Shore Sustainable Communities Plan: Preservation.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: P-1 Restricted.
- g. Helemano Trail:
 - i. State Land Use District: Agriculture.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu Central O‘ahu Sustainable Communities Plan: Agriculture.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Ag-1 Restricted.
- h. Drum Road:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: Agriculture, Urban, Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu North Shore Sustainable Communities Plan: Agriculture.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Ag-1 Restricted, P-1 Restricted.
- i. Pohakuloa Training Area:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: mostly Conservation with a small portion in Agriculture.
 - ii. County of Hawai‘i General Plan: Conservation (existing plan and proposed revision).
 - iii. County of Hawai‘i Zoning: Forest Reserve and Open.
- j. West PTA Acquisition Area:
 - i. State Land Use District: Agriculture.
 - ii. County of Hawai‘i General Plan: Conservation: Intensive Agriculture, Extensive Agriculture (existing plan); Proposed Important Agricultural Lands, Extensive Agriculture (proposed revision).
 - iii. County of Hawai‘i Zoning: A-40a Agriculture.
- k. PTA Trail:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: mostly Agriculture with small portion in Urban.
 - ii. County of Hawai‘i General Plan: Extensive and Intensive Agriculture, Urban Expansion, Medium Density Urban, Industrial (existing plan); Proposed Important Agricultural Lands, Open Area, Extensive Agriculture, Proposed Industrial, Medium Low Density, Industrial (proposed revision).
 - iii. County of Hawai‘i Zoning: A-5a and A-40a Agriculture, Open.

ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

3. The public was notified of the proposed action during the scoping phase of the EIS process, including public notices (newspapers, website), mailings, press releases, and public scoping meetings. The same communication methods has been used to inform the public of the DEIS. See discussion under Public Participation that follows this section.
4. A DEIS has been prepared and is being circulated for public comment.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

Policies:

- 1) Maintain a public advisory body to identify coastal management problems and to provide policy advice and assistance to the coastal zone management program;
- 2) Disseminate information on coastal management issues by means of educational materials, published reports, staff contact, and public workshops for persons and organizations concerned with coastal-related issues, developments, and government activities; and
- 3) Organize workshops, policy dialogues, and site-specific mediations to respond to coastal issues and conflicts.

Discussion: Regarding Policy No. 3, Council on Environmental Quality regulations for Implementing NEPA and Army Regulation (AR) 200-2 guide public participation opportunities in the NEPA process. These include issuing in the *Federal Register* a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS, a public scoping process, a 45-day public review period for the draft EIS, and publication of the final EIS, accompanied by a 30-day mandatory waiting period before the Record of Decision (ROD) is issued. Following publication of the NOI, public notices were published in the major newspapers on the Island of Hawai'i and O'ahu announcing the time and location of seven public scoping meetings to solicit input and to obtain comments on the scope of the EIS. In addition the scoping meetings were announced in the April 8, 2000, issue of *The Environmental Notice*, published by the State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Office of Environmental Quality Control. The scoping period was extended to 70 days, during which the public, organizations, and agencies were encouraged to provide comments.

At the public scoping meetings, approximately 100 individuals or persons representing organizations provided oral comments for the Army's consideration. The Army also received written comments from approximately 200 individuals and organizations in the form of e-mails, written letters, and form letters. The Army also received 21 comments to its World Wide Web site, 7 comments by telephone, and 77 comments at separate information meetings requested by groups and organizations. The Army compiled a scoping report, identifying and assessing the issues brought forth through the scoping process. The scoping meetings were held between April 16 and 30, 2002.

The Draft EIS was completed on October 3rd and is being circulated for public comment. Six public meeting were held between October 28th and November 6th. The 45-day public comment period was extended an additional 45 days; the close of public comment is now on January 3rd, 2004.

BEACH PROTECTION

Objective: Protect beaches for public use and recreation.

Policies:

- 1) Locate new structures inland from the shoreline setback to conserve open space and to minimize loss of improvements due to erosion;

ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

- 2) Prohibit construction of private erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline, except when they result in improved aesthetic and engineering solutions to erosion at the sites and do not interfere with existing recreational and waterline activities; and
- 3) Minimize the construction of public erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline.

Discussion: The proposed action does not include project measures in which structures would be built seaward of the shoreline.

MARINE RESOURCES

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

Policies:

- 1) Exercise an overall conservation ethic, and practice stewardship in the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources;
- 2) Assure that the use and development of marine and coastal resources are ecologically and environmentally sound and economically beneficial;
- 3) Coordinate the management of marine and coastal resources and activities management to improve effectiveness and efficiency;
- 4) Assert and articulate the interests of the State as a partner with federal agencies in the sound management of ocean resources within the United States exclusive economic zone;
- 5) Promote research, study, and understanding of ocean processes, marine life, and other ocean resources in order to acquire and inventory information necessary to understand how ocean development activities relate to and impact upon ocean and coastal resources; and
- 6) Encourage research and development of new, innovative technologies for exploring, using, or protecting marine and coastal resources.

Discussion:

The Army has prepared Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans that prescribe conservation measures for the habitat areas on installations that would be used under the proposed action. These include measures to protect aquatic health and water quality, watersheds and wetlands on training land. The effects of SBCT actions on listed species in the SBCT ROI are being evaluated as part of ESA Section 7 Consultation with the USFWS. The ESA incidental take statements (including all terms and conditions) as defined in the Biological Opinion and required by USFWS for this action would be implemented as part of this proposed action.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request
Name Of Project South Range Land Acquisition	Federal Agency Involved U.S. Army Garrison, Hawai'i	
Proposed Land Use Military Training	County And State O'ahu, Hawai'i	

PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS 5/19/2003
Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Acres Irrigated 16303	Average Farm Size 91	
Major Crop(s) Pineapple, vegetables, coffee	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 151,860 % 39	Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 94,500 % 24
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used State of Hawaii LESA	Name Of Local Site Assessment System None	Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS 5/28/2003

PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)				
	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	1402	100	0	0
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly	0	0	0	0
C. Total Acres In Site	0.0 1402	0.0 100	0.0	0.0

PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	535	84		
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland	252	3		
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	0.83	0.09		
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	33	15		

PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion						
Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)	0	54	0	87	0	0

PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))	Maximum Points				
1. Area In Nonurban Use	15	15	15		
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use	10	6	7		
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	20	6	20		
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	20	20		
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area	15	0	0		
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	15	0	0		
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	10	10		
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	10	0	0		
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5	0	0		
10. On-Farm Investments	20	4	4		
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	10	0	0		
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	0	0		
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0 61	0 76	0	0

PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	0 54	0 87	0	0
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	0 61	0 76	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260	0 115	0 163	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reason For Selection:		

NOTE: This section will be completed at the time of "Record of Decision". After the final decision on this project has been made, this form will be filed with Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) in compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

(See Instructions on reverse side)

This form was electronically produced by National Production Services Staff

Form AD-1006 (10-83)

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency) Date Of Land Evaluation Request 22 September 2003

Name Of Project West PTA Land Acquisition Area Federal Agency Involved U.S. Army Garrison - Hawaii

Proposed Land Use Military Training County And State Hawaii, Hawaii

PART II (To be completed by NRCS) Date Request Received By NRCS 9/22/2003

Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form) Yes No Acres Irrigated 74.25 Average Farm Size 2.62 ac

Major Crop(s) Vegetable Crops, MacNuts, Coffee Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 727,200 % 2.8 Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 569,000 22%

Name Of Land Evaluation System Used State of Hawaii LE SA Name Of Local Site Assessment System None Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS 10/21/2003

PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)

	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	23,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly	0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
C. Total Acres In Site	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information

A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	0.0
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland	16,266
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	0.029
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	19

PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion
Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points) 48

PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency)

Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))	Maximum Points	Points	Points	Points	Points
1. Area In Nonurban Use	15	15			
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use	10	10			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	20	20			
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	20			
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area	15	15			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	15	10			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	10			
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	10	0			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5	5			
10. On-Farm Investments	20	3			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	10	0			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	0			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0	108	0	0

PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)

Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	0	48	0	0
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	0	108	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260	0	156	0	0

Site Selected: _____ Date Of Selection _____ Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes No

Reason For Selection: _____

NOTE: This section will be completed at the time of "Record of Decision". After the final decision on this project has been made, this form will be filed with Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) in compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).