

SCOPING SUMMARY REPORT

Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate

Environmental Impact Statement

FINAL

August 2024

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Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement
Scoping Summary Report
Final

This report summarizes public involvement and stakeholder outreach activities for the scoping period for the United States (U.S) Department of the Navy (Navy) and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) *Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO) Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*. The scoping period ran from May 8, 2024, to June 17, 2024.

The purpose of public involvement and outreach during the scoping phase was to notify the public, elected officials, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, Native Hawaiian Organizations, and other stakeholders about the Navy's and NASA's intent to prepare an EIS in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 (commonly known as the "Hawaiʻi Environmental Policy Act [HEPA]"). As part of scoping, the Navy and NASA solicited comments on the proposed real estate action including proposed alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, any information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS, and the project's potential to affect historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and HRS Section 6E-42.

The Navy and NASA recognize the importance of public engagement and have made significant efforts to encourage public participation during the scoping process, exceeding those required by NEPA and HEPA to ensure the broadest effort to notify, inform, and engage the public in this EIS scoping process.

Additional outreach efforts include the following:

- A 40-day comment period, 10 days more than the minimum 30-day period;
- Multiple, consecutive newspaper and social media advertisements;
- Offer to hold advanced stakeholder briefings;
- Personalized notification letters; and
- A pre-Notice of Intent (NOI) and EIS Preparation Notice Flyer posted on the PMRF and NASA websites.

Summary of Activities

A. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

The Navy and NASA prepared materials to notify the public of the intent to prepare an EIS and provide project information and public involvement opportunities.

Federal Register Notice and The Environmental Notice

A NOI to prepare an EIS was published in the *Federal Register* on May 9, 2024, and the EIS Preparation Notice (EISPN) was published in State of Hawaiʻi, Office of Planning and Sustainable Development's Environmental Review Program semi-monthly publication, *The Environmental Notice*, on May 8, 2024. The *Federal Register* notice is found in Attachment A to this Scoping Summary Report, and *The Environmental Notice* publication is found in Attachment B.

Newspaper Advertisements

Display advertisements were placed in four local and regional newspapers in Hawai'i. The advertisements were published beginning May 8, 2024, to coincide with publication of the EISPN in *The Environmental Notice*. The advertisements were published for three consecutive days, including on Sunday if the publication schedule allowed.

Table 1 shows the newspapers and corresponding publication dates for each advertisement. The newspaper advertisements are found in Attachment C.

Table 1: Newspaper Publications for the Notice of Intent and Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice

Newspaper	Newspaper Coverage	Publication Frequency	Publication Dates
The Honolulu-Star Advertiser	Hawaiian Islands	Daily; except Saturday	Wednesday, May 8, 2024 Thursday, May 9, 2024 Friday, May 10, 2024 Sunday, June 2, 2024 Monday, June 3, 2024 Tuesday, June 4, 2024
The Garden Island	Kaua'i	Daily; except Sunday	Wednesday, May 8, 2024 Thursday, May 9, 2024 Friday, May 10, 2024 Saturday, June 1, 2024 Monday, June 3, 2024 Tuesday, June 4, 2024 Including online events calendar
MidWeek Kaua'i	Kaua'i	Wednesdays	Wednesday, May 15, 2024 Wednesday, May 22, 2024 Wednesday, May 29, 2024 Wednesday, June 5, 2024 Including online events calendar
Ka Wai Ola News	Hawaiian Islands	Monthly	Saturday, June 1, 2024

Stakeholder Notification Letters

Notification letters were mailed on May 8, 2024, via first-class mail, to 174 stakeholders comprising elected officials (local, state, federal), government agencies (local, state, federal), environmental organizations and other non-governmental organizations (local, regional, national, government programs), Native Hawaiian Organizations and cultural centers, and participants in the Cultural Impact Assessment. Stakeholders were offered a briefing upon request and provided a point of contact should they have questions. A copy of the stakeholder letter is found in Attachment D.

Postcard Mailer

Notification postcards were mailed on May 8, 2024, via first-class mail, to 96 stakeholders, including the following: agencies and environmental organizations; Native Hawaiian Organizations; schools, colleges, and universities; small business associations, economic development/tourism organizations, and recreational and real estate interests; fishing and diving interests; community planning groups and civic organizations; boating, yacht clubs, and marinas; libraries; and other interested individuals and groups. A copy of the postcard is found in Attachment E.

Mailing List

A mailing list for the stakeholder letter and postcard was developed from the project Strategic Communications Plan, Hawaii-California Training and Testing EIS/Overseas EIS (OEIS) project mailing list, and Navy and NASA stakeholder lists for Kauaʻi. The list was updated to add individuals who requested to be added to the mailing list. The complete mailing list is provided in Attachment F.

News Release and Media Distribution

A news release was distributed May 8, 2024, by the Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) for Commander, Navy Region Hawaii, PMRF, and NASA to local, regional, and national media. The news release provided a description of the Proposed Action, its purpose and need, resources to be analyzed in the EIS, project website address, public commenting information, information about the scoping meetings, and information about consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA. Additionally, information about the scoping process for the EIS to include information on the public meetings and how to submit public comments was also provided in the news release. The news release also provided contact information for media questions. The news release is found in Attachment G.

Social Media Posts

Social media posts began on May 8, 2024, and continued through the end of the public comment period on June 17, 2024. Commander, Navy Region Hawaii and PMRF posted to their social media accounts, including the Navy Region Hawaii Facebook and X pages and PMRF Facebook page. NASA posted to their social media accounts, including KPGO and Space Geodesy Project (SGP) page. Social media was used to raise awareness of the NOI and EISPN, public meetings, and public comment period. Social media posts are found in Attachment H.

Flyer

A flyer was created to notify community members about the NOI and EISPN, public meetings, and comment period. PMRF distributed the flyer to their community contacts via email and in-person events and meetings. A copy of the flyer is found in Attachment I.

B. PUBLIC SCOPING INFORMATION

Project Website

A website has been established by the Navy and NASA to provide the public with project information. The website will remain active throughout the EIS process. The website serves as a repository of information and includes notices, maps, the public scoping meeting presentation, posters and fact sheets, and other project information. Other highlights of the website include educating the public on the environmental planning process, PMRF conservation and community activities, information center for frequently asked questions (FAQs), and means for the public to reach out to the EIS team. The public was able to submit comments via the website using the online comment form and subscribe to receive future notifications.

The project website for the Navy and NASA is https://www.pmrf-kpgo-eis.com/ and the address was included in all public notifications. Fact sheets and link to the project website can be found at NASA's SGP website https://space-geodesy.nasa.gov/. The project website included information about the public meetings and was updated after the close of the public scoping period. The website was made available to the public on May 8, 2024, and announced on both the Navy's PMRF and NASA's SGP websites.

Selected screen captures of the website are found in Attachment J.

Fact Sheet Booklet

A 12-page fact sheet booklet was prepared that included details about the following: the Proposed Action and alternatives; its purpose and need; the NEPA, HEPA, and Section 106 processes; public involvement opportunities; environmental stewardship activities; and information about PMRF and KPGO. The fact sheet booklet can be found in Attachment K. The fact sheet booklet was posted on the project website and provided at the public meetings.

Stakeholder Briefings

Monthly meetings with the Navy, NASA, and Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) - Land Division started on May 28, 2024, and continue to occur on the last Tuesday of every month. Neither the Navy nor NASA received any other request for briefings. Briefings included information about the Proposed Action and alternatives; its purpose and need; the NEPA, HEPA, and Section 106 processes; resources affected; public involvement opportunities; environmental stewardship activities; and about PMRF and KPGO.

C. PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Navy and NASA initiated a public scoping period to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. Members of the public were encouraged to participate in the environmental planning process by providing input on the proposed real estate action including proposed alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, any information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS, and the project's potential to affect historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA and HRS Section 6E-42.

Public scoping meetings were held June 4–6, 2024, at three locations on Kauaʻi. The scoping meetings also served as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA and HRS Section 6E-42. All meetings were held from 5 to 8 p.m. Hawaiʻi Standard Time (HST). Table 2 provides the meeting dates, locations, and agenda as advertised.

Table 2 Public Meeting Dates and Locations

Date	Location	Time and Agenda
Tuesday, June 4, 2024	Kauaʻi Veterans Center 3215 Kauaʻi Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhuʻe	**Meeting Times:** 5 to 8 p.m. HST **Agenda:** • **5 to 8 p.m.** Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment. • **6 to 6:30 p.m.** Project presentation by Navy and NASA.
Wednesday, June 5, 2024	Kekaha Neighborhood Center 8130 Elepaio Rd., Kekaha	
Thursday, June 6, 2024	Sheraton Kauaʻi Coconut Beach Resort 650 Aleka Loop, Kapaʻa	

Meeting Format

The public meetings were open house style with the project presentation moderated by a facilitator. The meetings opened with protocol led by a Hawaiian cultural practitioner. Information stations were organized by topic and arranged around the room enabling the public to meet project team members and ask questions. Members of the public were encouraged to visit the comment station to provide

written comments and/or oral comments to a court reporter. Oral comments were audio recorded in accordance with HEPA requirements. The 3-hour open house session included a project presentation by Navy and NASA leadership and project team members. The presentation covered the project's purpose and need, description of the Proposed Action and proposed alternatives, overview of the NEPA/HEPA environmental review process, public involvement opportunities, and information about PMRF and KPGO including environmental and cultural stewardship. After the presentation, attendees were invited to return to the poster stations to continue conversations with project team members and provide comments. An American Sign Language interpreter was available remotely via Zoom, and Hawaiian interpreters (and other languages) were available upon request. The open house meeting also included a children's activity station with coloring books and other activities to allow the parents to focus on the project information.

The station topics are listed below. Each station was staffed by subject matter experts.

- Welcome/Sign-In Table
- Why We Are Here Tonight
- About PMRF and About KPGO
- Project Map
- Proposed Action and Alternatives
- Environmental Resources to be Studied in the EIS
- Conservation and Community/Care of the Land
- NEPA/HEPA/Community Involvement
- Comments Table/Written Comments
- Comments Table/Oral Comments

A copy of the posters and other handouts produced for the public meetings are found in Attachment L and Attachment M. A copy of the presentation slides is found in Attachment N. Additionally, this information is available to the public under the "Documents" tab (Informational Materials Section) on the website, https://www.pmrf-kpgo-eis.com/.

D. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SCOPING COMMENTS

This section is intended to summarize the comments identified during the EIS scoping phase; it is not meant to identify all comments or respond to comments. A formal scoping comment response section will be included in the Draft EIS.

The public scoping period ran from May 8, 2024, to June 17, 2024. Eighty-four comment letters were received. Twenty-nine comments were submitted using the project website's online comment form, 28 via email, 2 from postal mail, 11 in writing at the public meetings, and 14 orally to the court reporter at the public meetings.

Each comment was reviewed and categorized into specific resource areas or topics. One comment may have comments on multiple resource areas or topics. All comments were compiled, logged, and distributed to the EIS project team and appropriate subject matter experts. The EIS project team discussed the impact, significance, and relevance of the comments to the preparation of the Draft EIS. All comments submitted during the public scoping period will become part of the public record and will be considered during the development in the Draft EIS.

Table 3 includes a summary of scoping comments in order to provide a brief overview of the issues and concerns expressed during this EIS scoping phase.

Table 3 Summary of Scoping Comments

Resource Area/Topic	Issue/Concern

Proposed Action and Alternatives	• The Proposed Action does not include Navy activities on fee simple land. Impacts in the EIS should include impacts from Navy activities on fee simple lands.
	• Concerns about military presence and training around the Hawaiian Islands, which commenters consider sensitive environments.
	• Concerns about impacts from Navy activities at PMRF and from agricultural activities to the local environment and public health.
	• Request for military training to be conducted away from the Hawaiian Islands, which commenters consider sacred lands.
	• Concerns about increasing development and infrastructure and associated impacts.
	• Request the EIS include how ongoing missile system tests on fee simple lands impacts the environment.
	• Request for a figure that shows the individual leases and easements.
	• Request for additional details regarding military readiness at PMRF and additional details about the Proposed Action including details about KPGO surveillance and tracking.
	• The Project has no benefit to the community.
	• Concerns about the impacts training with explosives has on land and the marine environment around Hawai‘i.
	• Increased detail regarding the No Action alternative including a request for robust description of restoration following the end of the lease, and concern about infrastructure that could be abandoned in place under the terms of the current leases.
	• The two action alternatives are similar and additional alternatives should be considered to include:
	  ○ a more distinctive action alternative
	  ○ a modified Proposed Action
	  ○ a shorter-term lease
	  ○ restoration of the Mānā plains to wetlands and cultural practice areas
	  ○ measures to protect from climate change
	  ○ removal of agriculture
	  ○ expansion of the Kawai‘ele Bird Sanctuary
	  ○ reduce Navy reliance on non-renewable energy
	  ○ replace big agricultural lessees with small local farmers
	• Concern about linking the analysis of Navy and NASA Proposed Actions.
	• Develop alternatives that take into account other foreseeable and needed projects on the Mānā plains and surrounding areas; e.g., West Kaua‘i Energy Project, infrastructure for Department of Hawaiian Homelands use, water diversions to support instream flows, groundwater use restrictions and needs, siting and construction of a new landfill, repair roadways to Kōke‘e, the ongoing need for pollution control improvements to the Mānā ditch system, and Kaua‘i’s acute need for affordable housing.
	• Identify Best Management Practices and better define the activities that occur on the leased and easement lands.
	• Integrate applicable nature-based project elements into the Project design.
	• Dune restoration could be incorporated into the Project.
	• Consider new technological developments associated with the Project.

Resource Area/Topic	Issue/Concern
	• As part of the new agreements, request Navy and NASA provide additional community resources including services and infrastructure. • Recommend NASA transfer its technologic infrastructure at KPGO to Space Force and phase out NASA's presence on Kaua'i. • Explain facilities on Ni'ihau and their relationship to the Proposed Action. • Support for the military's presence and activities. • Support for NASA's presence and activities. • Support for the Navy and NASA land stewardship. • Support of the No Action Alternative. • Support for Alternative 2.
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases	• Provide thorough air quality data at PMRF, documentation and reporting of any incidents that have impacted air quality, and emissions data from all activities at PMRF. • Consider electric buses for use by the Navy at PMRF and other renewable energy technologies for improved base sustainability.
Biological Resources	• Request for Navy and NASA to provide natural resource data for leased and easement lands. • Concern about impacts to coastal lands and wetlands. • Concern about endangered species, including marine species. • Effects of noise, light pollution, and chemical byproducts to biological resources. • Concern of ecosystem-scale effects from military activities. • Concern about impacts from invasive species. • Concern about impacts to avian species at Kōke'e. • Consider lowland forest restoration to remediate soil and capture carbon dioxide. • Recommend early consultation with the Division of Forestry and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Climate Change	• Preserve and restore natural terrestrial and marine environments. • EIS should assess project-related impacts that would occur from climate change adaptation.
Cultural Practices/Archaeological and Historic Properties/NHPA Section 106 Process/HRS 6E Process	• Request for Navy and NASA to provide information on cultural resources and cultural practices. • Request to engage in early consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA. • The Hawai'i Revised Statutes, HRS Chapter 6E process should inform the environmental review process, and incorporate any mitigation identified from the HRS 6E process. • Request for the Navy to consult with Native Hawaiian Organizations, homestead communities, and Native Hawaiian Ni'ihau beneficiaries. • Concern about impacts to culturally sensitive sites. • Concern about access for cultural practices and gathering rights at PMRF. • Discuss whether dune restoration would protect cultural sites. • Concern about impacts to culturally sensitive plants and animals. • Ensure a Cultural Impact Assessment is prepared for the Project and include a list of who was consulted. • EIS should incorporate a Ka Pa'akai analysis. • EIS should consider the cultural landscape. • Concern about impacts to cultural practices from water diversion to the wetland.
Cumulative Effects	• Include a description of environmental conditions prior to military use.

Resource Area/Topic	Issue/Concern
EIS Process	• Concern about different interests and obligations of the federal government (Navy and NASA) and the State of Hawaii (DLNR) regarding decisions about public trust lands. • Concern about the state's responsibility as the trustee of these public lands in the public trust to malama ʻāina. • Revise Purpose and Need to reflect the state's duty to enforce the Navy and NASA's terms of the lease consistent with principles of malama ʻāina. • Public meetings should provide an opportunity for the public to interact with each other. • Request an independent body prepare the EIS. • Not enough advertising was conducted for scoping.
Environmental Justice	• Concern about ongoing environmental justice impacts from the presence of the military on Kauaʻi. • Concern about Native Hawaiian's cultural attachment to the land and stress that their lands were wrongly taken. • Request Executive Orders, such as 13985, 14031, 13985, to advance equity, support underserved Communities, and rectify past harms be considered. • Recommend conclusions regarding environmental justice impacts attempt to reflect the mental and emotional health impacts of the community. • Consider how permanent loss of State land through fee simple retention given the unique historic context of the area. • Discuss mental and emotional health impacts, sense of loss and injustice, in addition to impacts to other resources, and identify mitigation. • Establish regular communication with Native Hawaiian communities and explore other State-owned lands that could be repurposed for community use.
Hazardous Materials and Waste	• Concern about the presence of hazardous materials and waste in the land, water, and air from activities at PMRF. • Concern about Navy clean-up after testing activities at PMRF. • Concerns about certain contaminants. • Concern about fuel storage tank conditions at PMRF. • Request removal of fuel storage tanks at PMRF. • Request for third party testing of sites for hazardous materials. • Concerns about PFAS at PMRF. • Concerns about solid waste management.
Land Use and Access	• EIS should include history of land title and land use, including initial negotiation and approval of leases and easements. • EIS should analyze the land use zoning and permitting requirements. • Request for increased access to the beach for fishing, water sports (i.e., surfing and kayaking), walking, horseback riding, and camping from Kekaha Beach to Polihale.
Ocean ROW	• Request explanation for not including the Ocean ROW lease in the area of analysis. • Clarify how Ground Hazard Areas and Launch Hazard Areas are related to the Ocean ROW.
Other	• Concern about the Navy's actions impacting marine resources from underwater testing and training, and pollution from runoff at PMRF. • Request to demilitarize the Hawaiian Islands, returning the land to the people of Hawaiʻi with no trace of previous military activities. • Concerns about how the military is perceived to treat the Hawaiian Islands. • Concerns about the U.S. military and destruction caused to other countries. • Request for all acronyms to be defined and for the EIS to be consistent in use of diacriticals.

Resource Area/Topic	Issue/Concern
	• Request for EIS to define use of uncommon terms. • Concerns about impacts from RIMPAC activities.
Public Health and Safety	• Concern about impacts from agricultural activities on the easements. • Concern about impacts of explosive ordnance storage at PMRF. • Request for safety procedures to prevent unintentional or unauthorized detonation of ordnance be identified in the EIS. • Concern about public safety risks from Navy ordnance and hazardous material transfer on Kauaʻi. • Concern about electromagnetic radiation effects on people, wildlife, and weather. • Concerns about wildfire. • Concern about noise impacts on people.
Real Estate Agreements	• Request for a list of reports for all site inspections conducted by DLNR. • Include copies of the leases and easements.
Socioeconomics	• Concern about the low cost of the current leases and easements (only $1 for the Navy). • Support for socioeconomic benefit of the Navy and NASA to Kauaʻi. • Support for socioeconomic benefit of Alternative 2. • Concern about economic impacts of the military and associated costs. • Concern about fair market value of the new real estate agreements, and request for backpay.
Transportation	• Concern about impacts from Navy's use of the roads.
Visual Resources	• Concern about impacts to viewsheds.
Water Resources	• Concerns about the Navy's water use. • Discuss how current groundwater pumping at PMRF will affect the project, and if updating the practices would increase resilience. • Request for the Navy and NASA to provide information on punawai spring water sources. • Concern about impacts to water quality from Navy activities, including wells. • Concern about the Navy's responsibility to apply for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit for outfall discharges. • Identify interconnected system of irrigation ditches. • Concerns about Red Hill and similar impacts to other water resources from Navy activities at PMRF.

Legend: DLNR = Department of Land and Natural Resources; EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; HRS = Hawaii Revised Statute; KPGO = Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration; NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act; PFAS = Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances; PMRF = Pacific Missile Range Facility; RIMPAC = Rim of the Pacific; ROW = right-of-way; U.S. = United States

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Attachment A

including the agenda, is available on the DHB website, *https://www.health.mil/dhb*. A copy of the agenda or any updates to the agenda for the June 4, 2024, meeting will be available on the DHB website. Any other materials presented in the meeting may also be obtained at the meeting.

Purpose of the Meeting: The DHB provides independent advice and recommendations to maximize the safety and quality of, as well as access to, health care for DoD health care beneficiaries. The purpose of the meeting is to provide progress updates on specific tasks before the DHB. In addition, the DHB will receive information briefings on current issues related to military medicine.

Agenda: The DHB anticipates receiving updates from the DHB Public Health Subcommittee's tasking on Effective Public Health Communication Strategies with DoD personnel and the DHB Trauma and Injury Subcommittee's tasking on Prolonged Theater Care. The DHB also anticipates receiving briefings about the National Center for Disaster Medicine and Public Health and the Health of the Force Report.

Meeting Accessibility: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b and 41 CFR 102–3.140 through 102–3.165, this meeting is open to the public from 12:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. on June 4, 2024. The meeting will be held by videoconference/teleconference. The number of participants is limited and is on a first-come basis. All members of the public who wish to participate must register by emailing their name, rank/title, and organization/company to *dha.dhb@health.mil* or by contacting Dr. Clarice Waters at (703) 275–6003 no later than Tuesday, May 28, 2024. Once registered, participant access information will be provided.

Special Accommodations: Individuals requiring special accommodations to access the public meeting should contact Dr. Clarice Waters at (703) 275–6003 at least five (5) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Written Statements: Any member of the public wishing to provide comments to the DHB related to its current taskings or mission may do so at any time in accordance with section 10(a)(3) of the FACA, 41 CFR 102–3.105(j) and 102–3.140, and the procedures described in this notice. Written statements may be submitted to the DHB's Designated Federal Officer (DFO), CAPT Clausen, at *shawn.s.clausen.mil@health.mil.* Supporting documentation may also be included, to establish the appropriate historical context and to provide any necessary background information. If the written statement is not received at least five (5) business days prior to the meeting, the DFO may choose to postpone consideration of the statement until the next open meeting. The DFO will review all timely submissions with the DHB President and ensure they are provided to members of the DHB before the meeting that is subject to this notice. After reviewing the written comments, the President and the DFO may choose to invite the submitter to orally present their issue during an open portion of this meeting or at a future meeting.

Dated: May 6, 2024.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate

AGENCY: Department of the Navy (DON), Department of Defense (DoD), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and regulations implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality, the Department of the Navy (DON) and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the DON and NASA announce their intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with the continued long-term DoD use of 8,348 acres of State lands on Kauai, Hawaii for operational continuity and sustainment (in support of continued military training, testing, and facility operations) at the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF), and the continued long-term NASA use of 23 acres of State lands on Kauaʻi, Hawaii in support of continued operations (including measurements of the Earth's rotation and local land motion) at Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO).

DATES: The 40-day public scoping period begins on May 8, 2024, and extends to June 17, 2024. Comments must be postmarked or submitted electronically via the project website no later than 11:59 p.m. Hawaii Standard Time (HST) on June 17, 2024 for consideration in the Draft EIS.

Public scoping meetings are planned as follows:

- June 4, 2024, from 5:00–8:00 p.m. HST at Kauaʻi Veterans Center, 3215 Kauaʻi Veterans Memorial Highway, Līhuʻe
- June 5, 2024, from 5:00–8:00 p.m. HST at Kekaha Neighborhood Center, 8130 Elepaio Road, Kekaha
- June 6, 2024, from 5:00–8:00 p.m. HST at Sheraton Coconut Beach Resort, 650 Aleka Loop, Kapaʻa

The purpose of the scoping period is to provide the public with information related to the Proposed Action, its purpose and need, environmental resources to be analyzed in the EIS, the NEPA and HEPA process, consultation under NHPA, and public involvement opportunities. The DON and NASA are providing a web-based platform, as well as public scoping meetings for the public to learn about the Proposed Action and alternatives and to provide scoping comments. Comments must be postmarked or submitted electronically via the website no later than 11:59 p.m. HST on June 17, 2024 for consideration in the Draft EIS.

ADDRESSES: The DON and NASA invite all interested parties to submit scoping comments on the EIS or information regarding historic properties or Section 106 consulting party interest through the project website at *http://www.PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com* or by mail to: Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawaii, Environmental OPHEV2, Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells, 400 Marshall Road, Building X–11, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

DON: Commander, Navy Region Hawaii, Attn: Mr. Danny Hayes, Environmental Public Affairs Specialist, by telephone (808–473–0662) or email (*danny.r.bxhayes6.civ@us.navy.mil*).

NASA: Shari A. Miller, NASA; EIS Project Manager, by telephone (757–824–2327) or email (*Shari.A.Miller@nasa.gov*).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

As the proposed action involves State lands, the EIS will be a joint NEPA, Hawaii Environmental Policy Act (HEPA) (as governed by Hawaii Revised Statutes [HRS] chapter 343), and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) section 11–200.1 (implementing HRS chapter 343) document; therefore, the public scoping processes will run concurrently and will jointly meet NEPA and HEPA

requirements. The DON and NASA are initiating a 40-day public scoping process to receive comments on the scope of the EIS including identification of potential alternatives and environmental concerns, information and analyses relevant to the Proposed Action, issues the public would like to see addressed in the EIS, and the project's potential to affect historic properties pursuant to section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. DON's action proponent for this proposal is Commander, Navy Region Hawaii.

The DON's purpose for the Proposed Action is to maintain long-term DoD use of 8,348 acres of State lands (including leaseholds and easement lands) on Kaua'i, Hawaii for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission. NASA's purpose for the Proposed Action is to maintain long-term use of 23 acres of State land on Kaua'i, Hawaii for continued operations of KPGO. The Proposed Action is needed because the existing real estate agreements are set to expire between 2027 and 2030. Preserving the long-term DoD and NASA use of these State lands is critical for military readiness, continuation of ongoing military training and testing, and maintaining data collection efforts of global significance. It also ensures the continued conservation management by the DON and NASA of natural and cultural resources on these lands.

For the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), in addition to its role as the lessor of State lands, the proposed real estate action presents an opportunity for the agency to secure a revenue source to support its management of public lands and associated environmental and conservation programs. Fees from leases and easements are put into a State fund as required by law.

By ensuring continued DON and NASA operations on Kaua'i, the real estate action would also preserve local jobs and income for the residents of Kaua'i, financially contribute to the overall economic well-being of Kaua'i, and maintain continued conservation management of natural and cultural resources on State lands at no cost to the State of Hawaii.

The DON and NASA have identified two preliminary action alternatives to carry forward for analysis in the EIS, along with the No Action Alternative.

Alternative 1 (Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements): The DON and NASA would apply to DLNR for new long-term real estate agreements in the same manner and for the same uses as the current leases and easements.

Alternative 2 (Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds): The DON and NASA would pursue fee simple acquisition of 700 acres (684—DON, 16—NASA) of leaseholds, and otherwise obtain use of the remaining acreage as described in Alternative 1.

Alternative 3 (No Action Alternative): The DON and NASA would not seek any real estate agreements for the State lands on Kaua'i after expiration of the leases and easements between 2027 to 2030. The current real estate agreements for 8,348 acres with the DON and 23 acres with NASA would expire. All existing infrastructure would be removed, or abandoned in place (as determined by the existing real estate agreements), from the DON and NASA leased and easement lands.

Consistent with Council on Environmental Quality regulations and HAR section 11–200.1–24(b), the scope of the analysis for the alternatives in this EIS is proportionate to the potential for environmental impacts. The following 13 resources have a potential for impacts and are analyzed in this EIS: archaeological and historic resources, cultural practices, biological resources, land use, socioeconomics, environmental justice, water resources, utilities, public health and safety, air quality and greenhouse gases, transportation, hazardous materials and wastes, and visual resources. The EIS will analyze measures that would avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental effects. The DON and NASA will conduct coordination, consultation, and permitting activities required by the NHPA, the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the Coastal Zone Management Act, Hawaii Revised Statues chapter 183C and HAR chapter 13–5, HAR chapter 6E, and other laws and regulations determined to be applicable to the project.

This EIS will satisfy both Federal and State of Hawaii requirements and provide the necessary analyses to allow the DON, NASA, and DLNR to consider the environmental effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives as part of their decision-making. The DON and NASA encourages Federal, State, and local agencies, and interested persons to provide comments concerning the alternatives proposed for study and environmental issues for analysis in the EIS, as well as to identify specific environmental resources the DON and NASA should consider when developing the Draft EIS. The DON and NASA will prepare the Draft EIS and will include analyses of potential effects to the resources the DON, NASA, and the commenting public have identified. All comments received during the public scoping period will be considered during EIS preparation.

Comments must be postmarked or submitted electronically by email to *info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com,* and/or electronically through the EIS website at *www.PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com.* Comments must be posted by 11:59 p.m. HST on June 17, 2024.

After the scoping period, the DON and NASA will develop the Draft EIS. The DON and NASA intend to release the Draft EIS in summer of 2025, the Final EIS in spring of 2026, with a Record of Decision signed in late spring of 2026.

Dated: May 6, 2024.

Emily A. Pellegrino,

Program Analyst, Directives and Regulatory Team, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

J.E. Koningisor,

Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024–10167 Filed 5–8–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER23–2764–004.

Applicants: Northeastern Power & Gas, LLC.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Amendment to 12 to be effective 9/25/2023.

Filed Date: 5/3/24.

Accession Number: 20240503–5171.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/24/24.

Docket Numbers: ER24–1420–001.

Applicants: Sierra Estrella Energy Storage LLC.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Response to Deficiency Letter to be effective 3/18/2024.

Filed Date: 5/3/24.

Accession Number: 20240503–5097.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/24/24.

Docket Numbers: ER24–1421–001.

Applicants: Superstition Energy Storage LLC.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Superstition Energy Storage LLC submits tariff filing per 35.17(b): Response to Deficiency Letter to be effective 3/18/2024.

Filed Date: 5/3/24.

Accession Number: 20240503–5098.

Attachment B

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAIʻI | KA MOKUʻĀINA ʻO HAWAIʻI
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA ʻOIHANA KUMUWAIWAI ʻĀINA

P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKAʻOLE
FIRST DEPUTY

DEAN D. UYENO
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

April 29, 2024

Mary Alice Evans, Acting Director
Office of Planning and Sustainable Development
c/o Environmental Review Program
235 South Beretania Street, Room 702
Honolulu, Hawaiʻi 96813

SUBJECT: Publication of the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) for the Proposed Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Project Located in Kekaha, West Kauaʻi on the Island of Kauaʻi, Further Identified as Tax Map Key(s): (4)1-2-001:001, 006, & 010; (4)1-2-002:001, 010-013, 015, & 024-030; (4) 1-2-016:011; (4) 1-4-001:002, 013, 014, & 999; and (4) 2-1-003:018

Dear Ms. Evans:

With this letter, the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) submits the Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) for publication in the next available edition of The Environmental Notice on May 8, 2024. The applicants for the action are the United States Department of the Navy (U.S. Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The DLNR has coordinated with the applicants to determine the appropriate level of environmental review for the action. So as to not overlook any potentially significant impact to the natural and/or human environment, an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared pursuant to Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) §343-5(e) and Hawaiʻi Administrative Rules (HAR) §11-200.1-14(d)(2).

The required publication form and files have been provided electronically via the "Online Submittal Form" on the Office of Planning and Sustainable Development, Environmental Review Program website. The submittal includes a .pdf file of the EISPN and .zip file containing a shapefile of the project's location boundary. Concurrent with the electronic submittal and as required by HAR §11-200.1-5(4)(B), paper copies of the EISPN have been submitted to the nearest state library (Waimea Public Library, Kauaʻi) and the Hawaiʻi Documents Center (Hawaiʻi State Library, Oʻahu).

Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-23(10)(c), publication of the EISPN in *The Environmental Notice* initiates a 30-day public comment period for parties to provide comments regarding potential effects of the proposed action. A Notice of Intent for the project will also be published in the Federal Register. The applicants are preparing a single EIS compliant with both the Hawai'i Environmental Impact Statements law (HRS Chapter 343) and the National Environmental Policy Act as allowed under HAR §11-200.1-31.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Russell Tsuji, Land Division Administrator at (808) 587-0422.

Sincerely,

Dawn N.S. Chang,
Chairperson

From: webmaster@hawaii.gov
To: DBEDT OPSD Environmental Review Program
Subject: New online submission for The Environmental Notice
Date: Wednesday, May 1, 2024 8:41:33 AM

Action Name

Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

Type of Document/Determination

Environmental impact statement preparation notice (EISPN)

HRS §343-5(a) Trigger(s)

- (1) Propose the use of state or county lands or the use of state or county funds
- (2) Propose any use within any land classified as a conservation district

Judicial district

Waimea, Kauaʻi

Tax Map Key(s) (TMK(s))

(4) 1-2-002:001; (4) 1-2-002:012; (4) 1-2-002:015; (4) 1-2-002:027; (4) 1-2-002:028; (4) 1-2-001:006; (4) 1-2-016:011; (4) 1-4-001:999; (4) 1-2-002:029; (4) 1-2-002:030; (4) 2-1-003:018; (4) 1-2-001:001; (4) 1-2-002:024; (4) 1-2-002:025; (4) 1-2-002:026; (4) 1-4-001:002; (4) 1-4-001:013; (4) 1-4-001:014; (4) 1-2-002:013; (4) 1-2-001:010; (4) 1-2-002:010; (4) 1-2-002:011; (4) 1-4-001:013

Action type

Applicant

Other required permits and approvals

Numerous

Discretionary consent required

Use of State land

Approving agency

Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division

Agency contact name

Russell Tsuji

Agency contact email (for info about the action)

dlnr.land@hawaii.gov

Email address or URL for receiving comments

info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Agency contact phone

(808) 587-0419

Agency address

1151 Punchbowl Street
Room 220
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
United States
Map It

Public Scoping Meeting information

6/4/2024, 5-8pm 3215 Kaua‘i Veterans Memorial Highway, Līhu‘e

Accepting authority

State of Hawaii Board of Land and Natural Resources

Applicant

United States Department of the Navy

Applicant contact name

Kerry Wells

Applicant contact email

info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Applicant contact phone

(808) 473-0662

Applicant address

400 Marshall Road
Building X-11
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860
United States
Map It

Is there a consultant for this action?

Yes

Consultant

Cardno GS-AECOM Pacific Joint Venture

Consultant contact name

Michele Lefebvre

Consultant contact email

info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Consultant contact phone

(808) 791-9872

Consultant address

737 Bishop Street
Suite 3050
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
United States
Map It

Action summary

The Navy proposes to retain the use of 8,348 acres of State lands on Kauaʻi, Hawaiʻi, for operational continuity and sustainment (in support of continued military training, testing, and facility operations) at Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF). NASA proposes to retain the use of 23 acres of State lands on Kauaʻi, Hawaiʻi, in support of continued operations including measurements of the Earth's rotation and local land motion at Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO).

Attached documents (signed agency letter & EA/EIS)

- 240429-ERP-Transmittal-Letter-for-PMRF-EISPN-RUSH-part-1-signed.pdf
- PMRF-and-KPGO-RE-EIS-Version-Report-EISPN-1May2024.pdf

Action location map

- PMRF-and-KPGO-Real-Estate-EIS-Location-Boundary.zip

Authorized individual

Michele Lefebvre

Authorization

- The above named authorized individual hereby certifies that he/she has the authority to make this submission.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PREPARATION NOTICE

for

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY AND KŌKEʻE PARK GEOPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY REAL ESTATE

KAUAʻI, HAWAIʻI

May 2024

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Project Information Summary (Abstract)

Project Name:	Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement	
Applicants (Joint Lead Agencies under NEPA):	United States Department of the Navy Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Environmental OPHEV2 400 Marshall Road Building X-11 Pearl Harbor, HI 96860 Contact: Kerry Wells Phone: 808-473-0662 Email:info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Goddard Space Flight Center 34200 Fulton Street Wallops Island, VA 23337, Contact: Shari Miller Phone: 757-824-2327 Email: Shari.A.Miller@nasa.gov
Approving Agency:	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 220 Honolulu, Hawaiʻi 96813 Phone: 808-587-0419 Email: dlnr.land@hawaii.gov	
Accepting Authority:	State of Hawaii Board of Land and Natural Resources	
Planning Consultant:	Cardno GS-AECOM Pacific Joint Venture Local Office: Stantec GS Inc. 737 Bishop Street, Suite 3050 Honolulu, HI 96813 Contact: Michele Lefebvre Phone: 808-791-9872 Email: info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com	
Location:	County of Kauaʻi, Hawaiʻi	
District:	Waimea	
Tax Map Keys:	(4) 1-2-002:001, (4) 1-2-002:012, (4) 1-2-002:015, (4) 1-2-002:027, (4) 1-2-002:028, (4) 1-2-001:006, (4) 1-2-016:011, (4) 1-4-001:999, (4) 1-2-002:029, (4) 1-2-002:030, (4) 2-1-003:018, (4) 1-2-001:001, (4) 1-2-002:024, (4) 1-2-002:025, (4) 1-2-002:026, (4) 1-4-001:002, (4) 1-4-001:013, (4) 1-4-001:014, (4) 1-2-002:013, (4) 1-2-001:010, (4) 1-2-002:010, (4) 1-2-002:011, (4) 1-4-001:013	
Land Area:	Navy lease area and easements: 8,348 acres	NASA lease area and easements: 23 acres
Recorded Fee Owner:	State of Hawaiʻi	
Existing Use:	Navy Uses: Antenna structures, ordnance storage/assembly facilities, missile tracking and surveillance facilities, water well, undeveloped land used for safety zone buffers, drainage management, roadways, and access to utilities	NASA Uses: Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory, antenna structures, data collection systems, and supportive infrastructure
State Land Use District:	Agricultural, Conservation	
Zoning:	Agricultural, Conservation, Open Space, Special Treatment – Ecological	
Flood Zone Designation:	A, AE, D, VE, X	

Proposed Action:	The Navy proposes to retain the use of 8,348 acres of State lands on Kaua'i, Hawai'i, for operational continuity and sustainment (in support of continued military training, testing, and facility operations) at Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF). NASA proposes to retain the use of 23 acres of State lands on Kaua'i, Hawai'i, in support of continued operations including measurements of the Earth's rotation and local land motion at Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO).
HRS Chapter 343 Trigger(s):	Proposed use of state or county lands, propose any use within any land classified as a Conservation District

Project Summary:

The United States (U.S.) Department of the Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as applicants and joint lead agencies have prepared this Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) and a separate Notice of Intent (NOI) to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with the following: the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 4321 et seq.), as amended by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law [P.L.] No. 118-5, div. C, tit. III, 321(b), 137 Stat. 10, 40 (amending NEPA § 107) (2023) (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 4336a); Council on Environmental Quality, Navy and NASA policies and regulations; and Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) § 11-200.1. The Navy proposes to retain the use of 8,348 acres of State lands on Kaua'i, Hawai'i, for operational continuity and sustainment (in support of continued military training, testing, and facility operations) at the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF). NASA proposes to retain the use of 23 acres of State lands on Kaua'i, Hawai'i, in support of continued operations including measurements of the Earth's rotation and local land motion at Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Proposed Action is needed because the existing real estate agreements for these lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030. The Navy and NASA are considering two action alternatives and the No Action Alternative. The Draft EIS will evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with these alternatives. The following resource areas are evaluated: archaeological and historic resources, cultural practices, biological resources, land use, socioeconomics, environmental justice, water resources, utilities, public health and safety, air quality and greenhouse gases, transportation, hazardous materials and wastes, and visual resources.

Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice

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Appendix D Detailed List of Activities and Operational Elements Under Current Real Estate Agreements

Appendix E No Action Alternative: Detailed List of Activities/Operations Impacted

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
AT	Anti-Terrorism
BMP	Best Management Practice
CEQ	Council of Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIA	Cultural Impact Assessment
CNRH	Commander, Navy Region Hawai‘i
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COMNAVREG	Commander, Navy Region
CRM	Cultural Resources Management
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DAR	Division of Aquatic Resources
DHHL	State of Hawai‘i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DoD	Department of Defense
DOFAW	DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife
DOH	Hawai‘i Department of Health
DORIS	Doppler Orbitography and Radio-positioning Integrated by Satellite
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EISPN	Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESQD	Explosive Safety Quantity Distance
GHA	Ground Hazard Area
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAR	Hawai‘i Administrative Rules
HEPA	Accepted Term for Hawai‘i Revised Statutes Chapter 343
HRS	Hawai‘i Revised Statutes
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
ITRF	International Terrestrial Reference Frame
KISC	Kaua‘i Invasive Species Committee
KPGO	Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Navy	Department of the Navy
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O_3	Ozone
OPNAVINST	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction
PA	Programmatic Agreement
P.L.	Public Law
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PM	Particulate Matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter Less than or Equal to 2.5 Microns in Diameter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter Less than or Equal to 10 Microns in Diameter
PMRF	Pacific Missile Range Facility
RADAR	Radio Detecting and Ranging

RDT&E	Research, development, test and evaluation
REPI	Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SGP	Space Geodesy Project
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SLUD	State Land Use District
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOS	Save Our Shearwaters
T&E	Test and Evaluation
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCB	United States Census Bureau
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VLBI	Very Long Baseline Interferometry

1 Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action

This chapter provides the following: an introduction and overview of the project; the project location, background, purpose of and need for the Proposed Action; scope of analysis; relevant laws and regulations; and public and agency participation.

1.1 Project Introduction and Overview

The United States (U.S.) Department of the Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are joint lead agencies and are preparing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in coordination with the Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) (Hawai‘i Administrative Rules [HAR] § 11-200.1-23 (a)(4)). The EIS will evaluate the potential environmental consequences of the Navy’s and NASA’s proposal to retain the use of 8,348 acres and 23 acres, respectively, of State lands including leaseholds and easement lands on Kaua‘i, Hawai‘i, for operational continuity and sustainment (in support of the military’s continued and ongoing military training, testing, and facility operations) at the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF), and NASA’s continued operations including measurements of the Earth’s rotation and local land motion at Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO).

The Navy’s current real estate agreements with DLNR include 684 acres of leaseholds and 7,664 acres of easement lands, for a total of 8,348 acres. These existing Navy real estate agreements with DLNR are set to expire between 2027 and 2030. The Navy’s current leases and easements are primarily used for passive encroachment buffers, as well as for mission readiness (see Section 1.2 and Appendix D), access, and utilities at the following five general locations: Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, Mānā Water Well, Miloli‘i Ridge, and Mākaha Ridge. No ground-based training occurs on these parcels. The Navy’s 8,348 acres of leaseholds and easement lands are part of the larger PMRF installation.

NASA’s current real estate agreements with DLNR include 16 acres of leaseholds and 7 acres of easement lands, for a total of 23 acres. NASA uses the land for operations at KPGO that include collecting and coordinating geodetic data that contribute to daily measurements of the Earth’s rotation and orientation in space. NASA issued the Navy a Use Permit in 2016 for portions of KPGO to conduct radar, telemetry, and communications services in support of PMRF operations. In addition to their mission operations, the Navy and NASA also conduct environmental management and stewardship activities on these lands.

These leases and easements collectively comprise the Project Area that will be analyzed in the EIS.

Figure 1-1 depicts an overview of general locations for PMRF and KPGO (Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, Mānā Water Well, Miloli‘i Ridge, Mākaha Ridge, and KPGO) on the Island of Kaua‘i. The Project Area includes leaseholds and easement lands within these locations; it does not include the 1,933 acres of federally owned fee simple lands.

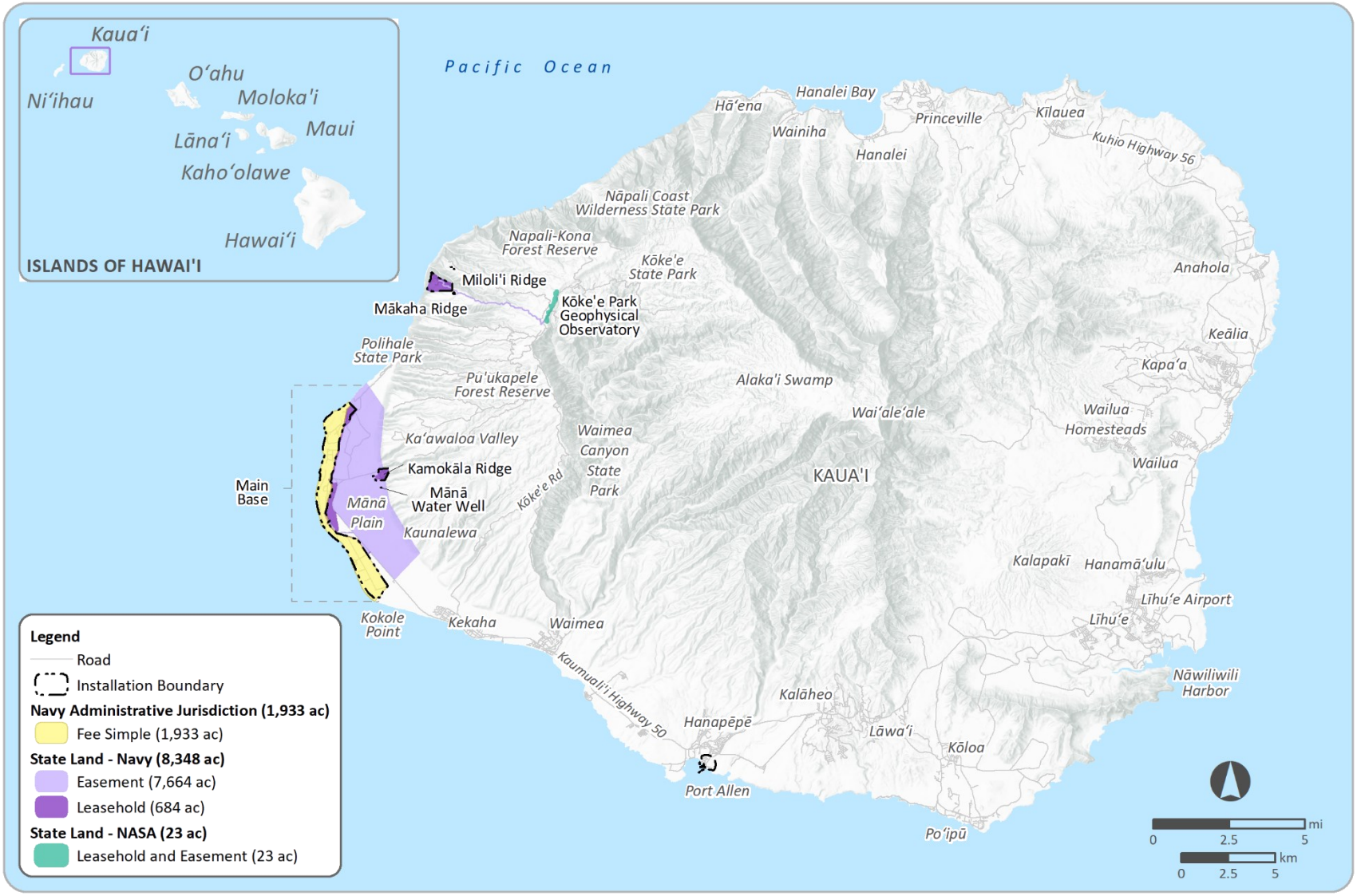


Figure 1-1 General Location

The Navy and NASA have jointly prepared this document and a separate Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS in accordance with federal and state law including: the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 4321–4370), as amended by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law [P.L.] No. 118-5 , div. C, tit. III, § 321(b), 137 Stat. 10, 40 (amending NEPA § 107) (2023) (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 4336a)); the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] §§ 1500–1508); Navy and NASA regulations and policies for implementing NEPA (32 CFR § 775, 14 CFR § 1216, OPNAVINST 5090.1E, and NPR 8580.1A, 32 CFR); all applicable federal environmental laws and agency guidance listed in Appendix B; Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 (the state law governing preparation of an EIS and commonly referred to as “HEPA”); and HAR § 11-200.1 (implementing HRS Chapter 343).

As requested by and in coordination with DLNR, the Navy and NASA identified that an EIS is the appropriate level of environmental review for the Proposed Action (HAR § 11-200.1-23 (a)(5)) (Lauren Yasaka e-mail message to Kerry Wells, email title: Lauren Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate EIS, January 18, 2024). HAR § 11-200.1-14(d)(2) supports this determination, which provides “[if the] proposing agency or approving agency determines, through its judgment and experience that an EIS is likely to be required, then the proposing agency may choose to prepare, or an approving agency may authorize an applicant to prepare, an EIS in accordance with subchapter 10, beginning with preparation of an EISPN.” Additionally, due to the nature of the Proposed Action, the Navy and NASA concur with DLNR’s determination that an EIS is likely to be required. An EIS also helps ensure that input from the public and agencies is integrated into the process of assessing environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and conducting fully informed decision making.

DLNR’s mission is to “[e]nhance, protect, conserve and manage Hawai‘i’s unique and limited natural, cultural and historic resources held in public trust for current and future generations of the people of Hawai‘i nei, and its visitors, in partnership with others from the public and private sectors” (Hawai‘i DLNR, 2024). DLNR is also responsible for issuing and managing leases of State lands (agricultural, pasture, commercial, industrial, governmental, and resort leases). DLNR’s responsibilities include managing and maintaining the state’s coastal lands and waters, water resources, conservation and forestry lands, historic sites, small boat harbors, parks, and recreational facilities. DLNR also performs public safety duties (e.g., flood and rockfall prevention), maintains unencumbered public lands, and enforces the agency’s rules and regulations.

For this Proposed Action, DLNR is responsible for issuing leases and easements to the Navy and NASA. DLNR is the agency with the responsibility for approving the real estate action since the State lands are under the management of DLNR’s Land Division. DLNR is required to conduct an environmental review of this Proposed Action because the Navy and NASA are proposing the continued use of State lands (HRS § 343-5(a)(1), (2), (4)). Pursuant to HRS § 343-5(h): “[w]henever an action is subject to both the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190) and the requirements of this chapter, [DLNR] shall cooperate with federal agencies to the fullest extent possible to reduce duplication between federal and state requirements. Such cooperation, to the fullest extent possible, shall include joint environmental impact statements with concurrent public review and processing at both levels of government. Where federal law has environmental impact statement requirements in addition to but not in conflict with this chapter, [DLNR] and agencies shall cooperate in fulfilling these requirements so that one document shall comply with all applicable laws.” Under HAR § 11-200.1-28, DLNR, as the accepting authority for HEPA,

evaluates whether the EIS fulfills the intent of HRS Chapter 343. In addition, during review of the EIS, DLNR will consider HRS Title 12, Chapter 171 (Hawai‘i’s land lease law).

1.2 Project Area

PMRF is located approximately 100 miles from O‘ahu on the northwest coast of the Hawaiian island of Kaua‘i (refer to Figure 1-1). KPGO is located within Kōke‘e State Park on the island of Kaua‘i, at an elevation of approximately 3,600 feet above sea level near Waimea Canyon.

The Project Area overview is shown in Figure 1-2. Current real estate details for the Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, and Mānā Water Well portions of the Project Area are shown in Figure 1-3. Mākaha, Miloli‘i Ridge, and KPGO portions of the Project Area are shown in Figure 1-4.

The Project Area consists of the following:

- Main Base: leaseholds (392 acres) and easement lands (7,267 acres), located adjacent to the fee-simple lands at the installation, used for PMRF operational support, utilities and flood control, and as safety buffers;
- Kamokalā Ridge: leaseholds (89 acres) and easement lands (355 acres) used for ordnance storage, utilities access, and tsunami evacuation;
- Mānā Water Well: leaseholds (0.29 acre) used as the primary potable water source for PMRF;
- Mākaha Ridge: leaseholds (203 acres) and easement lands (42 acres) used for missile tracking and surveillance;
- Miloli‘i Ridge: leaseholds (0.015 acre) used for radar and telemetry activities; and
- KPGO: leaseholds (16 acres) and easement lands (7 acres) used for surveillance and tracking, as well as NASA geodetic data collection and backup power generation.

1.3 Background

1.3.1 Historic Land Use at PMRF

The history of the Mānā Plain is complex, with the earliest known traditional Hawaiian archaeological site at PMRF dating to the eleventh century (NAVFAC Pacific, 2012). Appendix A provides a more detailed summary of land use history at PMRF.

Traditionally, the people of Mānā were noted as fishermen. It is likely that permanent settlements were concentrated at the inland edge of the Mānā Plain, where houses, temples, and agricultural complexes were built in the foothills at the base of the cliffs, on high ground overlooking the wetlands and coastline. Small seasonal fishing communities were scattered along the coast. The people of Mānā developed and maintained brackish water loko pu‘uone fishponds in the wetlands of the Mānā Plain. Inland of the wetlands, they grew sweet potatoes and gourds on the fertile strip of land at the foot of the pali. The coastal dunes of the Mānā Plain, particularly at Nohili, were the burial grounds of ancient Hawaiians. Several important heiau were located at Mānā. These heiau include Polihale, where rites associated with departing souls were conducted, and ‘Elekuna, which King Kalakaua and his priests visited many times in the nineteenth century.

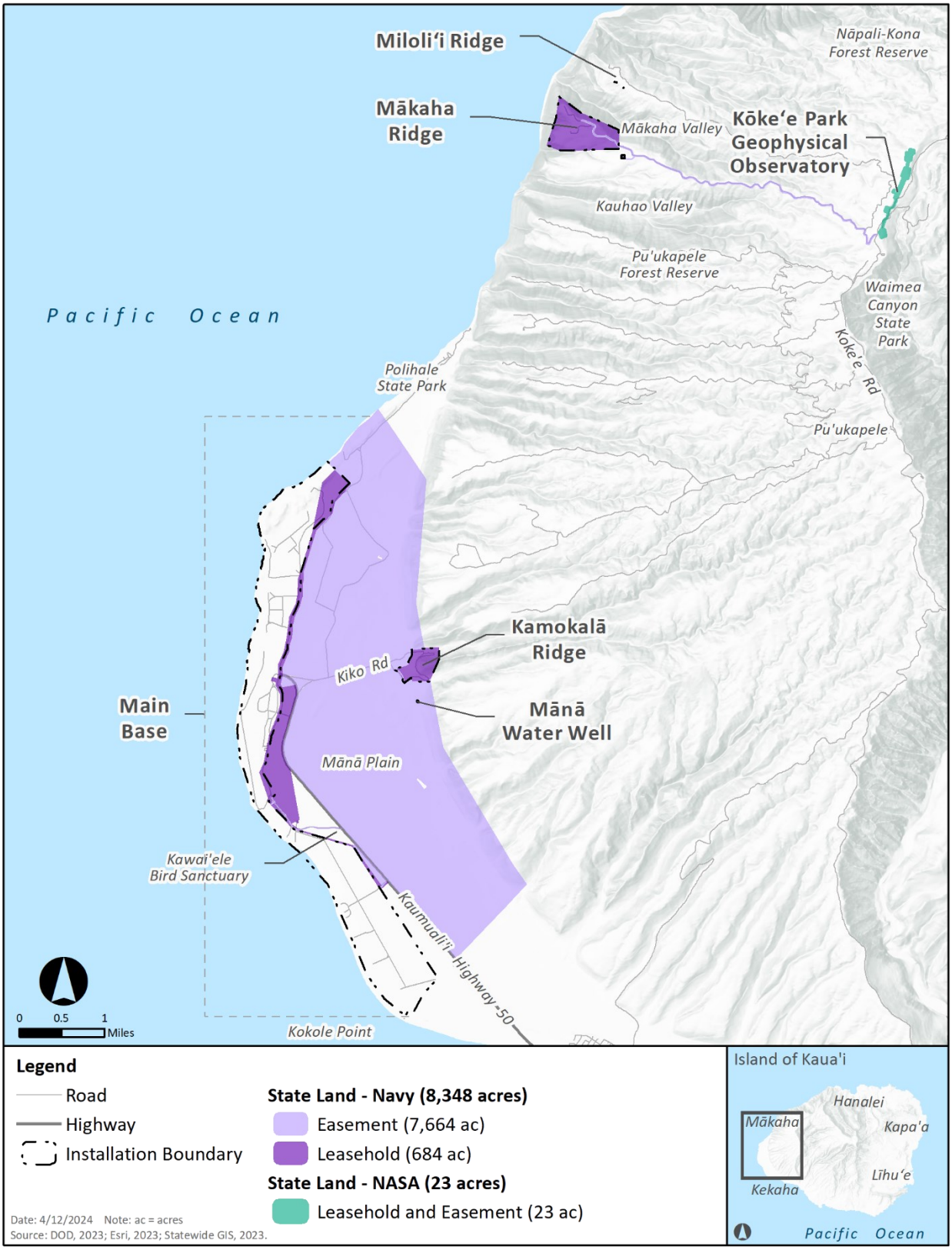


Figure 1-2 Project Area: Overview

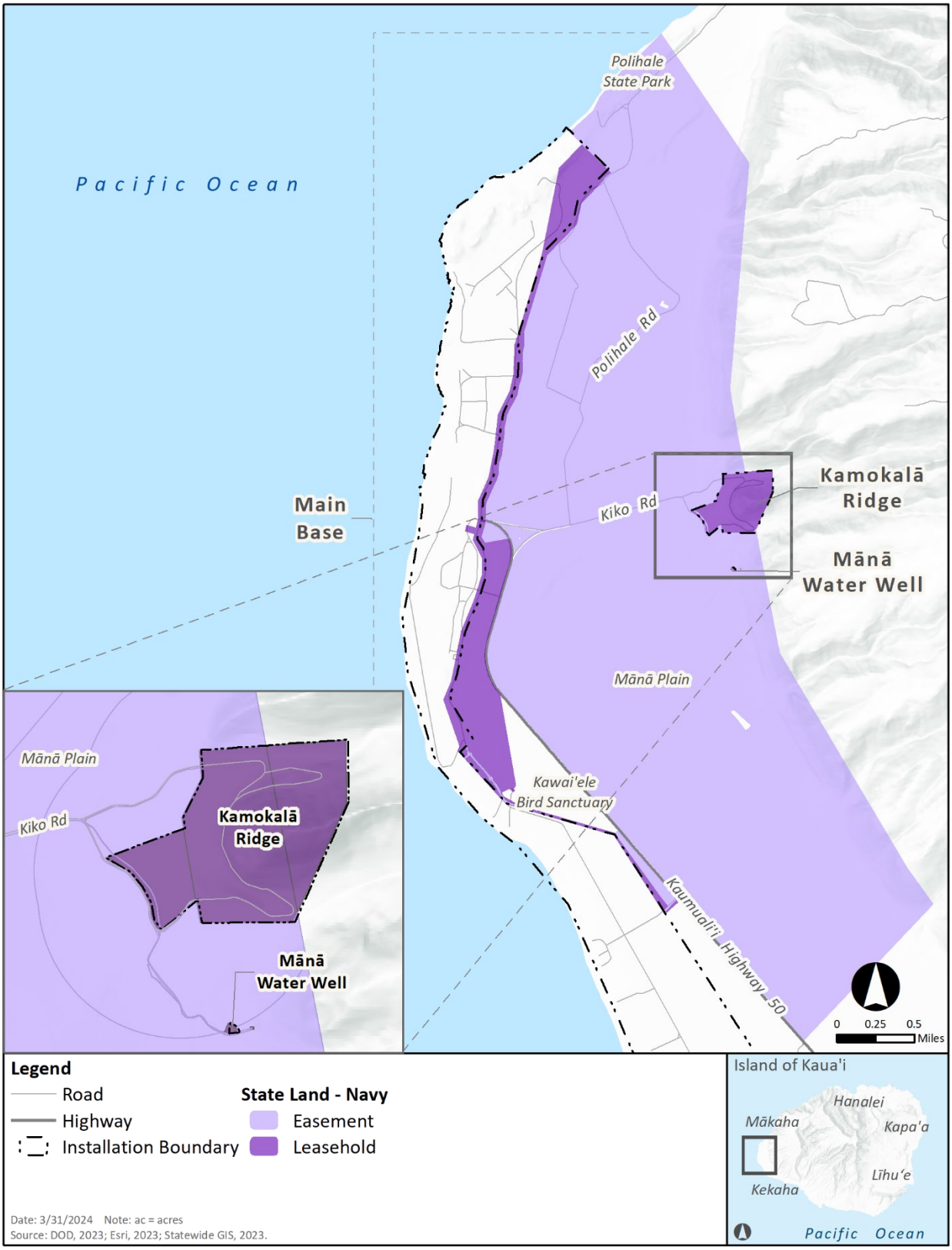


Figure 1-3 Project Area: Main Base, Kamokalā, and Mānā Water Well

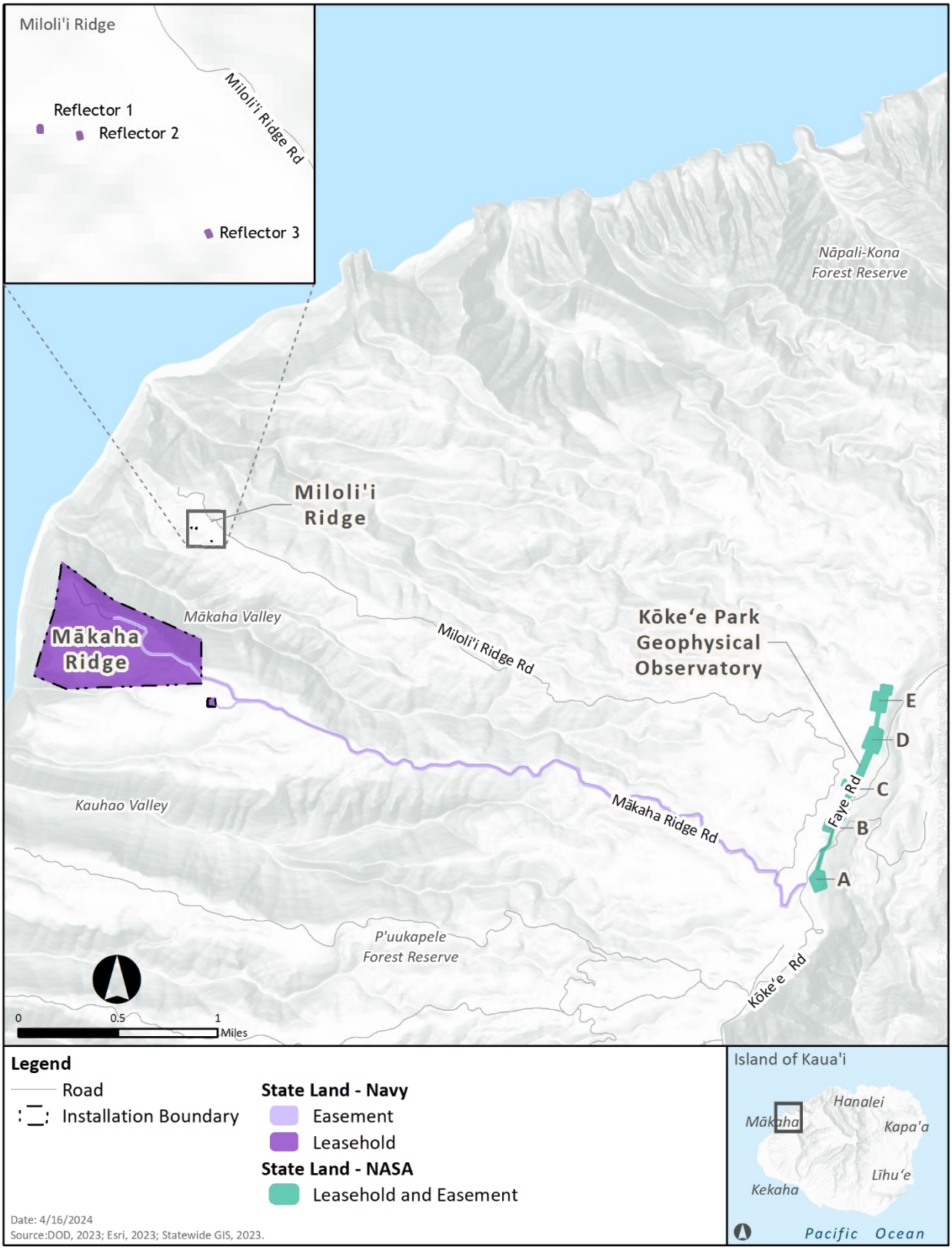


Figure 1-4 Project Area: Mākaha Ridge, Miloli'i Ridge, and KPGO

The Māhele of 1848 placed the ahupua'a of Waimea, including the Mānā Plain, into the possession of the Crown, and shortly afterwards the Crown leased these lands for commercial agriculture, such as livestock grazing, rice production, and sugarcane cultivation. As these agricultural ventures grew over the next three decades, contract laborers from China, then Japan, and finally the Philippines were brought to the area. Plantation camps were built to house the laborers. Mānā Camp eventually included a school, three stores, a company office, and a post office. Much of the wetlands were drained or filled to create more arable land for sugarcane cultivation under the Kekaha Sugar Company, Ltd., which was formed in 1898. Commercial sugarcane cultivation continued through the twentieth century.

In the 1920s, an airstrip was built by the Territory of Hawai'i. Beginning in 1940, the U.S. military acquired the airstrip and surrounding land to develop Barking Sands Army Air Base. During World War II, units from all branches of the armed forces and the Hawai'i National Guard were assigned to the base. The base was transferred to the Air Force in 1948. During the 1950s, the facility was redesignated Bonham Air Force Base, and the Navy, as a tenant of the base, began testing, evaluating, and training sailors on using guided missile systems. In 1958, the Navy's activity was named the Pacific Missile Range Facility as part of a newly designated larger Pacific Missile Range used by the Department of Defense (DoD) and NASA (NAVFAC Pacific, 2012). It was during this period that the Air Force transferred Bonham Air Force Base (which had been redesignated Bonham Auxiliary Landing Field) to the Navy. The transfer was finalized in 1966, at which time the entire installation became PMRF. A more detailed history of land use at PMRF is in Appendix A.

1.3.2 Historic Land Use at KPGO

Desktop and documentary research for historic land use at KPGO is ongoing. The Draft EIS will include additional information on historic land use at KPGO.

1.3.3 Navy Mission at PMRF

PMRF is the world's largest instrumented multi-environment range, capable of simultaneously supporting surface, subsurface, air, and space operations. As a Major Range and Test Facility Base, PMRF is part of the designated core set of DoD Test and Evaluation (T&E) infrastructure and associated workforce components that must be preserved as a national asset to provide T&E capabilities to support the DoD acquisition system. PMRF's unique location includes broad ocean areas to the north, south, and west with a relatively isolated and encroachment-free environment that safely and effectively supports these operations, as well as Navy Fleet training, as analyzed in the NEPA document titled *Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/OEIS* (Navy, 2018).

The Navy's primary military mission at PMRF is to provide integrated range services in a modern, multi-threat, multi-dimensional environment that ensures the safe evaluation and execution of research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) missions. These capabilities are critical for DoD's ability to achieve its statutory Title 10 military readiness requirements[1], to provide commercial entities with the ability to conduct commercial T&E activities (see 10 U.S.C. § 4175 providing for the use of T&E installations by commercial entities), and Title 51 national and commercial space program requirements

[1] The legal basis for the roles, missions, and organization of each of the services are set forth in 10 U.S.C. § 7062 (Army), 10 U.S.C. § 8062 (Navy), 10 U.S.C. § 8063 (Marine Corps), 10 U.S.C. § 9062 (Air Force), and 10 U.S.C. § 9082 (Space Force).

by supporting commercial space activities (see 51 U.S.C. §§ 50504, 50901—50909 authorizing commercial space launch and reentry activities).

Activities at PMRF are monitored with real-time tracking and command/control capabilities located at or connected to the land-based PMRF facilities. This unique facility provides a realistic environment for training and testing in the use of surface, subsurface, air, and space weapons systems as well as land-based weapons systems located at the Main Base. The Navy conducts missile systems tests and has supporting facilities to track and evaluate these tests from the ocean floor to the outer atmosphere.

PMRF's space, air, surface, and subsurface tracking are accomplished from radar sites at multiple elevations. PMRF is linked to other range and data-processing facilities and can transmit real-time training and testing data anywhere in the world. The Navy, Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, allied foreign forces' RDT&E programs, and other non-DoD agencies (including NASA and commercial entities), all utilize PMRF's unique capabilities.

On Kaua'i, the Navy is the largest high-tech employer and third largest overall employer. It employs approximately 900 military and civilian personnel and contributes approximately $150 million annually in salary, contract goods, and services to the local economy. Moreover, as described in Section 1.3.6, *Environmental Management and Stewardship*, the Navy actively manages the natural and cultural resources at PMRF for the leased and easement lands.

1.3.4 NASA KPGO Space Geodesy Mission

Geodesy is the science of the Earth's shape, orientation in space, and gravity, and underpins modern navigation technology such as the Global Positioning System (GPS) that is used every day in a wide variety of devices, from handheld smartphones to satellites. NASA's Space Geodesy Project (SGP) was initiated to develop and maintain a global network of space geodetic observing instruments. The network is composed of core sites around the world that use four primary space-geodetic observation platforms: the Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI), the Satellite Laser Ranging, the Doppler Orbitography by Radiopositioning Integrated on Satellite (DORIS), and the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). The SGP maintains the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF), which is the foundation for virtually all Earth observations and georeferenced data used by society. Additionally, the SGP is fundamental for spacecraft tracking, as well as terrestrial, airborne, and maritime navigation. The scientific disciplines that rely on these data include sea level change, earthquake early warning systems, volcano deformation, flooding patterns, and glacier dynamics.

One of the core sites for NASA's SGP is KPGO, located within the Kōke'e State Park. The observatory sits at an elevation of approximately 3,600 feet above sea level near Waimea Canyon. KPGO is composed of five sites (Sites A through E), all of which have differing technologies and supportive infrastructure to collectively aid in the observatory's responsibilities. The mission of KPGO is to host three of the four primary geodetic platforms of NASA's SGP: VLBI, DORIS, and GNSS. KPGO collects these geodetic data to support satellites globally, and is a critical component of the SGP as part of its global network of space geodetic observatories.

KPGO consists of 16 acres of State leaseholds and 7 acres of easement lands (see Figure 1-4). The Navy holds a Use Permit and Memorandum of Understanding with NASA for portions of KPGO to utilize

NASA's facilities for the purpose of conducting PMRF mission support with radar, telemetry, and communications services at the NASA facilities.

1.3.5 Navy and NASA Use of State Lands

The Navy and NASA began leasing property on Kaua'i from the State of Hawai'i in 1964 and 1965, respectively. The Navy required the land to develop sophisticated testing, evaluation, and training of military weapons systems at PMRF. Since then, PMRF's mission has expanded in response to new technologies and geopolitical threats. NASA's lease began in 1965 when KPGO was part of the NASA Manned Space Flight Network. Since that time, KPGO has supported many NASA and other projects with a variety of equipment. It is a highly versatile and multifunctional geodetic site.

Navy and NASA uses of the lease and easement areas that will be analyzed in the EIS are summarized in Table 1-1 and depicted in Figures 1-3 and 1-4. Appendix D includes details about Navy and NASA activities at KPGO (see Figure 1-4). A detailed and current list of leases and easement uses is included in Appendix D with a description of current activities and operational elements.

Table 1-1 Navy and NASA Activities on Leaseholds and Easement Lands

Area[1]	*Agency*	*Description of Activities*	*Figure Number*
Main Base	Navy	The Main Base includes the following: 1,933 acres of fee simple land, 392 acres of leaseholds, and 7,267 acres of easement lands. The systems that support activities on the Main Base are integrated across fee simple land, leaseholds, and easements. The Main Base is the principal operations area for PMRF and supports surface, subsurface, air, and space activities. Activities on the leased parcels at the Main Base include ordnance assembly, operation and maintenance of drainage ditches and pumps to protect adjacent land from flooding, travel along roadways, and accessing utilities. Additionally, undeveloped land serves as safety zone buffers for missile/target launch operations and explosives safety. GHA safety arcs have a radius between 6,000 and 10,000 feet from the missile launch location; the public is excluded from being within this area prior to, during, and immediately following a launch. For the portion of the GHA on leased lands adjacent to the Main Base, the Navy works with DLNR Division of State Parks to establish safety controls during missile launches and restricts entry to the southern portion of Polihale Beach Park prior to launches. Explosives storage and munitions assembly locations have ESQD arcs for explosives safety zones based on quantities and types of ammunition stored in magazines, being transported, and staged on ordnance handling pads. ESQD arcs overlay ground areas of restricted non-ammunition-related facilities and activities located on an easement subject to a MOA with DLNR.	1-3
Kamokalā Ridge	Navy	Kamokalā Ridge includes 444 acres consisting of the following: 89 acres of leaseholds and 355 acres of easement lands. Kamokalā Ridge provides ordnance storage for the Navy, Hawai‘i Air National Guard, Department of Energy, and other military commands with requirements for training and storage. The site consists of ordnance storage magazines that have been excavated into the cliff face of Kamokalā Ridge. The magazines provide secure storage for Class 1.1 explosives. Activities on easements at Kamokalā Ridge include roadways to access utilities and ordnance storage. This area also serves as a tsunami evacuation site.	1-3

Area[1]	*Agency*	*Description of Activities*	*Figure Number*
Mānā Water Well	Navy	The Mānā Water Well includes 0.29 acre of leaseholds. Activities on leased land include maintenance and use of the Mānā Water Well, which is the primary source of potable water for PMRF and critical to all activities at the facility.	1-3
Miloliʻi Ridge	Navy	Miloliʻi Ridge includes 0.015 acre of leaseholds. Activities at Miloliʻi Ridge leaseholds include passive use of the frequency shift reflectors (a specific type of antenna system), which work with the radar and telemetry stations on Mākaha Ridge. The reflectors help calibrate and operate the radar systems used at the Main Base.	1-4
Mākaha Ridge	Navy	Mākaha Ridge consists of 245 acres composed of 203 acres of leaseholds and 42 acres of easement lands. The Mākaha Ridge Tracking Station serves as PMRF's secondary missile tracking and surveillance station. The station has tracking and surveillance radars as well as primary telemetry systems for the range. The site is also used by other agencies to test new radar technologies. Due to the sensitivities of the technology and the erosion rate at Mākaha Ridge, public access is restricted at this location. Activities on easement lands at Mākaha Ridge include roadways to and around the features.	1-4
KPGO	Navy and NASA	KPGO consists of 16 acres of leaseholds and 7 acres of easement lands. The Navy has a Use Permit for Sites A through D which support surveillance and tracking. Navy infrastructure at KPGO supports tracking radars as well as command and control systems. Sites A through E support KPGO activities which include collecting and coordinating geodetic data and contributing to daily measurements of the Earth's orientation in space and rotation. The diesel generator at Site B provides backup power to Sites A, C, D, and E.	1-4

Note: [1]See Figures 1-3 and 1-4.

Key: DLNR = Department of Land and Natural Resources; ESQD = Explosive Safety Quantity-Distance; GHA = Ground Hazard Area; KPGO = Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory; MOA = Memorandum of Agreement; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration; PMRF = Pacific Missile Range Facility.

1.3.6 Environmental Management and Stewardship

The Navy manages natural and cultural resources on PMRF including leased and easement lands. Conservation management of natural and cultural resources is a priority for both stewardship and mission readiness. This includes activities such as protecting the endangered Hawaiian monk seal (*Neomonachus schauinslandi*), green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), wetlands, archaeological sites, iwi kupuna (sensitive human remains), and historic buildings and structures. The Navy also protects natural and cultural resources, including native Hawaiian sacred resources, against encroachment. PMRF's awareness of the importance of Native Hawaiian cultural values is embodied in PMRF's slogan: E Pane Mai Ka Nonoi O Nohili – Answering the Requests of Nohili.

Table 1-2 lists Navy funded and managed natural and cultural programs on State lands.

Table 1-2 Navy Programs on State Lands

Program	*Description*
REPI Projects	Mitigation for the effects of sea level rise on agricultural land on the Mānā Plain by: • creating an open floodable space to reduce the quantity and improve the quality of stormwater runoff discharged from agricultural drainage ditches into the nearshore environment at PMRF; • reducing the threat erosion poses to PMRF infrastructure; and • promoting the regeneration of historic wetland habitat for endemic and endangered Hawaiian waterbirds. https://www.repi.mil/Portals/44/Documents/Buffer_Fact_Sheets/Navy/PMRF_BarkingSands.pdf
PMRF INRMP	Natural resource management that includes erosion management, invasive plant management, native plant management, federally listed plant species management (at Mākaha Ridge), wildland fire management, nuisance and invasive animal management, special-status species management, terrestrial invertebrate and pollinator management, data collection, database and records management, outdoor recreation, and natural resources awareness, education, and training.
PMRF ICRMP	Cultural resource management, including implementation of the cultural resources management program and oversight of all cultural resource operations and activities at the range. Nohili Dunes, at the Main Base, is a spiritual place for Native Hawaiians where their ancestors were buried as an ascending point to lani (heaven). The Navy, in collaboration with Na ʻOhana Papa O Mana, respectfully re-inters exposed remains in the Lua Kupapau O Nohili crypt located on base.
Agricultural Preservation Initiative	Ensures agricultural land areas surrounding the installation remain in agricultural use, which is compatible with PMRF operations.

Key: ICRMP = Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan; INRMP = Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan; PMRF = Pacific Missile Range Facility; REPI = Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration.

Specific Navy environmental stewardship activities that occur on leased and easement lands at PMRF and KPGO are presented in detail in Section 2.5, *Best Management Practices* (see Table 2-6), and include:

- Responding to requests for public access and for cultural access to individuals and organizations.
- Maintaining ungulate exclusion fencing for erosion control at Mākaha Ridge.
- Out-planting and managing native plants in areas identified as having erosion and soil compaction issues.
- Improving and protecting habitat for the federally endangered Niʻihau panicgrass (*Panicum niihauense*) and Hawaiian picture-wing fly (*Drosophila musaphilia* and *D. sharpi*).
- Continuing predator control to protect Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)-listed species including Laysan albatross (*Phoebastria immutabilis*).
- Working with the PMRF Archery Club to control ungulate populations at the Kamokalā Ridge site.
- Conducting observations to identify feral cats at Kamokalā Ridge (with possibility of expanding cat trapping if necessary).

- Removing deadfall in high-risk fire areas including near the Main Base missile launch site and the Kamokalā Ridge Magazines and replanting with native, low fire risk species.
- Coordinating with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW), PMRF Air Ops, and PMRF Public Works to update and implement nēnē (*Branta sandvicensis*) management procedures.

See Chapter 2, Section 2.5 for a more detailed description of Navy and NASA Best Management Practices (BMPs) and management strategies for natural and cultural resources.

1.4 Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action

The Navy's purpose of the Proposed Action is to maintain long-term DoD use of 8,348 acres of State lands (including leaseholds and easement lands) on Kauaʻi, Hawaiʻi, for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission. NASA's purpose of the Proposed Action is to maintain long-term use of 23 acres of State lands (including leaseholds and easement lands) on Kauaʻi for continued operations of KPGO. The Proposed Action is needed because the existing real estate agreements for these State lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030. Preserving the long-term DoD and NASA use of these State lands is critical for military readiness, continuation of ongoing military training and testing, and maintaining data collection efforts of global significance. It also ensures the continued conservation management by the Navy and NASA of natural and cultural resources on these lands.

For DLNR, in addition to its role as the lessor of State lands, the proposed real estate action presents an opportunity for the agency to secure a revenue source to support its management of public lands and associated environmental and conservation programs. Fees from leases and easements are put into a State fund as required by law.

By ensuring continued Navy and NASA operations on Kauaʻi, the real estate action would also preserve local jobs and income for the residents of Kauaʻi, financially contribute to the overall economic well-being of Kauaʻi, and maintain continued conservation management of natural and cultural resources on State lands at no cost to the State of Hawaiʻi.

1.5 Scope of Environmental Analysis

The EIS will evaluate the potential environmental effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives that includes current activities that occur on leaseholds and easements, including the No Action Alternative. The EIS will satisfy both federal and State of Hawaiʻi requirements and provide the necessary analyses to allow the Navy, NASA, and DLNR to consider the environmental effects of the Proposed Action as part of their decision making.

Consistent with CEQ regulations and HAR § 11-200.1-24(b) the scope of the analysis for the alternatives in the EIS will be proportionate to the potential for environmental impacts.

1.6 Relevant Laws and Regulations

The Navy and NASA are preparing this EIS in accordance with applicable federal and State of Hawaiʻi laws, statutes, regulations, and policies applicable to implementation of the Proposed Action. A

description of the Proposed Action's consistency with these laws, policies, and regulations, as well as the names of regulatory agencies responsible for their implementation, is described in Appendix B.

1.7 Public and Agency Participation and Intergovernmental Coordination

Public participation is a key component of the EIS process (Figure 1-5). Opportunities for public input and participation in the EIS process occur during two stages:

1. During the scoping period, following the joint publication of the NOI (40 CFR 1501.7), and the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) (HAR § 11-200.1-23); and
2. During the comment period following publication of the Draft EIS.

Figure 1-5 illustrates the stages of public involvement in the NEPA and HEPA environmental processes. Table 1-3 provides a summary of public engagement for these processes, and Appendix C provides a list of interested parties who were contacted as part of scoping. The public involvement processes for NEPA and HEPA for this EIS are running concurrently to meet the requirements of both State of Hawai'i and federal laws and regulations.

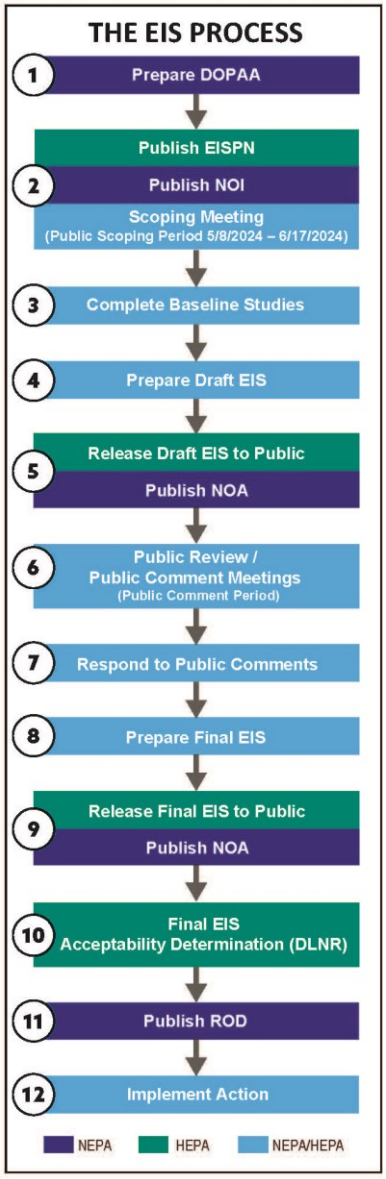


Figure 1-5 EIS Process

1.7.1 Scoping

Public scoping meetings during the scoping period for this EIS will be held on June 4, 5, and 6, 2024, from 5:00–8:00 p.m. at the Kaua'i Veterans Center in Līhu'e (3215 Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Highway, Līhu'e), Kekaha Neighborhood Center (8130 Elepaio Road, Kekaha), and Sheraton Kaua'i Coconut Beach Resort (650 Aleka Loop, Kapa'a), respectively (Table 1-3). Public scoping will serve as an opportunity to obtain input from the community, agencies, and other stakeholders regarding the issues and resources they would like to see addressed and analyzed throughout the EIS process, as well as identify reasonable alternatives. The public is invited to provide oral and written comments at the scoping meetings. The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and HRS § 6E-42.

Methods to solicit public input during the scoping period for this EIS include notification, publication of project information, and invitations to participate in scoping. Additionally, a joint notice will be published on May 8, 2024, in *The Garden Island*, *MidWeek Kaua'i*, and *The Honolulu Star-Advertiser* announcing the publication of the EISPN and NOI and the date and time of the scoping meetings.

Table 1-3 Public Engagement under NEPA and HEPA

Date	*Description*
May 2024	Notification letters sent to stakeholders (individuals, agencies, and organizations)
May 2024	NOI published in the *Federal Register* (NEPA), EISPN Published in *The Environmental Notice* (HEPA)
May 2024	Public website available: http://www.PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com
June 2024	Public scoping meetings on Kauaʻi: Kekaha, Līhuʻe, and Kapaʻa
Summer 2025	• NOA of Draft EIS for public review • Public meetings for Draft EIS: Kekaha, Līhuʻe, and Kapaʻa • Draft EIS public review period closes
Winter 2025	Publication of NOA for Final EIS in the *Federal Register* (NEPA), Publication of Final EIS (NEPA, HEPA) and DLNR Decision in *The Environmental Notice* (HEPA)
Winter 2025	30-day wait period
Spring 2026	Publication of Record of Decision (NEPA)

Key: DLNR = Department of Land and Natural Resources; EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; EISPN = Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice; HEPA = Accepted Term for Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes Chapter 343; NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act; NOA = Notice of Availability; NOI = Notice of Intent.

Letters with similar information will be sent to individual, agency, and organization stakeholders (Appendix C). Stakeholders consist of agencies with a regulatory role, individuals and organizations interested in the project, and elected officials whose jurisdiction includes PMRF and KPGO.

1.7.2 Draft EIS

All comments received during the public scoping period will be considered during EIS preparation. A summary of public comments and responses to substantive scoping comments will be provided in the Draft EIS.

1.7.3 Final EIS

Substantive public comments on the Draft EIS will be considered in the development of the Final EIS. A detailed summary of public comments, revisions made to the Draft EIS in response to comments, and responses to substantive comments will be provided in the Final EIS.

1.7.4 Intergovernmental Coordination

The Navy and NASA are consulting with USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 for federally listed species. The Navy and NASA are coordinating with DLNR's DOFAW regarding potential impacts to state-listed species pertaining to the leased lands under the Proposed Action. The Navy and NASA are also consulting with the Hawaiʻi State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as part of their NHPA requirements and coordinating with the DLNR, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) to satisfy HRS § 6E-42 requirements. The Navy is coordinating with the State of Hawaiʻi Office of Planning and Sustainable Development, Planning Division under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). The Navy and NASA will coordinate with DLNR, Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands, as applicable, as part of any Conservation District Use Permit application. Applicable State of Hawaiʻi and federal laws, regulations, and policies are described in Appendix B.

2 Proposed Action and Alternatives

This chapter includes a description of the Proposed Action, the screening factors used to determine reasonable alternatives, alternatives carried forward for analysis, alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis, and BMPs included in the Proposed Action.

2.1 Proposed Action

The Navy proposes to retain the use of 8,348 acres of State land on Kaua‘i in support of continued and ongoing military training and testing at PMRF. NASA proposes to retain the use of 23 acres of State land on Kaua‘i in support of maintaining data collection efforts of global significance at KPGO. The Proposed Action includes current operations that occur on leased and easement lands.

2.2 Alternative Screening Process

NEPA’s implementing regulations provide guidance on the consideration of alternatives and require rigorous exploration and objective evaluation of reasonable alternatives. Only those alternatives that meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action and are deemed reasonable following the application of alternatives screening criteria are carried forward for detailed analysis in the Draft EIS, as is the No Action Alternative.

For NEPA and HEPA, an EIS “shall describe in a separate and distinct section discussion of the alternative of No Action as well as reasonable alternatives that could attain the objectives of the action” (HAR § 11-200.1-24(h) and 40 CFR 1502.14(c), respectively).

The screening factors used to select reasonable alternatives that would allow the Navy and NASA missions to be fulfilled are:

1. Maintain long-term use of State land currently used to support DoD and NASA missions on Kaua‘i;
2. Preserve current DoD and NASA operations on Kaua‘i;
3. Retain existing DoD and NASA infrastructure on Kaua‘i; and
4. Support DLNR management of public lands and associated environmental and conservation programs on Kaua‘i.

All screening factors must be met for an alternative to be considered reasonable. Table 2-1 identifies the five alternatives considered.

Table 2-1 Description of Alternatives Identified

Alternative Name	*Alternative Description*
Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements	The Navy and NASA would apply to DLNR for new long-term real estate agreements in the same manner and for the same uses as the current leases and easements.
Alternative 2: Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds	The Navy and NASA would pursue fee simple acquisition of 700 acres (684–Navy, 16–NASA) of leaseholds, and otherwise obtain use of the remaining acreage as described in Alternative 1.
Alternative 3: No Action Alternative	The Navy and NASA would not seek any real estate agreements for the State lands on Kauaʻi after expiration of the leases and easements between 2027 to 2030. The current real estate agreements for 8,348 acres with the Navy and 23 acres with NASA would expire. All existing infrastructure would be removed, or abandoned in place (as determined by the existing real estate agreements), from the Navy and NASA leased and easement lands.
Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward for Detailed Analysis	
Succeeding Leases and Easements Except for Current Leases at Mākaha Ridge and KPGO	The Navy and NASA would obtain succeeding leases and easements on leased land not currently located in the State of Hawaiʻi's Conservation District. These would include leases at the Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, Mānā Water Well, and Miloliʻi Ridge, but would not include succeeding leases or easements at Mākaha Ridge or KPGO.
Succeeding Leases Only with No Easements	The Navy and NASA would only obtain succeeding lease agreements and not succeeding easements. These would include succeeding leases at the Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, Mānā Water Well, Miloliʻi Ridge, Mākaha Ridge, and KPGO, but not easements at the Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, or Mākaha Ridge.

Key: DLNR = Department of Land and Natural Resources; KPGO = Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration; PMRF = Pacific Missile Range Facility.

Table 2-2 summarizes the application of the screening factors to these alternatives and the results. Two alternatives met all screening factors: (1) extend succeeding current real estate agreements in their present form, and (2) fee simple acquisition of all leased parcels. Section 2.3 includes a description of alternatives carried forward for detailed analysis and Section 2.4 includes a description of alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis.

Table 2-2 Screening Evaluation Factors and Results

Screening Factors	*Alternatives Carried Forward for Detailed Analysis*			*Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward for Detailed Analysis*	
	Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements[1]	*Alternative 2: Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds*[2]	*Alternative 3: No Action Alternative*[3]	*Succeeding Leases and Easements Except for Current Leases at Mākaha Ridge and KPGO*[4]	*Succeeding Leases Only (Current Easements are Not Renewed)*[5]
Maintain long-term use of State land currently used to support DoD and NASA missions on Kaua‘i	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Preserve current DoD and NASA operations on Kaua‘i	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Retain existing DoD and NASA infrastructure on Kaua‘i	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Support DLNR management of public lands and associated environmental and conservation programs	Yes	Yes	Yes–with limitations	Yes	Yes–with limitations
Alternative Carried Forward	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**[6]	**No**	**No**

Notes: See Section 2.3 for detailed analysis of alternatives carried forward and Section 2.4 for alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis.

[1]See Section 2.3.1, *Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements*.

[2]See Section 2.3.2, *Alternative 2: Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds*.

[3]See Section 2.3.3, *Alternative 3: No Action Alternative*.

[4]See Section 2.4.1, *Succeeding Leases and Easements Except Current Leases at Mākaha Ridge and KPGO are Not Renewed.*

[5]See Section 2.4.2., *Succeeding Leases Only (Current Easements are Not Renewed).*

[6]Carried forward per NEPA and HEPA requirements.

Key: DLNR = Department of Land and Natural Resources; DoD = Department of Defense; KPGO = Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

2.3 Alternatives Carried Forward for Detailed Analysis

The screening analysis resulted in two action alternatives (Alternatives 1 and 2), depicted in Figures 2--1 and 2-2. Alternative 3 is the No Action Alternative, which will be carried forward for analysis in the Draft EIS (Section 2.3.3, *No Action Alternative*) as required by NEPA and HEPA. This alternative is depicted in Figure 2-3.

A comparison of these alternatives is provided in Table 2-3, which lists the acres of leaseholds and easements under existing conditions.

2.3.1 Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements

Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would apply to DLNR for new long-term real estate agreements in the same manner, similar duration, and for the same uses as the current leases and easements (see Table 1-1 and Appendix D). The Navy's agreements would include 684 acres of land leased exclusively by the Navy and 7,664 acres of easements (for a total of 8,348 acres). NASA's agreements would include 16 acres of land leased exclusively by NASA, 7 acres of easement lands (for a total of 23 acres) and would continue its Use Permit with the Navy.

Securing the new real estate agreements from DLNR must occur prior to expiration of the current real estate agreements to ensure uninterrupted operation of all federal agency missions. Under this alternative, there are no proposed changes to the type or frequency of current activities occurring on state leased and easement lands. This alternative would not change any use or maintenance of existing infrastructure and would not involve construction, renovation, or demolition of facilities. This alternative would also preserve the Navy and NASA-funded natural and cultural resource management activities on the leased and easement lands.

The leased areas are currently used for safety buffers, Anti-Terrorism (AT) security requirements (Main Base), ordnance storage-related facilities (Kamokalā Ridge), potable water (Mānā Water Well), radar and telemetry related facilities (Miloliʻi and Mākaha Ridges), and data collection and tracking (KPGO). The easement areas are currently used for utilities, roadways, and as encroachment buffers for Navy activities on fee simple lands. Many of these easements also preserve existing land use and prevent incompatible development that would affect the ability of PMRF to meet its mission requirements.

Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would maintain succeeding agreements for the current real estate agreements, and this alternative meets all screening factors (see Section 2.2, *Alternative Screening Process*).

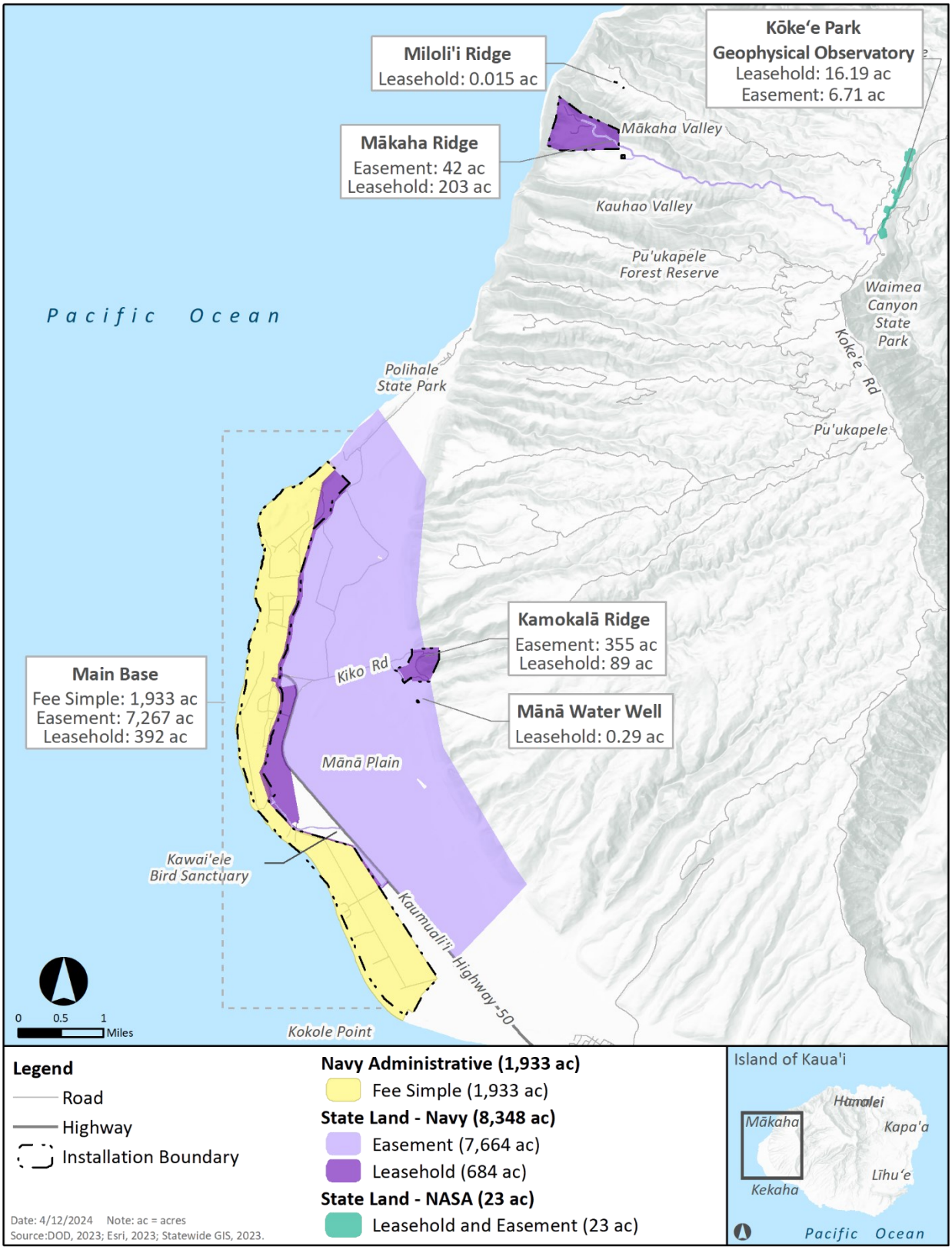


Figure 2-1 Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements

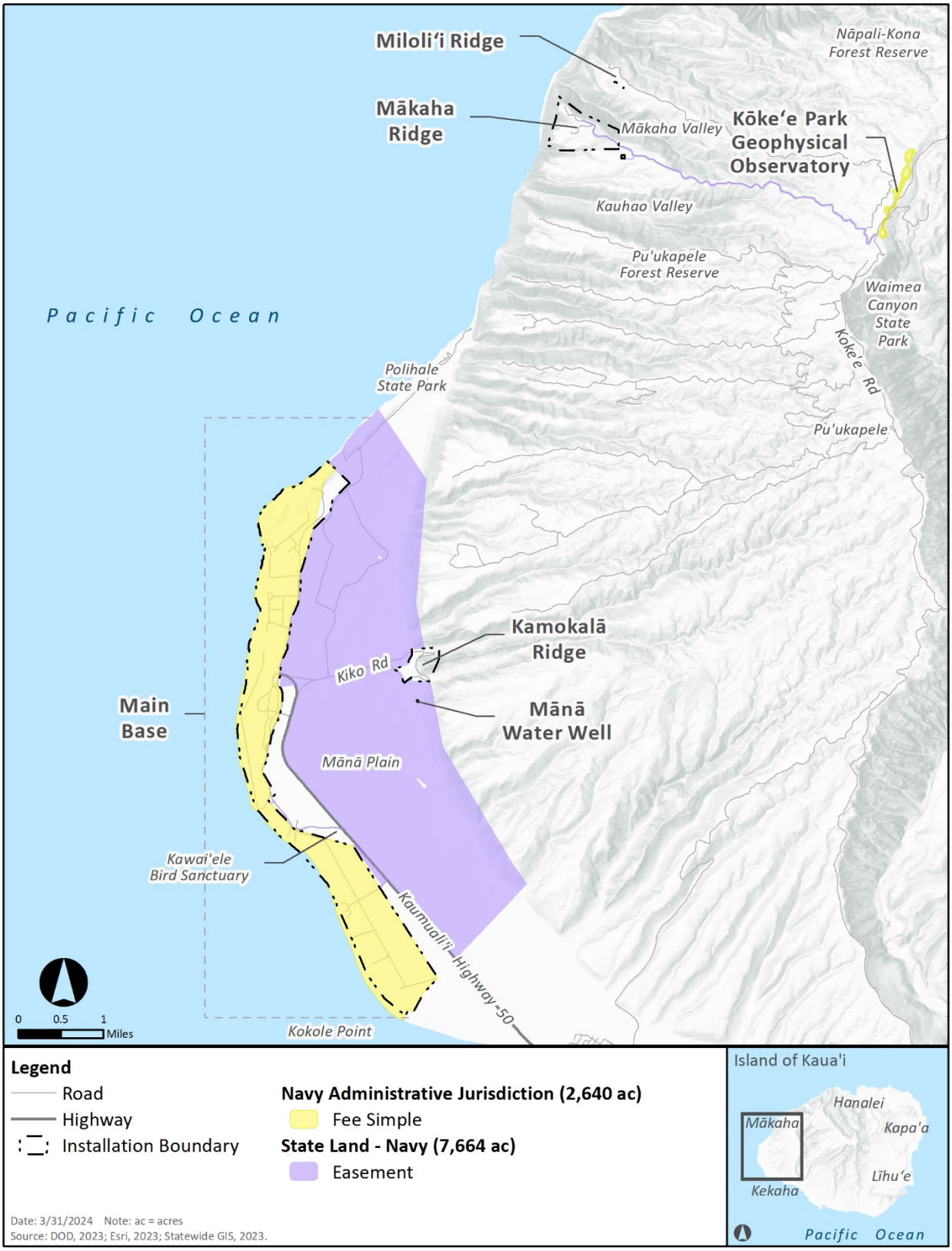


Figure 2-2 Alternative 2: Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds

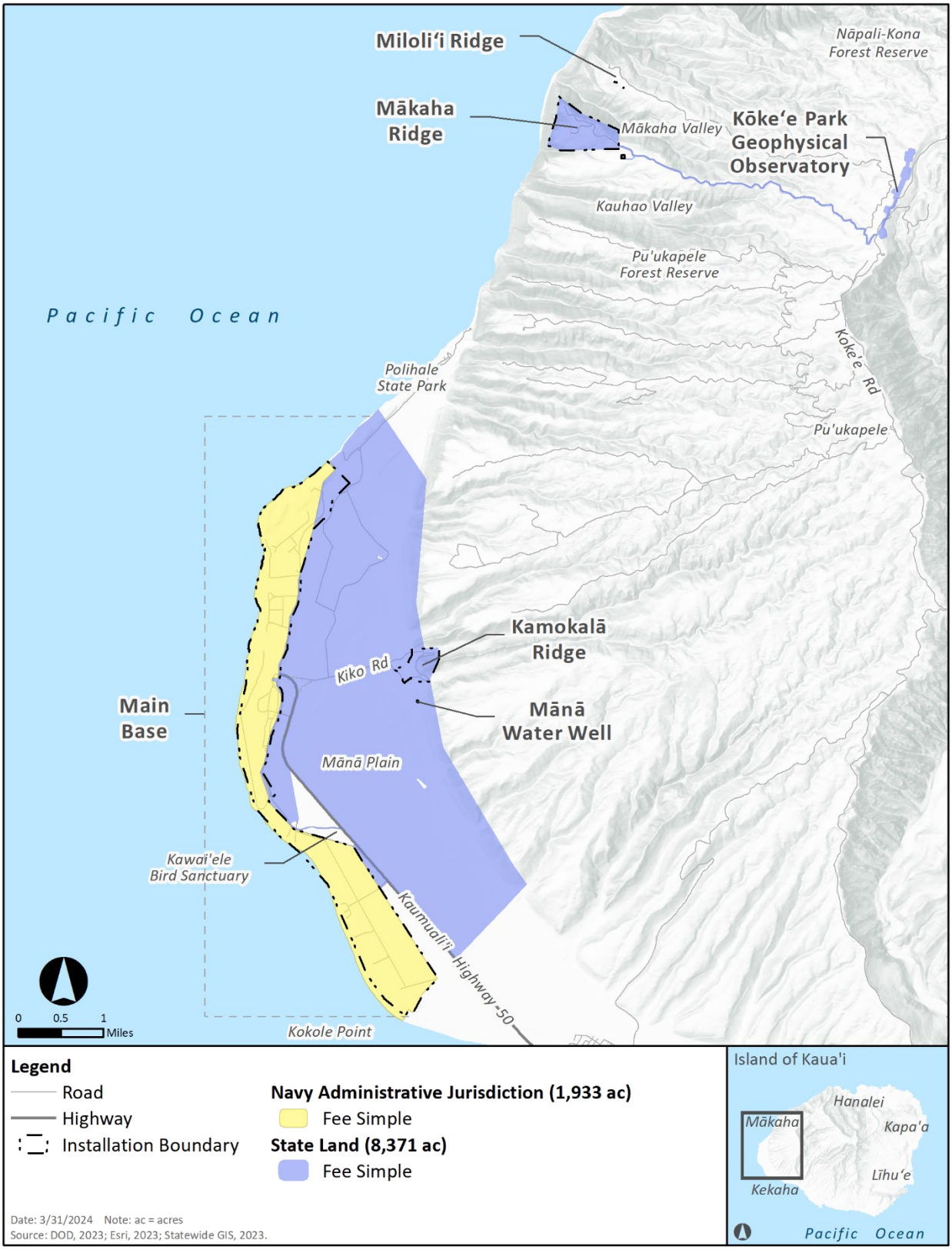


Figure 2-3 Alternative 3: No Action Alternative

Table 2-3 Comparison of Alternatives: Navy and NASA Land Status and Acreages by Location

Location	Existing Conditions/Alternative 1 (acres)				Alternative 2 (acres)				Alternative 3 (acres)			
	Lease-hold	Ease-ment	Fee Simple	Total	Lease-hold	Ease-ment	Fee Simple	Total	Lease-hold	Ease-ment	Fee Simple	Total
Navy												
Main Base	392	7,267	1,933	9,592	NA	7,267	2,325	9,592	NA	NA	1,933	1,933
Kamokalā Ridge	89	355	NA	444	NA	355	89	444	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mānā Water Well	0.29	NA	NA	0.29	NA	NA	0.29	0.29	NA	NA	NA	NA
Miloli‘i Ridge	0.015	NA	NA	0.015	NA	NA	0.015	0.015	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mākaha Ridge	203	42	NA	245	NA	42	203	245	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**684**	**7,664[1]**	**1,933**	**10,281**	**NA**	**7,664**	**2,617**	**10,281**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,933**	**1,933**
NASA												
KPGO	16	7	NA	23	NA	NA	23	23	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**16**	**7**	**NA**	**23**	**NA**	**NA**	**23**	**23**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

Note: [1]7,664 acres includes 7,491 acres of Restrictive Use Easements and 173 acres of Utility and Roadway Easements.
Key: KPGO = Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration; NA = not applicable.

Under Alternative 1, in addition to the operational missions, Navy and NASA natural and cultural resource activities and responsibilities on these lands would continue as currently conducted (see Section 1.3, *Background*). This includes continued Navy funding and managing resource management actions and public use programs (see Section 1.3.6, *Environmental Management and Stewardship*); pursuing Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) projects; continuing general natural resource management as identified in the PMRF Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP); and continuing cultural resource management as identified in the PMRF Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

Additionally, the Navy and NASA would continue to adhere to applicable federal and state laws as well as policies and regulations applicable to Navy and NASA regarding investigation, removal, and cleanup of hazardous and toxic materials and wastes.

The six locations are shown in Figure 2-4 (Main Base), Figure 2-5 (Kamokalā Ridge and Mānā Water Well), Figure 2-6 (Miloliʻi Ridge), Figure 2-7 (Mākaha Ridge), and Figure 2-8 (KPGO).

2.3.2 Alternative 2: Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds

Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would pursue fee simple acquisition of 700 acres (684 acres for Navy use and 16 acres for NASA use) of leaseholds, and otherwise obtain use of the remaining acreage as described in Alternative 1. The new Navy fee simple land of 684 acres would include 392 acres of land at the Main Base, 89 acres at Kamokalā Ridge, 0.29 acre at the Mānā Water Well, 0.015 acre at Miloliʻi Ridge, 203 acres at Mākaha Ridge, and the NASA fee simple land would include 16 acres at KPGO. This acreage would be transferred from ownership by the State of Hawaiʻi to the United States.

This alternative would not change any use or maintenance of existing infrastructure and would not involve construction, renovation, or demolition of facilities. The activities at these sites would continue as currently used (see Section 1.3, *Background* and Section 2.3.1, *Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements*). The land would be managed in perpetuity by the Navy and NASA according to federal requirements. Under this alternative, Navy and NASA activities and responsibilities on these lands would continue as currently conducted (see Section 1.3, *Background* and the description above for Section 2.3.1, *Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements*). Under this alternative, the Navy would continue to operate at KPGO under the Use Permit with NASA.

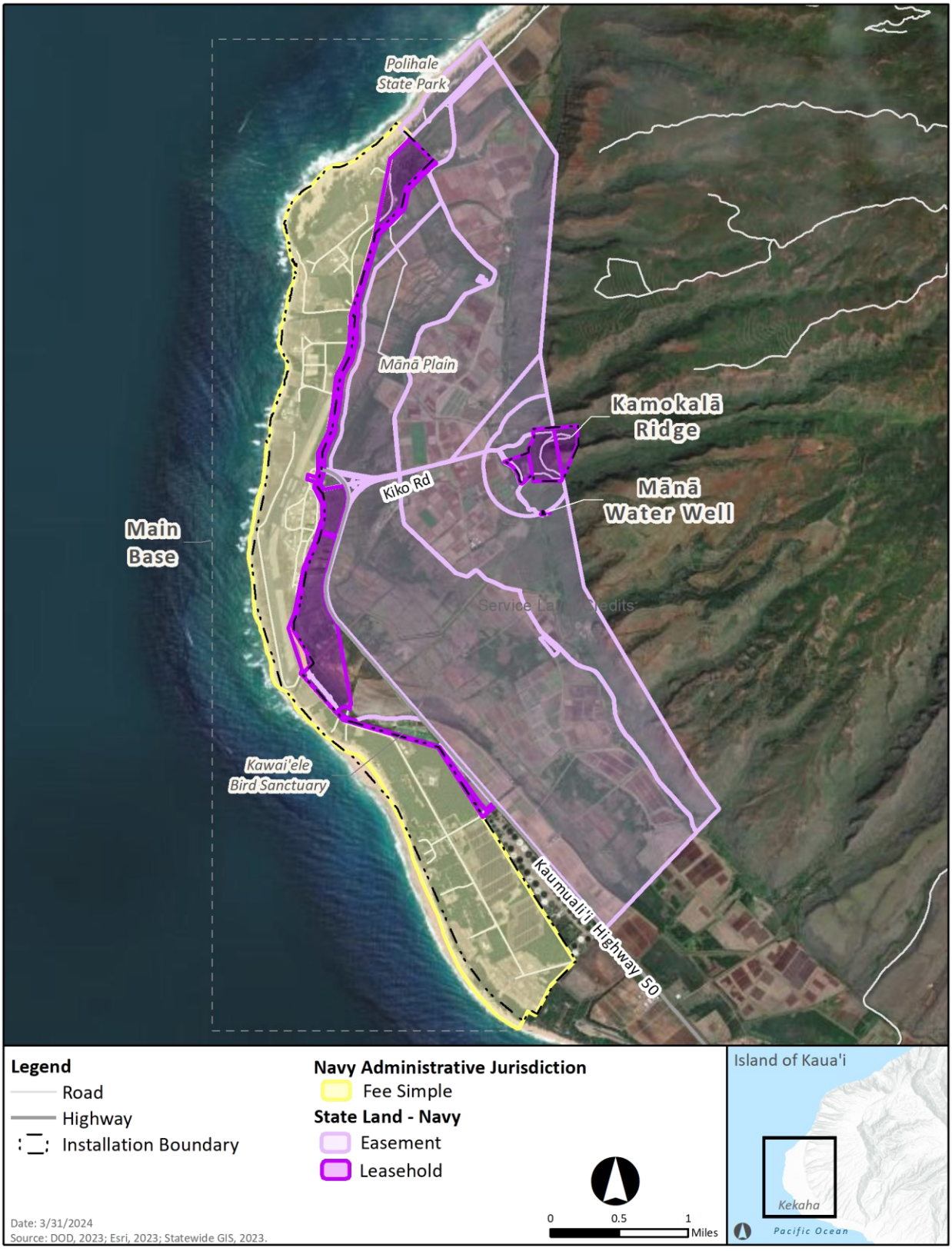


Figure 2-4 Alternative 1: Main Base: Aerial View

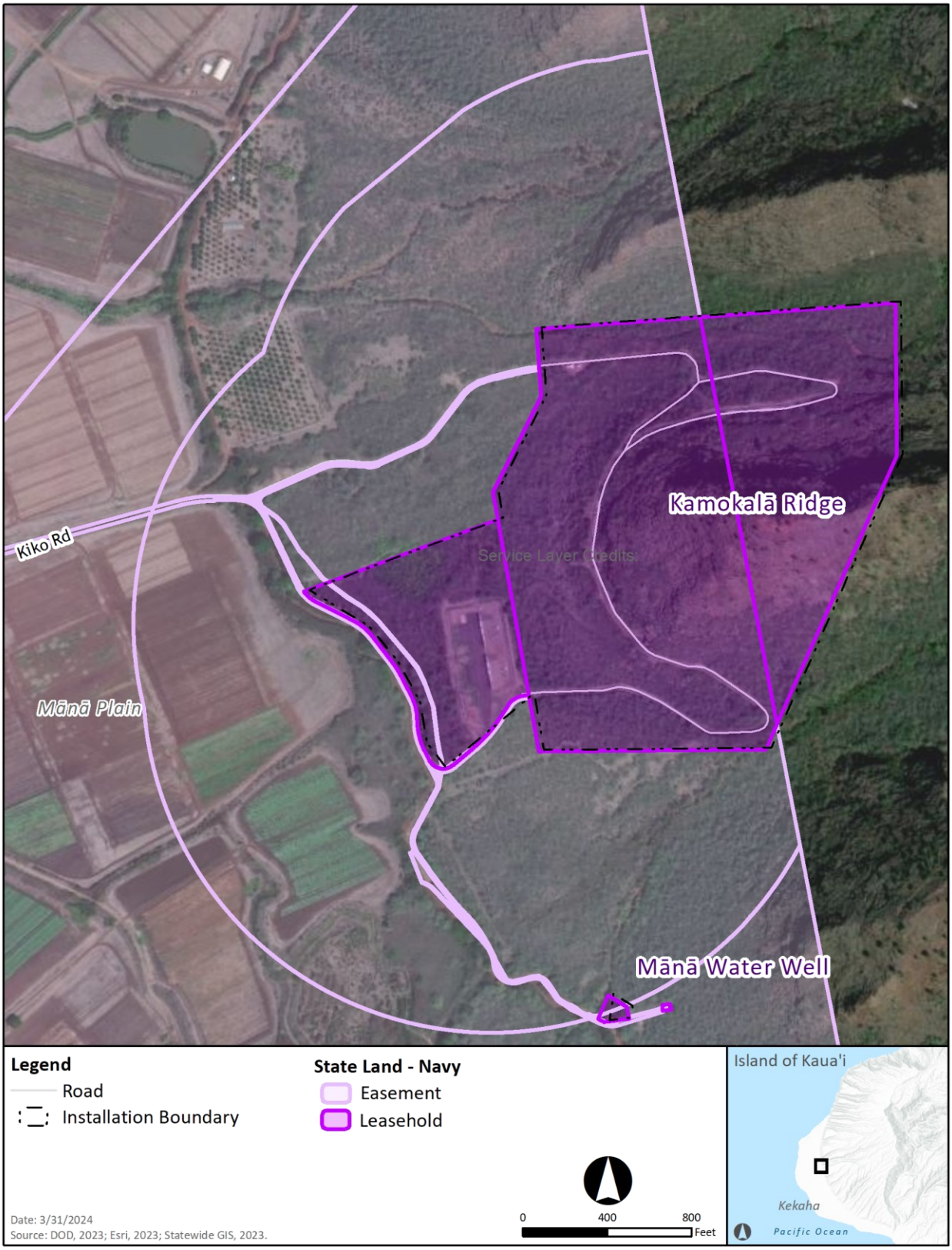


Figure 2-5 Alternative 1: Kamokalā Ridge and Mānā Water Well

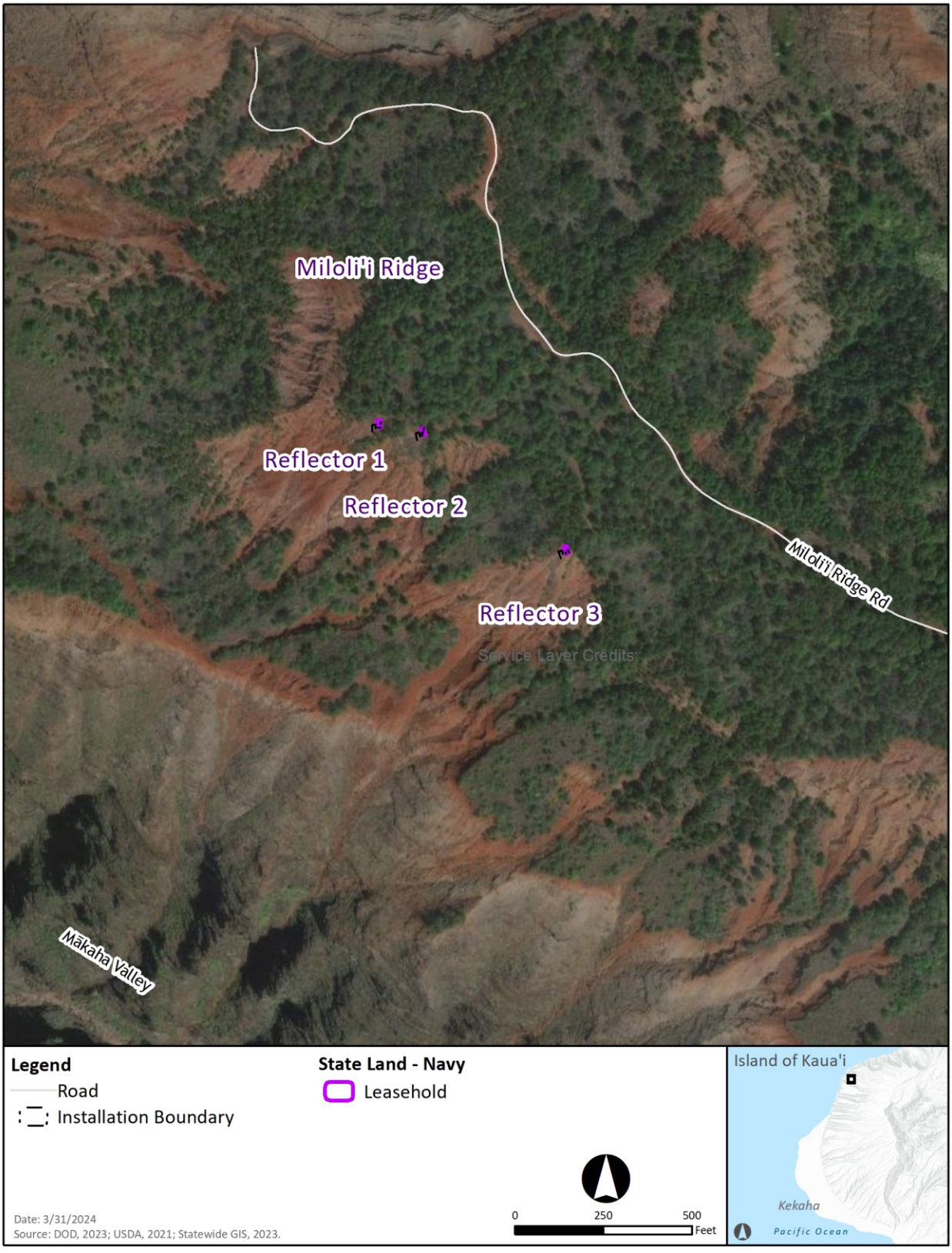


Figure 2-6 Alternative 1: Miloli‘i Ridge

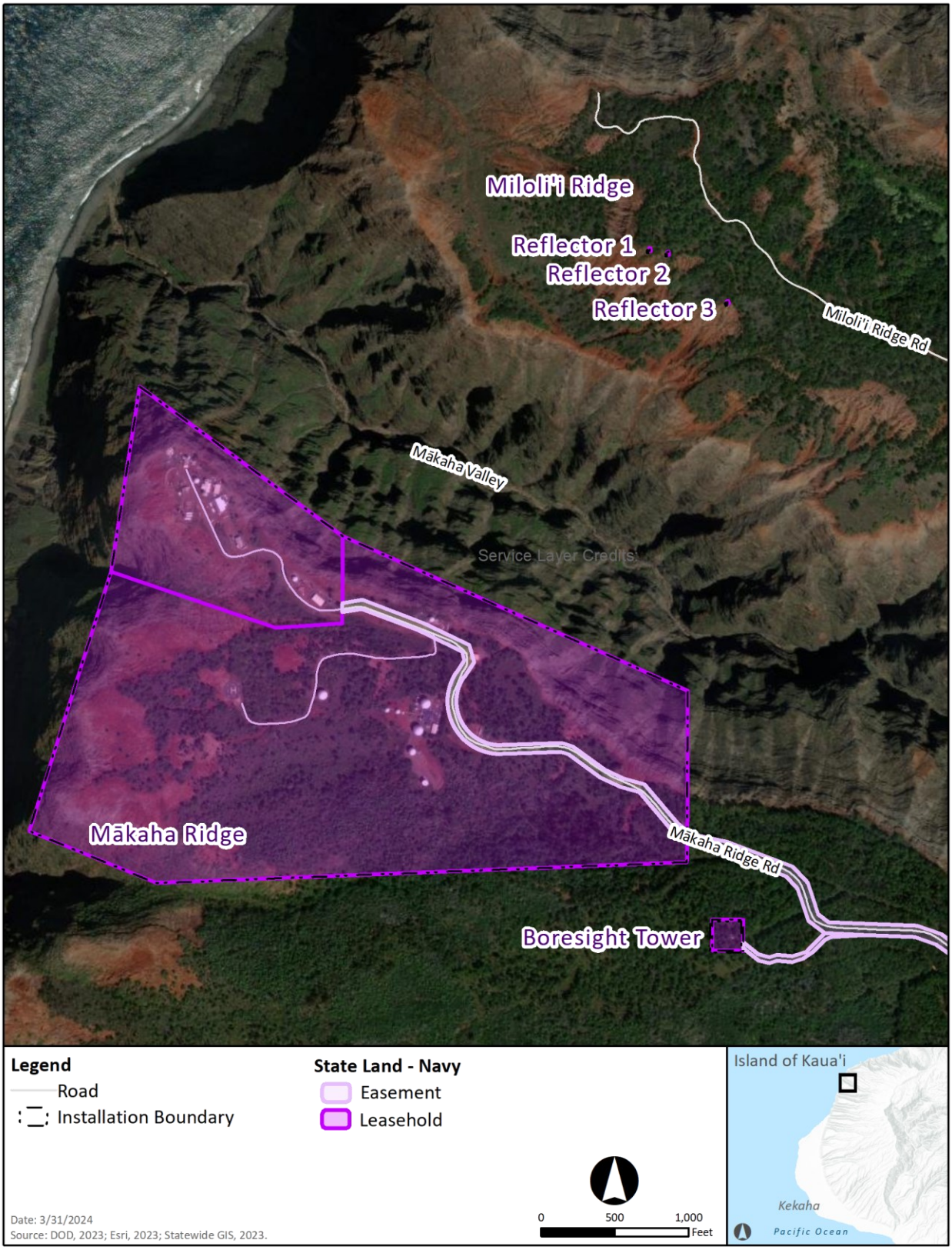


Figure 2-7 Alternative 1: Mākaha Ridge

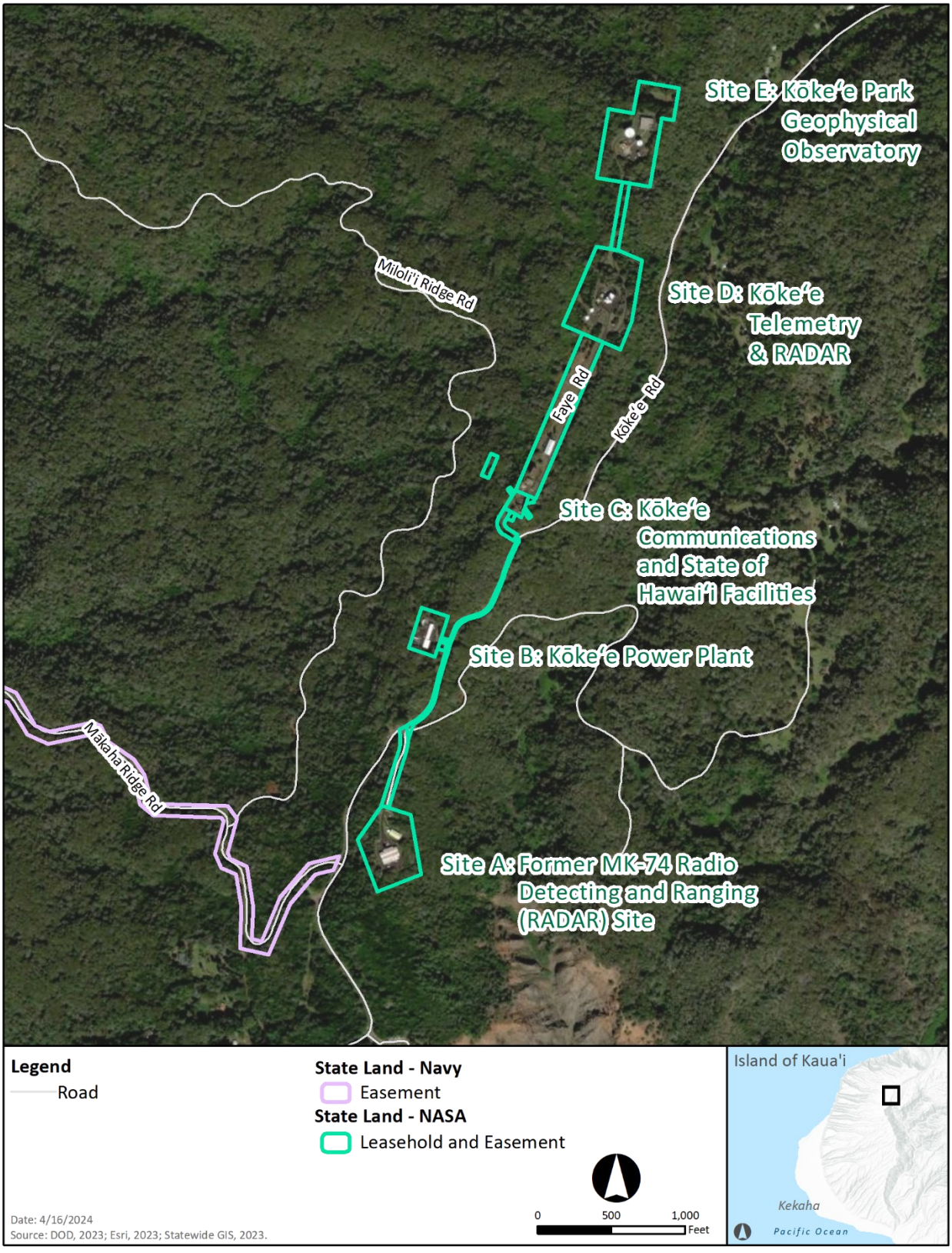


Figure 2-8 Alternative 1: KPGO

By acquiring the leased parcels, this alternative meets the purpose and need of the Proposed Action, secures the long-term Navy and NASA use of State lands near Navy lands on Kaua‘i, and preserves the long-term use of State land for military readiness and continuation of Navy activities, as well as NASA’s current geodetic activities. This alternative also meets all of the screening factors (see Section 2.2, *Alternative Screening Process*). It would result in federal ownership of land that is currently leased from the state, which would allow the Navy to maintain long-term use of DoD land on Kaua‘i, preserve current DoD operations, and retain existing DoD infrastructure. Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would continue current management of natural and cultural resources on these lands, which are consistent with DLNR’s environmental and conservation programs.

2.3.3 Alternative 3: No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Navy and NASA would not seek any real estate agreements for the State lands on Kaua‘i after expiration of the leases and easements between 2027 to 2030. The current real estate agreements for 8,348 acres with the Navy and 23 acres with NASA would expire. All existing infrastructure would be removed, or abandoned in place, from Navy and NASA leased and easement lands.

Under the No Action Alternative, the Navy would not be able to conduct a substantial portion of training and testing events because of the loss of safety and buffer areas for missile and target launches and access to critical infrastructure necessary to support ongoing operations at PMRF. This includes Mānā Water Well (the primary potable water source for operations at the Main Base), support facilities at Mākaha Ridge, ordnance storage at Kamokalā Ridge, utility infrastructure and roads at the Main Base, secondary and operation access roads to the Main Base and Mākaha Ridge, frequency shift reflectors at Miloli‘i Ridge, utility and drainage easements, and the secondary access gate necessary for ensuring a safe route for ordnance transport to and from the Main Base. The Navy would not be able to calibrate instrumentation and antennas used to ensure safety on the range, resulting in a loss of support to surface, subsurface, air, and space operations. Loss of Navy radar and telemetry systems at KPGO would also limit effectiveness during data collection and could result in safety issues related to tracking on the range. The loss of ordnance storage at Kamokalā Ridge would prohibit the Navy from supporting certain missions at PMRF. The loss at KPGO would impact NASA’s ability to maintain a global network of space geodetic observatories that work together to maintain a stable terrestrial reference system contributing to NASA missions, military and civilian navigation, and the scientific community.

In addition, the environmental management and stewardship currently conducted by Navy and NASA on leased land and by the Navy on easement lands would no longer occur (see Section 1.3.6, *Environmental Management and Stewardship*).

The sections below provide details about the No Action Alternative in relation to state actions and responsibilities, as well as federal actions and responsibilities (DoD and NASA). A more detailed description of impacts by lease and easement from the No Action Alternative are included in Appendix E. The No Action Alternative does not meet the purpose and need (see Section 1.4, *Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action*). However, the analysis associated with the No Action Alternative is carried forward as required by NEPA and HEPA for comparative purposes.

2.3.3.1 State Actions and Responsibilities

The No Action Alternative would result in the State of Hawai‘i assuming full control and management of the leased and easement lands after expiration of the leases and easements in 2027, 2029, and 2030. This would result in DLNR assuming sole responsibility, including funding, for the natural and cultural resources and public activities that are presently maintained by the Navy on the leased and easement lands.

2.3.3.2 Federal Actions and Responsibilities

Under this alternative, there would be a considerable change in how the Navy uses its fee simple property, and for NASA, its operations at KPGO would cease, severely impacting the SGP. The existing leases and easements impose certain obligations on the Navy and NASA prior to returning the property to the State. These obligations include reforestation, removal of signs, demolition and removal of existing and abandoned structures, and removal of surface weapons used in connection with DoD training activities.

2.3.3.2.1 Navy Actions and Responsibilities

PMRF Training and Testing Mission

Under the No Action Alternative, the Navy would conduct only a portion of its current mission at PMRF. Without succeeding long-term real estate agreements, most of the current training and testing could not occur, resulting in an irreplaceable loss of capabilities that would severely diminish the military value of PMRF and cause severe disruption to the DoD mission and negatively impact national security.

A summary of impacts to the Navy is provided in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Impacts to PMRF Training and Testing Mission from the No Action Alternative

Activities	*Impact to Mission from the No Action Alternative*
Missile/Target Launches	The loss of required setback distances and easement areas would substantially reduce essential safety buffer zones required for training and testing missions as well as for preventing incompatible development. Without these setbacks and safety buffer zones, operations at the Main Base could not continue as currently conducted. Only a limited set of aerial targets could potentially be launched without the land needed for safety buffer zones.
Encroachment Planning	The loss of required setback distances and easement areas would eliminate the ability of the Navy to maintain encroachment buffers that help prevent real estate development around the installation incompatible with the PMRF training and testing mission.
Facility Use and Management	The Navy would have no access to critical infrastructure facilities that support operations at Mākaha Ridge (including a guard shack, a Frequency Interference Control Building, Maintenance Facility, Telemetry Building, a boresight tower, telemetry antennas, water tanks, a laboratory, radar sites, communications, a power plant, antennas, and a helicopter pad), ordnance storage at Kamokalā Ridge, 22 buildings with utility infrastructure and roads at the Main Base, secondary and operation access roads to the Main Base, access roads to Mākaha Ridge, and frequency shift reflectors at Miloli‘i Ridge, as well as utility and drainage easements. This alternative would also result in the loss of the Navy’s environmental management and stewardship programs described in Section 1.3.5, *Environmental Management and Stewardship*.

Activities	*Impact to Mission from the No Action Alternative*
Flood Protection	Loss of drainage easements could impact range and daily operations until drainage management is established to prevent flooding of adjacent agricultural lands.
Support Facilities and Utilities Transmission	Buildings at the Main Base located on leased lands are strategically located and cannot be moved; therefore, the loss of these buildings and the utility easements that support them would result in losing the ability to conduct missions at PMRF associated with this infrastructure. Loss of utility easements would impact all range and daily operations unless new utility connections could be established.
Potable Water	Loss of access to the Mānā Water Well would result in severe impacts to daily operations as it is the primary source of all potable water for PMRF. Without access to a steady, reliable source of potable water, there would be effects on overall living conditions and PMRF would not have water for a myriad of operations, such as for supply chillers and fire suppression.
Instrumentation	With the loss of Mākaha Ridge, most of the training and testing operations would cease since there would be an inability to calibrate instrumentation and antennas, which would limit effectiveness during data collection and could result in safety issues related to tracking on the range. This would result in a loss of support to surface, subsurface, air, and space operations. Loss of frequency shift reflectors at Miloli'i Ridge would result in the inability to calibrate instrumentation and antennas, which would limit effectiveness during data collection and could result in safety issues related to tracking on the range. Loss of radar and telemetry systems at KPGO would also limit effectiveness during data collection and could result in safety issues related to tracking on the range.
Ordnance Storage/ Management	With the loss of ordnance storage at Kamokalā Ridge, the base would not be able to meet explosive safety storage requirements and could not support certain missions at PMRF. Without storage, the missile assembly building could not be used since there would be no safe place to store the assembled munitions.
Access	Loss of access roads at the Main Base located on State land would result in impacts to operations, since the secondary access gate is utilized by personnel during peak commute times and is used as a primary access point when the primary access gate is closed. The loss of the ordnance gate would result in shifting of ordnance transport through the primary gate, which could result in impacts to safety and would limit access to and from the base during times when ordnance is being transported.
Power	Loss of Site B, which includes the back-up plant diesel generator for Sites A, C, D, and E, would impact the source of reliable power when systems at KPGO are supporting range operations.

Key: KPGO = Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory; PMRF = Pacific Missile Range Facility.

Navy Environmental Management and Stewardship

Under the No Action Alternative, environmental management and stewardship activities conducted by the Navy on lease and easement lands would cease. These activities include, but are not limited to, REPI projects, implementation of the PMRF INRMP and PMRF ICRMP, as well as the Agricultural Preservation Initiative.

2.3.3.2.2 NASA Actions and Responsibilities

Under the No Action Alternative, NASA would lose access to Sites A through E at KPGO. Without succeeding long-term real estate agreements, all of NASA's current activities at KPGO would cease. This would result in a loss of capabilities to the larger SGP which includes a global network of interconnected

instruments that are the foundation for Earth observations and georeferenced data used by virtually all of society. A summary of impacts to the NASA mission from this alternative is provided in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Impacts to NASA Activities from the No Action Alternative

NASA Activities	*Impact to NASA Activities from the No Action Alternative*
Space Geodesy Project	Without use of KPGO Sites A through E, NASA would lose its northern Pacific VLBI and DORIS stations, and two GNSS stations, substantially reducing the capability of NASA's global SGP to support the following: spacecraft tracking; as well as military and civilian terrestrial, airborne, and maritime navigation; and the scientific disciplines that rely on the data produced at KPGO.

Key: DORIS = Doppler Orbitography and Radio-positioning Integrated by Satellite; GNSS = Global Navigation Satellite System; KPGO = Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration; SGP = Space Geodesy Project; VLBI = Very Long Baseline Interferometry.

The loss at KPGO would impact NASA's ability to maintain a global network of space geodetic observatories that work together to maintain a stable terrestrial reference system which provides the foundation for virtually all other Earth observations and georeferenced data used by society. It is fundamental for spacecraft tracking, as well as terrestrial, airborne, and maritime navigation. The scientific disciplines that rely on these data include areas of study such as sea level changes, earthquake early warning systems, volcano deformation, flooding patterns, and glacier dynamics. This loss would impact NASA missions, military and civilian navigation, the scientific community, and society overall.

The No Action Alternative would not meet the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action; however, as required by NEPA and HEPA, this alternative is carried forward for analysis in the Draft EIS. The No Action Alternative will be used to analyze the consequences of not undertaking the Proposed Action and will serve to establish a comparative baseline for analysis.

2.4 Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward for Detailed Analysis

As part of the alternative identification process, agencies are required to describe the alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis and to provide a brief discussion of the rationale for not studying the alternative in detail. The following alternatives were considered but not carried forward for detailed analysis because they do not meet the purpose and need for the Proposed Action.

2.4.1 Succeeding Leases and Easements Except Current Leases at Mākaha Ridge and KPGO are Not Renewed

Under this alternative, the Navy would obtain succeeding leases and easements on leased land not currently located in the State of Hawaiʻi's Conservation District, except for leases at Polihale State Park. These would include leases at the Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, Mānā Water Well, and Miloliʻi Ridge, but would not include succeeding leases or easements at Mākaha Ridge or KPGO. Under this alternative, the Navy would not have access to the secondary missile tracking and surveillance station. Without this secondary operations area, the Navy could not conduct radar tracking, telemetry receiving/recording, frequency monitoring, or target control and would lose access to the land with the buildings and facilities located there. Without leaseholds at KPGO, NASA operations, including support of navigation systems and spacecraft tracking, would cease. This alternative does not meet screening factors (1) maintain long-term use of land currently used to support DoD and NASA missions on Kauaʻi, (2) preserve

current DoD and NASA operations on Kaua‘i, and (3) retain existing DoD and NASA infrastructure on Kaua‘i.

2.4.2 Succeeding Leases Only (Current Easements are Not Renewed)

Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would only obtain succeeding lease agreements and not succeeding easements. These would include succeeding leases at the Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, Mānā Water Well, Miloli‘i Ridge, Mākaha Ridge, and KPGO, but not easements at the Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, Mākaha Ridge, and KPGO. Without succeeding easements, the Navy would lose required setback distances that provide essential safety buffer zones required for training and test missions, access roads, and utility easements. Without access to or use of the roads, the Navy would not be able to access the leaseholds located at Kamokalā Ridge, Mānā Water Well, or Mākaha Ridge. Additionally, the Navy would not be able to continue environmental management or stewardship programs. This alternative does not meet screening factors (1) maintain long-term use of land currently used to support DoD and NASA missions on Kaua‘i, (2) preserve current DoD operations, (3) retain existing DoD infrastructure, and (4) support DLNR management of public lands and associated environmental and conservation programs. Under this alternative, NASA could also not continue its mission.

2.5 Best Management Practices

BMPs are policies, practices, and measures the Navy uses to reduce the environmental impacts of designated activities, functions, or processes. Although these actions mitigate potential impacts by avoiding, minimizing, or reducing/eliminating impacts, they are distinguished from potential mitigation measures because these actions are (1) existing requirements for the Proposed Action; (2) on-going, regularly occurring practices; or (3) not unique to this Proposed Action. More specifically, these conservation measures are inherently part of the Proposed Action and are not potential mitigation measures proposed as a function of the environmental review or approval process for the Proposed Action.

Table 2-6 lists currently used PMRF and KPGO BMPs which include Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) from the ICRMP and resource management strategies from the INRMP, as well as those established by the applicable regulations, policy, and other installation SOPs. Proposed mitigation measures to minimize the impacts of the Proposed Action will be discussed in the Draft EIS. Under the No Action Alternative, the Navy and NASA would not continue the BMPs and management strategies listed in Table 2-6 on leaseholds and easement lands.

NASA’s contractor operates KPGO (Site E) in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan under the Space Exploration Network Services and Evolution contract. Implementation of the Environmental Management Plan includes the following steps: implementation of the plan; evaluation, checking, and corrective action; environmental planning and impact process (see Table 2-6); water management; air quality management; and waste management.

Table 2-6 PMRF and KPGO Best Management Practices and Resource Management Strategies

Best Management Practice	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies*	*Applicability*
PMRF – Cultural Resources Management (CRM)[1]			
CRM-1	Impacts to historic properties	ICRMP SOP # 1: NHPA Section 110 Compliance. The Navy has an ongoing management responsibility to identify, preserve, and protect the significant cultural resources at PMRF. Section 110 mandates agencies to assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties under their jurisdiction and, to the maximum extent feasible, use historic properties available to the agency.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-2	Impacts to historic properties	ICRMP SOP #2: Coordination with Natural Resources Management. DoD Instructions 4715.03 and 4715.16 and Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST) 5090.1E require that cultural resources management programs be integrated with natural resources programs. This coordination is meant to make certain, to the maximum extent feasible, that the Navy complies with all applicable Executive Orders and federal natural and cultural resources statutory and regulatory requirements. The PMRF CRM is responsible for the coordination of cultural and natural resources at PMRF and conducting NHPA Section 106 reviews in conjunction with NEPA reviews and Section 7 of the ESA. SOP #2 of the ICRMP describes this process at PMRF.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-3	Impacts to historic properties	ICRMP SOP #3: Cultural Resources Data Management. The Navy maintains an effective data management system to facilitate compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA as well as NEPA and requirements for curating federally owned and administered archaeological collections (36 CFR Part 79). SOP #3 of the ICRMP describes the Cultural Resources Data Management program at PMRF.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-4	Impacts to historic properties	ICRMP SOP #4: NHPA Section 106 Compliance. Section 106 of the NHPA is a process designed to ensure that historic properties are taken into account during the planning and execution of federal undertakings. SOP #4 describes the integration of the Section 106 process of the NHPA, implemented by regulations of the ACHP (36 CFR Part 800), as well as ARPA and the provisions of the Commander, Navy Region Hawai‘i (CNRH) PA for Navy undertakings in Hawai‘i that is followed at PMRF.	Ongoing and future activities.

Best Management Practice	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies*	*Applicability*
CRM-5	Impacts to historic properties	ICRMP SOP #5: ARPA Compliance. Per this Act, it is a federal offense to excavate, remove, damage, alter, or otherwise deface archaeological resources on federal lands without authorization. The sale, purchase, exchange, transport, or receipt of archaeological resources obtained in violation of this law also is a federal offense. SOP #5 of the ICRMP describes the enforcement of ARPA at PMRF.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-6	Impacts to historic properties and traditional Hawaiian cultural resources	ICRMP SOP #6: Native Hawaiian Consultation. Consultation is mandated by federal laws, including the NHPA, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, NAGPRA, and ARPA. Consultation is also mandated by the MOA among the U.S. Navy, PMRF, Hawai‘i SHPO, and ACHP regarding activities proposed within the 1998 PMRF Enhanced Capacity Final EIS, DoD Directive 4710.03, and CNRH PA. SECNAVINST 4000.35A also specifies that appropriate consultation will be initiated with Native Hawaiians “whenever the [Navy] conducts or supports undertakings that may affect any National Register resource, whether [Navy]-managed or not.” SOP #6 describes this process at PMRF.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-7	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP #7: Management of Historic Properties. In cases in which Navy undertakings will have effects or adverse effects on cultural resources, the PMRF CRM will activate the Section 106 consultation process with the Hawai‘i SHPO and the ACHP. If the project, however, meets The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, including preserving, rehabilitating, restoring, and reconstructing historic buildings, the undertaking may be determined to be exempt from the full Section 106 consultation process. The PMRF CRM must consult with CNRH, the Hawai‘i SHPO, ACHP, and Native Hawaiian organizations regarding any effects to historic properties as a result of base activities, and shall also refer to, and comply with, existing MOAs, PAs, and The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.	Ongoing and future activities.

Best Management Practice	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies*	*Applicability*
CRM-8	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP # 8: Monitoring During Construction and/or Ground-Disturbing Activities. Archaeological monitoring will be conducted during construction and/or ground-disturbing activities within areas of potential effect identified as archaeologically sensitive areas. The primary responsibility for carrying out this BMP lies with on-site managers of the undertaking, professional archaeological monitors, the PMRF CRM, and the Navy Region Hawai'i Historic Preservation Officer. SOP #8 of the ICRMP describes this process, and a copy of the SOP should be provided to all on-site managers and supervisors who are carrying out work in archaeologically sensitive areas.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-9	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP# 9: Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Remains. Inadvertent discovery refers to the unintentional discovery of archaeological resources during the course of operations at PMRF. On-site managers of undertakings, the PMRF CRM, and the Navy Region Hawai'i Historic Preservation Officer are responsible for planning for subsequent discoveries through PAs pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, Section 800.14(b) (agency program alternatives) or other agreement documents when a survey indicates that historic properties are likely to be discovered during implementation of an undertaking. PMRF shall make reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to such properties until a mitigation plan is carried out. SOP #9 of the ICRMP describes this process, and a copy of the SOP should be provided to all on-site managers and supervisors who are carrying out work that could result in inadvertent discovery of remains.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-10	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP #10: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains. Inadvertent discovery refers to the unintentional discovery of human remains during the course of operations at PMRF. In 2011, the Navy and Na Ohana Papa o Mana executed a NAGPRA CA to address all federal agency land management activities that could result on the intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery of NAGPRA items. The CA documents the process for carrying out the requirements of 43 CFR 10, Subpart B for standard consultation procedures, determination of custody, treatment, and disposition of NAGPRA items. SOP #10 of the ICRMP describes this process, and a copy of the SOP should be provided to all on-site managers and supervisors who are carrying out work that could result in inadvertent discovery of human remains.	Ongoing and future activities.

Best Management Practice	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies*	*Applicability*
CRM-11	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP #11: Curation. The Navy's cultural resources responsibilities include providing for the curation of artifact collections and historical documents recovered from agency-owned or -leased property as required under 36 CFR Part 79, 36 CFR Part 1220, and 36 CFR Part 1228, as well as SECNAVINST 4000.35A and OPNAVINST 5090.1E.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-12	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP #12: Use of Historic Properties. In accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA and SECNAVIST 4000.35A, the Navy should use available historic buildings to the maximum extent feasible (while preserving their historic character and function) prior to new construction, lease, or the acquisition of buildings used to carry out its responsibilities as long as reuse does not conflict with the mission of the Navy. SOP #12 of the ICRMP provides uniform guidelines for PMRF staff and tenants/users when planning projects that involve demolition, removal, or replacement of a historic building or structure that is listed, or is eligible for listing, in the NRHP, or has not been evaluated for eligibility.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-13	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP #13: Historic Asset Management Process. The HAMP is a project planning tool that provides access to information and a standard method to support compliance with the NHPA and NEPA. Once a proponent identifies project requirements, the HAMP tools guide the proponent through steps to identify project alternatives that will have the least effect on built-environment historic properties, including reuse/rehabilitation, new construction, or demolition footprint reduction.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-14	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP #14: Emergency Situations. Provides guidelines in the event of (1) emergencies involving imminent threat to national security, to life or property, or a declaration of a natural disaster, and (2) damage to sites from natural actions such as erosion.	Ongoing and future activities.

Best Management Practice	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies*	*Applicability*
CRM-15	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP #15: Public Involvement and Outreach. The PMRF CRM routinely coordinates with CNRH and the Hawai'i SHPO on cultural resources management issues. Additionally, DoD Instruction 4715.16 states, "all installations with cultural resources will have a public outreach program." PMRF has an active and robust public outreach program, ranging from educational programs to facilitating public access to culturally important sites. Outreach visitors and participants have included, and will continue to include, local residents and Hawaiian descendants, plantation, and military community members; Native Hawaiian organizations; congressional delegations; officials from DoD and the Missile Defense Agency, as well as state and county officials; and local school groups and a myriad of nongovernmental organizations.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-16	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP #16: Public and Cultural Access. SOP #16 provides guidelines and procedures for responding to requests for public access and for cultural access to individuals and organizations, including any Native Hawaiian organization that attaches cultural significance to historic properties on PMRF.	Ongoing and future activities.
CRM-17	Cultural resource protection	ICRMP SOP #17: Permits, Leases, and Contracts. SOP #17 provides standardized ARPA statements for inclusion in permits, leases, contracts, or other legal agreements between CNRH and other military branches, government agencies, individuals, businesses, or organizations. It is based on ARPA and OPNAVINST 5090.1E. The primary responsibility for implementing this SOP lies with real estate, contracting, and legal staff preparing permits, leases, contracts, or other legal agreements	The Proposed Action and future activities.

Best Management Practice	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies*	*Applicability*
PMRF – Natural Resources[2]			
Soil management	Impacts to soils	• Conduct general monitoring for coastal dune habitat and soil compaction issues annually to prevent and minimize the potential for soil degradation. • Mitigate and prevent soil erosion of coastal dune habitat by outplanting, establishing, and monitoring native dune building plants in areas identified as having erosion issues. • Implement additional security measures such as increased signage and roping off specific areas to alleviate undue pressures from off-road vehicle presence, especially in Nohili Dune areas. • Maintain Mākaha Ridge ungulate exclusion fencing for erosion control. • Outplant native, drought tolerant plants in areas identified as having erosion and soil compaction issues. Ensure that a regular monitoring schedule and a sufficient irrigation system are in place until plants are well established.	Ongoing and future activities.
Designated critical habitat	Impacts to designated critical habitat for panicgrass	• Work to improve protection, habitat, and/or consider outplanting Ni‘ihau panicgrass. • Protections will be aimed at preventing unauthorized off-road vehicle use, and invasive plant removal and to demonstrate benefit to the species. • Outplant native species and remove invasive species in areas with suitable Ni‘ihau panicgrass habitat and ensure an irrigation system is in place until plants become well established. • Consider undergoing the approval process to outplant the endangered *Panicum niihauense* in the effort to remove or reduce amount of PMRF property designated as critical habitat for the species. Coordinate with federal and state partners to secure material for outplanting if pursued.	Ongoing and future activities. Construction.
Hawaiian picture-wing fly management	Impacts to Hawaiian picture-wing flies	• Conduct surveys every 5 years to assess presence/absence of endangered Hawaiian picture-wing fly species at and directly adjacent to KPGO. • Conduct invasive plant removals annually in areas near known Hawaiian picture-wing fly habitat to promote native tree health and propagation and reduce introductions of invasive species into adjacent habitat due to Navy operations.	Ongoing and future activities.

Best Management Practice	***Impacts Reduced/Avoided***	***Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies***	***Applicability***
Marine nearshore management	Impacts to nearshore environments	• Establish a monitoring program for the nearshore environment of PMRF to inform future management decisions and monitor changes over time. • Partner with DLNR Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) to incorporate regular monitoring site(s) in PMRF's nearshore waters into the state's regular monitoring schedule, as feasible.	Ongoing and future activities.
Monk seal management	Impacts to Hawaiian monk seals	• Continue to ensure that Security reports sightings of monk seals during daily patrols at PMRF beaches and erects signage and barricades if observed where people frequent. • Continue to report observations of hauled-out Hawaiian Monk Seals to NOAA as soon as possible and provide high-quality photos to assess seal health, identification, and aid in population abundance monitoring. • Conduct regular surveys approximately 5 times per week on beaches near the Nohili Ditch outfall and Diver's Landing for monk seal presence, and all other beaches approximately twice per week. • Continue to conduct surveys through partnership with NOAA Fisheries for Hawaiian Monk Seals on Niʻihau.	Ongoing and future operations.

Best Management Practice	***Impacts Reduced/Avoided***	***Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies***	***Applicability***
Sea turtle management	Impacts to sea turtles	• Continue to partner with Security in ensuring daily patrols of PMRF's beaches for sea turtles to collect observational data and check for stranded, injured, or entangled turtles. • Conduct surveys by biologists approximately 5 times per week on beaches near the Nohili Ditch outfall and Diver's Landing for sea turtle presence and ensure that marine surveys in nearshore areas quantify sea turtles and potential foraging or resting habitat. • Continue to survey beaches for sea turtle nesting activity during the nesting season, protect all nests observed with ropes and signage, mitigate light attraction issues on beaches, and coordinate with DAR to excavate nests. • Continue to encourage good communication between Security and natural resources staff regarding sea turtle activity on PMRF beaches to reduce negative impacts to the species from Security beach patrol vehicles. • Develop and use USFWS-approved outreach, educational materials, and signage with the objective to educate and provide information to residents, recreational users, visitors, and staff about proper procedures and acceptable activities within sea turtle habitat and how to act when coming in contact with sea turtles.	Ongoing and future operations.
Marine mammal management	Impacts to marine mammals	• Continue to report all observations of marine mammal strandings or deaths to NMFS and assist in response efforts. • Range users continue to adhere to protective measures for all training and testing per requirements under *Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/OEIS* authorizations.	Ongoing and future operations.
Ungulate management	Impacts to natural resources habitats ESA terrestrial species	• Maintain efficacy of ungulate-proof fence at Mākaha Ridge. • Conduct regular monitoring for ungulates inside the fence, as well as vulnerable areas along the fence. • Maintain Mākaha Ridge fence for erosion control.	Ongoing and future operations.
Predator management	Impacts to MBTA species and Laysan albatross	• Continue base-wide predator control to protect MBTA-listed species including Laysan albatross; monitor for pigs, dogs, and cats in known breeding areas prior to the albatross breeding season and increase control efforts as needed.	Ongoing and future operations.

Best Management Practice	***Impacts Reduced/Avoided***	***Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies***	***Applicability***
Predator management	Impacts to monk seals	• Continue base-wide predator control to remove feral cats and collaborate with partners on studies regarding toxoplasmosis at PMRF to inform these efforts; conduct outreach about the disease and its effects on wildlife and human health.	Ongoing and future operations.
Predator management	Impacts to natural resources	• Work with the PMRF Archery Club to control ungulate populations at the Kamokalā Ridge site by implementing trapping and baiting stations if the animals become a nuisance to Navy operations or pose a risk to protected species. • Conduct observations to identify feral cats at Kamokalā Ridge and consider expanding cat trapping if use is consistent or becomes a nuisance.	Ongoing and future operations.
Wildland fire management	Impacts to natural resources	• Remove deadfall (woody debris) in high-risk areas including near the Barking Sands missile launch site and the Kamokalā Ridge Magazines and replant with native, low fire risk species.	Ongoing and future operations.
Wildland fire management	Impacts to natural and cultural resources	• Coordinate with the PMRF Fire Department on developing updates to the existing Fire Management Plan.	Ongoing and future operations.
Nēnē management	Impacts to nēnē	• Coordinate with USFWS, DOFAW, PMRF Air Ops, and PMRF Public Works to annually review and update the PMRF Nēnē Management Plan. • Work with PMRF Air Ops and USDA-WS to insure nēnē hazing efforts are increased prior to and during the breeding season with the possibility of including weekends, especially if a nēnē pair has been regularly observed on or near the airfield. • Collaborate with DOFAW to have all nēnē that hatch at PMRF banded and pursue permission and permits for PMRF natural resources staff to band birds if allowable.	Ongoing and future operations.
Nēnē management	Impacts to nēnē	• Continue to conduct regular, standardized surveys for nēnē at PMRF Barking Sands, Mākaha Ridge, and KPGO sites to effectively detect nēnē nests and inform management and determine habitat types that attract the species.	Ongoing and future operations.

Best Management Practice	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies*	*Applicability*
Nēnē management	Impacts to nēnē	• Continue to communicate with facilities maintenance personnel about nēnē nest locations and collaborate to develop effective protective measures for the species and ensure that no vegetation removal or other persistent disturbances occur within 100 feet of nest sites and goslings to reduce risk of take. • Support regular outreach to PMRF visitors and personnel on the importance of not providing food and water to nēnē and develop outreach material aimed at increasing awareness of the species.	Ongoing and future operations.
Nēnē management	Impacts to nēnē	• For all new construction at Barking Sands, including construction for tenant or customer DoD commands or other federal agencies, concrete, asphalt, gravel, xeriscaping, or native vegetation that does not act as a nēnē attractant, rather than lawn, will be installed in open areas surrounding buildings and parking areas to decrease attraction of nēnē.	Construction.
Waterbird risk management	Impacts to waterbirds, public health, and safety	• Continue to coordinate closely with Facilities Maintenance regarding restrictions on vegetation removal practices within a 100-foot radius of waterbirds or their nests. • Discourage waterbird presence and nesting at the oxidation pond complex by maintaining vegetation at a height of less than 6 inches and by funding the installation of exclusionary measures. • Continue to coordinate with Facilities Maintenance to obtain environmental data on the oxidation pond regularly to better inform causes of avian botulism outbreaks and identify high-risk conditions that require management actions. • Coordinate with Public Works to develop oxidation pond flushing protocols in response to avian botulism outbreaks or high-risk conditions. • Coordinate with Facilities Maintenance on all oxidation pond complex construction and restoration plans. • Supplement ongoing water quality testing to detect particulates and soluble chemicals in waters at PMRF. Testing should be conducted at least quarterly.	Ongoing and future operations.
Waterbird risk management	Impacts to waterbirds	• Replace and improve waterbird crossing signage at PMRF as needed to reduce risk of vehicle strikes, evaluate efficacy of signs, and explore new tools to reduce vehicle strikes.	Ongoing and future activities.
Waterbird Risk management	Impacts to waterbirds	• Continue to conduct regular monitoring for Hawaiian waterbird species at Barking Sands to effectively detect and reduce impacts to nests.	Ongoing and future activities.

Best Management Practice	***Impacts Reduced/Avoided***	***Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies***	***Applicability***
MBTA management	Impacts to MBTA species	• Continue to incorporate monitoring of shorebirds, cattle egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*), and black-crowned night herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) at wetland sites. Record opportunistic observations of barn owls (*Tyto alba*) and pueo (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*) at all other areas of base to inform control measures for non-native species and protective measures for native species. • Keep track of non-native songbird species at PMRF and their numbers by participating in the annual Audubon Christmas Bird Count.	Ongoing and future activities.
MBTA management	Impacts to MBTA species	• Continue to advise development projects at PMRF that have potential to negatively impact native MBTA species and their habitat on how to avoid impacts. • Advise development projects at PMRF on how to avoid creating habitat and foraging availability for non-native MBTA species at PMRF especially near the PMRF airfield.	Ongoing and future activities.
Laysan albatross management	Impacts to Laysan albatross	• Coordinate with DOFAW on potential new albatross release sites. • Work with partners to ensure that as many albatross eggs as possible stay on Kaua‘i and find new suitable egg relocation locations. • Closely monitor re-sights of translocated albatross by working with partners on the north shore of Kaua‘i to enter data into the Airtable application database.	Ongoing and future activities.
Laysan albatross management	Impacts to Laysan albatross	• Continue the PMRF Laysan Albatross Egg Swap program. • Continue to translocate albatross to the north shore of Kaua‘i from January–April. • Support research on PMRF albatross populations that increases the understanding of their behavior as it relates to the PMRF airfield.	Ongoing and future activities.
Shearwater management	Impacts to shearwater nesting	• Enhance wedge-tailed shearwater (*Ardenna pacifica*) habitat in areas far from the PMRF airfield and human presence and develop deterrent measures for burrows in areas of human traffic and near the airfield. • Research and work with facilities and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation to implement methods for discouraging wedge-tailed shearwater burrowing in the immediate vicinity of the PMRF Beach Cottages. • Continue to implement protective measures that prevent the crushing of burrows in the beach cottages area (e.g., signage, temporary rope fencing, wooden burrow tents, outreach materials in cottages).	Ongoing and future activities.

Best Management Practice	***Impacts Reduced/Avoided***	***Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies***	***Applicability***
Shearwater management	Impacts to shearwater populations	• Conduct annual wedge-tailed shearwater population surveys in the Kinikini Ditch, beach cottages, and Nohili Dune areas. • Work with partners to collect additional data that supports adaptive management on PMRF and regional conservation objectives for shearwater species.	Ongoing and future activities.
Bat management	Impacts to Hawaiian hoary bat (pupping season)	• Tree trimming/removal activities shall be conducted outside of the bat pupping season of June 1 to September 15 to the maximum extent practicable to avoid and minimize effects of base infrastructure, operations, and maintenance. • Conduct follow-up acoustic surveys for Hawaiian hoary bats every 5 years. • In situations where trimming or removal of a tree with a known bat roost is determined necessary, the Navy shall work with the USFWS to develop and implement an SOP for bat roosting surveys.	Ongoing and future activities. Construction.
Invasive plant species management	Impacts to natural resources	• Native vegetation shall be used as practicable, and recommended by agencies, for revegetation efforts. • Ensure species identified as invasive in Hawai‘i are not utilized for outplanting, landscaping, or erosion control efforts. Develop a Landscaping Guide to include in all base contracts and integrate into the installation appearance plan.	Ongoing and future activities.
Invasive plant species management	Impacts to natural resources	• Ensure early detection and a rapid response to invasive plant species in sensitive areas. Conduct removal of invasive plant species in sensitive areas, monitor for re-growth, and restore with outplantings, if necessary, with a target of 80% reduction in invasive species within the areas of concern.	Ongoing and future activities.
Invasive animal species management	Impacts to natural resources	• Include biosecurity requirements and provisions in Base Operating Support (BOS) and construction contracts to ensure invasive ants, frogs, and other non-native wildlife are not introduced via equipment or landscaping efforts.	Ongoing and future activities. Construction.

Best Management Practice	***Impacts Reduced/Avoided***	***Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies***	***Applicability***
Invasive animal species management	Impacts to natural resources	• Increase outreach to base personnel on reporting and early detection for invasive species not yet established at PMRF. Ensure all observations or reports of high-risk invasive species are communicated to KISC and to all other appropriate agencies. • Increase outreach with all personnel on PMRF about the hazards of feeding feral/invasive species and assist in the enforcement of such policies by practicing good communication with Security.	Ongoing and future activities.
Invasive animal species management	Impacts to natural resources	• Conduct surveys to improve baseline knowledge of populations of invasive animals at PMRF. • Conduct ant surveys to assess presence of invasive ants including the little fire ants (*Wasmannia auropunctata*) at the Nohili Dune's wedge-tailed shearwater colony. If little fire ants are detected, report to KISC and implement active control by using granular bait after fledglings have left the area. • Continue to partner with the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture to ensure Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*) traps are checked and maintained at PMRF.	Ongoing and future activities.
Endangered seabird management	Impacts from night lighting (disorientation/ fallout)	• Whenever feasible, exterior night lighting shall include bat- and bird-friendly design features such as shielded lights (to reduce ambient light), use of motion detectors and/or other automatic controls, and lighting design that uses shields to prevent light from shining upward into the sky.	Ongoing and future activities.

Best Management Practice	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies*	*Applicability*
Endangered seabird management	Impacts from exterior facility lighting	• Exterior lighting shall be architecturally integrated with the character of all structures, energy efficient, and shielded or recessed so that direct glare and reflections shall be confined, to the maximum extent feasible, within the boundaries of the site. Shielded lighting directs rays toward the ground, and the light source, whether bulb or tube, shall not be visible from adjacent properties. • Exterior lighting shall be directed downward and away from adjacent properties. • Parking and security lighting shall consist of full-cutoff fixtures, which permit no upward light, unless a different cutoff classification is specifically authorized through the architectural review process. • Obtrusive light shall be minimized by limiting outdoor lighting that is misdirected, excessive, or unnecessary, and light required for the development shall be directed downward to minimize spill over onto adjacent properties and reduce vertical glare or up-lighting.	Ongoing and future activities.
Native plant habitat management	Impacts to native plant communities	• Continue to update baseline floral surveys to improve understanding of plant communities at PMRF. • Ensure post-planting care, including irrigation, invasive plant removal, and long-term monitoring and maintenance is implemented for all native plant restoration projects.	Ongoing and future activities.
Native plant habitat management	Impacts to pollinators	• Identify suitable locations for planting native Hawaiian plants, particularly those that benefit native pollinators in support of national pollinator objectives. • Ensure that plant communities found to support native terrestrial invertebrate species are protected, enhanced, and that construction or removal projects have minimal effects on these populations.	Ongoing and future activities. Construction.
Terrestrial invertebrate management	Impacts to pollinators	• Conduct species inventory at additional PMRF sites and conduct monitoring for native invertebrate species.	Ongoing and future activities.
Terrestrial invertebrate management	Impacts to pollinators	• Coordinate all use of pesticides by natural resources staff with the NAVFAC PAC Pest Management Consultant (PMC) and ensure that all applicators have received appropriate certifications. • Ensure that treatments will not have negative effects on protected species. Prohibit the use of neonicotinoids at PMRF sites.	Ongoing and future activities.

Best Management Practice	***Impacts Reduced/Avoided***	***Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies***	***Applicability***
Endangered seabird management	Impacts to seabirds	• Continue to host a Save Our Shearwaters (SOS) aid station at PMRF and monitor station during business days with SOS monitoring on weekends and holidays. • Advise various tenants on PMRF on appropriate safety lighting that is less attractive to endangered seabirds (i.e., motion sensing lights that go off after a set time period, shielded lights, facing light away from the coast, lower lumen, and lower to the ground). • Provide a 10-year calendar to mission planners with high-risk dates for endangered seabird fall out.	Ongoing and future activities.
Endangered seabird management	Impacts to seabirds	• Continue to fund and implement surveys to assess seabird strikes at KPGO Site C. • Minimize the potential for death or injury of seabirds due to collisions with PMRF communication towers located at KPGO Site C.	Ongoing and future activities.
Endangered sea bird management	Impacts to seabirds from night lighting (disorientation/fallout)	• Continue to promote base-wide awareness and implementation of the PMRF Dark Skies Program through annual trainings. • Continue Dark Skies implementation in areas adjacent to colonial nesting grounds at high elevation nesting sites during critical fledging timeframes. • Conduct systematic ground searches for fallen out seabirds after high-risk night operations.	Ongoing and future activities.
Public health and safety management	Impacts to public health and safety	• Continue to restrict access during missile testing and launches at the restricted easement adjacent to Barking Sands. • Adhere to applicable regulations and policy to limit interaction with vessel traffic when range activities occur.	Ongoing and future operations.
Public health and safety management	Impacts to public health and safety	• PMRF will coordinate with the Agribusiness Development Corporation to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act and other environmental regulatory requirements where there is a nexus with federal monies or property.	Ongoing and future operations.

Best Management Practice	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Description of Best Management Practices and Management Strategies*	*Applicability*
KPGO – Environmental Management Plan[3]			
Endangered Species	Impacts to endangered and threatened species	• Space Exploration Network Services and Evolution (SENSE) has surveyed the endangered and threatened species around the area. Any changes to SENSE operations or construction activities are planned with the consideration of endangered and threatened species impacts to minimize or eliminate the effects on wildlife. SENSE leverages local agencies for guidance on current regulatory requirements and reduction of impacts.	Ongoing and future operations.

Key: ACHP = Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; ARPA = Archaeological Resources Protection Act; BMP = Best Management Practice; BOS = Base Operating Support; CA = Comprehensive Agreement; CFR = Code of Federal Regulations; CNRH = Commander, Navy Region Hawaii; COMPACFLT = Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet; CRM = Cultural Resources Management; DAR = Division of Aquatic Resources; DoD = Department of Defense; DOFAW = Division of Forestry and Wildlife; DOI = Department of the Interior; EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; ESA = Endangered Species Act; HAMP = Historic Asset Management Process; ICRMP = Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan; KISC = Kaua'i Invasive Species Committee; MBTA = Migratory Bird Treaty Act; MOA = Memorandum of Agreement; NAGPRA = Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; NAVFAC PAC = Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Pacific; NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act; NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act; NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service; NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; OPNAVINST = Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction; PA = Programmatic Agreement; PMC = Pest Management Consultant; PMRF = Pacific Missile Range Facility; SECNAVINST = Secretary of the Navy Instruction; SENSE = Space Exploration Network Services and Evolution; SHPO = State Historic Preservation Office; SOH = Safety and Occupational Health; SOP = Standard Operating Procedure; SOS = Save our Shearwaters; USDA-WS = United States Department of Agriculture-Wildlife Services; USFWS = United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Sources: [1]NAVFAC Pacific, 2012.
[2]NAVFAC Pacific, 2023.
[3]Space Exploration Network Services and Evolution, 2023.

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3 Project Setting

This chapter provides a preliminary overview of the project setting, or existing environmental conditions, for the resources within the State land (leaseholds and easement lands) at PMRF and KPGO. The Draft EIS will include further details on the existing conditions and potential effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives, as well as measures to minimize or mitigate these potential environmental effects.

The EISPN provides a preliminary overview of existing conditions relevant to the analysis of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The following 13 resources will be analyzed in the Draft EIS: archaeological and historic resources, cultural practices, biological resources, land use, socioeconomics, environmental justice, water resources, utilities, public health and safety, air quality and greenhouse gases, transportation, hazardous materials and wastes, and visual resources.

3.1 Archaeological and Historic Resources

The term "historic resource" as used in both NEPA and HEPA applies broadly to a variety of resources such as historic buildings, historic districts, archaeological sites, traditional places, and traditional ways of life. Several federal laws and regulations address cultural resources, including the NHPA and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), as well as agency-specific instructions and policies. The NHPA defines a historic property as any "prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource." Hawai'i State law also regulates historic properties in HRS Chapter 6E. Under HRS Chapter 6E, historic properties include any building, structure, object, district, area, or site, including heiau (a Hawaiian sacred temple) and underwater site, which is over 50 years old; and burial sites, defined as any specific unmarked location where prehistoric or historic human skeletal remains and their associated burial goods are interred, and its immediate surrounding archaeological context. Through the HRS Chapter 6E-42 review process, historic properties are assessed for "significance" as defined in HAR § 13-284-2 before project effects are analyzed.

Under the NHPA, the affected environment for historic properties is called the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE is defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(d) as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." Under HRS Chapter 6E, the affected environment for cultural resources is referred to as a "Project Area," which is defined in HAR § 13-284-2 as "the area the proposed project may potentially affect, either directly or indirectly" and includes "not only the area where the proposed project will take place, but also the proposed project's area of potential effect."

The NEPA/HEPA impact analysis will be conducted within the NHPA APE and the HRS-6E Project Area to determine potential impacts on historic resources. These areas are the same and comprise the leaseholds and easement lands at the Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, Mānā Well, Miloli'i Ridge, Mākaha Ridge, and KPGO. The APE for the Proposed Action is depicted as the State lands shown in Figure 1-2.

The Draft EIS will characterize the affected environment for cultural resources for Navy and NASA leasehold and easement lands. The document will identify cultural resources and assess the impacts resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives to those cultural resources. Surveys are currently being conducted to identify cultural resources. These resources will be evaluated

for NHPA eligibility and HRS Chapter 6E significance. Both the Navy and NASA are responsible for managing historic properties under their control. PMRF's NHPA responsibilities are governed by the Commander, Navy Region (COMNAVREG) Hawai'i Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (NAVFAC Pacific, 2012). Analysis of potential impacts to cultural resources will be conducted in accordance with the PA. The Draft EIS will evaluate potential impacts to archaeological and historic resources from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

3.2 Cultural Practices

The State of Hawai'i has an affirmative obligation to preserve and protect Native Hawaiians' customary and traditional rights to the extent feasible under the Hawai'i State Constitution, Article XII, Section 7.

Hawaii Session Law H.B. No. 2895, known as "Act 50", provides that "there is a need to clarify that the preparation of environmental assessments or environmental impact statements should identify and address effects on Hawai'i's culture, and traditional and customary rights" (H.B. No. 2895). Act 50 requires state agencies and other developers to assess the effects of proposed land use or shoreline developments on the "cultural practices of the community and State" as part of the HEPA environmental review process. In *Ka Pa'akai O Ka 'Āina v. Land Use Commission*, 94 Hawai'i 31, 7 P.3d 1068 (2000), the Hawai'i Supreme Court provided government agencies an analytical framework to ensure the protection and preservation of traditional and customary Native Hawaiian rights while reasonably accommodating competing interests. HEPA requires including natural or human-made resources of historic, cultural, archaeological, or aesthetic significance in this assessment.

Traditional land uses near the Project Area include habitation, subsistence activities, burial, and travel. It is likely that permanent settlements were concentrated at the inland edge of the Mānā Plain. Small fishing communities, possibly limited to temporary camps, were scattered along the coast. The people of Mānā were noted fishermen, taking advantage of the rich waters of the channel between Kaua'i and Ni'ihau. Fishing was not confined to the ocean and shoreline of Mānā, but also included the swamps and ponds on the coastal plain, where wild resources could be obtained alongside those raised through aquaculture. The coastal plain was a source of natural resources that were collected and used for a variety of purposes, including 'a'ali'i shrubs for firewood, hi'aloa and other plants for medicine, and makaloa and neki for weaving. The coastal dunes of the Mānā Plain were the burial grounds of ancient Hawaiians. Past and present cultural practices have been identified through prior consultation with Native Hawaiian Organizations and other stakeholders.

A Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) will be prepared for the Proposed Action consistent with HEPA and Act 50 (Session Laws of Hawai'i, H.B. No. 2895), and will follow the State of Hawai'i's 1997 *Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts*. The CIA will collect information relating to the practices and beliefs of Native Hawaiians who have knowledge of the Project Area. The area evaluated for the proposed CIA will be larger than the area associated with implementation of the Proposed Action to account for cultural practices that may be affected but are not included within the boundaries of the Project Area. Consequently, a large portion of the Mānā Plain inland from the Main Base will be included in the CIA. The information used in the CIA will be obtained through ethnographic and oral history interviews with knowledgeable organizations and persons such as traditional cultural practitioners, and through archival research that will include Hawaiian language sources. The assessment will consider cultural practices

and beliefs related to subsistence (e.g., fishing, gathering, and agriculture), habitation, commercial activities, access issues, recreation, religious/spiritual activities, and customs. Previously documented traditional cultural and other historic properties that are essential to these cultural practices and beliefs will be included in the analysis. The analysis conducted in the CIA will be incorporated into the Draft EIS.

3.3 Biological Resources

The Draft EIS will include a description of the biological resources in the Project Area. It will also include a discussion of known occurrences and potential habitat for species that are federally listed as endangered or threatened, habitats with substantial populations of native plants or animals, and designated critical habitats. Currently flora and fauna surveys, as well as wetland delineations, are being conducted in the area of interest.

Undeveloped leased lands at the Main Base comprise scrubland vegetation, sparse wetlands, and rolling sand dunes; easement areas include agricultural plains containing an interconnected system of irrigation ditches (Figure 3.3-1). Elevations at the Main Base range from sea level to 60 feet above sea level. Agricultural fields in the Project Area consist of both fallow and active landscapes with predominantly non-native vegetative scrub in and around the fields. Isolated wetland features support ESA-listed waterbirds, including the Hawaiian coot (*Fulica alai*), Hawaiian duck (*Anas wyvilliana*), Hawaiian gallinule (*Gallinula galeata sandvicensis*), Hawaiian stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*), and Hawaiian goose or nēnē (*Branta sandvicensis*). ESA-listed plant species, including lauʻehu (*Panicum niihauense*) and ʻakoko (*Euphorbia celastroides*), occur within coastal vegetation communities. The state-recognized endemic Hawaiian short-eared owl or pueo (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*) has been observed; however, it is only state-listed as endangered on Oʻahu. The endangered Hawaiian monk seal (*Neomonachus schauinslandi*), threatened green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), and endangered Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) have been observed in the coastal regions of the Main Base. Hawaiian stilts and Hawaiian yellow-faced bees (*Hylaeus* sp.) have also been observed in coastal areas adjacent to the Main Base.

Kamokalā Ridge is above adjacent agricultural lands with limited features that could provide ESA-listed flora or fauna habitat. Elevations at Kamokalā Ridge range from 240 to 320 feet above sea level. Vegetation, though sparse and lacking diversity, is consistent throughout steep cliff areas. Non-native and native trees provide canopy, while non-native scrub provides sparse understory amongst rocky terrain. The Hawaiian hoary bat, the state's only terrestrial ESA-listed mammal, has been observed in the Kamokalā Ridge area.

Mānā Well, located southeast of Kamokalā Ridge, is a small area containing an underground aquifer that provides potable water to the Main Base at an elevation of 120 feet above sea level. Mānā Well is in proximity to unmanaged lands with no known restoration efforts at the location, potential habitat for protected species is minimal.

The reflectors on Miloliʻi Ridge are situated amongst mixed coastal cliff vegetation, containing sparse native species at elevations from 1,760 to 1,790 feet above sea level. Much of the canopy comprises non-native trees with a mixed understory consisting of native and non-native shrubs and grasses.



Figure 3.3-1 Vegetation Types

Mākaha Ridge, with its diverse topography, varies in landscape and vegetation. Elevations at Mākaha Ridge range from 1,400 to 1,850 feet above sea level. Its features include eroded ridges with ruderal vegetation, as well as non-native canopies with dense understory patches. The following five federally listed plants have been documented within the coastal cliff plant communities at Mākaha Ridge: Niʻihau lobelia (*Lobelia niihauensis*), makou (*Peucedanum sandwicense*), Hawaiʻi scaleseed (*Spermolepis hawaiiensis*), dwarf iliau (*Wilkesia hobdyi*), and māʻoliʻoli (*Schiedea apokremnos*). The Hawaiian hoary bat and nēnē are ESA-listed species that have been observed in the region, as well as the state-listed pueo. ESA-listed seabirds including Newell's shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis newelli*), Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*), and the band-rumped storm petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*) have the potential to fly over Mākaha Ridge or utilize the area.

KPGO consists of maintained landscaped grass, planted fruit trees, and non-native shrubs surrounding isolated building structures located along Kaunuohua Ridge, 3,700 feet above sea level. Mixed vegetation is sparse and consists of native and non-native plant communities. The Hawaiian hoary bat, nēnē, Hawaiian petrel, Newell's shearwater, band-rumped storm petrel, Hawaiian picture-wing fly (*Drosophila musaphilia* and *Drosophila sharpi*), and ʻakoko are ESA-listed species present in the montane mesic forest region dominated by native trees. Rare state-recognized endemic forest birds such as scarlet honeycreeper or ʻiʻiwi (*Vestiaria coccinea* syn. *Drepanis coccinea*), ʻapapane (*Himatione sanguinea*), and ʻamakihi (*Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri*) have been observed in the region. Critical habitat for bluegrass (*Poa mannii*), ʻakoko (*Euphorbia halemanui*), ʻaiakeakua (*Solanum sandwicense*), *Xylosma crenatum*, *Dubautia latifolia*, ʻaiea (*Nothocestrum peltatum*), and Hawaiian picture-wing fly (*D. musaphilia*), occur outside of KPGO, along the western region of Kaunuohua Ridge.

The Draft EIS will evaluate potential impacts to biological resources from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

3.4 Land Use

The State of Hawaiʻi has a unique system of classifying and managing lands in which both state and county agencies hold distinct responsibilities. The State Land Use Law (HRS § 205) classifies all lands in Hawaiʻi into one of four State Land Use Districts (SLUDs): urban, rural, agricultural, and conservation. The land that is leased and in easement by the Navy and NASA is classified as a conservation or agricultural district. The conservation district is further divided into five subzones: limited, resource, general, protected, and special. Navy and NASA leased and easement lands lie within the following conservation subdistricts: limited, resource, and general. In addition, each county has its own classification system of zoning districts that complement the SLUD designations. The County of Kauaʻi Zoning for the Project Area includes agriculture, conservation, open space, and special treatment – ecological. Table 3.4-1 summarizes SLUD and zoning designations in the Project Area.

Table 3.4-1 State Land Use Districts and Zoning Designations in and Surrounding the Project Area

Geographical Area	*Tax Map Key Parcel*[1]	*County of Kaua'i Zoning*	*State Land Use Districts*	*Conservation Subzone*	*Owner*
Main Base	1-2-002:001, 011, 012, 013, 015, 024, 025, 026, 030; 1-2-016:011	Agriculture, Open Space, Conservation, Special Treatment–- Ecological	Agriculture, Conservation	Limited, General Subzone	State of Hawai'i, U.S. Government
Kamokalā Ridge	1-2-002:001, 027, 029	Agriculture, Open Space	Agriculture	None	State of Hawai'i
Mānā Well	1-2-002:028	Open Space	Agriculture	None	State of Hawai'i
Miloli'i Ridge	1-2-001:006	Conservation	Conservation	Resource Subzone	State of Hawai'i
Mākaha Ridge	1-2-001:001, 006, 010; 1-4-001:002, 013, 014, 999	Conservation	Conservation	Resource Subzone	State of Hawai'i
KPGO	1-4-001:013	Conservation	Conservation	Resource Subzone	State of Hawai'i

Note: [1]Some Tax Map Key Parcels may be only portions or included for more than one geographical area.
Legend: KPGO = Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory; U.S. = United States.
Source: State Land Use Law (Chapter 205, Hawai'i Revised Statutes).

The Main Base consists of the fee simple lands held by the U.S. Government. Mānā Plain is east of the Main Base and is utilized for agriculture and is bordered by the Kekaha Game Management Area (which encompasses Kamokalā Ridge and Mānā Well). The southern boundary for the Main Base ends at Kokole Point. Miloli'i Ridge and Mākaha Ridge are located within the Pu'u Ka Pele Forest Reserve managed by DLNR, DOFAW. Adjacent to Mākaha Ridge, KPGO is located within Kōke'e State Park, which is managed by DLNR, State Parks Division. Both are accessible by Kōke'e Road (Figure 1-2).

Land uses in the Project Area include public beach access, local and federal government activities, agriculture, hiking, hunting, and other public uses. Highway 50 (also known as Kaumuali'i Highway) is the primary public access route through the Main Base (Figure 1-2).

The Draft EIS will evaluate potential impacts to land use from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

3.5 Socioeconomics

The area that will be considered for socioeconomic analysis is the County of Kaua'i.

Population Characteristics. In 2021, the population of the County of Kaua'i was 73,247, representing approximately 5 percent of the total population for the state. The population of the County of Kaua'i grew 9.2 percent from 2010 to 2021. This growth rate was faster than for the state (6.9 percent) and U.S. (6.8 percent) over the same period. Table 3.5-1 shows 2010 and 2021 population data.

Table 3.5-1 Population of the County of Kaua'i, State of Hawai'i, and United States (2010 and 2021)

Location	*2010*	*2021*	*Percent Change*
United States	308,745,538	329,725,481	6.8
State of Hawai'i	1,360,301	1,453,498	6.9
County of Kaua'i	67,091	73,247	9.2

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2022a.

Employment Characteristics. In 2021, 36,294 individuals in the County of Kaua'i were employed in the civilian labor force and 239 individuals in the armed forces (U.S. Census Bureau [USCB], 2022b). The three largest civilian-employed industries in the County of Kaua'i in terms of workforce employed are arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services (23.1 percent); educational services, health care, and social assistance (17.8 percent); and retail trade (11.4 percent) (USCB, 2022b). PMRF is currently the largest high-tech and third-largest overall employer on Kaua'i with nearly 1,000 personnel, including defense personnel and civilian contractors (State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism 2023). The median household income for the County of Kaua'i was $86,287 compared to the statewide median household income of $88,005 (USCB, 2022b). In 2021, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported an 8.1 percent unemployment rate in the County of Kaua'i, which is higher than the U.S. (5.3 percent) and the State of Hawai'i (6.0 percent) (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021, 2023).

The Draft EIS will include an analysis of potential socioeconomic impacts from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

3.6 Environmental Justice

Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,* directs agencies to address environmental and human health conditions in minority and low-income communities. Environmental justice addresses the disproportionate and adverse impacts of a federal action on low-income or minority populations. The intent of the order and related directives and regulations is to ensure that low-income and minority populations do not bear a disproportionate burden of adverse impacts resulting from federal actions.

EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*, directs each federal agency to make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children, and ensure that its activities and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health or safety risks.

Impacts associated with environmental justice would be to disadvantaged communities that could be adversely affected by the Proposed Action. The West Kaua'i Community Plan was adopted in 2020 and guides the long-term development, growth, and maintenance in the Waimea-Kekaha and Hanapēpē-'Ele'ele districts. The West Kaua'i Community Plan recognizes that challenges, such as a lack of housing to the growing effects of climate change, will negatively impact vulnerable households disproportionately (County of Kaua'i, 2020). The potential disadvantaged communities would be identified based on the spatial distribution of low-income and minority populations in the Project Area. As defined by the Environmental Justice Guidance under NEPA (CEQ, 1997), minority populations include persons who identify themselves as Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, Native American or Alaskan Native, Black (not of Hispanic origin), or Hispanic or Latino. A minority population

exists where the percentage of minorities in an affected area either exceeds 50 percent or is meaningfully greater than in the general population. In addition, a minority population also exists if there is more than one minority group present and the minority percentage, when calculated by aggregating all minority persons, meets one of the above thresholds (CEQ, 1997).

The Draft EIS will consider whether there are such disadvantaged communities on West Kaua‘i within the vicinity of PMRF and, if so, assess whether the Proposed Action results in disproportionate and adverse impacts on environmental and human health conditions in minority and low-income communities. Potentially disadvantaged communities will be identified by comparing communities on West Kaua‘i within the vicinity of PMRF to demographic and socioeconomic indicators for the County of Kaua‘i as a whole.

3.7 Water Resources

Water resources include surface water (e.g., streams, lakes, rivers, and wetlands), groundwater, floodplains, and coastal waters, which comprise watershed hydrology.

Mean annual rainfall at the Main Base is approximately 20 inches. The developed water system, consisting of three human-made open irrigation ditches through the agricultural lands on Mānā Coastal Plain draining into the Pacific Ocean, is fed by upland streams, surface waters, and associated sediment. Wetlands, floodplains, mudflats, and shallow ponds are present along the lowlands and coastal regions (Figure 3.7-1). The only natural wetland habitat on the Main Base comprises estuarine and marine systems along the shoreline region. A human-made sewage oxidation pond complex is located on the southern portion of the Main Base.

Mean annual rainfall in the Kamokalā Ridge area is 20 inches. Surface water from Nahomalu Valley (north) and Ka‘awaloa Valley (south) of Kamokalā Ridge drains into the Mānā Plain. A basal unconfined dike aquifer is located in the Waimea Aquifer Sector within the Kekaha Aquifer System (Figure 3.7-2).

Mean annual rainfall in Mānā is approximately 20 inches. Mānā Well, located at the southeastern end of Kamokalā Ridge, pumps water upwards from a below-ground aquifer. The water from the well is properly treated before it is piped into the PMRF drinking water distribution system. Drinking water on the Main Base is provided by Mānā Well, as well as the County of Kaua‘i’s Waimea-Kekaha system.

Mean annual rainfall on Miloli‘i Ridge is 30 inches. Due to the rocky, stony, and volcanic makeup of the terrain on Miloli‘i Ridge, runoff is rapid and erosion is prevalent. There are no perennial water features and no groundwater resources.

Mean annual rainfall at Mākaha Ridge is 30 inches. Due to the rocky, stony, and volcanic makeup of the terrain on Mākaha ridge, runoff is rapid and erosion is prevalent. There are no perennial water features, only intermittent streams in the region. Two aquifers, both part of the Waimea Aquifer Sector of the Kekaha Aquifer System, are beneath this site (Figure 3.7-2).

Mean annual rainfall on the Kaunuohua Ridge at KPGO ranges from 50 to 60 inches. Surface water runoff is medium due to highly-eroded volcanic terrain on the ridgeline, and generally follows a northwesterly/southeasterly course. Numerous streams are located around the base of the mountains. One unconfined dike aquifer, located in the Waimea Aquifer Sector within the Kekaha Aquifer System, lies beneath KPGO.



Figure 3.7-1 NWI Wetlands

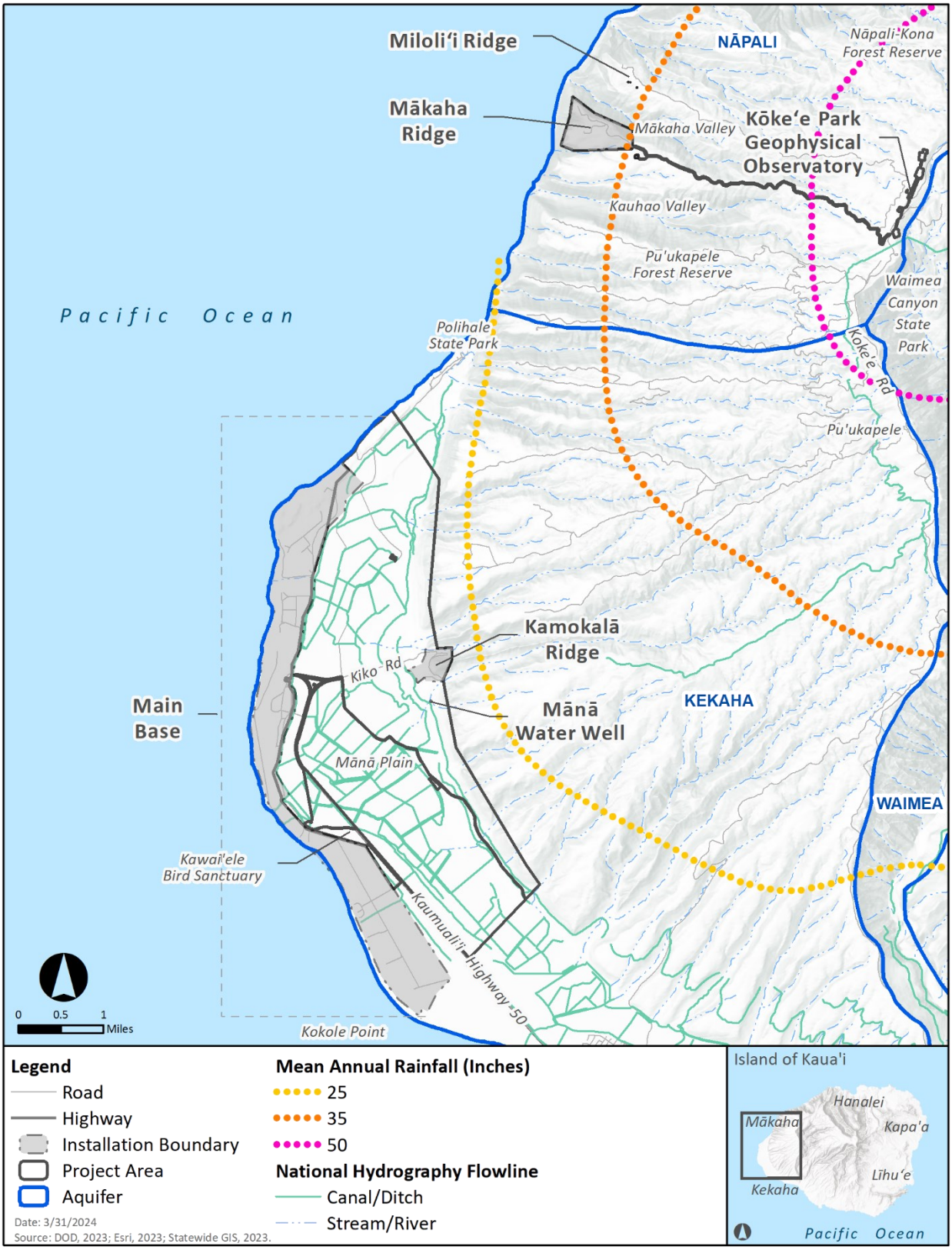


Figure 3.7-2 Aquifers

The Draft EIS will evaluate potential impacts to water resources from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

3.8 Utilities

There are utility leases and easements included as part of the Proposed Action. Utility systems' usage, available supply capacity, and the overall real property condition of the utility systems will be analyzed. The primary utilities that will be assessed in the Draft EIS are potable water, wastewater, electrical, and communications.

Potable water for the Main Base lease areas comes primarily from Mānā Water Well. Potable water resources for Kamokalā Ridge, Mākaha Ridge, and KPGO are supplied by either existing wells or municipal sources from several reservoirs. The Navy treats water from all sources, except water provided by the State of Hawai'i (Navy, 2008).

Wastewater services for PMRF include domestic sewage treatment facilities and a collection system that services PMRF (Navy, 2008). The Kamokalā Ridge, Mākaha Ridge, and KPGO wastewater utility supply and uses will be identified in the Draft EIS.

Primary electric power is supplied to the Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, and Mānā Water Well by purchase from the Kaua'i Island Utility Cooperative and a 14-megawatt solar facility with a 70 megawatt-hour battery energy storage system on the Main Base (Figure 3.8-1). KPGO power is supplied by a Navy-operated power plant at Mākaha Ridge. Electricity is provided through both overhead and underground transmission lines. Emergency diesel backup generators provide alternate power when needed at KPGO. Communications infrastructure for the Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, Mākaha Ridge, and KPGO consist of cable, fiber optics, cellular towers, and communications towers.

The Draft EIS will analyze potential impacts to utilities from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.



Photo courtesy of U.S. Navy, November 16, 2021.

Figure 3.8-1 Solar Facility and Battery Energy Storage System

3.9 Public Health and Safety

Public health and safety pertains to activities, occurrences, and training, and RDT&E activities that have the potential to affect the well-being, safety, and health of the public.

NASA operates KPGO in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan under the Space Exploration Network Services and Evolution contract. To ensure operations at KPGO do not result in impacts to public safety or the environment, the Environmental Management Plan describes procedures for the following: environmental planning; risk assessment; spill prevention; operational controls; education, training, awareness, and competency; evaluation, checking, and corrective action; water management; air quality management; and waste management.

Range Safety at PMRF is controlled by Range Control, which is responsible for hazard area surveillance and clearance and control of all operational areas. Range Control maintains real-time surveillance, clearance, and safety at all PMRF areas. The PMRF Range Safety Officer is responsible for establishing Ground Hazard Areas (GHAs) and Launch Hazard Areas over water. The Ground and Launch Hazard Areas for missile launches are determined by size and flight characteristics of the missile, as well as individual flight profiles of each flight test. Data processed by ground-based or onboard missile computer systems may be used to recognize malfunctions and terminate missile flight. Before a launch is allowed to proceed, the Navy uses input from ship sensors, visual surveillance from aircraft and range safety boats, radar data, and acoustic information to ensure the offshore range is clear of vessels and aircraft.

PMRF operates pursuant to Range Commanders Council 321, *Common Risk Criteria for National Test Ranges*. Range Commanders Council 321 sets requirements for minimally acceptable risk criteria to occupational and non-occupational personnel, test facilities, and non-military assets during range operations.

Ordnance safety includes procedures to prevent premature, unintentional, or unauthorized detonation of ordnance. All programs require an Explosive Safety Approval before ordnance is allowed on PMRF or used on a test range. This approval involves a detailed analysis of the explosives and of the proposed training and RDT&E activities. The analysis also covers procedures and facilities for surveillance and control, an adequacy analysis of movement and control procedures, and a design review of the facilities where the ordnance items will be handled.

PMRF transports ordnance by truck from Nāwiliwili Harbor to the Main Base along Highway 50 (Figure 3.9-1). The barges carrying ordnance are met at Nāwiliwili Harbor by trained ordnance personnel and special vehicles for transit and delivery to PMRF. PMRF Instruction 8023.G controls the handling and transportation of ammunition, explosives, and hazardous materials on the facility. All ordnance is transported in accordance with PMRF Instruction 8023.G and U.S. Department of Transportation regulations.

Ambulance and Class II Emergency Medical Technician services are provided by Emergency Medical Technicians assigned to Crash/Fire. These contractor-operated services are available to military, civil service, and non-government personnel at PMRF, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. More extensive emergency medical services are available from the West Kauaʻi Medical Center in Waimea, 10 miles from PMRF's main gate (Figure 3.9-1).



Figure 3.9-1 Ordnance Transport Route and Emergency Medical Services Route

Fire service at the Main Base includes PMRF Crash/Fire equipment located at the Air Traffic Control Tower. Personnel are trained to respond to activities such as aircraft firefighting and rescue in support of airfield operations, hazardous material incidents, confined space rescue, and hypergolic fuel releases, plus structure and brush firefighting, fire prevention instruction, and fire inspections.

The Draft EIS will evaluate potential impacts to public health and safety from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

3.10 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

3.10.1 Air Quality

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the criteria pollutants sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O_3), lead, particulate matter (PM) measured less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}), and PM less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter [$PM_{2.5}$]).

The Hawai‘i Department of Health (DOH), Clean Air Branch regulates and monitors air pollutants under HAR Chapter 11-59, *Ambient Air Quality Standards*, and HAR Chapter 11-60.1, *Air Pollution Control*. Based on ambient air monitoring results, the island of Kaua‘i is designated unclassified/attainment for all criteria pollutants (USEPA, 2023). The Clean Air Branch currently operates one monitoring station on the island of Kaua‘i approximately 1.0 mile downwind of Nāwiliwili Harbor to measure SO_2 emissions from cruise ships (DOH, 2023).

The prevailing winds on Kaua‘i (known as trade winds) blow in from east-northeast and prevail approximately 9 months of the year. When there is volcanic activity, trade winds blow volcanic fog (“vog”) from Hawai‘i Island volcanoes. When trade winds are absent for prolonged periods, vog travels up the island chain and can affect air quality by increasing levels of airborne SO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$.

Sources of air emissions from the Navy include vehicle traffic, diesel-fuel powered generators, aircraft, power generation, and rocket launches. Sources of air emissions from NASA include vehicle traffic and the diesel power generator.

The Draft EIS will assess the potential impacts to air quality from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

3.10.2 Greenhouse Gases

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases (GHGs). Global climate change is impacting temperature, precipitation, wind, sea level, and other elements of Earth’s climate system. The recent buildup of GHGs in the atmosphere from human activities has changed the earth’s climate and has resulted in adverse effects to human health and welfare, and to ecosystems.

Sea level rise, altered rainfall patterns, and rising ocean and air temperatures result from climate change. These changes impair access to clean water and healthy food, undermine human health, threaten the cultural and built environment, exacerbate inequities, and disrupt economic activity and diversity of ecosystems in Hawai‘i (U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2023).

The Draft EIS will analyze potential impacts from GHGs and climate change from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

3.11 Transportation

The roadways used to access or in the vicinity of PMRF include Highway 50, Kōkeʻe Road, Kao Road/Kiko Road, Mānā Road, Mākaha Ridge Road, and Miloliʻi Ridge Road.

Highway 50 is a principal arterial roadway providing regional mobility in the western part of Kauaʻi. It begins in Līhuʻe and ends in the vicinity of PMRF, where it is a two-lane, undivided roadway with painted shoulders along both sides of the road. There are median left turn lanes at selected intersections along Highway 50.

Kōkeʻe Road branches north from Highway 50 in Waimea and provides access from Kekaha to Waimea Canyon State Park and Kōkeʻe State Park. It also provides access to the KPGO site. In the vicinity of the KPGO site, it is a two-lane, undivided roadway with grass shoulders along both sides of the road.

The Draft EIS will analyze the potential impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives on the roadway facilities in the vicinity of the PMRF and KPGO sites along with multi-modal facilities, such as pedestrian, bicycle, and public transit facilities.

3.12 Hazardous Materials and Wastes

Hazardous materials are currently utilized or present on lease and easement lands at KPGO, the Main Base, and Mākaha Ridge.

Hazardous materials present on the Main Base leased area include the following: cleaning agents, solvents, lubricating oils, jet fuel, diesel fuel, propane, gasoline, aqueous film forming foam[2] (AFFF), chlorine, used oil, and paint. No known components within the Main Base leased area contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). PMRF's management and disposal procedures for used oils and fuels are in its Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Most waste is collected and containerized at the Main Base leased area for direct offsite disposal through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, which also provides for the transportation and disposal of the waste to a final disposal facility.

PMRF uses gasoline and diesel fuel to power trucks and equipment across leasehold areas. Table 3.12-1 includes a summary of fuel storage on PMRF leased lands and KPGO.

Hazardous materials on Mākaha Ridge include diesel storage tanks and oil storage tanks. Used oil is taken to the Main Base to be recycled.

KPGO Site B has multiple diesel fuel tanks used for emergency power generation. Site B also has a hazardous material storage facility which holds paint, oil, mechanical lubricating fluids, and cleaning

[2] Based on guidance from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, DON has strict firefighting performance requirements for AFFF formulations to protect the safety of our personnel and the public in the event of an emergency. DON amended the MILSPEC in September 2017 setting limits for PFOS and PFOA at the lowest levels of quantitation while maintaining fire-fighting performance requirements. DON is in the process of removing legacy AFFF and replacing it with new MILSPEC compliant AFFF. DON has also implemented system requirements to ensure DON installations and facilities are tested and certified in a manner that does not allow the release of legacy AFFF into the environment. MIL-PRF-32725 limits per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to 1 part per billion, and Section 322 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 requires DoD to stop using AFFF containing PFAS on all installations by 1 October 2024.

substances. Used oil is taken to the Main Base to be recycled. NASA's Environmental Management Plan for KPGO describes waste management processes including handling of solid waste, recyclable materials, hazardous waste management, hazardous waste shipment, universal waste management, asbestos management, PCBs, and compliance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

Table 3.12-1 PMRF Leased Area and KPGO Fuel Storage Locations

Fuel Storage Types	*Quantity*	*Capacity (nominal capacity) in gallons*	*Details*
Diesel ASTs	2	8,000	Mākaha Ridge
Diesel AST	3	275	Mākaha Ridge
Diesel USTs	1	25,000	KPGO Site B
Diesel USTs	2	500	KPGO Site B
Diesel ST	2	55	KPGO Site B
Diesel ST	1	244	KPGO Site B
Diesel ST	1	256	KPGO Site B

Key: AST = aboveground storage tank, UST = underground storage tank, ST = Storage Tank.

PMRF has a pollution prevention plan for all sites on Kaua'i, which follows the Navy's Consolidated Hazardous Materials Reutilization and Inventory Management Program for controlling, tracking, and reducing hazardous materials use and waste generation. Current programs involve waste elimination from toner cartridges, mercury from mercury lamps, and acid/lead batteries and asbestos management. Asbestos is managed in accordance with the base asbestos management plan which requires all structures on leased and easement land areas to be surveyed, and any asbestos removed by a certified asbestos contractor prior to disturbance/construction. Lead-based paint waste removal follows Department of Energy protocols, and all facilities on PMRF leased lands follow the lead-based paint management plan.

The Draft EIS will evaluate potential impacts to hazardous materials and wastes from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

3.13 Visual Resources

The discussion of visual resources includes the natural and built features of the landscape visible from viewpoints that contribute to an area's visual quality. Under NEPA, federal agencies should consider visual impacts of proposed projects on scenic resources, historic properties, and scenic experiences of public who view the landscape. Aesthetics and views of proposed projects at PMRF and the NASA lease area are mainly guided by the Kaua'i County General Plan (County of Kaua'i, 2018) or the West Kaua'i Community Plan (County of Kaua'i, 2020). Both plans include policies to preserve scenic views of ocean, coastline/beach areas, mountains, and other elevated landforms.

The Main Base leaseholds and easements are situated on the west coast of Kaua'i on the Mānā Coastal Plain (refer to Figure 1-2). The leased and easement areas in this area are relatively flat and consist primarily of agricultural and other undeveloped, partially-vegetated lands. The ridges that run east of these areas are the dominant view from the Main Base. The Pacific Ocean and coastlines can be viewed from higher elevation vantage points. Kaumuali'i Highway (Highway 50) is the main paved roadway in this area. Typical views from the highway include mixed vegetation and agricultural areas along both

sides of the road, with the mountains visible in the distance to the east, if travelling northbound on Kaumualiʻi Highway toward Barking Sands Beach and Polihale State Park. The facilities on these leaseholds and fee simple lands are visible to the west for some stretches when travelling northbound on Kaumualiʻi Highway.

The Kamokalā Ridge leaseholds are located upland from the Main Base. The ordnance storage facility and paved access roads are the primary human-made structures in the area. Vegetation of various heights is adjacent to both sides of the access roads. Obscured views of the Pacific Ocean and coastlines occur from certain vantage points along the roadway. Due to its higher elevation and the relatively dense vegetation in this area, the ordnance storage facility is not visible from the Main Base, Kaumualiʻi Highway, or other public roads west of the Kamokalā Ridge lease area.

The Mānā Water Well is approximately a quarter mile south of the Kamokalā Ridge area. The well is located at the point where the topography changes from flat to steep mountain cliffs. The site is reached by an access road from Kiko Road (Figure 1-4). Mountain views are dominant from this location because the nearest cliff line is less than a quarter mile from the well. No ocean or coastline views are available from this location.

Miloliʻi Ridge and Mākaha Ridge are both finger ridges of the Nāpali Coast on the west-northwest side of Kauaʻi within Puʻukapele Forest Reserve areas. The Miloliʻi Ridge lease area is approximately 8 miles north of the Main Base. Views of the Pacific Ocean and coastlines are not available due to dense vegetation coverage at this site. The facilities at Miloliʻi Ridge are not visible from public vantage points because of its secluded location.

The Mākaha Ridge area is located on the cliffs of the Nāpali Coast State Wilderness Park, approximately 1 mile south of Miloliʻi Ridge. Mākaha Ridge is accessed via the Mākaha Ridge Road (refer to Figure 2-7), which can be accessed by the public up to a gate outside of the radar site. Mākaha Ridge Road has forest vegetation lining both sides of the road, obstructing a view of any vista. The radar facilities are only partially visible from the segment of the Mākaha Ridge Road near the radar site gate.

The NASA lease area is located at the Kōkeʻe Park, approximately half a mile northeast of Mākaha Ridge Road. The site can be accessed through Kōkeʻe Road and Faye Road. Site facilities are located on landscaped or paved areas. The site is surrounded by taller forest vegetation. The heavily vegetated setting and mountain views are the main scenic resources from this area. The NASA facilities are partially visible to Kōkeʻe State Park visitors while traveling along Mākaha Ridge Road.

As part of the visual resources impacts evaluation, the Draft EIS will discuss visual resources in detail from the perspectives of dominant landscape features, visual diversity, elements of line, color, form, and texture, historic and cultural importance, as well as overall landscape character. The Draft EIS will evaluate potential impacts to visual resources from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

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4 Consistency with State and Local Government Plans and Policies

The Draft EIS will evaluate the Proposed Action's conformance with relevant state and local land use plans and policies.

4.1 Land Use Laws

The Draft EIS will include a discussion of the Proposed Action's conformance with relevant federal, state, and County of Kaua'i land use plans, policies, and controls.

4.2 Hawai'i State Plan and Hawai'i State Functional Plans

The Hawai'i State Plan, codified as HRS Chapter 226, establishes a set of themes, goals, objectives, and policies that are meant to guide the state's long-term growth and development activities. The Hawai'i State Plan also provides a basis for determining priorities, allocating limited resources, and improving the coordination between State and County plans, policies, programs, projects, and regulatory activities. These goals seek to promote a strong economy, a desired physical environment, and nourished community life. The State Plan also establishes objectives for each goal. The Proposed Action meets the statewide objectives by encouraging federal expenditures and national defense that is consistent with "Hawai'i's social, environmental, and cultural goals by building upon dual-use and defense applications" (HRS § 226-9). As stewards of the natural and cultural environment, the Navy and NASA work to enhance Hawai'i's scenic assets, natural beauty, and multi-cultural resources pursuant to HRS § 226-12.

The State Plan (HRS § 226-65) also initiated the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan to serve as long-range planning to achieve sustainability and climate adaptation goals, principles, and policies. Published in 2008, the plan reinforces the goals and objectives of the State Plan (above) in terms of economic, physical, and community sustainability with the objectives of promoting these sectors through renewable energy, water conservation, and increased food security, among others; an approach fully supported by the Proposed Action (Sustainability Task Force, 2008).

The Statewide Planning System identified in HRS Chapter 226 also requires State Functional Plans, which implement state and county actions. There are 13 Functional Plans used to assist with establishing the policies, statewide guidelines, and priorities within a specific field of activity when such an activity or program is proposed, administered, or funded by any state agency. Due to the nature of the leased and easement lands that fall under the Proposed Action, multiple Functional Plans may be applicable for the Draft EIS, including the Agriculture Functional Plan, the Conservation Lands State Functional Plan, the Historic Preservation State Functional Plan, and the Recreation State Functional Plan. All of these applicable Functional Plans were developed in 1991.

4.3 Kaua'i County General Plan, West Kaua'i Community Plan, Kaua'i Island Plan

The Kaua'i County General Plan underwent a comprehensive update in 2018 and serves as the county's guiding policy framework for growth, land use, and development issues. The Project Area falls within the Waimea-Kekaha Planning District and land uses include agriculture, natural preserve, and parks and recreation. The Proposed Action fits within this General Plan's future land use concept and is consistent with applicable goals and policies (County of Kaua'i, 2018). As stated in the Kaua'i County General Plan, Section 3.3 fostering High Tech and Clean Tech Jobs:

> The Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF), located on the West Side, is one of the foremost aerospace test sites in the United States. PMRF leverages Kaua'i's location in the center of the Pacific Ocean for the benefit of aerospace and space launch testing .... Historically, PMRF has been the driving force behind the establishment of technology-based business on Kaua'i. PMRF's continued vitality contributes significantly to Kaua'i's high technology industry and provides opportunities for supportive businesses and entrepreneurs (County of Kaua'i, 2018).

Land uses at PMRF are consistent with the 2020 West Kaua'i Community Plan, and include the following three general areas: Hanapēpē, Kekaha, and Waimea uplands (County of Kaua'i, 2020). The project is consistent with the applicable policies regarding heritage resources, resiliency, and shared spaces in the West Kaua'i Community Plan. As stated in the West Kaua'i Community Plan, Part IV: Other Communities and Significant Areas:

> Over the decades, PMRF has increased its connection with Kekaha and the West Kaua'i Community, such as development of the Junior Professional Program for high school students, restoration of the Kawai'ele Bird Sanctuary, establishment of protocols for the care and internment of inadvertently uncovered iwi, and support and partnership with local businesses and nonprofits (County of Kaua'i, 2020).

A separate Kaua'i Island Plan, last updated in 2004 and produced by the State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), covers lands owned by the DHHL, which includes 15,061 acres adjacent to the Project Area in Waimea (DHHL, 2004) (Figure 4-1). PMRF is located in the coastal plain below the DHHL Mānā Plain property, and just north of State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Kekaha tracts. The project is consistent with land use plans for these two areas.

4.4 List of Potentially Required Permits, Consultations, Reviews, and Approvals

The Navy and NASA will prepare the Draft EIS with input, analysis, and review from the public and local, state, and federal agencies. The anticipated permits, consultations, reviews, and approvals required for implementation of the Proposed Action will depend on the features of the selected alternative. The list of anticipated permits and approvals in Table 4-1 will be refined as alternatives are developed. Input on other processes that may be necessary will be requested from government agencies and other participants as part of this environmental review process.

The Draft EIS will list all permits, consultations, reviews, and approvals necessary to implement the Proposed Action, including those overarching requirements listed in Table 4-1. Because the Proposed Action is a land management proposal, the associated permits and approvals are related to land use arrangements and resource management.

Table 4-1 Potential Required Permits, Consultations, Reviews, and Approvals for the Proposed Action

Potential Required Permits and Approvals	*Regulatory Agency*
Approval of request for new real estate agreements (HRS Chapter 171)	**BLNR**
Conservation District Use Application (HAR Title 13, ch. 5)	**DLNR, Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands**
NHPA (54 U.S.C. section 100101)	ACHP and the Hawai'i SHPO
ESA (16 U.S.C. section 1531 et seq.)	USFWS and NMFS[1]
CWA (33 U.S.C. section 1344)	USEPA and Hawai'i State Department of Health
CZMA, Subpart C (16 U.S.C. section 1451, et seq.)	Hawai'i Office of Planning and Sustainable Development
Hawai'i Historic Preservation Review HRS Chapter 6E-42 and HAR Chapter 13-275	DLNR, SHPD

Note: **Bold text** in table indicates approvals necessitating HRS Chapter 343 environmental review.

[1] This is pending review of monk seal haul-out on easement land; additional review of ESA species is covered in the *Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/OEIS* (Navy, 2018).

Key: ACHP = Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; BLNR = Board of Land and Natural Resources; CWA = Clean Water Act; CZMA = Coastal Zone Management Act; DLNR = Department of Land and Natural Resources; ESA = Endangered Species Act; HAR = Hawai'i Administrative Rules; HRS = Hawai'i Revised Statutes; NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act; NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service; SHPD = State Historic Preservation Division; SHPO = State Historic Preservation Officer; U.S.C. = United States Code; USEPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; USFWS = United States Fish and Wildlife Service.



Figure 4-1 Terrestrial Land Ownership

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Appendix A
Summary of Land Use at the Pacific Missile Range Facility

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ft	foot or feet	mi	mile
ha	hectare	Navy	Department of the Navy, United States
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan	PMRF	Pacific Missile Range Facility
		U.S.	United States
km	kilometer	WWII	World War II
m	meter		

GLOSSARY OF HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE WORDS

Hawaiian Spelling [a]	**Definition**
ʻaʻaliʻi	Hawaiian hopseed, *Dodonaea viscosa*; native shrubs and small trees
ahupuaʻa	land division usually extending from the uplands to the sea, so called because the boundary was marked by a heap (*ahu*) of stones surmounted by an image of a pig (*puaʻa*), or because a pig or other tribute was laid on the altar as tax to the chief
heiau	temple, shrine
hiʻaloa	small, downy, American weed, *Waltheria indica* var. *americana*; leaves and inner bark of root are very bitter and are used for tea or chewed to relieve sore throat
koa	the largest of native forest trees (*Acacia koa*), with light gray bark, crescent-shaped leaves, and white flowers in small, round heads
konohiki	headman of an ahupuaʻa land division under the chief
loko	pond, lake, pool
makaloa	a perennial sedge, *Cyperus laevigatus*
mauka	toward the mountain, or inland
neki	great bulrush
puʻuone	pond near the shore connected to the sea by a stream or ditch; sand dune

[a] Adapted from Mary K. Pukui and Samuel H. Elbert, 1986, *Hawaiian Dictionary*, University of Hawaiʻi Press, Honolulu, unless otherwise noted.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Scope

The Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) consists of approximately 10,281 acres (ac), of which approximately 1,933 ac are United States (U.S.) fee simple lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy). The balance of 8,348 ac is state land comprised of 684 ac of leaseholds and 7,664 ac of easements.

No active training or testing occurs on state-owned property. Infrastructure that supports PMRF operations is located in the leaseholds. The easement areas provide safety buffer zones for training and testing missions and prevent incompatible development. The existing leases and easements were acquired from the State of Hawai‘i, Department of Land and Natural Resources, and will expire between 2027 and 2030. The Navy is proposing to secure continued long-term Department of Defense use to support continued operational and mission requirements at PMRF. See Figure 1 and Figure 2 for the project areas of this summary.

The project consists of land that PMRF currently leases or has an easement for from the State of Hawai‘i.

1.2 Project Location

The entirety of the project area is on the western edge of Waimea Ahupua‘a, Kona District, Kaua‘i Island. The Controlled Industrial Area encompasses the Mākaha Ridge Tracking Station, Mākaha Ridge Road, boresight tower adjacent to Mākaha Ridge Road, and several large parcels east of PMRF Barking Sands on the Mānā Plain. The three primary study locations include Barking Sands, Mākaha Ridge Road and Kamokalā Ridge and portions of the surrounding area.

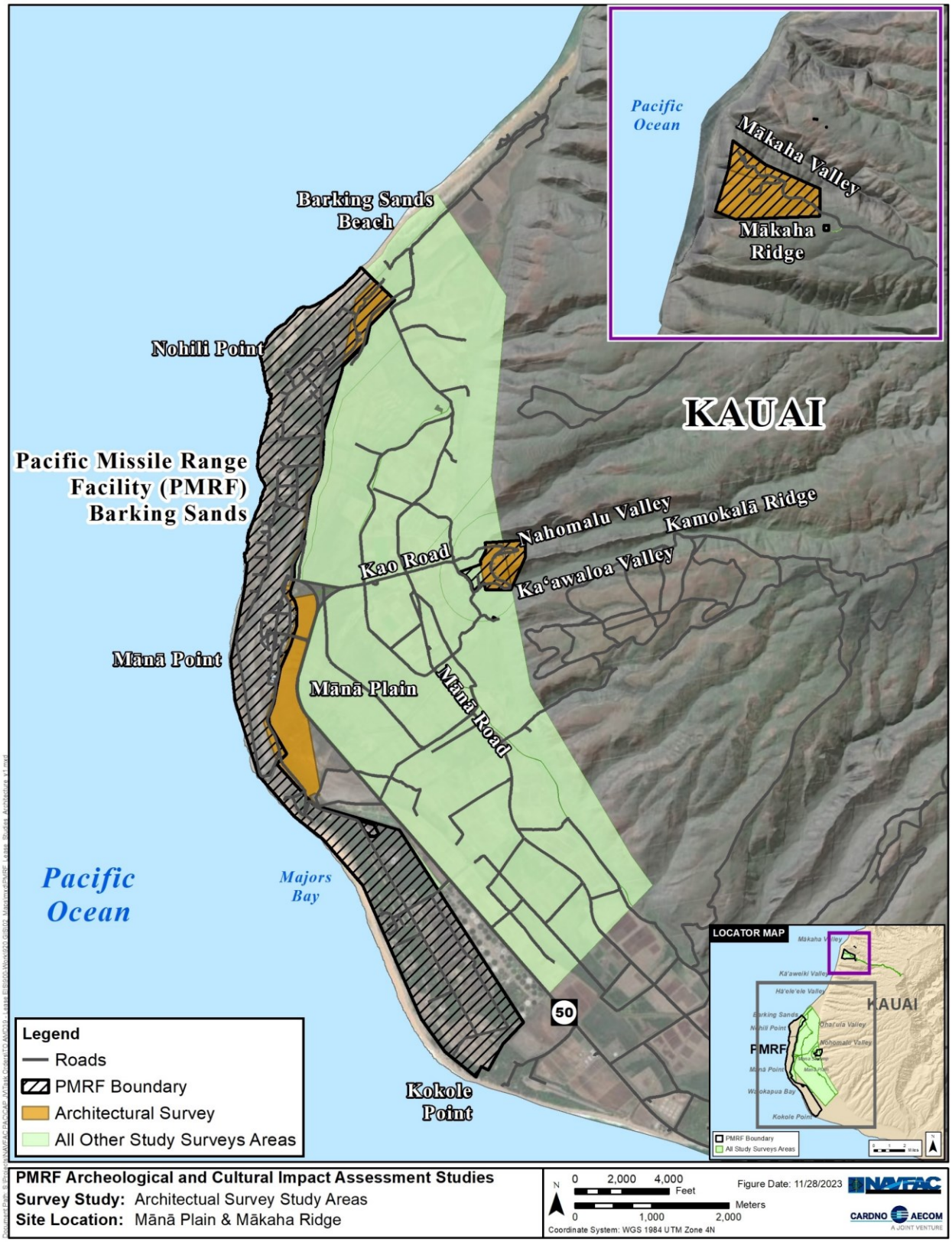


Figure 1 **Architectural survey areas in relation to PMRF Installation boundary and other survey areas.**

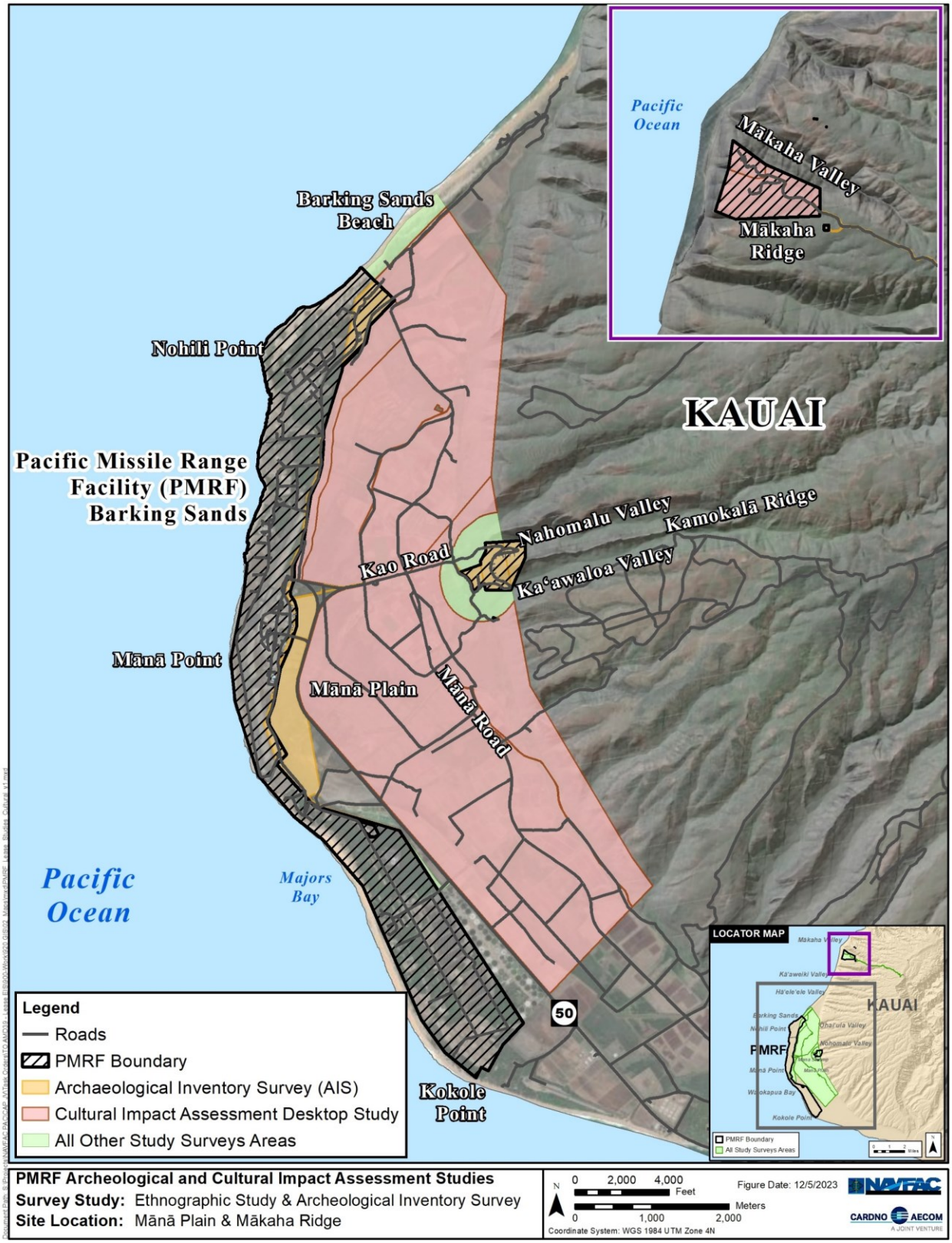


Figure 2 **Archaeology survey and Cultural Impact Assessment study area in relation to PMRF Installation boundary.**

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2 Background

This section presents background information to contextualize the current project and summarizes the physical environment, cultural and historical context, and previous archaeological research. Much of this information has been adapted from the 2005 and 2012 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs) for PMRF (SEARCH 2012; Tomonari-Tuggle and Yoklavich 2005), Bell and Morrison (2009), Knecht and Rieth (2016). Clark et al. (2015) is a synthesized report summarizing information from previous ICRMPs and recent archaeological investigations and is also a common source for this background information. More detailed information about PMRF and the surrounding area can be found in the ICRMPs.

2.1 Physical Environment

PMRF occupies over 2,454 ac (993.5 ha) in five separate areas of the island of Kauaʻi: Barking Sands, Mākaha Ridge, Kōkeʻe, Kamokalā Ridge on the west side, and Port Allen on the south shore. Barking Sands and Port Allen are coastal locations. Mākaha Ridge and Kōkeʻe are situated on the central mountain mass of the island. Kamokalā Ridge is at the inland edge of the Mānā Plain at the base of the central mountain. The current cultural project is within and around the west side components of PMRF, which is the primary focus of this summary.

PMRF Barking Sands (the installation) covers more than 2,134 ac (864 ha) on the Mānā Plain. The installation occupies most of the coastal fringe of the plain, extending 7.77 miles (mi) (12.5 kilometers [km]) from Kokole Point in the south to Polihale State Park in the north. At its northern and southern boundaries, the installation is slightly over 0.62 mi (1 km) wide, narrowing to less than 0.31 mi (0.5 km) in the central portion. The northern two-thirds of the plain is a complex of three key physiographic features: coastal dune and back beach sands formed by aeolian and wave action, an arc of alluvial/colluvial deposition at the inland edge of the plain, and wetlands in the intermediate area. The southern third of the plain, in contrast, has a low dune, with relatively level soils extending back to the edge of the central mountain.

PMRF Mākaha Ridge Facility encompasses approximately 245 ac (99 ha) of a prominent Nā Pali ridgeline that overlooks the Mānā Plain. The ridge rises from 1,246.72 feet (ft) (380 meters [m]) to 1,853.67 ft (565 m) above sea level with an overall slope from east to west. The terrain surrounding the facility is steep, dropping quickly to the ocean along the west side and into narrow V-shaped drainages along the north and south sides.

PMRF Kamokalā Ridge is just inland from the Mānā Plain, in an area where the ancient 492.13 ft (150 m) to 656.17 ft (200 m) high sea cliffs have been incised by narrow, steep-walled gullies. The more gently sloped foothills at the base of the cliffs and mouths of the gullies have formed alluvial and colluvial arcs that project seaward. Kamokalā Ridge is bound by Nahomalu Valley to the north and Kaʻawaloa Valley to the south.

Rainfall across the survey area is very low, with mean annual precipitation averages of 15 to 20 inches (38–50.8 centimeters), increasing to 36 inches (91.44 centimeters) at Mākaha Ridge Tracking Station and gradually increasing further along Mākaha Ridge to the east with an average of 48 inches (121.92 centimeters) (Giambelluca et al. 2013). Most rain falls between October and April. The aridity of this region is caused by its location in the rain shadow of Mount Kawaikini and Mount Waiʻaleʻale (Tuggle and Tomonari-Tuggle 1997:37). The average minimum annual temperature occurs in January and is approximately 71°F, and the average maximum temperature occurs in August and is 78°F (Giambelluca et al. 2013).

Numerous soil types are found in the survey area due to the variation in terrain (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The following soil descriptions are adapted from Foote et al. (1972).

Along the coastal survey areas, five primary soil series are present. The Jaucas series, and Jaucas loamy fine sand (JfB), soils are excessively drained, calcareous soils that occur as strips on coastal plains. These soils develop by alluvial and aeolian deposition of sand formed from coral and seashells. Jaucas loamy fine sand (JfB, 0–8 percent slopes) occurs on old beaches and windblown sand deposits in the western and southern areas of Kaua'i. The Kaloko series, and Kaloko clay (Kf) and clay loam (Kfa), are poorly drained soils on coastal plains. These soils developed in alluvium derived from basic igneous rocks; the alluvium has been deposited over marly lagoon deposits. The Mamala series, and Mamala stony silty clay loam (MnC), 0-12% slopes, consist of shallow, well-drained soils along coastal plains. These soils formed in alluvium deposited over coral limestone and consolidated calcareous sand. The Lualualei series, and Lualualei clay (LuA), 0-2% slopes, consist of well-drained soils on coastal plains, alluvial fans, and talus slopes. These nearly level to gently sloping soils developed in alluvium and colluvium. The Nohili series, and Nohili clay (Nh), are poorly drained soils on coastal plains. These soils developed in alluvium that was deposited over marly lagoon deposits. Also present within this area are fill lands, which are low-lying or wetland areas that have been filled with bagasse and slurry from sugarcane processing, and dune lands, which are hills and ridges of sand drifted and piled by wind.

Along Kamokalā Ridge, two primary soil series are present. The Kekaha series, and Kekaha extremely stony silty clay loam (KOYE), 0-35% slopes, consist of well-drained soils on alluvial fans and flood plains that developed in alluvium washed from upland soils. The Waiawa series, and Waiawa extremely rocky clay (WJF), 30-80% slopes, are well-drained, very shallow, extremely rocky upland soils. These soils developed in colluvium and material weathered from basic igneous rock. Also present within this area are rubble lands, where 90 percent or more of the surface is covered by stones and boulders at the base of steep slopes.

Along Mākaha Ridge, five primary soil series are present. The Paaiki series, and Paaiki loam (PGE and PGF) 6-70% slopes, consists of well-drained soils on dissected uplands. These soils developed mainly in material weathered from basic igneous rock but partly in volcanic ash and ejecta. The Oli series, and Oli silt loam (OME and OMF), 10-70% slopes, consists of well-drained, moderately deep to deep soils on uplands. These soils developed in volcanic ash deposited over basic igneous rock. The Mahana series, and Mahana silt loam (MaD and MaE) 12-35% slopes, consists of well-drained soils on uplands. These soils developed in volcanic ash. The Puu Opae series, and Puu Opae silty clay loam (PwC and PwD), 8-40% slopes, consists of well-drained soils on uplands. These soils developed in material weathered from basic igneous rock. The Niu series, and Niu silty clay loam (NcC and NcD), 6-35% slopes, consists of well-drained soils on uplands. These soils developed in material weathered from basic igneous rock, possibly mixed with volcanic ash.

2.2 Traditional Land Use

Traditional land uses near the survey area include habitation, subsistence activities, burial, and travel. These topics are briefly summarized in the following sections.

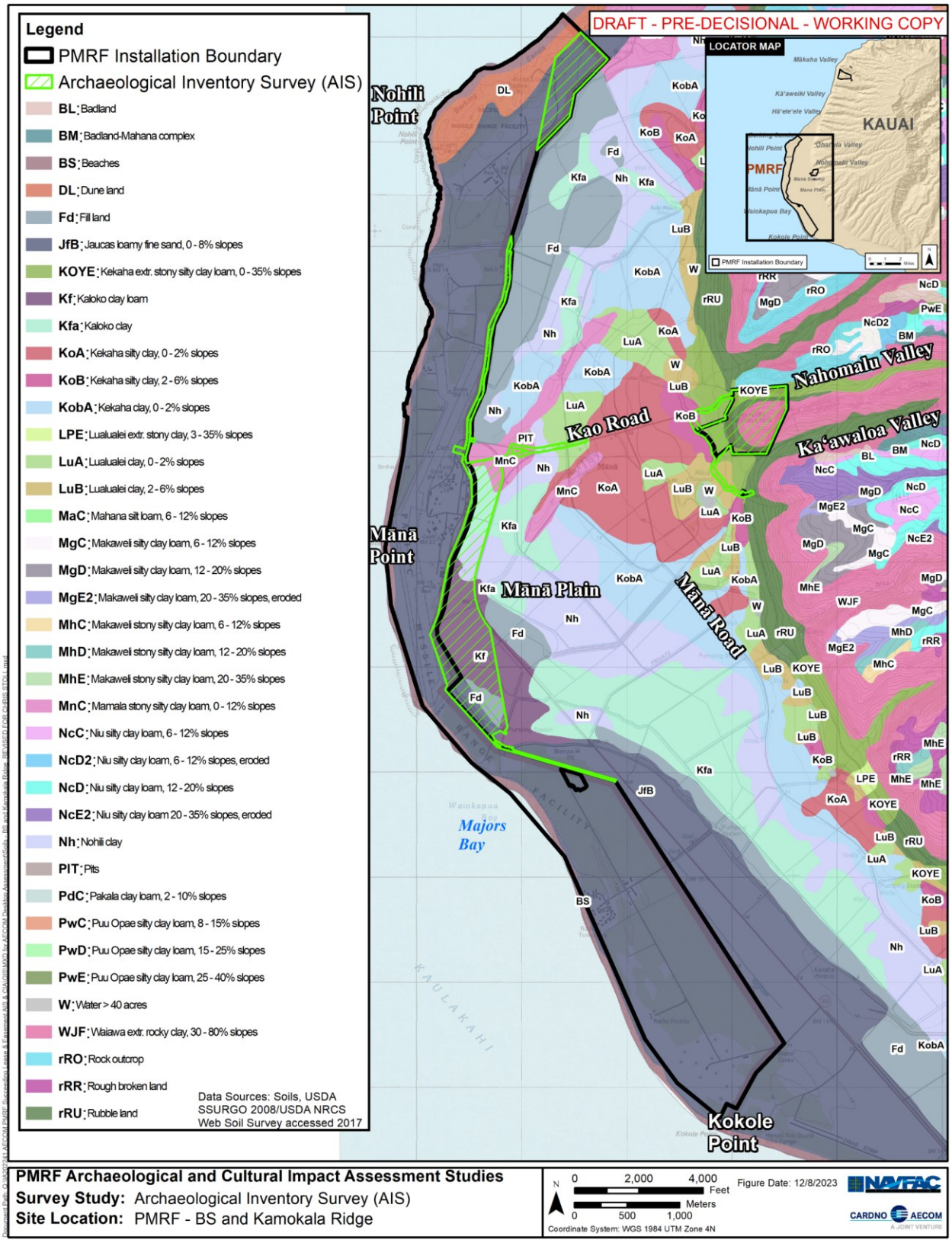


Figure 3 USDA soil classes in the vicinity of the survey area at Barking Sands and Kamokalā Ridge.

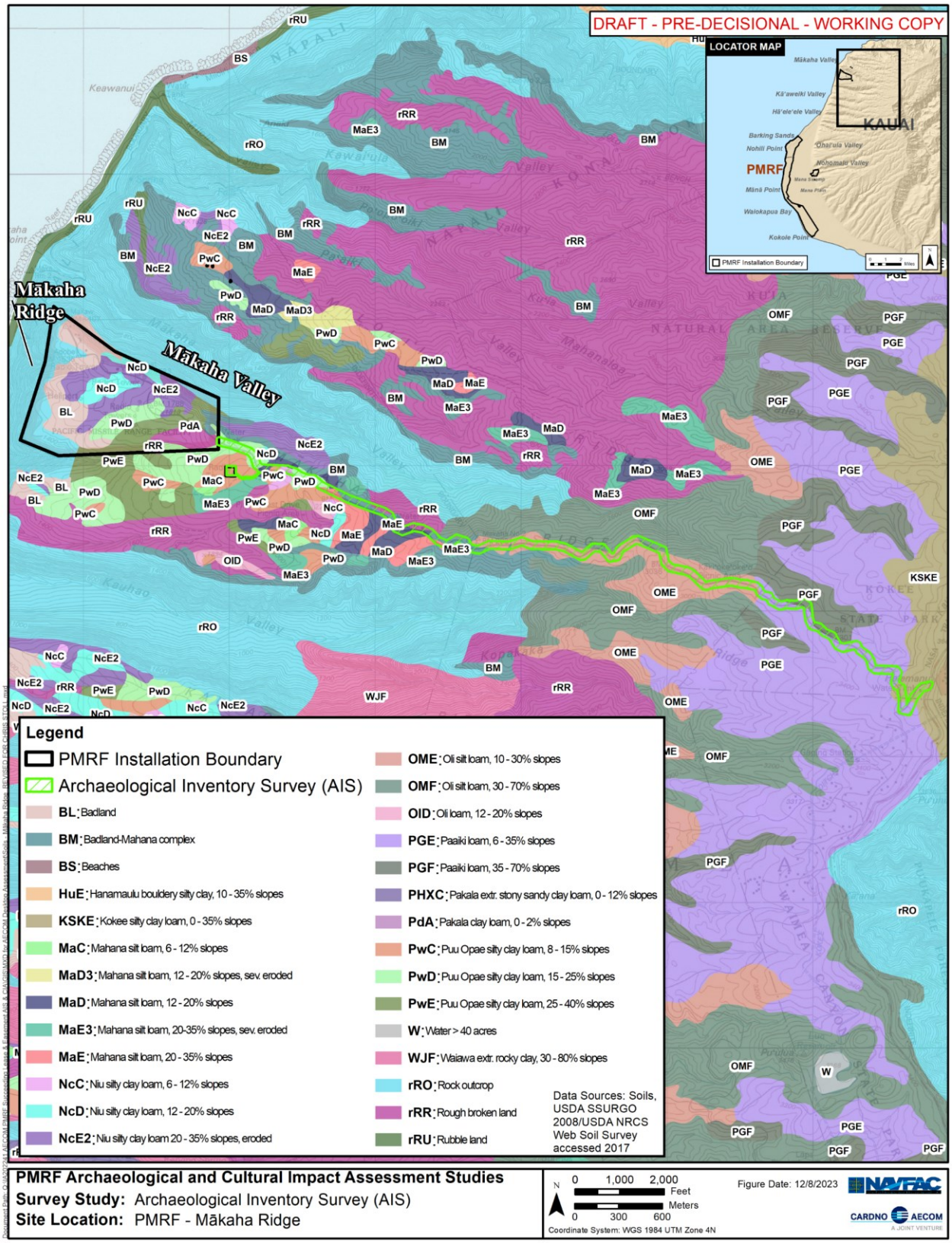


Figure 4 USDA soil classes in the vicinity of the survey area at Mākaha Ridge.

2.2.1 Settlement on the Mānā Plain

Wichman (1991:12), in relaying the story of Polihale, a konohiki (headman of an ahupua'a land division under the chief), describes the Mānā area in pre-Contact times as:

> … a land that stretched from the western cliffs of Na Pali to the eastern boundary shared with Waiawa. Mānā is a land of long white beaches with the ocean on one side and a large swamp that teemed with birds on the other. Inland of the marsh was a fertile strip of land where sweet potatoes and gourds were grown. Above these fields cliffs rose stiff backed, broken wide by valleys down which constantly flowed fresh spring or rain water. The ridges, covered with sandalwood and koa (*Acacia koa*) trees, stretched into the mountains wreathed with cold and misty rain.

It is likely that permanent settlements were concentrated at the inland edge of the Mānā Plain, where houses, temples, and agricultural complexes were built in the foothills at the base of the cliffs, on high ground overlooking the wetlands and coastline.

Small fishing communities, possibly limited to temporary camps, were scattered along the coast, concentrating near optimal localities such as breaks in the reef where canoes could be launched or where reefs provided rich habitat for near-shore marine resources. Some camps were located on the protected, lee sides of the high dunes from Nohili Point to Polihale. Bennett (1931:102) observed house sites marked "by single rows of stones … or by low walls" along the inland side of the dunes. Flores and Kaohi (1992:44) suggest that the sites on the inland side of the high dunes may have been permanent homes for:

> … Those families whose time was mostly occupied with fishing … [The dunes] provided them protection from ocean storm waves, flood waters, and strong on-shore winds—yet, still close enough to easily access the ocean resources. Taro was cultivated in portions of Kolo Swamp that were adjacent and mauka of these house sites.

2.2.2 Resource Collection and Subsistence

The people of Mānā were noted as fishermen, taking advantage of the rich waters of the channel between Kaua'i and Ni'ihau. Fishing was not confined to the ocean and shoreline of Mānā, but also included the swamps and ponds on the coastal plain. The swamp areas of Limaloa, Kawaiele, Nohili, and Kolo were utilized as brackish water loko pu'uone fishponds (Kikuchi 1987:5, 9; Kilauano 1991).

Although their modern forms are clearly related to the plantation era, the Nohili Ditch and the Kawaiele Ditch may have had earlier iterations as traditional Hawaiian ditches related to the functioning of the inland ponds for aquaculture. The Mānā Plain ponds were formed by water accumulating behind the dune berms with the natural ponds enhanced by excavation of channels through the dunes to allow the flow of ocean water into the ponds during high tide (Kikuchi 1987:9). The wetlands were also a place where wild resources could be collected.

Taro, sweet potato, bananas, and other food crops were also grown in and at the mouths of the narrow gulches that fed onto the plain; however, the aridity of the plain limited the amount of farming. Pukui (1983:271) writes of the proverb "Ola i ka 'ai uwahi 'ole o ke kini o Mānā, the inhabitants of Mānā live on food cooked without smoking." She says that in ancient days, the people of Mānā "did very little poi-making, except in a place like Kolo, where taro was grown" (see also Kilauano 1991). Handy (1940:61) notes that "wet taro has been grown at the northern end of the Mānā swamp, near the Barking Sands." However, most Mānā people exchanged fish and dryland products (like gourds) with taro producers from other parts of the island. Thus, because "all the taro cooking and poi-making was done elsewhere, the people of Mānā were said to live on 'smokeless food'" (Pukui 1983:271).

The coastal plain was a source of natural items that were collected and used for a variety of purposes. These included ʻaʻaliʻi shrubs for firewood, hiʻaloa and other plants for medicine, and makaloa and neki for weaving. The neki and makaloa were used in plaiting mats and other articles, the fashioning of which was called moena makaloa.

2.2.3 Burials

Hawaiians share a special connection to birthplace and homeland. As a consequence, burials were often placed close to households and those that have passed away are still considered to be part of the living family system (Flores and Kāohi 1992: 207). According to the Hawaiian tradition, upon death, the spirit travels to a leaping-off place where it is then assisted in its journey to the next realm by its ʻaumakua (Pukuʻi 1972: 40, cited in Flores and Kāohi 1992: 206). Burials form an incredibly important part of the Hawaiian spiritual world and many Hawaiians feel the spirit resides near the physical remains of the bones. When burials are disturbed, the spirit is insulted, resulting in shame and humiliation to the living descendants (Pukuʻi 1972: 109 cited in Flores and Kāohi 1992: 206).

The coastal dunes of the Mānā Plain were the burial grounds of ancient Hawaiians. Human skeletal remains have been found in the sands of PMRF Barking Sands, as well as in mixed sandy soils nearly 1 km inland, from the north end of the installation to Waiokapua Bay and Kokole to the south. References to burials in the Nohili area appear in oral traditions and literature (e.g., Fornander 1917).

In addition to burial locations, the spiritual significance of the Mānā Plain is also evidenced by the presence of several important *heiau*, most notably Polihale and ʻElekuna *heiau.* ʻElekuna was known as a particularly important and special *heiau* that King Kalakaua and his priests visited many times (Flores and Kāohi 1992: 45). Polihale *heiau* was a site of religious observance where rites associated with departing souls would be carried out. A sacred spring in a nearby cliff was used for purification of those souls making their journeys into the next realm (Flores and Kāohi 1992: 45).

2.2.4 Transportation

There were two primary traditional land routes across the Mānā Plain: one along the shoreline and the other along the base of the cliffs and ridges. Other trails ran inland from the coastal plain to the mountains. People also traveled by canoe, particularly going to and from the valleys of the Nā Pali coast, by launching from beaches with unobstructed reefs and passageways such as at Palaiholani, Keanapuka, Poʻoahonu, Keawanaiʻa, and Polihale.

An unusual means of travel in this area is noted in historical accounts that describe the Mānā Plain after heavy flooding from Kona storms. These accounts note that one could travel by canoe from Waimea to Kolo through Mānā swamps and marsh lands. Faye (1981) recalls that “in a low bottomed canoe you could row for miles on this lake.… The canoe would tip over and if you were very short you wouldn’t be able to touch bottom, but if you were taller, you could sort of tread over.”

2.3 Historical Land Use

Historical land uses in this area include agriculture and U.S. military activities.

2.3.1 Agriculture

Early Western explorers were not particularly interested in the Mānā Plain, which was described as a hot and dry place with large sections of marshland (Portlock 1789:170-171; SEARCH 2012). The inhabitants of Mānā largely lived in the traditional ways of their ancestors until the 1848 Māhele, which wrought wide-ranging social changes and provided for private land ownership. Shortly after the Māhele, commercial agricultural practices were brought to the Mānā Plain by leases on crown lands to Archibald Archer and

eventually Valdemar Knudsen, and practices included grazing cattle, harvesting timber, and cultivating crops such as tobacco, coffee, fruit, rice, and sugarcane (Jones 1992:6; Sweeney 1994:10; SEARCH 2012).

As commercial crop cultivation increased, so, too, did the number of agricultural workers. The majority of these agricultural workers came from China, Japan, and the Philippines. With the influx of agricultural workers, the need for workers' housing increased, and according to Smith (1989:4), the first camp for housing agricultural workers dates to 1852. As agricultural production on the Mānā Plain expanded, much of the marshland was filled in or drained to provide more arable land, with increasing amounts of land being converted to sugarcane cultivation. Much of this was operated by the Kekaha Sugar Company, Ltd, which was formed in 1898 by Knudsen and L'Orange and continued operations through the 20th century (SEARCH 2012).

At Kamokalā Ridge, the area developed in the mid-nineteenth century for cattle grazing and ranching as well as commercial sugar and rice plantations. Plantation workers lived in camps throughout Mānā Plain, including between Kamokalā Ridge and PMRF, and railroad lines extended through fields connecting the agricultural goods to the wharf at Waimea. Plantation operations in the area had all closed by 2000 (TEC Inc.–JV 2011a).

2.3.2 U.S. Military

The following section provides a brief historical overview of U.S. Military land use in the three primary survey areas.

2.3.2.1 Barking Sands

One of the first non-agricultural land uses in the study area was an airstrip. This facility was established by the Territory of Hawai'i in 1921 and constructed by 1928 on a portion of the land that would later become PMRF Barking Sands (SEARCH 2012). The landing field at Barking Sands was not intended to be a commercial airport due to its distance from Waimea but was considered a good location as a stopover for transpacific flights. However, the airfield was seldom used and poorly maintained. Figure 5 shows the location of the landing field in 1935.

In 1940, the airfield at Barking Sands was designated for military use by the U.S. Army (SEARCH 2012). The airfield was expanded by 2,058 ac (832.8 ha) in 1941, quadrupling in size. Figure 5 shows the location of the landing field in 1935 and Figure 6 shows the airfield in 1941, before U.S. involvement in World War II (WWII). The massive land acquisition occurred primarily to the north and south of the existing airstrip along the coast. In May 1942, following the Pearl Harbor attack, the airfield became Barking Sands Army Air Base (TEC Inc.–JV 2011a). Figure 7 shows the landing field in 1943 after the expansion and improvements were completed. After its establishment as an Air Base, Barking Sands was used for flight training and aircraft refueling as the U.S. became involved in WWII (SEARCH 2012). In 1943, Kamokalā Ridge underwent construction, and 10 tunnel magazines with monorail transportation were built for bomb storage. As World War II progressed, Barking Sands was designated as a Combat Crew Replacement Center in 1944, establishing the base as an aircraft maintenance center and training grounds for crew prior to deployment to the Pacific Theater (SEARCH 2012). After World War II ended in 1945, base activity gradually decreased.

The late 1940s saw a decline in military activities as Barking Sands was transferred from the Army to the U.S. Air Force, becoming Barking Sands Air Force Base in 1948 (SEARCH 2012). The U.S. Navy established PMRF at the airfield in 1958 after using the area in 1956 for training operations on Regulus guided missiles, the first major Cold War mission at Barking Sands. The Atomic Energy Commission was a major tenant on base and created the Kauai Test Facility in the early 1960s, operated by Sandia

National Laboratories. Mākaha Ridge, a northern outpost near Waimea Canyon, was developed by the Navy in 1966 to aid the new Barking Sands Tactical Underwater Range and to house radar and telemetry facilities (SEARCH 2012).



Figure 5 Barking Sands Landing Field in 1935. Source: National Archives.



Figure 6 Barking Sands Army Air Base in 1941. Source: National Archives.



Figure 7 Barking Sands Army Air Base in 1943. Source: National Archives.

2.3.2.1 Kamokalā Ridge

The naval facilities at Kamokalā Ridge were developed in 1942-43, shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor (SEARCH 2012). As PMRF Barking Sands was expanded to include strategic offensive facilities to provide service, equipment, and maintenance for B-24 bombers heading into the Pacific, several critical facilities were built underground to provide greater protection from aerial attacks. It was during this initial construction phase that the Kamokalā Ridge magazines were dug out of its basalt cliffs, some with monorails to transport munitions (TEC Inc.–JV 2011a) in 1943 (see Figure 8 and Figure 9). Records also indicate that during the 1960s, the Navy stored High Altitude Sounding Projectile (HASP) boosters in the hard-rock magazines at Kamokalā Ridge as part of Cold War missions at PMRF (SEARCH 2012). Between 1966 and 1992, the Hawaii Air National Guard occupied portions of PMRF and, during this period, acquired one of the 10 hard-rock magazines to use for storage of weapons and ordinance. Two large, earth-covered missile magazines were constructed at Kamokalā Ridge in 2002 (TEC Inc.–JV 2011a).

Known extant historic-era built resources within Kamokalā Ridge include 10 National Register of Historic Places-eligible tunnel magazines (Facilities 1-10) (SEARCH 2012). Kamokalā Ridge is accessed via the Ordnance Gate of Barking Sands and Kamokalā Ridge Road, which follows its original 1942 alignment and includes an extant vehicular bridge (Facility 20) (TEC Inc.–JV 2011a).

2.3.2.2 Mākaha Ridge

Mākaha Ridge was formally developed by the Navy in 1966 to aid the new Barking Sands Tactical Underwater Range and to house radar and telemetry facilities (SEARCH 2012). Construction at Mākaha

Ridge was a large undertaking and required extensive development of the landscape, including the installation of access roads (Weitze 2008). The site is accessed by the Mākaha Ridge Access Road, which is a long, narrow, paved road located in the forested lands stemming from Kōke'e Road to the southeast (TEC Inc. 2011a).

Prior to the Cold War, one facility existed at Mākaha Ridge, The Command Control Transmit Van Site (Building 200531) was constructed in 1946. Facilities built during the Cold War on Mākaha Ridge included a communications facility (Building 708), power station (Building 711), tracking radar (Building 713), and surveillance radar (Building 715) (Weitze 2008). A filling station (Building 733) was added in 1960. A helicopter pad was installed on the western portion of the Mākaha Ridge site sometime after 1966.

Several additional facilities were added between 1967 and 1970, including a telemetry facility (Building 725) and three telemetry towers (Buildings 726, 727, and 728) (see Figure 10 and Figure 11) (Weitze 2008, SEARCH 2012). An electric and communication maintenance shop (Building 742) was added to Mākaha Ridge in 1983. Mākaha Ridge, in combination with the Barking Sands Tactical Underwater Range and PMRF launch complex, comprised a National Missile Range and an underwater range (TEC Inc. 2011a). These ranges were used to train personnel in nuclear submarines operations and anti-submarine warfare during the Cold War era, and Mākaha Ridge supported naval weapons tests and evaluations during Navy fleet exercises (SEARCH 2012). Prior historic building surveys conducted at Mākaha Ridge include Dowden and Rosendahl in 1993, Drolet et al. in 1996, and Maly and Wulzen in 1997.



Figure 8 Example of Kamokalā Ridge missile magazine. Source: Tomonari-Tuggle and Yoklavich (2005).

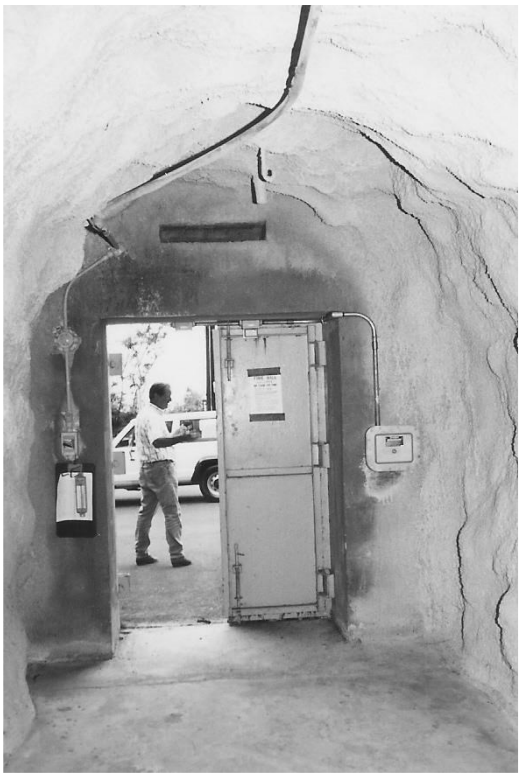


Figure 9 **Example of Kamokalā Ridge missile magazine. Source: Tomonari-Tuggle and Yoklavich (2005).**

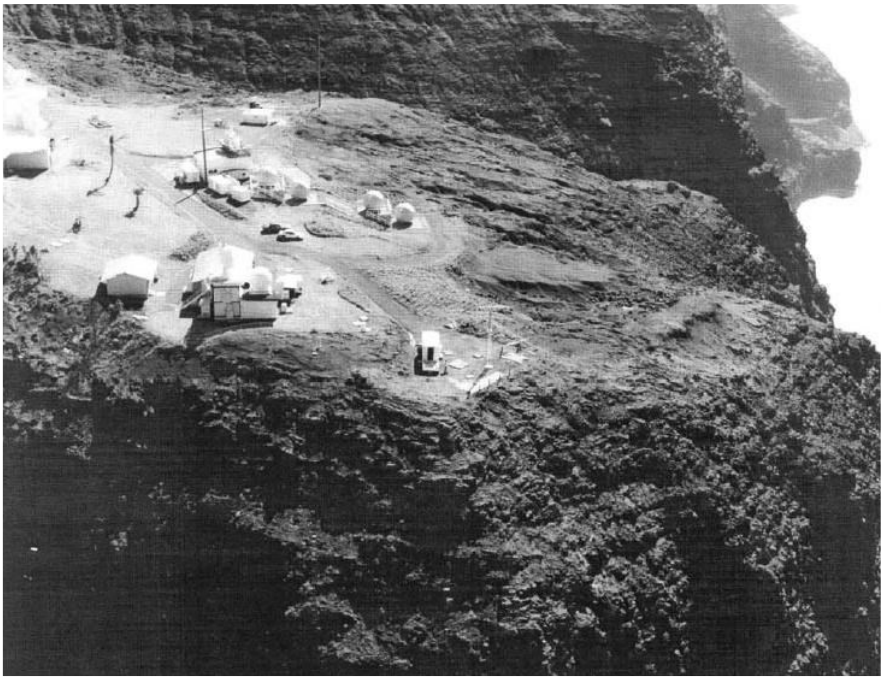


Figure 10 **Mākaha Ridge Tracking Station in the 1960s. Courtesy of PMRF.**



Figure 11 Mākaha Ridge Tracking Station with Mākaha Ridge Road in the background. Courtesy of PMRF.

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Appendix B
Regulatory Setting

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Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
County of Kaua'i	Kaua'i Kakou – Kaua'i County General Plan	The Kaua'i General Plan serves as the county's guiding policy framework concerning growth, land use, and development issues. The plan seeks to enhance and improve Kaua'i's physical and natural environment and overall quality of life. The plan is built upon a countywide vision and goals statement and sets forth key objectives and actions. The General Plan underwent a comprehensive update in 2018. Although the development plan does not apply to projects on federal property, protection of mountain and ocean views that benefit the visual quality of the ROI should be considered.	Visual Resources and Land Use	This EIS was developed in accordance with the guidance in this plan.
County of Kaua'i Transportation Agency – The Kaua'i Bus	County of Kaua'i Transportation Agency standards for public transit operation (physical and operational) and DTS Roadway and Traffic Operations Guidelines	County of Kaua'i Transportation Agency operates the Kaua'i Bus, the public transit system that provides service to PMRF.	Traffic	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
CEQ; Navy	NEPA; CEQ NEPA implementing regulations; Navy procedures for implementing NEPA (42 U.S.C. § 4331; 40 CFR parts 1500-1508; 32 CFR part 775)	Regulations applicable to and binding on all federal agencies for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA.	All Resources	This EIS has been prepared in accordance with the President's revised CEQ Regulations implementing NEPA and Navy NEPA procedures effective for actions initiated after September 14, 2020. Preparation of this EIS and provisions for its public review are being conducted in compliance with NEPA.
CEQ	NEPA 40 CFR § 1502.16(a)(10)	States that environmental consequences should include "economic and technical considerations, including the economic benefits of the proposed action," where applicable.	Socioeconomics	Following these regulations, the socioeconomic analysis in this EIS evaluates economic benefits of the Proposed Action.
CEQ	NEPA 40 CFR § 1508.1(g)(1)	States that effects include "aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic (such as the effects on employment), social, or health" effects.	Socioeconomics	Following these regulations, the socioeconomic analysis in this EIS evaluates how elements of the human environment such as population, employment, housing, economic activity, and local government revenue might be affected by the Proposed Action.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
CEQ	NEPA 40 CFR § 1508.1(m)	States that the human environment means "comprehensively the natural and physical environment and the relationship of present and future generations of Americans with that environment."	Socioeconomics	Following these regulations, the socioeconomic analysis in this EIS uses this definition for the human environment.
CEQ	Environmental Justice Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act	Guidance document to assist federal agencies with their NEPA procedures so that environmental justice concerns are effectively identified and addressed in accordance with EO 12898.	Environmental Justice and Protection of Children	This EIS was developed in accordance with this guidance.
CEQ	Final Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change in NEPA Reviews	Guidance to assist federal agencies in their consideration of the effects of GHG emissions and climate change when evaluating proposed federal actions in accordance with NEPA.	All Resources	This EIS was developed in accordance with this guidance.
CEQ	Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, PL 118-5	Amendments to NEPA	All Resources	This law was used to determine the joint status of NASA and Navy for the preparation of this EIS.
CEQ and Office of Science and Technology Policy	EO 13840 Ocean Policy to Advance the Economic, Security, and Environmental Interest of the U.S.	Ensure protection, maintenance, and restoration of the health of the ocean.	Water Resources; Marine Biological Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order.
CNRH	IAP	The IAP is a guidance document that provides aesthetic and functional direction in site design, architecture, landscape architecture, and signage for new development and renovation efforts. The IAP helps to protect and preserve the installation's natural and historic integrity and ensures a unified appearance for each installation and continuity across the region.	Visual Resources	This EIS was developed in accordance with the guidance in this plan.
DLNR-SHPD	Hawai'i Revised Statutes 6E-42	Project requires compliance with state laws for preservation of historic properties.	Cultural Resources	Compliance with this law will be conducted.
DoD	DoD Inst. 4715.06 – Environmental Compliance in the United States	Establishes policies, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for achieving and maintaining environmental compliance in the U.S.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
DoD	DoD Inst. 6050.05 – DoD Hazard Communication Program	Manages hazardous substances to minimize health and environmental risks and operational costs. Provides known hazard information to military personnel and civilian employees using hazardous chemicals, including engineered nanomaterials.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
DoD	NAVSUP Pub. 573 (DLA Instruction 4145.11) – Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials	Procedures for the receipt, storage, and handling of hazardous materials and wastes by DoD components, installation, and activities.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
DoD	Defense Explosives Safety Regulation 6055.09	Establishes explosives safety standards for the DoD that are designed to manage explosives related risk associated with DoD operations and installations by providing protection criteria.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
DoD	DoD Directive 4710.03, Consultation with Native Hawaiian Organizations (October 25, 2011, incorporating Change 1, August 31, 2018)	Provides policy, prescribes procedures, and assigns responsibilities for the management of archaeological and historic resources located in and on waters and lands under DoD control. It is the policy of DoD to integrate historic preservation requirements with the planning and management of activities under DoD control.	Cultural Resources	Consultation with NHOs, if required for compliance with NHPA according to the Programmatic Agreement, would be conducted in accordance with this directive.
DoD	Danger Zone and Restricted Area Regulations (33 CFR part 334)	Hazardous materials and wastes exposure, including MEC.	Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
DoD	Final Military Munitions Rule (40 CFR part 266, Subpart M)	Hazardous materials and waste exposure, including MEC.	Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
DoD	Naval Ordinance Safety and Security Activity Instruction 8020.15E. Explosives Safety Review, Oversight, and Verification of Munitions Responses	Munition exposure.	Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
EPA; DoD	CWA (33 U.S.C. §§ 1313, 1314, 303(d), 305(b) and most recent 304(a) list)	Mitigates impacts to surface water from construction activities and discharge to navigable waters.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes; Water Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
EPA; HDOH-CWB	CWA section 402, NPDES Program (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.); Hawai'i Water Quality Standards (HAR 11- 55; HRS Chapter 342D) *includes NPDES and SWPPP	Regulates discharges of pollutants from point source to WOTUS and requires compliance with standards, limitations, and regulations. NPDES permits authorized discharges of stormwater associated with construction and industrial activities.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes; Water Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
EPA; HDOH-CWB	CWA section 401 (33 U.S.C. § 1341; 40 CFR §§ 121.2(a)(3), (4), and (5) Water Quality Certification); Hawai'i Water Quality Standards (HAR 11- 54; HRS Chapter 342D)	Any federally authorized activity that may result in any discharge into state waters requires a Water Quality Certification. Water pollutants that enter state waters from all sources, point or non-point, shall comply with applicable requirements as established in HAR, Chapter 11-54.	Marine Biological Resources; Water Resources; Public Health and Safety; Geological Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
EPA	Title 40 CFR et seq.: Protection of the Environment	EPA protects human health and the environment.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes; Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
EPA	40 CFR § 125.94	Compliance with BTA Standards.	Water Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
EPA	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations 40 CFR part 141	Affects management of water sources by way of setting standards for drinking water quality. Groundwater quality and quantity are regulated under several statutes and regulations, including the Safe Drinking Water Act.	Water Resources; Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
EPA	Energy Independence and Security Act; PL 110-140 section 438	Federal agencies are required to reduce stormwater runoff from federal development and redevelopment projects to protect water resources.	Water Resources; Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
EPA	RCRA 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq. and 40 CFR parts 260-272 as relates to hazardous waste management	Hazardous materials and wastes exposure. The EPA controls hazardous waste including generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes; Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in compliance with this Act.
EPA	Toxic Substances and Disease Registry – CERCLA 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601–9675; 40 CFR parts 300–311; 40 CFR part 373	Hazardous materials and waste exposure.	Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in compliance with this Act.
EPA	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §§ 13101–13109)	Hazardous materials and waste exposure.	Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
EPA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. § 11001 et seq.; 40 CFR parts 350–372)	Hazardous materials and wastes exposure. Helps communities plan for chemical emergencies and requires industry to report on the storage, use, and releases of hazardous substances to federal, state, and local government.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes; Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Act.
EPA	EO 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks	Health and safety of children (vulnerable population).	Public Health and Safety; Environmental Justice and Protection of Children	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order. The EIS includes an analysis to determine if federal actions would have disproportionate human health or environmental impacts to children.
EPA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. § 136 et seq.)	Hazardous materials and waste exposure.	Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
EPA	Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 (7 U.S.C. §§ 136–136y)	Hazardous materials and waste exposure.	Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
EPA	Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992 (PL 102–386)	Hazardous materials and waste exposure.	Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
EPA	Noise Control Act of 1972 (PL 92- 574, 42 U.S.C. § 4901 et seq.) and Amendments of 1978 (PL 95-609)	Establishes a national policy to promote an environment for all Americans free from noise that jeopardizes their health and welfare.	Noise; Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in compliance with this Act.
EPA	40 CFR part 50	NAAQS.	Air Quality	The Proposed Action would not cause a violation of the NAAQS.
EPA	40 CFR part 60	New Source Performance Standards.	Air Quality	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
EPA	40 CFR parts 61-63	NESHAPs.	Air Quality	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.
EPA	40 CFR part 70	State Operating Permits.	Air Quality	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these requirements.
EPA	Memorandum addressing Children's Health through Reviews Conducted Pursuant to the NEPA and section 309 of the Clean Air Act	Memorandum on addressing the Protection of Children from environmental health risks and safety risks in NEPA and section 309 Clean Air Act Reviews in accordance with EO 13045.	Environmental Justice and Protection of Children	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order. The EIS includes an analysis to determine if federal actions would have disproportionate human health or environmental impacts to children.
Federal Law	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.).	Establishes national policy for the preservation of historic properties. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed undertakings, mitigate adverse effects of projects, and afford the ACHP and interested parties the opportunity to comment.	Cultural Resources	Compliance with the NHPA will be conducted according to the 2012 COMNAVREG Hawaii Programmatic Agreement and any applicable amendments.
Federal Law	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. §§ 3001-3013).	Provides for the protection and repatriation of Native American and Native Hawaiian human remains and cultural items discovered on federal or tribal lands or currently curated by federal or federally assisted curation facilities.	Cultural Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this law and its implementing regulation.
Federal Law	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa-470ll).	Provides for the protection of archaeological resources and sites on public and Indian lands by requiring permits from the federal land manager for excavation or removal of archaeological resources.	Cultural Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this law and its implementing regulation.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
Federal Law	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. § 1966)	Establishes the policy of the United States to protect and preserve the rights of American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religions.	Cultural Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this law and its implementing regulation.
FEMA	Floodplain Management, EO 11988	Requires federal agencies to avoid long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development. Flood potential of a site is usually determined by the 100-year floodplain, which is defined as the area that has a 1 percent chance of inundation by a flood event in a given year.	Water Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order.
HDOH	CWA section 401 (33 U.S.C. § 1341, 40 CFR §§ 121.2(a)(3), (4), and (5) Water Quality Certification); Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.)	Any federally authorized activity that may result in a discharge into state waters requires a Water Quality Certification. Potential impacts from the Proposed Action through impacts on water quality. The Kawaiʻele Pumping Station as well as Canal discharge may fall under these regulations.	Marine Biological Resources; Hazardous Materials and Wastes	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
HDOH	22 HAR Title 11, Chapter 59	State AAQS.	Air Quality	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
HDOH	22 HAR Title 11, Chapter 60.1	Air Pollution Control.	Air Quality	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
HDOH	Hawaiʻi Underground Storage Tanks Act HAR 19-342L	Regulations pertaining to underground storage tanks, which includes hazardous substances release.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
HDOH	Solid Waste Management Control HAR 11-58	Establishes minimum standards governing design, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of solid waste disposal, recycling, reclamation, and transfer systems.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
HDOT	HDOT traffic operational and safety standards and HDOT roadway design standards	Regional and sub-regional roadways providing access to PMRF are under the jurisdiction of HDOT, specifically Kuhio Highway.	Traffic	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these standards.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
NASA	NASA's Procedures for Implementing NEPA, 14 CFR part 1216, et seq.	Regulations governing NASA's compliance with NEPA and CEQ's 40 CFR parts 1500–1508.	All Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
NASA	NASA Environmental Management, NPD 8500.1	NASA's environmental management policy	All Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these policies.
NASA	NASA National Environmental Policy Act Management Requirements, NPR 8580.1	Establishes procedures and responsibilities for complying with requirements of NEPA, CEQ's implementing regulations, EO 12114 – Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions, and NPD 8500.1.	All Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these requirements.
Navy	PMRF Installation Development Plan	Land use constraints.	Land Use	This EIS was developed in accordance with the guidance in this plan.
Navy	OPNAVINST 11010.40	Establishes an encroachment management program to ensure operational maintenance that has direct bearing on land use planning on installations.	Land Use	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these guidelines.
Navy	OPNAVINST 11010.36C	Provides guidance administering the AICUZ program, which recommends land uses that are compatible with noise levels, accident potential, and obstruction clearance criteria for military airfield operations.	Land Use	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these guidelines.
Navy	OPNAVINST 3550.1A	Provides guidance for the RAICUZ program. This program includes range safety and noise analyses and provides land use recommendations that are compatible with Range Compatibility Zones and noise levels associated with military range operations.	Land Use	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these guidelines.
Navy	OPNAVINST 5090.1 Environmental Readiness	Provides guidance for the management of the environmental, natural, and cultural resources for all Navy ships and shore activities.	Cultural Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these guidelines.
Navy	Environmental Readiness Program Manual (OPNAV-M 5090.1)	Navy's policy guidance for environmental readiness. It discusses requirements, delineates responsibilities, and issues policy guidance for the management of the environmental, natural and cultural resources for all Navy ships and shore activities.	All Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this manual.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
Navy	SECNAVINST 4000.35B Department of the Navy Cultural Resource Program	Provides clarification on the responsibilities for management of historic buildings, structures, districts, archaeological sites and artifacts, historic ships and aircraft, and other cultural resources.	Cultural Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these guidelines.
Navy	SECNAVINST 11010.14B Department of the Navy Policy for Consultation with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Tribal Entities, and Native Hawaiian Organizations	Provides policy, procedures, and responsibilities when consulting with representatives of federally recognized Indian tribes, including Native Hawaiian Organizations.	Cultural Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these guidelines.
NAVFAC	PW6 600-01, Public Works Utilities Criteria for Design and Construction of Electrical, Sewer, and Water, April 10, 2006	Utilities design criteria.	Utilities	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these requirements.
NAVFAC	PW6 600-01 Public Works Utility Criteria for Design and Construction of Water Utilities	Utilities design criteria.	Utilities	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these requirements.
NOAA; SOH, Office of Planning and Sustainable Development	National Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. § 1451, 15 CFR part 930); Coastal Zone Management Act section 307(c)(1), HRS Chapter 205A – Coastal Zone Management	Federal actions or activities that affect any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone are to be carried out in a manner consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of federally approved state coastal management program.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes; Land Use; Water Resources; Geological Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Act to the extent practicable, consistent with the enforceable policies of Hawai'i's federally approved coastal management program.
NOAA NMFS; USFWS; SOH, DLNR	ESA (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.); State of Hawai'i Endangered Species Laws (HAR 12-124, Exhibit 2 and HRS § 195D)	Potential impacts to federally and state listed species.	Terrestrial Biological Resources; Marine Biological Resources; Land Use	Informal consultation with NMFS and USFWS has been initiated and is ongoing, and the Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in compliance with the ESA. Potential impacts to state-listed species are addressed in this EIS. This is pending review of monk seal haul-out in the leasehold area; additional review of ESA species is covered in the Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing EIS.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
NOAA NMFS; SOH, DLNR; EPA	EO 13089, Coral Reef Protection	All federal agencies whose actions may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems shall: (a) identify their actions that may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems; (b) utilize their programs and authorities to protect and enhance the conditions of such ecosystems; and (c) to the extent permitted by law, ensure that any actions they authorize, fund, or carry out will not degrade the conditions of such ecosystems.	Marine Biological Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order.
NOAA NMFS; HDOH	EO 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards	Ensures federal compliance with applicable pollution control standards. Related to impacts from sediment resuspension and runoff due to operations.	Marine Biological Resources; Water Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order.
NOAA NMFS	Section 305 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. § 1801 et seq.)	EFH is not expected but could be designated in the study area.	Marine Biological Resources	The project is within areas designated as EFH; therefore, the Navy will provide NMFS with a written assessment of the effects of the Proposed Action on EFH. This analysis is covered in the Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing EIS.
NOAA NMFS	Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. § 1361-1407)	Presence of one marine mammal, Hawaiian monk seal (*Neomonachus schauinslandi*), which is known to appear in study area.	Marine Biological Resources	Informal consultation with NMFS has been initiated under the ESA.
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (PL 91-596); OSHA Occupational Noise Exposure (29 CFR § 1910.95)	Workforce safety, including occupational noise exposure limits.	Public Health and Safety; Noise	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these requirements.
Office of the President	EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands (42 FR 26961, May 24, 1977)	Requires federal agencies to adopt a policy to avoid long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with destruction and modification of wetlands and to avoid the direct and indirect support of new construction in wetlands whenever there is a practicable alternative.	Water Resources; Hazardous Materials and Wastes	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
Office of the President	EO 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations (59 FR 7629; February 16, 1994)	Requires agencies to identify and address any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects their programs, policies, and activities may have on minority populations and low-income populations.	Environmental Justice and Protection of Children	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order. The EIS includes an analysis to determine if federal actions would have disproportionate human health or environmental impacts on low income populations, minority populations, or the Native Hawaiian population.
Office of the President	EO 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885; April 23, 1997)	Requires agencies to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children and ensure that their policies, programs, activities, and standards address those disproportionate risks.	Environmental Justice and Protection of Children; Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order.
Office of the President	EO 13112, Invasive Species (64 FR 6183; February 3, 1999)	Requires federal agencies whose actions may affect the status of invasive species to identify those actions and use relevant programs and authorities to prevent and manage the introduction of invasive species in consultation with the Invasive Species Council.	Terrestrial Biological Resources; Marine Biological Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order.
Office of the President	EO 14008, On Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad (86 FR 7619; January 27, 2021)	Amends EO 12898 by updating the interagency working group and requiring the working group to report back with recommendations to improve environmental justice.	Environmental Justice and Protection of Children	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order. The EIS includes an analysis to determine if federal actions would have disproportionate human health or environmental impacts on low income populations, minority populations, or the Native Hawaiian population.
State of Hawai'i - Office of Planning and Sustainable Development (OPSD)	Coastal Zone Management Act Section 307/CZM Program	The national Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), Section 307, requires federal agency activities and development projects affecting any coastal use or resource to be undertaken in a manner consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the state's CZM program. The CZM area encompasses the entire state because there is no point of land more than 30 miles from the ocean, a definite land-sea connection exists throughout the state. The project exists within the CZM area.	All Resources	A CZM federal consistency review and application will be completed and submitted to the State of Hawai'i CZM program office.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
State of Hawai'i – Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)	Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 commonly referred to as The Hawai'i Environmental Policy Act ("HEPA"). The trigger for compliance is the use of state lands.	The State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources will be the accepting agency for the EIS document for Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343.	All Resources	This EIS was developed in accordance with the Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343
SOH	Hawai'i Administrative Code Title 19, 342F Noise Pollution	Describes environmental noise levels appropriate for noise sensitive land uses.	Noise	The Navy will consider state regulations for noise-sensitive land uses. Sources of noise and the associated sensitive receptors in the human environment are analyzed in this EIS.
USDA, NRCS	Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. §§ 4201-4209 7)	Requires federal agencies to evaluate the adverse effects of their activities on farmland, which includes prime and unique farmland and farmland of statewide or local importance, and to consider alternative actions that could avoid adverse effects.	Geological Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Act. The EIS includes an analysis to determine if federal actions would have adverse effects on farmland, which includes prime and unique farmland and farmland of statewide or local importance.
USDOT	49 CFR §§ 171.1-172.558	Regulates and ensures the safe and secure movement of hazardous materials to industry and consumers by all modes of transportation, including pipelines.	Hazardous Materials and Wastes	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
USDOT	USDOT Hazardous Materials Ground Transport Regulations/Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 CFR parts 100–185)	Transportation safety; hazardous materials and waste exposure.	Public Health and Safety	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with these regulations.
USFWS	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. §§ 703–712)	Potential impacts to bird species protected by the Act.	Terrestrial Biological Resources; Land Use	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Act.

Agency	Federal, State, Local, and Regional Laws; Land Use Plans; Policies; Controls; and Guidance	Relevance to the Proposed Action	Relevant Resources	Status of Compliance
USFWS	EO 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds	Potential impacts to migratory birds.	Terrestrial Biological Resources	The Proposed Action analyzed in this EIS would be implemented in accordance with this Order.

Key: § = section(s); AAQS = ambient air quality standards; ACHP = Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; AICUZ = Air Installation Compatible Use Zone; BTA = Best Technology Available; CEQ = Council on Environmental Quality; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CFR = Code of Federal Regulations; CNRH = Commander Navy Region Hawaii; CWA = Clean Water Act; CWB = Clean Water Branch; DLA = Defense Logistics Agency; DLNR = Department of Land and Natural Resources; DoD = Department of Defense; DTS = Department of Transportation Services; ECF = entry control facility; EFH = Essential Fish Habitat; EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; EO = Executive Order; EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; ESA = Endangered Species Act; FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency; FR = Federal Register; GHG = greenhouse gas; HAR = Hawai'i Administrative Rules; HDOH = Hawai'i Department of Health; HDOT = Hawai'i Department of Transportation; HRS = Hawai'i Revised Statutes; IAP = Installation Appearance Plan; Inst. = Instruction; MEC = munitions and explosives of concern; Navy = U.S. Department of the Navy; NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standards; NAVFAC = Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command; NAVSUP = Naval Supply Systems Command; NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act; NESHAP = National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant; NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act; NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service; NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; NPD = NASA Policy Directive; NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; NPR = NASA Procedural Requirement; NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service; OPNAVINST = Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PL = Public Law; Pub. = Publication; RAICUZ = Range Air Installation Compatible Use Zone; RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; ROI = region of influence; SECNAVINST = Secretary of the Navy Instructions; SHPD = State Historic Preservation Division; SOH = State of Hawai'i; SWPPP = Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan; U.S.C. = United States Code; USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture; USCG = U.S. Coast Guard; USDOT = U.S. Department of Transportation; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; WOTUS = Waters of the U.S.

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Appendix C
List of Interested Parties Contacted During Scoping

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Category	Group

Federal, state, and local elected officials	• Federal Elected Officials
	  ▪ U.S. Senators
	  o Mazie K. Hirono
	  o Brian Schatz
	• U.S. House of Representatives
	  ▪ Congressional District I: Ed Case
	  ▪ Congressional District II: Jill N. Tokuda
	• State Elected Officials
	  ▪ Governor: Josh Green
	  ▪ Lieutenant Governor: Sylvia Luke
	  ▪ Attorney General: Anne E. Lopez
	  ▪ State Senate
	  o District 8: Ronald D. Kouchi
	• State Assembly
	  ▪ House District 15: Nadine K. Nakamura
	  ▪ House District 16: Luke A. Evslin
	  ▪ House District 17: Dee Morikawa
	  ▪ Senate Committees
	  o Public Safety and Intergovernmental Affairs and Military
	  o Water and Land
	  o Ways and Means
	  ▪ House Committees
	  o Corrections, Military and Veterans
	  o Water and Land
	  o Finance
	• Local Elected Officials
	  ▪ County of Kaua‘i
	  o Mayor Derek S.K. Kawakami
	  ▪ County Council
	  o Mel Rapozo (Council Chair)
	  o KipuKai Kuali‘i (Council Vice Chair)
	  o Addison Bulosan (Councilmember)
	  o Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr. (Councilmember)
	  o Felicia Cowden (Councilmember)
	  o Bill DeCosta (Councilmember)
	  o Ross Kagawa (Councilmember)

Federal, state, and local regulatory and non-regulatory government agencies	• Federal Agencies
	  ▪ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
	  ▪ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries
	  ▪ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Honolulu District
	  ▪ U.S. Coast Guard District 14
	  ▪ U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Hawaiian Relations
	  ▪ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
	  ▪ USFWS, Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge
	  ▪ USFWS, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
	  ▪ USDA Forest Service, Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry
	  ▪ USDA, Hawai‘i and Western Pacific State Office
	  ▪ U.S. Geological Survey, Honolulu Field Station
	  ▪ National Park Service

Category	Group
	• State Agencies ▪ Department of Agriculture ▪ Agribusiness Development Corporation ▪ DLNR ▪ DLNR BLNR ▪ DLNR DOFAW ▪ DLNR Land Division (Kaua‘i District) ▪ DLNR OCCL (Conservation District) ▪ DLNR-SHPD ▪ DLNR Division of State Parks ▪ DLNR Commission on Water Resource Management ▪ Department of Transportation ▪ OHA ▪ OHA, Kaua‘i Burial Council ▪ Department of Health, Clean Water Branch ▪ OPSD ▪ OPSD, Environmental Review Program ▪ OPSD, CZM Program ▪ Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism ▪ Department of Hawaiian Homelands ▪ Department of the Attorney General ▪ Department of Defense (State of Hawai‘i) ▪ Boards and Commissions ▪ Kaua‘i Circuit Court ▪ Kaua‘i District Office, Division of State Parks ▪ Hawai‘i State Parks • Regional/Local Agencies ▪ County of Kaua‘i Departments: o Parks and Recreation o Water o Kaua‘i Emergency Management Agency o Fire o Police o Economic Development o Planning o Public Works o Transportation o County of Kaua‘i Office of Boards and Commissions ▪ University of Hawai‘i System o Kaua‘i Community College o Kaua‘i Agricultural Research Center o Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit ▪ Native Hawaiian Federal Interagency Working Group, current members include: o Advisory Council on Historic Preservation o Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment o Small Business Administration o Office of Native Hawaiian Relations

Category	Group
Native Hawaii Organizations	• ʻĀina Momona (State of Hawaiʻi) • Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs (State of Hawaiʻi) • Hawaiian Native Corporation (supports NHOs – State of Hawaiʻi) • Koʻolau Foundation (State of Hawaiʻi) • Native Hawaiian Hospitality Association (State of Hawaiʻi) • Kawaileo Law A Limited Liability Law Company (State of Hawaiʻi) • Council For Native Hawaiian Advancement (State of Hawaiʻi) • Na Koa Ikaika Ka Lahui Hawaiʻi (Kauaʻi) • Na ʻOhana Papa O Manā (Kauaʻi) • EAO Hawaiʻi Inc. (Kauaʻi) • Nā Kuleana o Kānaka ʻŌiwi (Kauaʻi) • Hanalei River Heritage Foundation (Kauaʻi) • ALU LIKE, Inc. (Kauaʻi) • Kauaʻi Kupuna Council • Kauaʻi Burial Council
Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	• Community Planning Groups ▪ Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance • Community Organizations ▪ Hui Makaʻāinana O Makana ▪ Waipā Foundation ▪ Waimea Community Association • DON Advocacy Groups ▪ AMVETS Department of Hawaiʻi • Civic Groups ▪ Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance ▪ Hawaiʻi Community Foundation ▪ Kilauea Community Agricultural Center - Aina Hoʻokupu O Kilauea ▪ Kauaʻi Philippine Cultural Center ▪ Ke Kumu O Hihinui Cultural Center ▪ Kauaʻi Museum ▪ Kōkeʻe Natural History Museum
Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests	• Economic Development Organizations ▪ Kauaʻi Chamber ▪ Kauaʻi Filipino Chamber of Commerce • Tourism ▪ Camp Sloggett ▪ Waimea Japanese Cemetery ▪ Kauaʻi Visitors Bureau (Sue Kanoho) ▪ Smith Family Garden Luau ▪ Kōkeʻe Lodge ▪ The Cabins at Kōkeʻe
Local environmental organizations and other Non-Governmental Organizations	• Government Programs ▪ DLNR DOFAW Natural Area Reserves System ▪ Kauaʻi Seabird Habitat Conservation Plan • Environmental Organizations – Local ▪ National Tropical Botanical Gardens, Plant Extinction Prevention Program

Category	Group
	▪ Kaua‘i Forest Bird Recovery Project ▪ Kaua‘i Watershed Alliance ▪ Hanalei Watershed Hui ▪ Kaua‘i North Shore Community Foundation ▪ North Shore Community Land Trust ▪ Kaua‘i Invasive Species Committee ▪ Kōke‘e Resource Conservation Program ▪ Keahole Defense Coalition • Environmental Organizations – Regional/National ▪ Earthjustice ▪ Surfrider Foundation ▪ Sierra Club – Kaua‘i Chapter ▪ Reef Guardians ▪ Save our Shearwaters ▪ Conservation Council for Hawai‘i ▪ Kahea – The Hawaiian Environmental Alliance ▪ Hawai‘i Audubon Society ▪ Hawaiian Islands Land Trust ▪ Native Hawaiian Plant Society ▪ Hawai‘i Wildlife Center ▪ Nā Kia‘i Kai ▪ Nature Conservancy - Hawai‘i Chapter ▪ Pesticide Action Network North America • Fishing/Diving ▪ Hawai‘i Big Game Fishing Club ▪ Hawai‘i Freshwater Fishing Association • Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas ▪ Nawiliwili Yacht Club ▪ Kaua‘i Sailing Association ▪ West Side Boaters Association ▪ Holo Holo Charters ▪ Catamaran Kahanu ▪ Captain Andy’s ▪ Kauai Sea Tours ▪ Napali Odyssey ▪ Makana Charters ▪ Seasport Divers ▪ Nā Pali Riders ▪ Blue Dolphin Charters
Local media outlets	• Print ▪ Kaua‘i Island News ▪ The Garden Island ▪ MidWeek Kaua‘i ▪ The Honolulu Star-Advertiser ▪ Hawai‘i Tribune-Herald ▪ Ka Wai Ola • TV ▪ KITV 4 (ABC) ▪ KHON2 (Fox and CW)

Category	Group
	▪ Hawai‘i News Now • Radio ▪ Kong Radio 93.5 ▪ KHKU 94.3 FM ▪ KFMN FM 97 ▪ KJMQ Jamz 98.1 ▪ Sunny 101.3 ▪ Hawai‘i Public Radio (HPR) • Online ▪ Honolulu Civil Beat ▪ Kaua‘i Now ▪ Waimea Theater On-Screen Advertising
Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	• Dennis Eguchi • Pastor Daryl Kua • Alethea Kaohi • Bob Westerman • Toni Ricci • Lyle Tabata • Charlie Iona • Marissa Faye • Josh Mori • Keiko Napier • Kaua Mata • Tia Korete • Terry Lily • Barbara “Maka‘ala” Ka‘aumoana
Residents, business, agricultural operations, schools, and property owners near PMRF	• Communities of Kekaha, Waimea, Hanapepe, Ele‘ele, Port Allen, Kalaheo, Lawai, Omao, Koloa, Poipu, Kapa‘a, and Līhu‘e • Schools – Kaua‘i District, Waimea Complex ▪ Kekaha Elementary School ▪ Ni‘ihau High and Elementary School ▪ Waimea High School ▪ Waimea Canyon Middle School ▪ Ke Kula Ni‘ihau O Kekaha Public Charter School ▪ Kula Aupuni Ni‘ihau A Kahelelani Aloha Public Charter School ▪ St. Theresa’s School

Legend: AMVETS = American Veterans; BLNR = Board of Land and Natural Resources; CZM = Coastal Zone Management; DLNR = Department of Land and Natural Resources; DOFAW = DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife; DON = Department of the Navy; NHO = Native Hawaiian Organization; OHA = Office of Hawaiian Affairs; OPSD = Office of Planning and Sustainable Development; SHPD = State Historic Preservation Division; U.S. = United States; USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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Appendix D
Detailed List of Activities and Operational Elements Under Current Real Estate Agreements

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D.1 List and Description of Navy Leaseholds and Easements

List and Description of Leases and Easements at the Main Base

Table D.1-1 includes a list of activities or operational elements for leaseholds and easements at the main base.

Table D.1-1 Navy Leases and Easements on State Land at the Main Base

Name	Grant Type	Activity/Operational Element	Size (ac)
Tract E-1	Lease	Contains ordnance related facilities, and lands required to comply with Federal ATFP guidelines regarding setback distances around military bases.	69.562
Tract E-2 Tract E-2-A	Lease	Operations. Includes lands required to comply with Federal ATFP guidelines regarding setback distances around military bases.	45.268 0.777
Lot B	Lease	Encroachment.	32.070
Lot 1	Lease	Drainage.	47.937
Lot 9	Lease	Drainage.	12.422
Lot 3	Lease	Access.	0.232
Lot 10	Lease	Drainage. Includes lands required to facilitate the operation and maintenance of drainage ditches and pumps to protect adjacent lands from flooding.	5.171
Lot 13	Lease	Access. Includes lands required to facilitate access in support of the operation and maintenance of drainage ditches and pumps to protect adjacent lands from flooding.	0.434
Lot 7	Lease	Access. Includes Exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	1.618
Lot A-1	Lease	Encroachment/Drainage. Includes Non-Exclusive Drainage Easement and Roadway Access Easement.	176.16
		Main Base Leases Subtotal	**391.651**
Easement 100 Easement 101 Easement 102 Easement 103 Easement 104 Easement 105	Easement	Includes use of the lands for agricultural purposes to preclude encroachment on operations by development.	122.011 1,841.53 3,150.093 8.691 9.489 17.875
Easement 107 Easement B Easement B-1 Easement B-2 Easement B-3 Easement B-4	Easement	Includes Non-Exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	0.170 3.084 0.069 0.069 0.044 0.067
Easement D	Easement	Electrical.	1.363
Easement E	Easement	Roadway.	0.441
Easement F	Easement	Cable.	0.049
Easement G Part 1	Easement	Water.	0.671
Easement G Part 2	Easement	Water.	0.138
Easement H	Easement	Roadway.	0.028
Easement A Part 1	Easement	Access.	2.141

Name	Grant Type	Activity/Operational Element	Size (ac)
GHA Easement 1 GHA Easement 2	Easement	Ground hazard area.	2,039.167 69.579
		Main Base Easements Subtotal	**7,266.769**
		Main Base Total Leases and Easements	**7,658.42**

Key: ATFP = Antiterrorism and Force Protection; GHA=Ground Hazard Area.

List and Description of Leases and Easements at Kamokalā Ridge

Table D.1-2 includes a list of activities or operational elements for leases and easements at Kamokalā Ridge.

Table D.1-2 Navy Leases and Easements on State Land at Kamokalā Ridge

Name	Grant Type	Activity/Operational Element	Size (ac)
Tract E-3 Parcel 1 Tract E-3 Parcel 2	Lease	Magazines 1-12 are utilized for proper storage of explosives with effective flexibility to separate incompatible explosives.	25.686 48.777
Kamokalā Ridge Add	Lease	Magazines 12-13 are required for proper storage of explosives with effective flexibility to separate incompatible explosives.	14.372
		Kamokalā Ridge Leases Subtotal	**88.835**
Easement 106	Easement	Includes use of the lands for agricultural purposes to preclude encroachment on operations by development.	176.372
Easement A Part 2 Por. A Easement A Part 2 Por. B Easement A Part 2 Por. C Easement A Part 2 Por. D Easement A Part 3	Easement	Includes Non-Exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	0.627 0.558 0.042 0.221 0.455
Easement G Part 3 Easement G Part 4 Easement G Part 5 Easement G Part 6	Easement	Water pipeline.	0.186 0.153 0.006 0.021
ESQD Easement S5604	Easement	Restrictive Use.	176.371
		Kamokalā Ridge Easements Subtotal	**355.012**
		Kamokalā Ridge Total Leases and Easements	**443.847**

Key: ESQD = Explosive Safety Quantity Distance.

List and Description of Leases at the Mānā Water Well

Table D.1-3 includes a list of leases at the Mānā Water Well.

Table D.1-3 Navy Leases on State Land at the Mānā Water Well

Name	Grant Type	Activity/Operational Element	Size
Tract E-4	Lease	Infrastructure associated with well.	0.264
Lot 12	Lease	Location of water well.	0.026
		Water Well Total Leases	**0.29**

List and Description of Leases at Miloliʻi Ridge

Table D.1-4 includes a list of activities or operational elements for leases at Miloliʻi Ridge.

Table D.1-4 Navy Leases on State Land at Miloliʻi Ridge

Name	Grant Type	Activity/Operational Element	Size (ac)
Miloliʻi Ridge No. 1 Miloliʻi Ridge No. 2 Miloliʻi Ridge No. 3	Lease	Location of frequency shift reflector used with radar and telemetry stations.	0.005 0.005 0.005
		Miloliʻi Ridge Total Leases	**0.015**

List and Description of Leases and Easements at Mākaha Ridge

Table D.1-5 includes a list of activities or operational elements for leases and easements at Mākaha Ridge.

Table D.1-5 Navy Leases and Easements on State Land at Mākaha Ridge

Name	Grant Type	Activity/Operational Element	Size
Parcel A – Mākaha Parcel B – Mākaha	Lease	The location has a guarded, secured entrance, a Frequency Interference Control Building, Maintenance Facility, Telemetry Building, a boresight tower, telemetry antennas, water tanks, a laboratory, radar sites, communications, a small power plant, antennas, and a helicopter landing pad. Most of these structures are on the top of the ridgeline and are in the line of sight of the Main Base. Unique location due to geography allowing coverage of both the base and ocean range.	35.04 167.05
Bore Site	Lease	Used to locate bore site targets for use with radar and telemetry stations.	1.012
		Mākaha Ridge Lease Subtotal	**203.102**
Parcel E Road	Easement	Includes Non-exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	4.53
Parcel D Road Parcel C Road	Easement	Includes Non-exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	26.25 10.82
Bore Site Access Road	Easement	Includes Non-exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	0.613
		Mākaha Ridge Easement Subtotal	**42.213**
		Mākaha Ridge Total Leases and Easements	**245.315**

D.2 List and Description of NASA Leaseholds

Table D.2-1 includes a list of activities or operational elements for leaseholds and easements at Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO).

Table D.2-1 Navy Leases and Easements on DLNR Land at KPGO

Name	Grant Type	Activity/Operational Element	Size
Sites A – E (6 parcels)	Lease	Facility housing radar antenna. Unique location due to geography allowing coverage of both the base and ocean range.	22.900

D.3 General Description of Navy and NASA Real Estate Agreements with DLNR

Tables D.3-1 and **D.3-2** provide the location, number, size, type, expiration, and general type of associated actions for the existing leaseholds and easements. *Note to reviewer: This table, including acreages, will be updated when the Report to Congress is updated.*

Table D.3-1 Navy Leases on Kauaʻi with State of Hawaiʻi

Site Name	City	Size (acres)	Type	Lessor	Expiration Fiscal Year	Renewal Fiscal Year
PMRF Lease S-3852	Kekaha	480.78	LEASE	State of HI	2029	2029
PMRF Lease S-3852	Kekaha	10.18	EASEMENT	State of HI	2029	2029
PMRF Mākaha Ridge Lease S-3952	Kekaha	203.10	LEASE	State of HI	2030	2030
PMRF Mākaha Ridge Lease S-3952	Kekaha	7722.21	EASEMENT	State of HI	2030	2030
PMRF Miloliʻi Ridge Easement S-5352	Kekaha	2108.75	EASEMENT	State of HI	2030	2030
PMRF Miloliʻi Ridge Easement S-5804	Kekaha	5326.23	EASEMENT	State of HI	2029	2029
PMRF Easement S-5604	Kekaha	176.37	EASEMENT	State of HI	2029	2029

Source: Draft Report to Congress on the Department's Efforts to Renew Department of Defense Leases and Easements in Hawaiʻi, September 2023.

Table D.3-2 NASA Leases on Kauaʻi with State of Hawaiʻi

Site Name	City	Size (acres)	Type	Lessor	Expiration Fiscal Year	Purpose and Associated Actions
Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (6 parcels)	Waimea	23	LEASE, EASEMENT	State of HI	2030	Collect geodetic data, contribute to daily measurements of the Earth's orientation in space and rotation.

Appendix E
No Action Alternative: Detailed List of Activities/Operations

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Table E-1 lists the operational impacts by lease and easement if succeeding agreements are not secured.

Table E-1 No Action Alternative: Operational Impacts

Name of Parcel	Grant Type (Lease/ Easement)	Activity/Operational Element	Operational Impact if Agreement Not Renewed
Main Base			
Tract E-1	L	Contains ordnance related facilities, and lands required to comply with Federal ATFP guidelines regarding setback distances around military bases.	Leased area contains ordnance related facilities critical to the support of the PMRF mission. Inability to perform launch operations would result in lack of ability to support various Navy missions. Also, reduction in security posture and increased costs to meet ATFP requirements. Due to land limitations, there is nowhere else to relocate the buildings on Navy fee simple lands.
Tract E-2 Tract E-2-A	L	Operations. Includes lands required to comply with Federal ATFP guidelines regarding setback distances around military bases.	Reduction in security posture and increased costs to meet ATFP requirements.
Lot B	L	Encroachment.	Reduction in security posture and increased costs to meet ATFP requirements.
Lot 1	L	Drainage.	If existing agricultural lands were to flood, PMRF would experience increased vulnerability to encroachment and BASH hazards. Without PMRF management of that land, State of Hawai'i would take over management of the drainage.
Lot 9	L	Drainage.	If existing agricultural lands were to flood, PMRF would experience increased vulnerability to encroachment and BASH hazards. Without PMRF management of that land, State of Hawai'i would take over management of the drainage.
Lot 3	L	Access.	Used as secondary entrance to the base and is the ordnance gate (for transport of ordnance from main base to Kamokalā Ridge). There would be impacts to public safety if ordnance transport went through the main gate.
Lot 10	L	Drainage. Includes lands required to facilitate the operation and maintenance of drainage ditches and pumps to protect adjacent lands from flooding.	If existing agricultural lands were to flood, PMRF would experience increased vulnerability to encroachment and BASH hazards. Without PMRF management of that land, State would take over management of the drainage.
Lot 13	L	Access. Includes lands required to facilitate access in support of the operation and maintenance of drainage ditches and pumps to protect adjacent lands from flooding.	If existing agricultural lands were to flood, PMRF would experience increased vulnerability to encroachment and BASH hazards. Without PMRF management of that land, State would take over management of the drainage.

Name of Parcel	Grant Type (Lease/ Easement)	Activity/Operational Element	Operational Impact if Agreement Not Renewed
Lot 7	L	Access. Includes Exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	Operations gate, which is open in the morning and afternoon, and provides secondary entrance to the base. Without this access, there would be no other entrance if the primary entrance were to be temporarily shut down, and this would impact access to critical PMRF facilities.
Lot A-1	L	Encroachment/Drainage. Includes Non-Exclusive Drainage Easement and Roadway Access Easement.	If existing agricultural lands were to flood, PMRF would experience increased vulnerability to encroachment and BASH hazards. Without PMRF management of that land, State would take over management of the drainage. Also, would impact access to critical PMRF facilities.
Easement 100 Easement 101 Easement 102 Easement 103 Easement 104 Easement 105	E	Includes use of the lands for agricultural purposes to preclude encroachment on operations by development.	If existing agricultural lands were to flood, PMRF would experience increased vulnerability to encroachment and BASH events. 100-103 within GHA and ESQD arcs, 104-105 to prevent encroachment.
Easement 107 Easement B Easement B-1 Easement B-2 Easement B-3 Easement B-4	E	Includes Non-Exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	This would impact access to critical PMRF facilities, and impact access to the base's main source of potable water.
Easement D	E	Electrical.	Lack of access to critical PMRF facilities.
Easement E	E	Roadway.	Lack of access to critical PMRF facilities.
Easement F	E	Cable.	Lack of electrical service to critical PMRF facilities.
Easement G Part 1	E	Water.	Lack of communication service to critical PMRF facilities.
Easement G Part 2	E	Water.	Lack of water service to critical PMRF facilities.
Easement H	E	Roadway.	Lack of access to critical PMRF facilities.
Easement A Part 1	E	Access.	Lack of access to critical PMRF facilities.
GHA Easement 1 GHA Easement 2	E	The GHA for many of the ballistic and hypersonic missiles launched from PMRF extends into the Mānā Plain.	Restriction of the GHA to only federal property will mean no ballistic or hypersonic missiles can be safely launched from PMRF.
Kamokalā Ridge			
Tract E-3 Parcel 1 Tract E-3 Parcel 2	L	Magazines 1-12 are utilized for proper storage of explosives with effective flexibility to separate incompatible explosives.	Inability to meet ordnance safety storage requirements would result in lack of ability to support aerial target and ballistic and hypersonic missile missions.
Kamokalā Ridge Add	L	Magazines 12-13 are required for proper storage of explosives with effective flexibility to separate incompatible explosives.	Inability to meet explosive safety storage requirements resulting in lack of ability to support various missions at PMRF.
Easement 106	E	Includes use of the lands for agricultural purposes to preclude encroachment on operations by development.	Potential for encroachment due to development and incompatible uses to current Navy operations to include RF spectrum interference, lighting that may impact NVG training, AICUZ concerns, etc.

Name of Parcel	Grant Type (Lease/ Easement)	Activity/Operational Element	Operational Impact if Agreement Not Renewed
Easement A Part 2 Por. A Easement A Part 2 Por. B Easement A Part 2 Por. C Easement A Part 2 Por. D Easement A Part 3	E	Includes Non-Exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	Lack of access to critical PMRF facilities.
Easement G Part 3 Easement G Part 4 Easement G Part 5 Easement G Part 6	E	Water pipeline.	Lack of access to critical PMRF facilities.
ESQD Easement S5604	E	Restrictive Use.	Lack of access to critical PMRF facilities.
Mānā Water Well			
Tract E-4	L	Infrastructure associated with well.	Reduced reliability of potable water source and increased cost of water. Impacts to range operations from loss of water source.
Lot 12	L	Location of water well.	Reduced reliability of potable water source and increased cost of water.
Miloli'i Ridge			
Miloli'i Ridge No. 1 Miloli'i Ridge No. 2 Miloli'i Ridge No. 3	L	Location of frequency shift reflector used with radar and telemetry stations.	Inability to calibrate instrumentation and antennas which would limit effectiveness during data collection and could result in safety issues related to tracking of vehicles on the range.
Mākaha Ridge			
Parcel A – Mākaha Parcel B – Mākaha	L	Facility housing radar antenna. Unique location due to geography allowing coverage of both the base and ocean range. The vast majority of PMRF instrumentation exists at Mākaha Ridge to include radar systems, telemetry, communications, electronic warfare assets, etc.	Without the instrumentation located at Mākaha Ridge, almost all of PMRF's training and testing missions will be unsupportable since loss of the data provided by that instrumentation will make it impossible to provide range safety oversight, management and coordination of air and sea space under the control of PMRF, execution of exercises/tests and collection of customer required data.
Bore Site	L	Used to locate bore site targets for use with radar and telemetry stations.	Loss of this facility would limit PMRF support of Pacific Fleet training operations and national test initiatives. Inability to calibrate instrumentation and antennas which would limit effectiveness during data collection and could result in safety issues related to tracking of vehicles on the range.
Parcel E Road	E	Includes Non-exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	Lack of access to critical PMRF facilities.
Parcel D Road Parcel C Road	E	Includes Non-exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	Lack of access to critical PMRF facilities.
Bore Site Access Road	E	Includes Non-exclusive Roadway Access Easement.	Lack of access to critical PMRF facilities.

Name of Parcel	Grant Type (Lease/ Easement)	Activity/Operational Element	Operational Impact if Agreement Not Renewed
Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory			
S-3917 6 parcels	L	Includes facilities (buildings, RADAR, antenna, transmitters) that support Navy and NASA operations.	Loss of Navy radar and telemetry systems at KPGO would also limit effectiveness during data collection and could result in safety issues related to tracking on the range. Loss of Site B which includes the back-up plant diesel generator for Sites A, C, D, and E would impact the source of reliable power when systems at KPGO are supporting Navy range operations and NASA SGP activities. Without use of Sites A through E at KPGO, NASA would lose its northern Pacific VLBI and DORIS stations, and two GNSS stations, substantially reducing the capability of NASA's global Space Geodesy Project to support the following: spacecraft tracking; as well as military and civilian terrestrial, airborne, and maritime navigation; and the scientific disciplines that rely on the data produced at KPGO.

Key: AICUZ = Air Installation Compatible Use Zone; ATFP = Antiterrorism and Force Protection; BASH = Bird/Wildlife Aircraft Strike Hazard; DORIS = Doppler Orbitography and Radio-positioning Integrated by Satellite; ESQD = Explosive Safety Quantity Distance; GHA = Ground Hazard Area; GNSS = Global Navigation Satellite System; KPGO = Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration; NVG = Night Vision Goggles; PMRF = Pacific Missile Range Facility; RADAR=Radio Detecting and Ranging; RF=Radio Frequency; SGP = Space Geodesy Project; VLBI=Very Long Baseline Interferometry.

Attachment C

SoEVENTFUL

A SUNRISE TO SUNSET LOOK AT SOME OF THE BIGGEST EVENTS ON KAUA'I

EMAIL APANG@MIDWEEK.COM

MAY 25
YOGA MORNING

Participate in a yoga practice and a class at the Hanalei farmers market in Hale Hālāwai 'Ohana O Hanalei. Learn from international yoga and meditation teacher Mary Susan Stults. The farmers market will run from 9:30 a.m. to noon. Admission is $25.



PHOTO COURTESY GETTY IMAGES/ AJA KOSKA

Saturday, May 25, 10-11:30 a.m.
For more info, visit eventbrite.com (search "Yoga at the Farmers' Market in Hanalei, Hawaii")

23 MAY
DOG THERAPY

Youth ages 12-18 are welcome to de-stress with Gus Gus the mini golden-doodle at Līhu'e Public Library. Gus Gus will visit with his owner, Jeff. Attendees can pet, sit, talk to and hang out with the pup. A same-day sign-up is required and limited slots are available.

Thursday, May 23, 2:30-3:30 p.m.
For more information, call 808-241-3222

26 MAY
MAKERS MARKET

Every fourth Sunday of the month, the Wailua Bay Creators Fair takes over Hilton Garden Inn Kauai Wailua Bay. Vendors sell everything from art, clothing and accessories to photography, wood carvings, home decor and so much more — and it's all Kaua'i-made. There will also be live entertainment and food for purchase.

Sunday, May 26
8:30 a.m.-1 p.m.
For more information, visit gohawaii.com.

JOBS

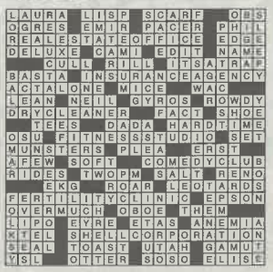
Drivers

Full Time
Service Driver
UNITEK SOLVENT SERVICES
an Employee Owned Company. Starting pay Type 3 $20/hr.
CDL $24.00+
Call (808)864-6870

Answers To This Week's
SUDOKU PUZZLE

6	4	2	7	1	9	5	3	8
9	5	1	2	8	3	7	6	4
3	7	8	5	6	4	2	9	1
7	3	9	1	2	8	6	4	5
1	2	4	6	3	5	8	7	9
8	6	5	9	4	7	1	2	3
2	9	6	3	5	1	4	8	7
4	1	7	8	9	6	3	5	2
5	8	3	4	7	2	9	1	6

Answers To This Week's
CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Answers To This Week's
SPOT 10 DIFFERENCES



U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

NASA

The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process and submit comments.

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawai'i for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process.

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SALARY

Continued from **A1**

student performance rank in the top 10 nationwide. "That is a direct result from the superintendent, his team, our teachers, our principals and vice principals," he said.

However, Ward earlier called Hawaii's public education system mediocre.

"I would be willing to pay $500 million or $100 million, or $10 million, or whatever it takes to get us in the top five or the top 10 in the nation," Ward said. "Right now we can't even read and do math in third grade."

Ward said he would support increasing the superintendent's salary if the performance was worthy.

"I'm not sure we've agreed to reward something that otherwise is mediocrity," Ward said.

Currently, the state Board of Education does not have a suggested salary for the superintendent.

Former BOE Chair Warren Haruki previously said during a public meeting that the BOE should consider establishing a salary commission to review the superintendent's salary.

State Rep. Trish La Chica (D, Waipio-Mililani) — vice chair of the House Education Committee — emphasized that SB 3207 does not call for an immediate raise. The superintendent would still be subject to a thorough review process by the BOE.

"This is really a policy of ensuring stability in our leadership," she said.

Woodson later told the Honolulu Star-Advertiser that he's in "robust and very strong support" of SB 3207 and called Hayashi a "very hard worker."

The perception of those in opposition to the bill, Woodson said, does not align with reality.

He thanked Hayashi's team and his leadership in placing Hawaii's fourth grade reading scores in the top 10 nationwide, and praised Hayashi's "particular sprinting of how he worked during the fires."

If the superintendent's salary cap doesn't increase, Woodson said other salary problems could arise for positions including the assistant superintendent and deputy superintendent, whose pay are linked to the superintendent's.

"That would have compounding negative impacts because then you have the complex-area superintendents, whose pay is aligned with the deputies and assistants, and then you have principals and vice principals," Woodson said. "It would basically force all the compensation down to the school level, potentially downward. That is the wrong direction."

La Chica said during the House floor session that reducing the superintendent's salary back to $150,000 could trigger an exodus of "great administration and the leader" who oversee 20,000 employees.

Vanessa Otts, a former DOE teacher for 5-1/2 years, testified in writing that the superintendent should not be entitled to higher pay.

However, she also doesn't want other administrators' pay to be limited.

"If the superintendent's salary reverts to $150,000 after his contract expires in 2025, then anyone making more than that would also have a salary reduction because there's a rule that none of the Superintendent's subordinates can earn more than the boss," Otts wrote.

Otts then told the Star-Advertiser that raising the salary cap could be a good idea if the Legislature provides data in support.

During a March House Education Committee meeting, Haruki pointed out that among six other school districts of comparable size and student enrollment, Hayashi has the lowest salary at $248,000.

Among the six other districts, the second-lowest-paid superintendent earns $280,000. Others are paid $310,000, $330,000, $380,000 and $598,000 — in Georgia's Gwinnett County, Haruki said.

But Otts said Hayashi's salary of $248,000 earns him more than 30 0ther state superintendents across the country.

"This session, they were saying how there's no money for important things in the Department of Education and all they seem to be interested in is raising the salaries of people who are already making six figure salaries," Otts said. "It seemed like they wanted to raise the salaries simply so that they could raise all the other salaries underneath them."



PHOTOS BY **CINDY ELLEN RUSSELL** / CRUSSELL@STARADVERTISER.COM

CAMERAS

Continued from **A1**

on Thursday. "The majority of the victims for these crimes are tourists."

According to Resolution 64, "tourists are known to leave cameras, sunglasses, wallets, purses and other valuables in their vehicles while visiting the scenic points, making the vehicles susceptible to unauthorized entry into a motor vehicle violations (i.e. break-ins), thefts, and subsequent financial fraud and other related crimes."

Although auto burglaries are seasonal — with more incidents occurring during the summer as visitors arrive to the island — on average, HPD receives about 50 car break-in reports monthly, he said.

But as far as HPD's sought-after camera technology to catch thieves or avert crimes, Lynch said it's not anything new. "It's the same as being used in Chinatown and in Waikiki," he added.

Still, East Oahu's surveillance cameras will be a bit different.

Instead of being attached to street lights or poles at fixed locations in urban Honolulu, HPD wants to lease portable trailers that will feature cameras atop a mastlike pole.

"These cameras are the things you kind of see in Home Depot or Lowe's parking lot or even Longs



The Halona Blow Hole parking lot is one of the sites being considered for the mobile video surveillance cameras to deter vehicle break-ins. Above, Jasmin Platcer and Elizabeth Schirnhofer, both visiting from Austria, took a selfie Tuesday at the blow hole. At left, a camera towers over the Moiliili Longs Drugs parking lot.

Moiliili; there's the white trailer with the blue light on it, and it's got the tall mast," Lynch told the committee. "These cameras are deterrents, in the sense that when the bad guys know when someone is watching, they change their behaviors or they go somewhere else."

The cost to the city will be about $3,000 a month per security trailer, according to Lynch.

Video footage gleaned from these mobile cameras will be used to identify suspects. "If we can identify them, then we can go after them and prosecute them for the crime that they committed in front of the camera," he said.

Lynch said this program could be applied to other spots around Oahu. "Within the rules and the laws, they can be moved into other areas, and they can assist us in the same way the private sector uses them to protect their assets," he said.

Committee Chair Val Okimoto asked whether someone could steal these largely unattended mobile trailers.

"Well, they secure them," Lynch replied, adding, "What we used to do is take the tires off the trailer and put them on blocks. That way they can't take them away."

He noted the project's main benefit is that HPD will not be using city-owned equipment.

"We're going to lease them," said Lynch. "And so, if they get damaged or stolen or whatever … it's on the leasing company. … If it's broken or damaged, they pull the old one out, and they bring us a new one that's ready to go. So we don't have to deal with the maintenance or the fixing or the repairing or any of that."

And he stressed it would be premature for the city to own this equipment.

"There's a huge avenue of infrastructure required to have these cameras," he said, noting, "Footage is recorded and remotely monitored."

Okimoto also asked how the video footage would be reviewed, by HPD or others.

"Part of the lease is actually somebody sitting there watching it, not one of us," Lynch said, alluding to HPD's ongoing staffing shortage of more than 400 officers. "It's somebody with this leasing company that we would be dealing with. That's another attractive grab for us in the sense that it's cheaper to have this person do that than it would (be for the police). And then there's rules about us watching and stuff like that."

Lynch noted recorded video footage would only cover daylight hours. "Because at night these (crimes) don't happen," he added.

Before the meeting, City Council Chair Tommy Waters — whose Council district covers East Honolulu — told the Honolulu Star-Advertiser that HPD has allocated $64,000 toward this pilot project for fiscal year 2025 only, which begins July 1.

"Public safety remains our top priority. In 2023 alone, 225 vehicle break-ins were reported at East Honolulu lookouts," Waters said via email. "The proposed resolution aims to tackle the disturbing criminal activities at East Honolulu's scenic lookouts."

But HPD's proposed surveillance program has drawn mixed reactions.

Via written testimony, East Oahu resident Maddy Walsh said she backed the idea "because I believe it will enhance my own safety and peace of mind, deter theft and other crimes in these areas, and act as an efficient use of Hawaii's law enforcement resources."

"While the language of this resolution seems to be targeted more towards helping tourists, I think this resolution will have an overall positive impact on the safety and peace of mind of locals like me who leave their cars unattended to hike and visit these East Oahu sites," she said.

Oahu resident Natalie Iwasa said she opposed the project.

"Concerns I have with overt government surveillance include the impact it has on people, e.g., 'the chilling effect' of public surveillance," Iwasa wrote in her public testimony. "It can cause people to decide against exercising their basic rights, like freedom of speech or peaceful protest."

In spite of privacy concerns, Waters said the project has received other levels of support.

"Within the East Oahu communities, my understanding is that the Hawaii Kai Neighborhood Board and community members support the pilot project," he said. "Additionally, the Waialae-Kai Neighborhood Board requested overt video monitoring for the Diamond Head Lookouts at the April 18, 2024, meeting."

Although Resolution 64 was heard, Okimoto postponed the item. After the meeting, Jame Schaedel, Okimoto's policy adviser, said the resolution was deferred for amendments and will return May 23 for further review.

Meanwhile, HPD did not immediately respond to questions over which company will contract with the city to lease these security trailers.

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

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O'ahu housing market bounces back in April

Andrew Gomes
STAR-ADVERTISER

HONOLULU — O'ahu's housing market rebounded in April with year-over-year gains after mostly slumps in March.

Sale volume and median prices both rose for single-family houses and condominiums in April compared with the same month in 2023, according to data released Monday by the Honolulu Board of Realtors.

The single-family home market had bigger gains, with a 26 percent jump in sales to 262 in April from 208 a year earlier, and a 10 percent rise in the median sale price to $1,100,000 from $999,995.

For condos the number of sales edged up 2.6 percent to 431 in April from 420 a year earlier while the median price increased 5.6 percent to $528,000 from $500,000.

The gains in April followed mostly year-over-year decreases in March. For sales the declines in March ranged from 2.5 percent for single-family homes to 22.5 percent for condos.

Median prices in March were mixed, with a 1.5 percent tick higher for single-family homes and a 6.7 percent drop for condos.

The median price is a point at which half the sales were for more and half were for less.

Fran Gendrano, president of the Honolulu Board of Realtors and principal broker at KFG Properties Inc., said in a statement that despite the momentum change, sales remained at softened levels compared with recent years.

The report from the trade association said that based on a 12-month moving average of sales, April's average trailed the pre-pandemic moving average in 2019 by about 26 percent for single-family homes and 18 percent for condos, and was about 40 percent below the peak moving averages in 2021 and 2022.



CINDY ELLEN RUSSELL / STAR-ADVERTISER

This duplex property with a combined five bedrooms and four bathrooms on a 3,672-square-foot lot in Liliha sold in April for $1.1 million, which also was the median sale price for all single-family homes sold on O'ahu in April.

High mortgage interest rates, which more than doubled from about 3 percent in early 2022, have been a big drag on sales.

Yet, despite the average 30-year fixed rate rising to 7.2 percent last week from 6.6 percent in January, Gendrano said the positive movement in Oahu's housing market from March to April is a good sign.

"The month-over-month rise in sales indicates buyers are active in the market despite higher mortgage rates," she said.

Chad Takesue, chief operating officer for local real estate brokerage firm Locations, said in a Monday company report that O'ahu's housing market is "muted but stable."

Takesue expects steady sales and moderate price increases to continue through summer months that represent the peak home-buying season.

"Pent-up buyer demand is counteracting the dampening effects of higher mortgage rates and economic uncertainty," he said in the report.

Takesue also said that some softness in the condo market has been due to challenges in the cost and availability of property insurance but that this situation is expected to be temporary because constraints in the affordability and availability of single-family homes will drive activity in the condo market.

Generally, levels of inventory of homes for sale and buyer demand continue to favor sellers.

Inventory of homes for sale at the end of April would be depleted in 2.8 months for single-family homes and 4.2 months for condos if no new inventory were added and demand stayed at the monthly average from the past 12 months, according to the Board of Realtors report.

'Compulsive gambler' asks for 30-month federal sentence

Peter Boylan
STAR-ADVERTISER

A Kona man who bilked 45 investors in his online lei business out of $1.2 million to fuel a high-stakes gambling habit in Las Vegas is asking a federal judge to sentence him Wednesday to 2-1/2 years in prison.

Newton Kaleo Okamoana Deleon, 48, is a "compulsive gambler," and his habit led him "down a path of destruction" that cost him his career as an educator, his marriage and a relationship with his three children, his attorney, Michael Green, wrote in a sentencing memorandum filed April 30.

From at least 2017 and continuing through December 2020, Deleon used money from his investors to pay for his wagering addiction.

When he was up big, Deleon wrote to senior U.S. District Judge Hellen Gillmor that he "lived a whole month in the Penthouse suite at the Bellagio. I was gambling everyday. I'd lose, then I'd get more money (through the fraudulent activity associated with the case) and I went on this crazy streak. At one point, I was up $600,000 in two days. … I bought two Rolexes and two cars, a Chevy Tahoe and a Chevy Traverse … and in less than 24 hours I lost all the money. I had to go back to the dealer to return my car."

His gambling got so severe that at one point Deleon was "living in his car with no money for shelter." After losing $300,000 in Las Vegas in 2020, Deleon wrapped the cord of a blow dryer around his neck and tried to kill himself.

Green also asked that Deleon be required to undergo treatment for addiction.

Deleon was on supervised release in California where he lived before sentencing, but has been in custody since Jan. 22 at the Metropolitan Detention Center, Los Angeles.

Deleon was allegedly arrested Jan. 22 in Santa Ana, Calif., "for an offense in violation of federal, state, or local law while on pretrial release, in violation of the standard conditions of pretrial release," according to federal court records.

Deleon was arrested following a fight with his fiancee, which Deleon described as a "loud verbal argument" in a letter to Gillmor.

Prior to his arrest, Deleon, who earned undergraduate and master's degrees, was working for the Vista Unified School District in North San Diego providing online classes to students enrolled in Advanced Placement biology and AP environmental science courses.

In 2018, with his "marriage in shambles," Deleon concocted a scheme to fuel his gambling habit where investors would put $5,000 into his business for a period of three months and get at least $7,500 back.

In the agreements he asked investors to sign with his business, leiorders.com, Deleon would repay the investors their "principal loan investment plus a substantial return within a set time frame, usually approximately one month," according to a federal criminal information authored by Assistant U.S. Attorney Rebecca A. Perlmutter and filed Sept. 6.

"(Deleon) also promised to repay a return of profit, ranging from approximately 10 percent to 40 percent and additional fees ranging between approximately $100 to $500 per day if the principal and return were not repaid by the agreement's designated approximate one-month period." Deleon "well knew that he would not be able to repay the principal" or additional return promised in the agreements.

Deleon allegedly told investors that he needed investment funds to buy "flowers and supplies for lei purchase orders that he already had executed with third parties," like well-known casino hotels in Las Vegas, according to federal court records.

He told one investor that once the lei were delivered to the third parties, the third parties would "take approximately one month to pay" Deleon and that Deleon would then "repay the principal investment loan and split the profit" with the investors as a return.

He created loan agreements and promissory notes to give the "false appearance of legitimate financial transactions upon which investors could rely."

Deleon used "unauthorized and false branded logos and forged signatures" to fool investors into buying Deleon's story that he had large business lei orders with third parties.

Deleon entered into a plea agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice on Sept. 25 to plead guilty to "engaging in a wire fraud scheme and artifice to defraud and engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity."

In exchange, federal prosecutors agreed not to file additional charges related to the wire fraud scheme, including any "aggravated identity theft charges," based on the information now known to the government.

He is facing up to 20 years in federal prison, up to a $250,000 fine and three years of federal probation after he gets out on the wire fraud charges and up to 10 years, a fine of up to $250,000 and three years of supervised release on the property transaction charge.

In an April 30 letter to Gillmor, Deleon apologized to the "victims who I hurt emotionally, financially and morally. I am very sorry for taking advantage of their kindness and honesty to commit the crimes I am guilty of. I am sorry for using the trust they had in me by taking their hard earned money and using it to feed my gambling addiction."

"There is no excuse for my action and for what I have done to all of them I take full responsibility," wrote Deleon.

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nation&world



AFP / GETTY IMAGES

The U.S. has stepped up its criticism of Israel, saying it's not doing enough to protect Palestinian civilians in the Gaza Strip. People inspected an impact crater Wednesday at the site of a building bombed by Israel in Rafah, in the southern Gaza Strip.

U.S. delays weapons shipment to Israel over invasion concerns

Jordan Fabian, Galit Altstein and Roxana Tiron
Bloomberg News

Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin said the U.S. has paused the supply of "high-payload" munitions to Israel over concerns about a potential military offensive on the Gazan city of Rafah.

The delivery was supposed to contain 3,500 bombs, split roughly evenly between 2,000-pound and 500-pound explosives, according to a senior administration official. Austin, speaking separately, said no final decision has been made on the shipment.

Israel needs to account for the protection of civilians in Rafah, where the U.S. wants "no major conflict to take place," Austin told a Senate Appropriations panel Wednesday. Washington is worried about the damage the large bombs could inflict on dense urban areas like Rafah, where about 1.4 million Palestinians are sheltering from Israel's war with Hamas.

Austin said a 2,000-pound bomb could do a lot of "collateral damage."

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's office declined to comment on the weapons delay, and it's unclear if it will have much impact on the military's operations in Gaza. Still, it speaks to growing tensions between Netanyahu and President Joe Biden, who's voiced opposition to an attack on Rafah and reaffirmed that message in a call between the leaders Monday.

Privately, Israeli officials have expressed deep frustration and warned their U.S. counterparts the delay could jeopardize cease-fire and hostage negotiations at a crucial moment, according to a person briefed on the discussions. The Israelis told U.S. officials that pressure should be put on Hamas, not on Israel, the person added, declining to be named in order to detail the sensitive discussions.

The U.S. has stepped up its criticism of Israel in recent months, saying it's not doing enough to protect civilians and allow aid into the besieged Palestinian territory, parts of which the United Nations says are on the verge of famine. "There have been far too many casualties in this battle space," Austin said.

At the same time, Biden has said his support for Israel is ironclad, and he's defended its right to pursue a strategy of destroying Hamas, an Islamist group backed by Iran.

Austin was questioned about the weapons shipment by members of the congressional panel. "Does this not send the wrong message to our ally Israel and embolden Iran and Iranian-backed groups?" asked Sen. Jerry Moran, a Kansas Republican. "We should not signal to our enemies that our support is conditional."

Republican Sen. Susan Collins of Maine called the pause "a decision that most members of Congress would take issue with."

But the Biden administration signaled it might hold up other shipments to Israel. In a briefing Wednesday, State Department spokesman Matthew Miller said the U.S. was "reviewing other potential weapon systems," although he declined to go into detail.

Biden's decision on the arms supplies marks one of the most significant moments of discord between Israel and its most important ally since Hamas' Oct. 7 assault, which started the war. Hamas, designated a terrorist organization by the U.S., killed 1,200 people and abducted roughly 250 when its fighters stormed into southern Israel from Gaza.

Israel's retaliatory bombardment and ground offensive on the Mediterranean enclave have killed almost 35,000 people, according to the Hamas-run health ministry.

This week, Israel told residents in some parts of eastern Rafah to move out immediately in a possible prelude to an assault. It urged them to travel north to a "humanitarian area" near the Gazan city of Khan Younis, much of which has been destroyed. Israel says it's working to ensure there will be enough tents, food and medicine for the civilians.

Israel's military also took control of and closed the Rafah border crossing between Gaza and Egypt on Tuesday. It's the main entry point for aid going into Gaza and the United Nations said it should be reopened quickly.

On Wednesday, Israel reopened the nearby Kerem Shalom crossing and said trucks with humanitarian supplies were moving into Gaza. For now, Israeli officials are saying their operations in Rafah are limited and are downplaying the notion that a full-on offensive has begun.

Airstrikes further strain Ukrainian energy system

By Anastasiia Malenko and Pavel Polityuk
Reuters

KYIV, UKRAINE >> Russian missiles and drones struck nearly a dozen Ukrainian energy infrastructure facilities Wednesday, causing serious damage at three Soviet-era thermal power plants and blackouts in multiple regions, officials said.

Ukraine's air force said it shot down 39 of 55 missiles and 20 of 21 attack drones used for the attack, which piles more pressure on the energy system more than two years after Russia launched its full-scale invasion.

"Another massive attack on our energy industry!" Energy Minister German Galushchenko wrote on the Telegram app.

Two people were injured in the Kyiv region and one was hurt in the Kirovohrad region, Interior Minister Ihor Klymenko said.

Galushchenko said power generation and transmission facilities in the Poltava, Kirovohrad, Zaporizhzhia, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Vinnytsia regions were targeted.

Some 350 rescuers raced to minimize the damage to energy facilities, 30 homes, public transport vehicles, cars and a fire station, the interior ministry said.

National power grid operator Ukrenergo said it was forced to introduce electricity cuts in nine regions for consumers and that it would expand them nationwide for businesses during peak evening hours until 11 p.m.

Ukrenergo CEO Volodymyr Kudrytskyi, interviewed by the Ukrainska Pravda media outlet, said electricity imports would not make up for power shortages. He said hydropower stations had also been hit, clarifying an earlier company statement omitting hydro stations from the list of affected facilities.

Russia's defence ministry said it struck Ukraine's military-industrial complex and energy facilities in retaliation for Kyiv's strikes on Russian energy facilities.

WWII anniversary

President Volodymyr Zelenskyy noted the attacks were launched on the day Ukraine marks the end of World War II.

"This is how the Kremlin marks the end of World War II in Europe, with a massive strike, attempting to disrupt the lives of our people with its Nazism," he said in his nightly video address.

In an earlier online address, Zelenskyy singled out what he said was the West's limited progress in curbing Russian energy revenue and some countries that attended President Vladimir Putin's inauguration for a fifth term in the Kremlin on Tuesday.

Fighting Nazism back then, he said, was "when humanity unites, opposes Hitler, instead of buying his oil and coming to his inauguration."

Convicts to serve

Ukraine's parliament passed a bill Wednesday that will allow some convicts to serve in the military in exchange for the possibility of parole at the end of their service, a move aimed at replenishing the army's depleted ranks after more than two years of war.

The bill must still be signed into law by Zelenskyy. It was not immediately clear if he would do so, given the sensitivity of the matter.

The policy echoes a practice used by Russia, which has committed tens of thousands of convicts to the war, allowing it to gain the upper hand in bloody assaults by sheer force of numbers. While Russia has enlisted all manner of prisoners, the Ukrainian bill says that those convicted of premeditated murder, rape or other serious offenses will not be eligible — although some lawmakers said involuntary manslaughter convictions could be considered.

The New York Times contributed to this report.

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U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

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For more information visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Johnson survives Greene's ouster attempt

Catie Edmondson, Carl Hulse and Kayla Guo
THE NEW YORK TIMES



KENNY HOLSTON / THE NEW YORK TIMES

Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-Ga.) speaks to reporters outside the Capitol in Washington, D.C., after attempting to oust House Speaker Mike Johnson (R-La.) from his post on Wednesday, May 8, 2024.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Speaker Mike Johnson on Wednesday easily batted down an attempt by Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene of Georgia to oust him from his post, after Democrats linked arms with most Republicans to fend off a second attempt by GOP hard-liners to strip the gavel from their party leader.

The vote to kill the effort was an overwhelming 359-43, with seven voting "present." Democrats flocked to Johnson's rescue, with all but 39 of them voting with Republicans to block the effort to oust him.

Members of the minority party in the House have never propped up the other party's speaker, and when the last Republican to hold the post, Kevin McCarthy, faced a removal vote last fall, Democrats voted en masse to allow the motion to move forward and then to jettison him, helping lead to his historic ouster.

This time, the Democratic support made the critical difference, allowing Johnson, who has a minuscule majority, to avoid a removal vote altogether. While for weeks Greene had appeared to be on a political island in her drive to get rid of yet another GOP speaker, 11 Republicans ultimately voted to allow her motion to move forward.

That was the same number of Republicans who voted in October to allow the bid to remove McCarthy to advance — but back then, they were joined by every Democrat.

"I appreciate the show of confidence from my colleagues to defeat this misguided effort," Johnson told reporters shortly after Wednesday's vote.

"As I've said from the beginning and I've made clear here every day, I intend to do my job. I intend to do what I believe to be the right thing, which is what I was elected to do, and I'll let the chips fall where they may. In my view, that is leadership."

"Hopefully," he added, "this is the end of the personality politics and the frivolous character assassination that has defined the 118th Congress."

The lopsided vote solidified the dynamic that has defined Johnson's speakership, like McCarthy's before him: Each time the Republican leader has been faced with a critical task, such as averting a government shutdown or a catastrophic default on the nation's debt, he has relied on a bipartisan coalition of mainstream lawmakers to steer around far-right opposition and provide the votes to accomplish it.

The result has been the empowerment of Democrats at the expense of the hard right, the very phenomenon that Greene raged against as she rose on the House floor Wednesday — drawing boos from some of her colleagues — to lay out a scathing case against Johnson and what she called the "uniparty" he empowered.

"Our decision to stop Marjorie Taylor Greene from plunging the House of Representatives and the country into further chaos is rooted in our commitment to solve problems for everyday Americans in a bipartisan manner," Rep. Hakeem Jeffries of New York, the Democratic leader, told reporters shortly after the vote. "We will continue to govern in a reasonable, responsible and results-oriented fashion, and put people over politics all day and every day."

Greene's move to oust Johnson came roughly three weeks after the speaker pushed through a long-stalled $95 billion national security spending package to aid Israel, Ukraine and other U.S. allies over the objections of Greene and other right-wing Republicans who staunchly opposed sending additional aid to Ukraine.

Lawmakers loudly jeered Greene as she called up the resolution and read it aloud. As she recited the measure, a screed that lasted more than 10 minutes, Republicans lined up on the House floor to shake Johnson's hand and pat him on the back.

"Given a choice between advancing Republican priorities or allying with Democrats to preserve his own personal power, Johnson regularly chooses to ally himself with Democrats," Greene said, reading from her resolution.

She concluded with the official call for his removal: "Now, therefore be it resolved that the office of the speaker of the House of Representatives is hereby declared to be vacant."

It marked the second time in less than a year that Republicans have sought to depose their own speaker, coming about seven months after GOP rebels succeeded, with Democratic support, in removing McCarthy.

Earlier in the week, Greene had seemed to hesitate over whether she would actually call the ouster vote. For two consecutive days, she met for hours with Johnson, flanked by her chief ally, Rep. Thomas Massie of Kentucky, and floated a list of demands in exchange for not calling the vote.

Among the demands were cutting off all future U.S. aid to Ukraine, defunding the Justice Department and imposing a 1% across the board cut on all spending bills if lawmakers are unable to negotiate a deal to fund the government in September.

But Johnson had remained cool to their entreaties, and told reporters that he was not negotiating with Greene and Massie.

That put Greene, whose combative political brand is premised on her unrelenting appetite to fight with the establishment of her party, out on a limb.

She had little choice but to call up a vote she knew would fail, but had been threatening for weeks. Even after Jeffries made it clear that Democrats would vote to block any ouster attempt, she was still determined to undermine Johnson publicly and force Democrats to bail him out.

"This is exactly what the American people needed to see," she told reporters on the House steps after the vote. "I didn't run for Congress to come up here and join the uniparty, and the uniparty was on full display today."

"The Democrats now control Speaker Johnson," she added.

Just 32 Democrats voted to allow Greene's motion to move forward, while another seven voted "present," registering no position.

Greene initially filed the motion against Johnson in late March, just as lawmakers were voting on a $1.2 trillion spending bill he pushed through the House over the opposition of the majority of Republicans. She called the move a "betrayal" and said she wanted to send the speaker a "warning," then left the threat dangling for weeks.

Johnson plowed ahead anyway, putting together an aid package for Ukraine — a move Greene previously said was a red line that would prompt her to seek his ouster, but which did not lead her to immediately make good on her threat.

"I'm actually going to let my colleagues go home and hear from their constituents," Greene said following the vote, predicting that Republicans would join her bid to get rid of Johnson after getting an earful from voters irate about the foreign aid bill. Instead, many of them heard just the opposite and returned to Washington voicing skepticism about removing Johnson.

If she had been successful Wednesday, Greene would have prompted only the second vote on the House floor in more than 100 years on whether to oust the speaker.

When Rep. Matt Gaetz of Florida instigated McCarthy's removal in October, such a spectacle had not been seen in the chamber since 1910.

But this time, Greene had a more difficult time finding support for removing the speaker.

House Republicans were wary of throwing the chamber into another period of chaos like the one that paralyzed the House for weeks after McCarthy's ouster, and have privately seethed about the public disarray Greene's threat has sown.

Even ultraconservatives like Gaetz expressed uneasiness with firing another speaker, suggesting that the move risked handing over control of the House to Democrats given Republicans' rapidly narrowing margin of control.

Former President Donald Trump also came to Johnson's defense, urging Republicans on social media minutes after the vote to kill Greene's effort, arguing that polling showed Republicans doing well in the November elections, and that a show of division would undermine the party.

"If we show DISUNITY, which will be portrayed as CHAOS, it will negatively affect everything!" he wrote.

He called Johnson "a good man who is trying very hard," but did not slam the door altogether on the idea of removing him.

"We're not in a position" to do so now, with such a small Republican majority in the House, Trump wrote. "At some point, we may very well be, but this is not the time."

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2nd and 4th Sundays - 8563 Elepaio Rd, Kekaha
808-337-1464

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Christ Memorial Episcopal Church
2509 Kolo Rd, Kilauea
Sunday Services | 8am & 9:30am
West Kauai United Methodist Church
8563 Elepaio Rd, Kekaha | (808) 337-1464

Around the **world**

General Assembly to back Palestinian membership

UNITED NATIONS >> The United Nations General Assembly today is set to back a Palestinian bid to become a full U.N. member by recognizing it as qualified to join and sending the application back to the U.N. Security Council to "reconsider the matter favorably."

The Palestinians are reviving their bid to become a full U.N. member — a move that would effectively recognize a Palestinian state — after the U.S. vetoed it in April in the 15-member U.N. Security Council.

Japan to allow commercial hunting of large fin whales

TOKYO >> Japan will add large fin whales to its list of commercial whaling species, government spokesperson Yoshimasa Hayashi said Thursday, five years after leaving an international body that regulates the commercial hunt of the marine mammals.

Japan resumed commercial whaling in its territorial waters and exclusive economic zones in 2019, after withdrawing from the International Whaling Commission.

This week its Fisheries Agency sought public comment on a draft revision of its aquatic resource control policies that would allow commercial catching of fin whales. "Whales are important food resources and should be sustainably utilized, based on scientific evidence," said Hayashi, the chief cabinet secretary, referring to widening the allowable catch to include fin whales.

Camera footage released of police killing Black airman

Under mounting pressure to offer a justification for the fatal police shooting of a U.S. Air Force senior airman in his apartment last week, a Florida sheriff Thursday released body camera footage of the deadly encounter.

The footage shows Senior Airman Roger Fortson, 23, answering the door of his apartment in the Florida Panhandle and immediately being shot by a deputy from the Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office. The video also shows that Fortson was holding a gun, and authorities have maintained that the deputy "reacted in self-defense."

The release of the footage came amid growing questions from the airman's family and their lawyers who had accused the deputy of entering the wrong apartment, of not knocking or announcing himself and of bursting through the door.

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Justices rule against women whose cars were confiscated

By Adam Liptak
New York Times



NEW YORK TIMES / APRIL 16

By a 6-3 vote Thursday, the Supreme Court ruled that innocent owners of cars seized by police are not entitled to an immediate hearing to reclaim their vehicles.

WASHINGTON >> The Supreme Court on Thursday made it harder for people whose property had been seized by police to argue for its swift return.

By a 6-3 vote, the court ruled against two Alabama women who had sought prompt hearings to recover cars they owned that had been taken by police in connection with crimes committed by others.

"After a state seizes and seeks civil forfeiture of personal property, due process requires a timely forfeiture hearing but does not require a separate preliminary hearing," Justice Brett Kavanaugh wrote for the majority.

In dissent, Justice Sonia Sotomayor said the majority had adopted a wooden approach to a pressing problem.

"The majority today holds that due process never requires the minimal check of a retention hearing before a police officer deprives an innocent owner of her car for months or years," Sotomayor wrote.

Even as the court rejected the women's argument that the Constitution requires streamlined procedures, five justices expressed grave misgivings about the practice of confiscating property said to have been used to commit crimes, known as civil asset forfeiture.

The court ruled in two cases. One of them started after Halima Culley bought a 2015 Nissan Altima for her son to use at college. He was pulled over by police in 2019 and arrested when they found cannabis. They also seized Culley's car.

That same year, Lena Sutton lent her 2012 Chevrolet Sonic to a friend. He was stopped for speeding and arrested after police found methamphetamine. Sutton's car was also seized.

Alabama law in effect at the time let so-called innocent owners reclaim seized property, and both women ultimately persuaded judges to return their cars. It took more than a year in each case, though there was some dispute about whether the women could have done more to hasten the process.

Culley and Sutton filed class actions in federal court saying they should have been afforded prompt interim hearings to argue for the return of the vehicles while their cases moved forward. Lower courts ruled against them.

Kavanaugh wrote that the Constitution's due process clause does not require the preliminary hearing the women sought.

"Culley and Sutton's argument for a separate preliminary hearing appears in many respects to be a backdoor argument for a more timely hearing so that a property owner with a good defense against forfeiture can recover her property more quickly," he wrote. "But the court's precedents already require a timely hearing."

Alabama has since amended its forfeiture law to allow owners of seized property to request expedited hearings.

"Our decision today does not preclude those legislatively prescribed innovations," Kavanaugh wrote. "Rather, our decision simply addresses the baseline protection of the due process clause."

Chief Justice John Roberts and Justices Clarence Thomas, Samuel Alito, Neil Gorsuch and Amy Coney Barrett joined the majority opinion.

Ukraine attacks Russian oil facilities

By Constant Meheut
New York Times

KYIV, UKRAINE >> Ukrainian drones struck two oil depots and a refinery across Russia in a 24-hour period, including one deep in Russian territory, officials on both sides said Thursday, as Kyiv presses a campaign aimed at hampering the country's military operations and putting strain on its most important industry.

Radiy Khabirov, head of Russia's Bashkiria region, near Kazakhstan, said a drone hit the Neftekhim Salavat oil refinery, one of the country's largest, around midday Thursday, sending plumes of smoke into the sky. The facility is more than 700 miles from the Ukrainian border, in a sign that Ukraine is increasingly capable of striking farther into Russia.

An official from Ukraine's special services, speaking on condition of anonymity to discuss sensitive military matters, said Ukraine was behind the assault. The official said Ukraine was also responsible for two other drone strikes overnight that hit oil depots in Russia's Krasnodar region, southeast of Ukraine.

The strikes follow some 20 similar attacks since the beginning of the year. Military analysts say they are an attempt by Ukraine to disrupt the Russian military's logistical routes and combat operations by targeting the facilities that supply fuel for its tanks, ships and planes.

Ukrainian officials also hope the strikes can undermine the Russian energy complex, which is at the core of the country's economy and war effort — accounting for about one-third of Russia's federal budget revenue — although it is too early to say whether they can have any serious impact.

The U.S. government has publicly urged Ukraine to stop its attacks on Russian oil refineries out of concern that they could affect global oil markets.

But Ukraine has instead doubled down on its strategy. In April, Ukraine struck Russia's third-largest refinery, about 800 miles from its border with Russia. The refinery hit Thursday is also one of Russia's biggest, with a capacity to process 10 million metric tons of oil a year, according to Gazprom, its owner.

Ukraine's rationale for these attacks appears to be that by disrupting Russian military logistics, it could buy time for Ukrainian troops on the battlefield, who are outnumbered, undergunned and steadily losing ground to Russian forces.

In recent months Ukraine has increasingly relied on asymmetrical tactics to disrupt Russian operations, including sabotage activities against railway infrastructure and ammunition depots.

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In Budapest, China's Xi hails ties with Hungary

By Andrew Higgins
New York Times

WARSAW, POLAND >> Chinese President Xi Jinping on Thursday found another safe zone in a continent increasingly wary of his country, meeting in Budapest with Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban, the European Union's perennial odd man out as a vocal supporter of warm relations with both China and Russia.

As happened at his previous stop in Serbia, Xi received a red-carpet welcome and was spared from protesters.

After their talks Thursday ended, Xi and Orban held what was billed as a news conference, but it consisted of their reading statements without taking questions, a format preferred by the Chinese leader.

They pledged to elevate already-friendly relations to an "all-weather comprehensive strategic partnership" — a sharp divergence from the view of China held by the European Union, of which Hungary is a member, as "a partner for cooperation, an economic competitor and a systemic rival."

Orban, under fire from many fellow European leaders for pushing what he calls a "policy of peace" in Ukraine — effectively a demand that its president, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, capitulate to avoid further bloodshed — offered "special thanks" to Xi for "the steps that the People's Republic of China is taking to create peace."

China has declined to condemn Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and, according to the United States, has helped Russia's military continue its assault on Ukrainian territory by providing satellite imagery to Russian forces, along with jet fighter parts, microchips and other dual-use equipment.

"Our voice, the voice of Hungary, is a lonely voice in Europe. Today, Europe is on the side of war. The only exception is Hungary, which calls for an immediate cease-fire and peace negotiations," Orban said, applauding China's own vague peace plan, announced in 2023.

With nothing to announce on Ukraine beyond calls for peace, Hungary and China focused on economic cooperation. The Hungarian foreign minister, Peter Szijjarto, announced 18 joint projects, including a high-speed railway to the international airport from downtown Budapest and a new rail line across the country to transport electric cars, batteries and other products from Chinese factories planned for eastern Hungary to European markets in the West. They also agreed to cooperate on nuclear energy projects.

obituaries

H. Wallace 'Wally' Jaynes

1935-2024

A very good son, brother, a wonderful husband, a proud and loving dad, grand dad, great granddad and a strong, true and forever friend. A man who loved and respected God and country. Best not forget a kind and loving friend of animals.



Jaynes

Wally lived his life learning and doing what needed to be done and willingly facing whatever challenges life presented. A man of many interests, Wally loved working, diving, flying, reading and music; played guitar, bongos and keyboard. Wally started his early working career in the logging industry of Northern California, by the age of 19, he owned his own log hauling truck. He often worked two and sometimes three jobs while raising a family: his boys Kenny, Steve and Dean. Wally was a master carpenter, a builder and a contractor. Living in the Laguna Beach area was a major part of his life, he was naturally a water enthusiast and took up diving with his friends long before diving became such a popular sport. Diving and construction transitioned him to underwater construction and owning his own underwater construction company, Orca Divers in Laguna Beach. While working in that field he became an explosives expert and handled the explosives work required to build out the Dana Point Harbor and other projects along the So. California coast.

Strangely enough this led to Wally starting a career in photography. When underwater photos were needed for a 3-mile underwater pipeline job, he rented an underwater camera and successfully (with 15 minutes of instructions from the camera store owner) took the photos requested along with the doing the mechanical drawings he always provided for the job. (Wally's mom, Virginia was a wonderful artist who worked for Walt Disney and Walter Lantz back in the day, and his brother Ken was a Military man who taught him mechanical drawing.) From that experience Wally enrolled in So. Coast College to study photography, soon to open his own rental darkroom. The Darkroom soon became a Laguna Beach icon of some 35 years, darkroom, camera store, custom printing, studio, wedding and event photography, videography, postproduction, etc.

Wally was a man of many interests and skills. He designed, drew plans and built two homes for us and was a skilled furniture and cabinet maker.

At the age of 44 he met and soon married his wife Doris, then adding two teenage boys to his family. David and John Estrada became his boys, and they were blessed to have him as a father and friend.

Wally should have written a book. He had a great memory of his many adventures and could tell story after story.

Wally was a patriot at heart. Wally's love of the country was best expressed in his love of and 40 plus years as a volunteer with the Air Force Auxiliary, Civil Air Patrol. He loved the challenge of flying search and rescue missions, and among those missions his best moment was when finding a crash site with the plane crew alive and waiting for rescue (most 'finds' don't have such happy endings). He is ending his career with Civil Air Patrol as Lt. Colonel with many years as Safety Officer in both California and here in Hawai'i.

Wally would say the best part of life was being a friend and helping others. That is what really sums up his life. And of course, being the best husband and father ever. Love you forever.

A Celebration of his Life will be held on Thursday May 16, 2024, at St. Catherine's Church with visitation beginning 8:30 a.m., funeral mass beginning at 10 a.m. and burial to follow at St. Catherine's Kealia Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers the family requests donations be made to Kaua'i Hospice in memory of Wally Jaynes.

Kaua'i Memorial Gardens and St. Catherine's Church assisted the family with arrangements.

Michael Miyuki Cardinez

Michael Miyuki Cardinez, known for his ready smile and servant heart, peacefully left for Paradise on Feb. 28, 2024. He was an active member in the Kaua'i Church of Christ, Lihu'e. Michael was born in Waimea, Kaua'i, on Aug. 13, 1949. He served in the United States Navy for four years before becoming a Radar Technician at Makaha Ridge, Koke'e from where he retired.

Michael was preceded in passing by his father Steven Cardinez, mother Evelyn (Oyakawa) Estrada, brother Ronald Cardinez, sister Lydia Castillo, brother-in-law David Banquel and the mother of his children, Monda Haney.

He is survived by his brothers Clarence (Carmen) Cardinez of California, Manolo (Ces) Delos Reyes of Kaumakani, James (Angela) Delos Reyes of Kaumakani, Steven (Karen) Cardinez of Florida, Alex (Shari) Cardinez of California, sisters Frances Bunao of Lihu'e, Carol (Burt) Gonsalves of California, Alicia Estrada of Hanama'ulu, Celia Marie Mancia of Oregon, Nelda Banquel of Hanapepe and his stepmother Evelyn "Nana" Cardinez of Kaumakani (who sadly passed on March 14, 2024).

Michael also leaves behind his children Kalei (Alden) Cardinez of Hanama'ulu, Kananiokala (Harvey) Makekau of Hanama'ulu, Mikey (Carolan) Cardinez of Kapa'a and TC (Andrea) Cardinez of Wailua. He will remain a constant guide to his beloved grandchildren Cobie Cardinez, Megan Rego, Keona Nakamura, Kaiona Nakamura, Ricky Rego, Nainoa Cardinez, Auree Cardinez, Daniel Makekau and Sherilyn Makekau as well as his most precious great grandchildren Taiden Cardinez, Tia Cardinez, Kawehi Rego and Kamaile-lauli'i Yap and his grand pups Hale, Nani, Pepe, Mali'e, Li'i, Hema and Lilo. Michael is also survived by numerous cousins, nieces and nephews.

A celebration of his life will be held on Tuesday, May 28, 2024, at the Kaua'i War Memorial Convention Hall, starting at 11:30 am. The family requests casual attire and welcomes flowers. Please come, talk story and enjoy heavy pupu and desserts with his 'Ohana.

Borthwick Kaua'i Mortuary assisted the 'Ohana with arrangements.

Francisco 'Cisco' Campos Jr.

Francisco "Cisco" Campos Jr. passed away on Monday, April 29, 2024, at Straub Medical Center in Honolulu, at the age of 76 years old. He was born on March 27, 1948, in Waimea, Kaua'i.



Campos

He was a veteran of the U.S. Air Force who served in the Vietnam War. He worked for the County of Kauai Public Works Department Solid Waste Division for over 20 years and then retired as a baggage supervisor for United Airlines in 2016.

He is survived by his five daughters Tasha (Tommy) Stetter of Illinois, Leanna Campos (Rueben Games) of Waimea, Leilani Campos of Honolulu, Laola Campos (Chad Ishida) of Waimea, Noe Campos (Kawai Rapozo) of Waimea, grandchildren Jacey (Mana) Alquiza, Drayden, Jaycob, Daylen (Brennan) Ferrara, Pomai, Malu, Ezekiel, Ezra, Ivory, Kayce, great-grandchildren Kayzee-Marie, Tyson, Taelyn-Marie, Kaine, Irie Reign, sister Fely Dement of Hanapepe, numerous uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews and cousins.

A service will be held on Sunday, May 12, 2024, at the Garden Island Mortuary in Lawa'i, beginning at 2 p.m., and burial will be on Monday, May 13, 2024, at 11 a.m. at Kaua'i Veterans Cemetery in Hanapepe. The family suggests casual attire and requests that flowers be omitted.

Garden Island Mortuary assisted family with arrangements.

births

- Rachel Medeiros and Stephen Emayo greeted their daughter, Selena Evangeline Emayo, weighing 7 pounds, on March 14, 2024, at Kauai Veterans Memorial Hospital.
- Kaleigh and Nathan Smith greeted their daughter, Emma Nanea Smith, weighing 7 pounds, 11 ounces, on March 2, 2024, at Kauai Veterans Memorial Hospital.
- Dennis Erakdrik and Raini Henry-Erakdrik greeted their fifth child, a girls, Skylar Bethany Erakdrik, weighing 7 pounds, 3.9 ounces, on March 3, 2024, at Wilcox Medical Center.
- Naomi and Riley Harrington greeted their third child, a boy, Niall Nainoa Ryohei Harrington, weighing 7 pounds, 14 ounces, on March 4, 2024, at Wilcox Medical Center. Mrs. Harrington is the former Naomi Taylor.
- Melissa Vega-Guerpo and Romeo Guerpo greeted their son, Aven Guerpo, weighing 8 pounds, 7 ounces, on March 6, 2024, at Kauai Veterans Memorial Hospital.
- Stevie and Heather Sokei-Lutz greeted their fourth child, a boy, Huxley Kaito Itsuo Sokei-Lutz, weighing 8 pounds, 5 ounces, on March 7, 2024, at Wilcox Medical Center.
- Anais Werkmeister-Baumann and Ka'imi Hermosura greeted their son, Kekela Hermosura-Werkmeister, weighing 7 pounds, 4 ounces, on March 8, 2024, at Kauai Veterans Memorial Hospital.

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For more information visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

NEWS OF THE WEIRD

Brown Bear, Brown Bear And 2 Driving Fools

A Scottish woman, Moira Gallacher, 72, and her friend, Charmian Widdowson, were touring Romania in April, enjoying a drive through the Carpathian Mountains, *People* reported. They happened upon two brown bears and stopped to get a picture with them. Then, Widdowson pulled up to the bear for another photo-op.

"I rolled down the window; I thought he wanted to be friends," Widdowson told STV News. "He started getting into the car and bit my friend."

She said she thought the bear approached because he heard the women talking about getting something to eat.

"I think he … decided he had to eat my friend."

Gallacher was wearing a thick jacket with two layers underneath; although the bear clamped down on her hand with its jaws, she escaped with minor wounds.

In other Weird happenings:

Shopping Cart Spree

On April 9, investigators caught their targets in a puzzling money-making scheme in Rochelle Park, New Jersey.

SEE PAGE 7



How These Bandits Roll

ILLUSTRATION BY MARK GALACGAC

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1 JUNE — MUSIC CONCERT

Ebb & Flow Arts presents Duo Diorama, featuring violinist Minghuan Xu and pianist Winston Choi, at St. Michaels All Angels Episcopal Church in Līhu'e. The concert will also feature works by Béla Bartók, Alfred Schnittke, Dmitri Shostakovich, John Corigliano, Augusta Read Thomas and Robert Pollock. Admission is free.

Saturday, June 1, 7 p.m.
For more info, visit ebbandflowarts.org

2 JUNE — FOOD FESTIVAL

Enjoy dishes prepared by more than 25 island chefs, various musical entertainment groups and more at Taste of Hawai'i at Smith's Tropical Garden in Kapa'a. Gate admission is $200 and advance tickets on eventbrite.com are $165.

Sunday, June 2, 11:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.
Purchase tickets at eventbrite.com (search "Taste of Hawaii is the ultimate Sunday Brunch by Rotary Club of Kapaa")

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JUNE 1 — PRIDE PARADE

A Pride Parade to kick off Pride Month starts on Rice Street at Vidinha Stadium and ends at Historic County Lawn, where there will be a festival following the parade. Expect food trucks, small business and craft vendors, community resources, and live entertainment.

Saturday, June 1, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.
For more info, visit kauaipridеparade.com



PHOTO COURTESY AARON FEINBERG

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Serial criminal can keep $12.5M settlement

Peter Boylan
STAR-ADVERTISER

HONOLULU — The 38-year-old man awarded $12.5 million after he sued the city following injuries suffered in a 2021 police pursuit appeared in court Wednesday to face federal charges that he used a ghost gun while selling methamphetamine in Waianae.

It is the second time Jonaven Perkins-Sinapati was arrested on drug and gun charges this month.

Despite the criminal charges, there is no chance the city can recoup any of the $12.5 million awarded Perkins-Sinapati in the civil case.

"The City's settlement agreements are generally not contingent upon future conduct but are intended to compensate plaintiffs for verifiable damages resulting from negligent acts of the City or its employees and/or to resolve cases in the best interests of the City," according to a statement to the Honolulu Star-Advertiser from Scott Humber, Mayor Rick Blangiardi's communications director. "The Perkins-Sinapati settlement agreement did not include a contingency provision for future criminal conduct."

Perkins-Sinapati, a convicted felon with more than 40 arrests and citations, was charged by criminal complaint Saturday with possession with intent to distribute 50 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine and possessing a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking crime, according to federal court records.

A hearing on the U.S. Department of Justice's motion to detain Perkins-Sinapati without bail until trial is scheduled for June 4 before U.S. Magistrate Judge Rom A. Trader.

Among the reasons cited by the government that Perkins-Sinapati should be held without bail is that he is a danger to the community, a flight risk and "the alleged offenses were "committed on release pending felony trial," according to the motion authored by Assistant U.S. Attorney Barbara Eucker.

Perkins-Sinapati's attorney, Michael Green, did not immediately return a Star- Advertiser request from comment.

A preliminary hearing on the federal charges is scheduled for Sept. 9 in Trader's court.

On May 23, the Honolulu Police Department got an anonymous tip that Perkins-Sinapati was operating a black Jaguar sport utility vehicle and was wanted on an outstanding state warrant with a bail amount of $1 million, according to a federal criminal complaint.

Perkins-Sinapati was previously charged in state court May 7 with several firearm and ammunition offenses, third-degree promotion of a dangerous drug, and second-degree reckless endangering.

He is scheduled for an arraignment and plea in that case on Monday at 8:30 a.m. At this time there is no court determination deferring one prosecution until resolution of the other.

On May 23, an HPD officer saw the black Jaguar SUV and witnessed a passenger throw a dark bag out of the window.

The officer recovered the bag and allegedly found 108 grams of methamphetamine.

In the bag, the officer also allegedly found a loaded, homemade 9mm pistol, "bearing no manufacturer number nor serial number," 14 rounds of 9mm Luger ammunition, and four rounds of 40-caliber Smith and Wesson Hornady ammunition.

HPD pulled Perkins-Sinapati over at the intersection of Farrington Highway and Lualualei Homestead Road.

The officer saw ammunition in the cup holder of the Jaguar. HPD arrested him and his passenger on suspicion of multiple state gun charges.

A fanny pack found in the car allegedly had 48 grams of methamphetamine in it.

Perkins-Sinapati faces enhanced penalties if convicted in state court because he has prior felony convictions for car theft, robbery and promotion of a dangerous drug.

On May 4 at about 1:13 p.m., Perkins-Sinapati allegedly fired a gun in a residential area near Ewa Makai Middle School.

The city agreed to pay $12.5 million to Perkins-Sinapati, the driver of a car that crashed on Sept 12, 2021, in Makaha during a pursuit by Honolulu police officers who allegedly left the scene, only to return and pretend they were not involved in the pursuit.

Three Honolulu Police Department officers are awaiting trial for allegedly causing the high-speed chase and crash and covering it up.

Officers Joshua J.S. Nahulu, 37, Erik X.K. Smith, 25, and Jake R.T. Bartolome, 35, were fired by the department in February. A fourth officer, Robert G. Lewis III, whose age was not released, also faces criminal charges in connection with the crash and cover-up.

All four entered not-guilty pleas on March 23, 2023, and go to trial Oct. 7. June 3.



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PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

Tuesday, June 4, 2024	Wednesday, June 5, 2024	Thursday, June 6, 2024
Kaua'i Veterans Center	Kekaha Neighborhood Center	Sheraton Kaua'i Coconut Beach Resort
3215 Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hwy, Lihu'e	8130 Elepaio Road, Kekaha	650 Aleka Loop, Kapa'a

AGENDA

5 to 8 p.m.	6 to 6:30 p.m.
Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment.	Project presentation by Navy and NASA.

The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period under the National Environmental Policy Act and Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. Members of the public are encouraged to participate in the environmental planning process by providing input on the proposed real estate action including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS. The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and HRS Section 6E-42. Your voice is important to this planning process.

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Submit Comments in Person, Online, or by Mail. Submit comments by June 17, 2024. The public may submit comments in any of the following ways: In person at a public scoping meeting, through the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com, by email to info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com, or by mail, postmarked by June 17, 2024 to the following address: Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai'i, Environmental OPHEV2, Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells, 400 Marshall Road, Building X-11, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860.
For more information visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

obituaries

Brian S. Kubota

Memorial services for Brian S. Kubota will be at Immanuel Lutheran Church at 3 p.m. on Friday, May 31, 2024. Brian died Sunday, May 19, 2024. He will be laid to rest at Oak Hill Cemetery in Lawrence, Kansas.


Kubota

Brian Shigeo Kubota was born in Waimea, Kaua'i, Hawai'i, on March 16, 1943, to Shigeomi and Bernice Aiko (Hamamura) Kubota. He attended Koloa Grammar School and Kaua'i High School in Lihu'e, Hawai'i. He graduated from Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, with a degree in Landscape Architecture and Urban and Regional Planning. He married Virginia (Ginny) Gutz on April 29, 1967. In addition to his wife, he is survived by his children: Vicki, Chicago, Illinois, and Jeff, Lawrence, Kansas. Also surviving are siblings: Adele (Don) Stevens, Honolulu, Hawai'i; Louella Rita, Makawao, Maui, Hawai'i; Sue Kubota, Honolulu, Hawai'i; and Burt (Debra) Kubota, Koloa, Kaua'i, Hawai'i. He was also Uncle to eight nieces and nephews.

After graduating from Iowa State University, Brian was employed by Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff from 1966-1969. He then moved to Lawrence, Kansas, and worked for the city as the Assistant Planning Director. In 1970 he joined the partnership of Robertson, Peters, Erickson, and Williams and also worked as Assistant Professor of Architecture from 1972-1973. In 1978 he established Landplan Engineering, a branch of Peters, Kubota, Glenn. Some of Brian's well-known urban design projects are Downtown Lawrence, Maupintour Travel Service (International Headquarters Building), Lawrence City Hall, Alvamar Country Club, Broken Arrow and South Junior High Schools, Lawrence Public Library and Trailridge Apartments. Alvamar West Golf Course, Orchards Golf Course, Holcomb Park and Buford M Watson, Jr. Park are additional site plans he designed. Brian won awards for Maupintour, Lawrence Town Center, Lawrence City Hall, and the Federal Office Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Brian served as National President and Vice President of ASLA (American Society of Landscape Architects) and many boards and task forces throughout the years. He also served as ASLA Prairie Gateway Chapter trustee for several terms. He attained Fellowship status in ASLA due to his contributions, professional accomplishments, attitude, and character. He was President of the Boys' Club, Board Member of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and Building Committee Member/Consultant of Immanuel Lutheran Church. He was also a Consultant for Corpus Christi Catholic Church and St. Lawrence Catholic Center.

After retiring from Landplan Engineering, he developed The Villas, one of Lawrence's first empty-nester, single-family home developments and The Cove, a townhouse empty-nester development. He's been a consultant for numerous developers throughout his career.

Brian and Ginny spent many winters in Naples, Florida. He also loved to golf and enjoyed trips on his Harley-Davidson motorcycle. Many family vacations were spent with relatives in Hawai'i and exploring other parts of the country. A little-known fact about Brian is that he enjoyed singing karaoke.

In lieu of flowers, the family suggests memorials to Immanuel Lutheran Church, 2104 Bob Billings Pkwy, Lawrence, KS 66049 or Visiting Nurses of Douglas County, P.O. Box 1260. Lawrence, KS 66044.

Online condolences made at rumsey-yost.com

Rev. Dr. Harold 'Doc' Itsuo Ayabe

Rev. Dr. Harold "Doc" Itsuo Ayabe, 89, of Kaneohe, former pastor of Windward Missionary Church and retired Department Chair and Professor Emeritus of Educational Psychology at the University of Hawai'i Manoa, went home to be with his Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, on May 14, 2024. Doc was born on Dec. 29, 1934, in Lawa'i, Kaua'i, Hawai'i.


Ayabe

He is survived by daughter Rev. Dr. Sharon Ayabe, brother Tadashi Jerry, sister Kikumi Kay Harada, sisters-in-law Edna Holdeman, Gloria Young, Thelma Chikuma, Lillian Nishihara, hanai granddaughter Dr. Corrie Yoshimura Fang, numerous nieces and nephews.

He was preceded in death by his wife, the love of his life, Ann Satoko (Nishihara) Ayabe, daughter Dr. Cheryl Emiko Milanio, parents Shohachi and Kikuo (Nagano) Ayabe, older brothers Katsumi, Keiso Henry, Noboru and older sister Hitoe Hirano.

A Celebration of Life memorial service will be held at Kalihi Union Church Main Sanctuary, 2214 N King Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i on Wednesday, June 5, 2024. Visitation at noon. Services at 1 p.m.

Arrangements provided by Hosoi Garden Mortuary. Flowers by Beretania Florist.

Michael Manzano Abigania

Michael Manzano Abigania, of Mission Viejo, California, loving husband, father, grandfather, brother, and friend, went to be with the Lord on Sunday, March 17, 2024. He was born in Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippines on June 8, 1952.

Michael is survived by his wife, Arminda Pascual Abigania; daughters, Sherry (Franklin Jr.) Matthews, Michelle (Victor) Abigania-Libunao, Melany (Eric) Abigania-Chun; grandchildren, Makana, Kainani Libunao, Malia, Micah, Jacob, Jade Matthews; brothers, Louis (Edith) Abigania, Robert (Doris) Abigania, Richard (Tess) Abigania, Glenn (Sharon) Abigania, Reynold Abigania; sisters, Nancy Abigania, Vicky Abigania, Christine (Bernard Sr.) Mabini, Alice (Reggie) Hunt, and Brenda (Ho-Tai) Zerba.

Michael was preceded in death by his parents Rufo and Mary Abigania and sister Cynthia Dela Cruz.

Family and friends are invited to a Celebration of Life on Saturday, June 8, at St. John's Episcopal Church located in Ele'ele, at 10 a.m. Casual attire is requested.

EARTHWEEK: DIARY OF A CHANGING WORLD

For week ending Friday

By Steve Newman

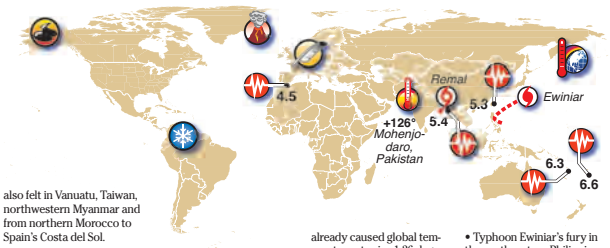
Orange rivers

Scientists say melting permafrost is likely turning dozens of Alaskan rivers and streams an orange color. The new rusty hue is believed to be caused by minerals once frozen in the soil now flushing into previously crystal-clear waterways. Researchers from the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Park Service and the University of California, Davis, say the degraded rivers and streams could have significant implications for drinking water and fisheries in Arctic watersheds. "We (now) see a lot of different types of metals in these waters," said researcher Taylor Evinge. "One of the most dominant metals is iron. That's what is causing the color change."

Earthquakes

The Tongan capital and other low-lying areas were evacuated due to fears of a tsunami following a massive undersea temblor that rocked the island nation.

• Earth movements were also felt in Vanuatu, Taiwan, northwestern Myanmar and from northern Morocco to Spain's Costa del Sol.



Bird flu vaccine

A new Dutch study finds that bird flu vaccines given to laying hens are effective and could soon be used to protect poultry from a virus that has ravaged birds and other species around the world. The tests were carried out at two farms and showed the vaccine was effective against the virus for eight weeks after vaccination. Egg prices have soared as the highly pathogenic avian influenza killed or forced the culling of millions of poultry around the world. Since there is a threat of the H5N1 strain of bird flu mutating to more easily infect people, researchers say swift vaccine development would be our best protection.

Warming yardstick

Researchers at Britain's University of Leeds have concluded that three individual years of very high global average temperatures will be enough to say that the world has breached the 1.5-degree Celsius climate warming goal set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement. Carbon emissions have already caused global temperatures to rise 1.26 degrees above pre-industrial levels, with some years almost reaching 1.5 degrees. "Once you've crossed the 1.5-degree threshold in your annual temperature changes on three occasions (consecutive or not), it's very likely that we will have crossed the Paris Agreement 1.5-degree level," said climate expert Lawrence Jackson.

Tropical cyclones

Cyclone Remal left at least 65 people dead across eastern India and Bangladesh, one of the longest-lasting on record.

• Typhoon Ewiniar's fury in the northeastern Philippines killed at least seven people amid flooding, toppled trees and fierce wind.

Vanished glaciers

Venezuela has become the first country in the Americas to lose all of its glaciers due to global heating. The six former glaciated peaks in the state of Merida were once a source of great pride and the origin of legends that relate them to mythical white eagles. The International Climate and Cryosphere Initiative recently declared that the remaining Humboldt Glacier, also known as La Corona or "the crown," is already too small to be classified as a glacier any longer. "Our tropical glaciers began to disappear in the 1970s and their absence is felt," astrophysicist Alejandra Melfo told the TV network Telemundo. "It is a great sadness, and the only thing we can do is use their legacy to show children how beautiful our Sierra Nevada once were."

Iceland eruption

Iceland's restive Reykjanes Peninsula produced its fifth eruption since December and the most powerful since the volcanic area became active again three years ago. The country's Met Office said lava fountains reached 115 feet in height. Residents of the small fishing town of Grindavik were forced to evacuate yet again as lava surged from the new fissure. The nearby Blue Lagoon geothermal spa was also closed and evacuated again.

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Distributed by Andrews McMeel Syndication; ©MMXXIV Earth Environment Service

Make peace with nature, official warns

By Jake Spring
Reuters

SAO PAULO >> The world must make peace with nature or risk fueling more global conflicts like the war in Gaza, the president of the upcoming United Nations COP16 biodiversity summit said Friday.

The October summit in Colombia is charged with negotiating next steps to implement the landmark 2022 Kunming-Montreal accord — likened to the Paris Agreement on climate change, but for nature — in order to address the drastic decline in biodiversity globally.

Climate change, deforestation, pollution and habitat destruction have led to a 69% decline in global wildlife populations since 1970, according to nonprofit WWF.

Colombia's environment minister, Susana Muhamad, laid out her priorities as COP16 president, along with a warning if the world fails to reform global governance to solve problems like the climate crisis.

"The situation currently in Palestine, where humanity is observing how a people of the world is being crushed militarily. And there's not even the capacity of the U.N. to provide the humanitarian relief," Muhamad said during a five-minute speech at the Atlantic Council think tank in Washington.

"That situation is what we could expect in a lack of governance and in a chaotic world because of the climate crisis."

Muhamad said the "suicidal war against nature" is causing conflict to increase, but did not elaborate on the connection.

Multilateral institutions are not equipped to deal with unprecedented challenges like climate change and must be overhauled or risk the world slipping into rule by the strong through violence, Muhamad said.

Colombia's top priorities for COP16 include an "intense" discussion on how to reform the global financial system that will allow developing countries to make strong environmental commitments without taking on more debt, she said.

Countries must submit biodiversity targets before the summit. Colombia will prioritize working with U.N. officials to measure how those commitments line up with 2030 goals in the Kunming-Montreal agreement, she said.

Colombia also will seek to boost the participation of Indigenous people and traditional communities in the process, by organizing three pre-summit events giving them an opportunity to lobby governments.



BRUNO KELLY / REUTERS / 2017

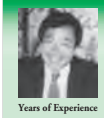
An aerial view shows deforested land in Brazil during "Operation Green Wave," conducted by a Brazilian environmental agency.

NOTICE REGARDING FILES OF DECEASED ATTORNEY
CLAYTON C. IKEI

Current and former clients of Clayton C. Ikei may attempt to recover their client files and funds. The Hawai'i Supreme Court appointed Eric Lee Niemeyer as Trustee to collect and inventory Mr. Ikei's client files and funds and return them to his clients. Such clients may respond to this notice within the next 90 days using the information below. Trustee prefers Email but will respond regardless. Trustee will destroy unclaimed files after the set time.

ERIC LEE NIEMEYER
700 Richards St., Ste. 1108
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
e-mail: hawaii.lawyer@hotmail.com
Telephone: (541)840-2840

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U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process and submit comments.

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawai'i for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process.

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AGENDA

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For more information visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

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Trump sees 'breaking point' for U.S. if he gets jail time

By Susan Heavey
Reuters

WASHINGTON >> Donald Trump said Sunday he would accept home confinement or jail time after his historic conviction on criminal charges by a New York jury last week but that it would be tough for the public to accept.

Trump is scheduled to be sentenced July 11, four days before Republicans gather to formally choose their presidential nominee to face Democratic President Joe Biden in November's election.

Prison time is rare for people convicted in New York state of felony falsification of business records, the charge Trump, the Republican presidential candidate, faced at his trial. The maximum sentence for such a charge is four years' imprisonment.

"I'm not sure the public would stand for it," the former president told Fox News of a potential prison sentence.

"I think it'd be tough for the public to take. You know, at a certain point there's a breaking point."

Trump has vowed to appeal his conviction by the New York jury, which found him guilty of 34 felony counts over falsifying documents to cover up a payment to silence a porn star ahead of the 2016 election.

To succeed on appeal, Trump, 77, must demonstrate that Justice Juan Merchan made significant errors overseeing the trial.

His lawyers have said they expect to take the case to the Supreme Court. On Sunday, Trump, who tried to oust Merchan from the case, repeated allegations of bias by the judge and the district attorney in the case.

"The United States Supreme Court MUST DECIDE!" Trump wrote on social media.

Trump plans to appeal after his July 11 sentencing date, his lawyers say. If an appeal in New York state courts proves unsuccessful, he could appeal to the Supreme Court. Trump's attorneys would have to persuade at least four of the court's nine justices to hear his case.



DOUG MILLS / NEW YORK TIMES

Former President Donald Trump on Sunday said he was not sure the U.S. public "would stand for it" if he were to receive a prison sentence for his felony business fraud conviction. Trump headed to a news conference Friday in New York.

To prevail, Trump would then have to demonstrate that the state prosecution violated his federal constitutional rights and that his legal team followed proper procedures during earlier stages of his legal proceedings.

'Speak out against this'

Trump has used his conviction to step up his fundraising efforts but has not otherwise sought to mobilize his supporters, in contrast to his comments protesting his 2020 loss to Biden that were followed by a deadly attack by his supporters on Jan. 6, 2021, on the U.S. Capitol.

Asked what Trump supporters should do if he were jailed, Republican National Committee Co-Chair Lara Trump told CNN, "Well, they're gonna do what they've done from the beginning, which is remain calm and protest at the ballot box on November 5th. There's nothing to do other than make your voices heard loud and clear and speak out against this."

Some Trump supporters have hung U.S. flags upside down following the verdict. The inverted flag has been a symbol of distress or protest in America for over 200 years.

At least one Democratic lawmaker expressed concern Sunday about the potential for Trump's supporters to respond violently to his conviction.

"His base listens to him. They don't listen to Lara Trump. And this is another dangerous appeal to violence," Democratic U.S. Rep. Adam Schiff told CNN.

But U.S. House Speaker Mike Johnson, a Trump ally, said any response must be lawful.

"We are the rule-of-law party — chaos is not a conservative value. We have to fight back, and we will with everything in our arsenal. But we do that within the confines of the rule of law," Johnson told "Fox News Sunday."

The matter is unlikely to be resolved before the November presidential election, when Trump will seek to take back the White House from Biden. Opinion polls show a close race between the two men and suggest that his conviction could hurt him with some Republican voters and independents.

In other developments:

>> Roughly a day since joining TikTok, Trump had attracted 3 million followers on the short video social media platform that he tried to ban as president on national security grounds.

Biden's election campaign is already on TikTok, with over 340,000 followers, although Biden has signed a bill that would ban the app, which is used by 170 million Americans, if its Chinese owner, ByteDance, fails to divest it.

Trump posted a launch video on his account, which has the address @realdonaldtrump, on Saturday night. The video, which has more than 56 million views, showed Trump greeting fans at an Ultimate Fighting Championship fight in Newark, N.J.

>> Lara Trump on Sunday denounced Larry Hogan, the Republican Senate candidate in Maryland, for urging Americans to "respect the verdict" against Trump — criticizing a prized recruit who has given the party a chance of winning a seat that has reliably been held by Democrats.

Hogan "doesn't deserve the respect of anyone in the Republican Party at this point, and quite frankly anybody in America, if that's the way you feel," Trump, who is married to Trump's son Eric, said in an interview on CNN. She did not directly answer follow-up questions about whether the Republican Party would continue to support Hogan.

The New York Times contributed to this report.

Around the world

Netanyahu aide says Israel accepts Biden's Gaza plan

JERUSALEM >> An aide to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu confirmed Sunday that Israel had accepted a framework for winding down the Gaza war now being advanced by U.S. President Joe Biden, though he described it as flawed and in need of much more work.

In an interview with Britain's Sunday Times, Ophir Falk, chief foreign policy advisor to Netanyahu, said Biden's proposal was "a deal we agreed to — it's not a good deal, but we dearly want the hostages released, all of them."

Rising heat could worsen Gaza Strip crisis, U.N. warns

Aid groups remain unable to deliver "basic necessities" including tents and clean drinking water to millions of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip as temperatures rise and diseases spread, a United Nations humanitarian official said Sunday, as talks continued about reopening a critical border crossing that has been closed for weeks.

Scott Anderson, a senior official at UNRWA, the main U.N. agency aiding Palestinians in Gaza, told CBS News on Sunday that the trickle of supplies has not been enough to meet people's basic needs.

Boeing and NASA reschedule Starliner debut for Wednesday

Boeing and NASA said Sunday their teams are preparing the first crewed launch of the new Starliner space capsule Wednesday after scrubbing its inaugural test flight Saturday.

The craft will carry two astronauts to the International Space Station. NASA said its teams traced the problem encountered during Saturday's countdown to a ground power supply.

Teacher placed on leave over 'mock slave auction' in class

A fifth grade teacher in Massachusetts who held a "mock slave auction" and used a racial slur in a classroom has been placed on paid administrative leave, the district superintendent said.

The mock auction was held in January during a history lesson, the superintendent of Public Schools of Northborough and Southborough, Gregory Martineau, said in a letter to parents dated Wednesday. In April the teacher read a book to the class and used a racial slur not in the book.

Star-Advertiser news services

Hunter Biden to begin trial today in gun case

By Glenn Thrush
New York Times

WASHINGTON >> Hunter Biden will go on trial on gun charges Monday in Delaware within walking distance of his father's campaign headquarters in Wilmington, less than a week after former President Donald Trump's felony conviction in New York.

A year ago the younger Biden seemed unlikely to face trial on the weapon charges he was facing over a firearm application that prosecutors say was falsified, or from more serious charges of failing to pay taxes from overseas business activities at a time when he was using drugs and alcohol heavily and spending lavishly.

But a plea deal, which offered him some immunity from prosecution and did not include prison time, imploded in July. The judge in the case punched holes in the agreement, to the delight of Trump's Republican allies in Congress who tried to scuttle that deal and have portrayed Biden's legal problems as equivalent to those of their party's 2024 presidential candidate in an effort to impeach President Joe Biden.

Still, it is the son — not the father — who will be on trial twice during an election year.

He is set to report to the fourth-floor courtroom of Judge Maryellen Noreika when jury selection begins today at 9 a.m. in a trial expected to last three to five days. The other, set to begin in September, involves a series of tax offenses related to his failure to file returns for a number of years.

In September a federal grand jury charged Hunter Biden with three felonies: lying to a federally licensed gun dealer, making a false claim on the federal firearm application used to screen applicants and possessing an illegally obtained gun for 11 days, from Oct. 12 to 23, 2018.

"Hunter Biden possessed a firearm while knowing he was an unlawful user of or addicted to any stimulant, narcotic drug or any other controlled substance, in violation of federal law," prosecutors said.

If convicted, Biden could face up to 25 years in prison and $750,000 in fines. But nonviolent first-time offenders who have not been accused of using the weapon in another crime rarely get serious prison time for the charges. In fact, legal experts say it is more likely a sentence could include a central element of the original plea deal: mandatory enrollment in a firearm diversion program intended to reduce incarceration rates for the least serious gun crimes.

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

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For more information visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Red Hill tank ventilation rattles some residents

Kevin Knodell
STAR-ADVERTISER

HONOLULU — The Navy has begun tank ventilation and air quality monitoring at the Red Hill fuel storage facility.

Navy Closure Task Force-Red Hill announced on its mobile app last week that the state Department of Health had approved its plans to begin cleaning operations and venting of the facility's Tank No. 8.

It's the latest step in the closure process of the Red Hill facility. But some residents are nervous about potential health and environmental risks as the plan moves forward.

Walter Chun, a member of the Red Hill Community Representation Initiative, said in an email that the Navy's plan to "intentionally discharge the vapor and particulates from the 12.5M gallon fuel tank at Red Hill … to the environment (risks) human exposures to hazardous substances, especially for children and infants, and pose a potential wildfire risk for the nearby residential neighborhoods."

The Navy task force has installed nine air quality monitoring stations around Red Hill's perimeter, including the at Halawa Correctional Facility. Navy officials said the stations will monitor air quality as well as atmospheric data such as air speed and wind direction.

"NCTF-RH has worked closely with DOH to ensure ventilation of the tanks is done in a manner that will not pose a risk to human health," said task force deputy commander Rear Adm. Marc Williams in a statement included in the news release on the app. "Our team is committed to safely decommissioning the facility, and tank ventilation operations get us another step closer to this goal."

In November 2021, JP-5 jet fuel stored at Red Hill tainted the Navy's Oahu water system that serves 93,000 people. The facility sits just 100 feet above a critical aquifer which most of Honolulu relies on for drinking water and for years local health and water officials warned the fuel posed a serious risk to Oahu's water supply. The Navy for its part insisted the World War II-era facility was safe and critical for national security.

After months of resisting a state emergency order to drain the tanks, in March 2022 the Pentagon announced that Red Hill would be defueled and permanently shut down.

It took a joint military task force nearly a year to make repairs and upgrades to the aging facility and the pipelines connecting them to Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam to safely extract over 104 million gallons of fuel from the tanks.

Repairs concluded in summer 2023 and by March the defueling task force had removed most of the fuel with the exception of residual sludge within the tanks that would require deeper cleaning to remove.

The defueling task force's commander Vice Adm. John Wade told the Honolulu Star-Advertiser in an exit interview before NCTF-RH took over operations that while the removal of the fuel got one major risk out of the way, many more dangers remain before the closure process is over.

"Defueling had its own challenges and risks, closure and long-term environmental remediation will bring new challenges and new risks," Wade said. "So it's critical to the … health of the workers and the community and the environment to focus on safety."

During the February meeting of the Red Hill Community Representation Initiative, the facility's former fuel director Shannon Bencs attended and asked officials how they will approach community safety as they try to clear out gases and chemicals. "Now that you've defueled the tanks and the pipelines, now there's poisonous toxic fumes in those tanks, and the only way to vent them out is through the top of Red Hill and then through the (vents)," Bencs said, warning that it will be "extremely toxic, and it will flow down to Halawa Valley and down to Pearl Harbor."

Rear Adm. Stephen Barnett, commander of Navy Region Hawaii, told Bencs, "that is something that we'll be working through as far as the ventilation," and that the Navy would ensure the community would be notified.

Members of the CRI have been critical of officials, accusing them of withholding information and dodging questions. The Navy has in turn argued that CRI members have been aggressive and disrespectful. The EPA has called for a mediator to be brought in to manage the dispute.

"Although the CRI raised concerns with the allowance of discharging contaminants and pollutants in March 2024, both the Navy and EPA ignored these concerns," said Chun. "Their focus since March was attempting to control the CRI meetings. Our focus in Hawaii must narrow in on the practices to allow intentional contaminants and pollutants to harm people and the environment."

The CRI put out a public notice Wednesday night that said venting operations would begin the next day and will continue until all 14 tanks that held fuel are degassed, with operations set to take place daily between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. and advising "the discharge from the tanks is not filtered or captured. There is a risk of exposure to toxic fumes from the discharge. People are advised to be vigilant about their health."

The CRI advised that people living or working in the vicinity of Moanalua, Salt Lake, Halawa Correctional Facility, and all military housing surrounding the Red Hill fuel tanks should be aware and recommended people consider limiting time outdoors and wearing masks.

In a Thursday media release, state health officials said their conditional approval of the venting plan requires the Navy to notify the public at least 12 hours before the start of venting a tank, and that it immediate notify the Health Department if it detects an "exceedance" of expected chemicals in the air and stop the venting.

The approval also limits the number of tanks that may be vented in a calendar year to six, the number of tanks that may be vented at any time to two, and requires the Navy to notify DOH within 24 hours of starting to vent a second tank.

Green: Maui wildfire victims have until June 15 to register for One 'Ohana Fund

Kacie Yamamoto
STAR-ADVERTISER

Families who lost a loved one, or people who suffered serious injury, in the August wildfires on Maui now have until June 15 to submit a registration form for the One 'Ohana Fund, Gov. Josh Green announced Friday.

The deadline for registered claimants to submit completed claim forms is July 15.

The extension will give Maui wildfire survivors more time to decide whether they want to seek compensation through the fund.

Announced in November, the $175 million One 'Ohana Fund was designed to allow those eligible to participate in settlements and avoid lengthy and uncertain litigation for claims of wildfire-induced losses. The fund aims to provide money to affected families and individuals quickly.

Payments to surviving family members who lost loved ones will be $1.5 million, while settlements for people who suffered severe injuries will vary.

The deadline for applications was last extended to May 31 at the beginning of May.

"From the time we introduced the fund in November, our intention was to provide families with a timely option that would potentially allow healing and recovery more quickly," Green said in a news release.

"The response from the survivor community last time we extended the deadline was encouraging, and I want to respect the requests of other survivors and their counsel to have additional time to determine what is right for their families."

The fund encompasses contributions from Hawaiian Electric ($75 million), the state of Hawaii ($65 million), Kamehameha Schools ($17.5 million), Maui County ($10 million), Charter/Spectrum ($2.5 million), Hawaiian Telcom ($2.5 million) and West Maui Land Co. ($2.5 million).

"Survivors and their attorneys have been asking for additional time to complete their submissions of claims to the fund," retired Judge Ronald Ibarra, who serves as the fund's administrator, said in the release.

"We all believe that this compassionate extension is aligned with the mission of the fund, to give survivors the option of seeking compensation without the risks that accompany litigation."

The fund began accepting applications March 1, and since then it has received 48 registrations from families who have lost loved ones and 17 registrations from injured survivors, according to the release.

The fund is already processing these claims, and the extension will not delay this process for claims already submitted.

Ibarra said the program expects to begin making payments to those approved within the next 60 to 90 days.

Honolulu-based attorney Richard M. Sakoda, who represents an applicant family and has been communicating with other survivors' families, requested the first deadline extension in April and said he supports the most recent registration extension as well.

"I wholeheartedly support this extension and appreciate the compassion behind the decision," Sakoda said in the release.

"We have seen that claims to the fund have increased, as families have learned more about the uncertainties of litigation."

Phase I of the One 'Ohana Fund focuses on providing compensation to families who lost loved ones and to people severely injured in the fires. Phase II will involve the settlement of commercial and residential property claims.

The Maui wildfires killed at least 101 people and destroyed or damaged almost 3,000 structures.

Applications and more information for the fund can be found at www.mauicompensationfund.com.





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nation&world

Biden to sign order letting him seal border

By Josh Wingrove and Erik Wasson
Bloomberg News

WASHINGTON >> President Joe Biden will sign an executive order today halting certain asylum claims at the U.S.-Mexican border until crossings fall dramatically, a sweeping attempt to curb the flow of migrants and address one of his biggest liabilities ahead of November's election with Republican Donald Trump.

The move would effectively prevent new asylum claims by migrants who walk across the border until levels drop by roughly two-thirds of where they stand today, according to people familiar with the matter, who requested anonymity to detail the plans before they are publicly announced.

The measure would kick in once levels hit roughly 2,500 crossings per day between ports of entry. U.S. authorities recorded about 4,300 encounters per day in April with undocumented migrants between ports of entry, the most recent data available. That means the administration can move quickly to bar a large swath of asylum claims, though the policy is sure to be challenged in court.

Lawmakers and others have been invited to the White House for an event this afternoon, the people said. Biden would allow asylum claims to resume only once border encounters fall to about 1,500 a day, the people said. The Associated Press reported earlier on the president's plans.

The order is Biden's most aggressive move yet to address the crisis on the U.S.-Mexican border, which has seen record levels of migrants and taxed communities across the country struggling to deal with the influx of new arrivals. A bipartisan Senate plan that would have given Biden similar powers was blocked by Republicans earlier this year at Trump's behest, denying the president a political win and prompting him to act unilaterally.

Today's order is politically risky. It will invite criticism from Biden's left flank, which has blasted moves to ramp up deportations as an inhumane approach to the crisis. That has the potential to stymie his efforts to shore up an electoral coalition already riven by divisions over his handling of the Israel-Hamas war and overarching concerns over his age and fitness to serve a second term.

But the move underscores how the administration has been compelled to act alone to address an issue that has become a centerpiece of the 2024 election. The action could allow Biden to highlight how Republicans killed the bipartisan bill.

Trump has hammered Biden on the border, ramping up attacks on immigrants and spotlighting violent crimes allegedly committed by people who crossed the border. Polls show a close race between Trump and Biden, and voters say the border and immigration are critical issues.

Biden's timing reflects an effort to deter an increase in crossings that typically happens in summer and early fall right before the election, and comes amid a political transition in Mexico.

Outgoing Mexican President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador has taken steps to curb crossings. His successor, Claudia Sheinbaum, who was elected the next leader Sunday, doesn't take office until Oct. 1, and it is unclear what actions she will continue to take. The U.S. administration has said it has no reason to expect a change.

Border crossings have already fallen from the highs seen in late 2023, and Biden has taken steps in recent weeks to tighten immigration rules and drive down those numbers further. In May the administration proposed a rule that would allow the U.S. to expedite expulsions of undocumented migrants seeking to claim asylum in certain cases, though the change will only affect a small percentage of those caught on the border.

Biden will look to enact some of the changes under Section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, a disputed authority that will surely invite legal challenges. Trump's actions on immigration while president, including his controversial travel ban, also invoked those authorities and tested the boundaries of the law. Some of his measures were overturned in court, limiting the options available to Biden.

The American Civil Liberties Union led the charge against the Trump administration's attempt to block asylum in 2018. The group has signaled that it is ready to challenge any order that limits asylum at the border.

Top Department of Homeland Security officials have stressed the limits of executive action. More broadly, the White House has argued the main constraint on addressing the situation at the border is a lack of funding and staffing — issues Biden can't address on his own. The White House has repeatedly said any executive action it takes will not match the power that a bill passed by Congress would have.

Still, Republicans have criticized the expected move. "It's too little too late," House Speaker Mike Johnson told Fox News on Sunday. "The only reason he's doing that is because the polls say that it's the biggest issue in America."

The New York Times contributed to this report.



CRAIG HUDSON / REUTERS

President Joe Biden is expected to sign an executive order today letting him temporarily seal the U.S. border with Mexico to migrants when crossings surge. Biden boarded Air Force One as he departed Monday for Connecticut from Delaware Air National Guard Base in New Castle, Del.

Trump's harder line on immigration appears to resonate, polls show

By Jazmine Ulloa
New York Times

WASHINGTON >> Former President Donald Trump has described his plans to remove large numbers of immigrants lacking permanent legal status from the country if elected to a second term by citing the mass deportations under President Dwight D. Eisenhower in the 1950s.

In that initiative, federal agents and law enforcement officers used military techniques such as sweeps, raids and surveillance checkpoints — as well as a blunt form of racial profiling — to round up workers living in the country illegally and load them onto buses and boats. As many as 1.3 million people were expelled, mostly Mexican and Mexican American workers, some of whom were U.S. citizens. Crucial to the initiative — named Operation Wetback, for the racial slur — was intense anti-immigrant sentiment. Officials at the time used that sentiment to justify family separations and overcrowded and unsanitary detention conditions — practices that the Trump administration would deploy decades later in its own immigration enforcement.

As the 2024 presidential election heats up, some Latino advocacy and immigrant-rights groups are sounding the alarm that Trump's tactics could amount to a repetition of a sordid chapter of American history. But recent polling shows that Trump's position on immigration appears to be resonating. About half of Americans have said they would support mass deportations of immigrants in the country illegally, according to a CNN poll conducted in January by the research firm SSRS.

Authorities have reported record numbers of migrant apprehensions at the southern border for three straight years, including 2.4 million apprehensions in the fiscal year that ended in September. Although the numbers have dropped sharply in recent months, immigration remains an albatross for President Joe Biden: Even some Democratic mayors have complained that they need help from the federal government to contend with the migrant populations in their cities.

Trump's restrictive approach to immigration, both legal and illegal, helped push Americans of various political stripes to support more permissive policies.

During his first term Trump narrowed the path to asylum, sharply reduced the numbers of visas and refugee admissions and enacted a travel ban on people from several countries, most of which had Muslim majorities. His administration rolled back protections for immigrants brought into the country illegally as children, and it separated migrant families at the southern border.

By the time he left the White House, more Americans favored increasing immigration for the first time in six decades of Gallup polling.

But more recent surveys from Gallup and others have found that the number of people who believe immigration is generally beneficial to the country's culture and economic growth has been slowly eroding from a recent high. A small but growing minority of Americans are increasingly concerned about its impact on drugs, crime, taxes and national identity.

An open-ended Gallup poll released April 30 found that for the third straight month, most Americans cited immigration as the most important problem facing the United States. That was the longest stretch that the issue had topped the list in the survey's 24-year history. A Gallup poll released Friday showed immigration dropping to second on the list in May, still high by historical standards.

It is not just illegal immigration causing consternation. A different poll in March from The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research found that Americans have become more worried about immigrants in the country legally committing crimes, though many studies have found no correlation between immigration and crime, regardless of whether people entered the country legally.

In February a nationwide New York Times/Siena College poll showed that 49% of voters either strongly or somewhat supported making it harder for migrants at the southern border to seek asylum in the United States, slightly more than the 43% who either strongly or somewhat opposed doing so.

As Democrats and Republicans have drifted further apart on immigration, Republicans are far more likely to cite immigration as a top concern.

A Pew study in February found that 70% of Republicans described the challenges at the southern border as a "crisis," compared with just 22% of Democrats. Another poll in 2023 from Gallup showed 73% of Republicans wanted immigration to be decreased. By contrast, only 18% of Democrats said they wanted the same. Republicans were also far more likely to see immigrants as worsening the country's social and moral values, job opportunities and taxes.

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

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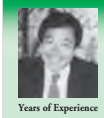
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City land donation proposed for homes

Andrew Gomes
STAR-ADVERTISER

HONOLULU — For the third time in two decades, city officials are seeking to make residential use out of a large parcel of vacant city land in Kailua.

Two Honolulu City Council members plan to introduce a resolution on Tuesday, June 4, proposing to largely give the 10-acre site, valued at $10.5 million, to the state Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) so the agency can develop about 20 single-family homesteads for beneficiaries.

If successful, the plan would dispose of an unused property in the Kalaheo Hillside area that the city has owned for 63 years, and establish the first DHHL homestead in Kailua.

Two prior attempts, however, have failed. And some adjacent neighbors previously have opposed development of housing on the parcel despite it being zoned for single-family housing.

Council member Esther Kia'aina, whose district includes Kailua, has authored the resolution with Council Chair Tommy Waters.

Kia'aina said Friday that the proposal represents a historic opportunity for the city to establish the first-ever DHHL community in Kailua and to honor Prince Kuhio, who was pivotal in establishing the homestead program and the City and County of Honolulu.

"Through this city land transfer, we hope to address the critical need for housing on O'ahu while helping our Native Hawaiian community," she said in a statement. "Establishing a Hawaiian homestead in Kailua will ensure that Native Hawaiians can continue to live and thrive in this special place."



CRAIG T. KOJIMA / STAR-ADVERTISER

This vacant 10-acre parcel in the Kalaheo Hillside area of Kailua, Hawai'i, has been owned by the City of Honolulu since 1961 and is zoned for residential use. A pair of Honolulu City Council members proposed largely gifting the land to the state Department of Hawaiian Home Lands for homestead use.

Honolulu Mayor Rick Blangiardi endorsed the proposal.

"This initiative is consistent with the city's firm commitment to address O'ahu's affordable housing crisis by partnering with other organizations that share the responsibility and desire to facilitate the availability of affordable housing for Native Hawaiians — a community significantly impacted by the rising costs of land on O'ahu," he said in a statement.

The effort by Kia'aina and Waters represents a third try in the past two decades by city officials to have the land once slated for an elementary school to become housing.

The city bought the property from Kaneohe Ranch in 1961 to provide land for an envisioned Kalaheo Elementary School. At the time the city was in charge of building schools.

In the years since new school development was transferred to the state Department of Education, plans for Kalaheo Elementary were abandoned because four existing elementary schools in the area — Aikahi, Kailua, Kainalu and Mokapu — were sufficient.

With no need for a school on the site, the state Board of Education approved the city's desire to dispose of the parcel, which has views of the ocean and borders 18 homes along with the Kailua Assembly of God church below roughly 200 acres of preservation land.

In 2006, city leaders identified the site as one of a dozen city properties suited for low-income or homeless transitional housing.

But that effort, which envisioned contributing the land to a public-private development partnership at little cost to produce 60 multifamily homes, was never realized despite motivation to help address a critical need for affordable housing.

Another plan was floated in 2015 to sell the property for fair market value to a private developer via sealed bids. The Council's then-chair, Ernie Martin, introduced a resolution to seek bidders, but that effort fizzled as well.

Martin's plan encountered pushback from area residents who expressed concerns with issues that included traffic and land stability.

Ikaika Anderson, who at the time was the area's representative on the Council, reported that an overwhelming message from Kalaheo Hillside residents was that the city shouldn't sell the land to the highest bidder for residential development.

"The community opposes development and any sale," Anderson said at the time.

Hawaii's affordable housing crisis has only gotten worse over the past two decades. At the same time, DHHL has a lot of capital to expand its homestead development work.

The state Legislature in 2022 appropriated $600 million for the agency to mainly develop homesteads for beneficiaries, who must be at least 50 percent Hawaiian to directly receive 99-year land leases for $1 a year from DHHL but must pay for or build their own houses.

About 28,700 applicants are on DHHL's wait list for homesteads, and the agency aims to use the $600 million to produce 2,180 lots. Most of these lot development projects are large-scale, such as 450 lots at East Kapolei II on O'ahu, 380 lots at Laiopua Villages on Hawai'i Island and 161 lots at Pu'uhona on Maui.

DHHL is pursuing some small projects as well. They include 20 lots in Ho'olehua on Molokai and 25 lots on 3 acres of preservation-zoned land in Hawai'i Kai being acquired from Kamehameha Schools.

If the Kailua land deal is approved, DHHL could establish its first homestead community in the Windward O'ahu community.

"This conveyance is much more than the passing of land from one government agency to another; it is about giving our ohana the opportunity to root themselves in a community for generations to come," DHHL Director Kali Watson said.

"Transferring this land from the city to DHHL is a priceless gift that will create lasting benefits for our ohana," Watson said in a statement. "This partnership paves the way for our beneficiaries to build a community in Kailua, underscoring the tangible outcomes achievable through collaborations like this."

The resolution proposes to mainly give DHHL the land as an important public purpose.

City property tax assessors value the land at $10.5 million. The resolution proposes a sale price of $495,323. This amount, according to the resolution, represents the city's cost for previously exchanging land in Ewa with DHHL as part of the city's rail project.

obituaries

Reynaldo Jacinto Abrigo

Reynaldo Jacinto Abrigo passed away on May 17, 2024, in Lihu'e at the age of 54. He was born on April 17, 1970, in the Philippines. He was a cook.

He was preceded in death by father Ramon Abrigo.

He is survived by mother Charito Abrigo, daughter Mina (Ferdie) Guerrero, sons Reyson Abrigo, Kasen Abrigo, sister Maribel (Lito) Mejia, brother Nino (Jodi) Abrigo, two grandchildren, numerous nieces and nephews.

A service is Thursday, June 13, 2024, at Immaculate Conception Church in Lihu'e. Visitation begins at 8:30 a.m., Mass at 10 a.m., and burial to follow at Kalapaki Bay Memorial Park.

Borthwick Kaua'i Mortuary is assisting the family with arrangements.

Susan Pedronan Andrade

Susan Pedronan Andrade passed away on May 18, 2024, in Aiea, O'ahu at the age of 83. She was born on July 6, 1940, in Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Philippines. She was a supply clerk and nurse aide.

She was preceded in death by husband Alfred Andrade, parents Gregorio Pedronan and Luisa Pedronan, brothers Marcello Pedronan Sr., Nicomedes Pedronan and Elpidio Pedronan.

She is survived by brother Flor Pedronan, sisters Nives Soriano and Helen Pedronan.

A service is Saturday, June 15, 2024, at Holy Cross Catholic Church in Kalaheo. Visitation begins at 8:45 a.m., Mass at 9:45 a.m., and burial to follow at Holy Cross Catholic Church Cemetery.

Borthwick Kaua'i Mortuary is assisting the family with arrangements.

Michael Manzano Abigania



Abigania

Michael Manzano Abigania, of Mission Viejo, California, loving husband, father, grandfather, brother, and friend, went to be with the Lord on Sunday, March 17, 2024. He was born in Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippines on June 8, 1952.

Michael is survived by his wife, Arminda Pascual Abigania; daughters, Sherry (Franklin Jr.) Matthews, Michelle (Victor) Abigania-Libunao, Melany (Eric) Abigania-Chun; grandchildren, Makana, Kainani Libunao, Malia, Micah, Jacob, Jade Matthews; brothers, Louis (Edith) Abigania, Robert (Doris) Abigania, Richard (Tess) Abigania, Glenn (Sharon) Abigania, Reynold Abigania; sisters, Nancy Abigania, Vicky Abigania, Christine (Bernard Sr.) Mabini, Alice (Reggie) Hunt, and Brenda (Ho-Tai) Zerba.

Michael was preceded in death by his parents Rufo and Mary Abigania and sister Cynthia Dela Cruz.

Family and friends are invited to a Celebration of Life on Saturday, June 8, at St. John's Episcopal Church located in Ele'ele, at 10 a.m. Casual attire is requested.

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōke'e Park
Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process and submit comments.

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawai'i for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process.

The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of 8,348 acres of State of Hawai'i lands on Kaua'i for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission. The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State. The majority of the leased and easement areas remain intentionally undeveloped as they are used as an encroachment buffer and security for the facility's mission. NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of 23 acres of State of Hawai'i land on Kaua'i for continued operations of KPGO. The Proposed Action is needed because existing real estate agreements for these State lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030.

The Navy and NASA will host public scoping meetings at three locations on Kaua'i. Attend any of the public **scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments. Your voice is important to this** planning process. Meetings will be held from 5 to 8 p.m. HST at the following locations:

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

Tuesday, June 4, 2024	Wednesday, June 5, 2024	Thursday, June 6, 2024
Kaua'i Veterans Center 3215 Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhu'e	Kekaha Neighborhood Center 8130 Elepaio Road, Kekaha	Sheraton Kaua'i Coconut Beach Resort 650 Aleka Loop, Kapa'a

AGENDA

5 to 8 p.m.	6 to 6:30 p.m.
Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment.	Project presentation by Navy and NASA.

The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period under the National Environmental Policy Act and Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. Members of the public are encouraged to participate in the environmental planning process by providing input on the proposed real estate action including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS. The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and HRS Section 6E-42. Your voice is important to this planning process.

The public scoping period begins May 8, 2024, and ends June 17, 2024. Please attend a public scoping meeting and visit the project website to learn more. For language assistance or special accommodations, contact the PMRF Public Affairs Officer, at (808) 335-4740 or PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil. Requests for language assistance or special accommodations should be made at least seven days prior to the public meeting.

Submit Comments in Person, Online, or by Mail. Submit comments by June 17, 2024. The public may submit comments in any of the following ways: In person at a public scoping meeting, through the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com, by email to info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com, or by mail, postmarked by June 17, 2024 to the following address: Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai'i, Environmental OPHEV2, Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells, 400 Marshall Road, Building X-11, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860.

For more information visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

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PHOTO COURTESY KŌLOA LANDING RESORT

JUNE 8
POKE FEST

The fourth annual Kaua'i Poke Fest returns to Kōloa Landing Resort with celebrity chef Sam Choy. The festival will feature live entertainment, 20 professional and amateur chefs and more than 600 pounds of fresh 'ahi poke. Proceeds will go toward Hawai'i Community Foundation's Maui Strong Fund.

Saturday, June 8, 2-7 p.m.
To purchase tickets, visit bit.ly/4bT49yc

8 JUNE
COMIC CON

Enjoy a day full of fun family entertainment at Kaua'i Comic Con 3, which takes place at Royal Sonesta Kaua'i Resort (3610 Rice St.) in Līhu'e. Comic cans can expect special guests, a cosplay contest and other activities. The event also features an array of vendors offering a range of merchandise and collectibles. Tickets are $25 for adults and free for children age 12 and under when accompanied by a paying adult.

Saturday, June 8, 11 a.m.-6 p.m.
For more info and ticket purchases, visit kauaicomicconvention.com

8 JUNE
ART EXHIBIT

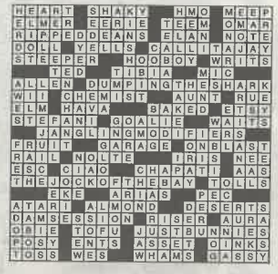
Kaua'i Society of Artists' annual art exhibit, Washed Up, will have its opening reception at 2600 Kaumuali'i Hwy. in Līhu'e. Attendees can view unique artworks created out of marine debris cleaned up off of Kaua'i shorelines. Admission is free.

Saturday, June 8-Friday, June 28
For more info, visit kauaisocietyofartists.org

Answers To This Week's
SUDOKU PUZZLE

8	9	7	2	3	6	4	5	1
2	5	1	8	4	7	6	3	9
4	6	3	1	5	9	8	2	7
7	3	6	4	8	1	2	9	5
9	2	8	5	7	3	1	4	6
1	4	5	6	9	2	3	7	8
5	7	2	3	1	8	9	6	4
3	1	9	7	6	4	5	8	2
6	8	4	9	2	5	7	1	3

Answers To This Week's
CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Answers To This Week's
SPOT 10 DIFFERENCES



U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

NASA

The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process and submit comments.

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawai'i for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process.

The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of 8,348 acres of State of Hawai'i lands on Kaua'i for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission. The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State. The majority of the leased and easement areas remain intentionally undeveloped as they are used as an encroachment buffer and security for the facility's mission. NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of 23 acres of State of Hawai'i land on Kaua'i for continued operations of KPGO. The Proposed Action is needed because existing real estate agreements for these State lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030.

The Navy and NASA will host public scoping meetings at three locations on Kaua'i. Attend any of the public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments. Your voice is important to this planning process. Meetings will be held from 5 to 8 p.m. HST at the following locations:

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AGENDA

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For more information visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

No ka Hōʻola ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi ma ka Heʻenalu



Na Kaʻiwakīkahapono L. Foster, Grade 12
S.M. Kamakau Public Charter School

A ʻau mālie
Eia mai ka makakai heʻenalu
Kai heheʻe kākala o ka moku
ʻAuhea ʻoukou e nā hoa heʻenalu, nā hoa haku mele, nā hoa aloha ʻōlelo, aloha lāhui.
Oʻahu o Kākuhihewa
Koʻolauloa, Koʻolaupoko
Aia nō Kona, Aia nō ʻEwa
Aia ʻo Waialua, Aia ʻo Waiʻanae
Aia ka piko i Kūkaniloko
Hānau ʻia nā aliʻi
Kani mai ʻo ʻŌpuku me Hāweo
Ola nā mamo o Kākuhihewa

Ikēia mahina e hoʻohanohano ai kākou i ko kākou ʻōlelo makuahine, ka ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi, haʻaheo au e hāpai i kēia lono hoʻohauʻoli hauli.

I ka makahiki i hala iho nei, ua hoʻokumu ko Kamakau i ka pūʻali heʻenalu ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi piha, mua loa o ko Hawaiʻi pae ʻāina, o kēia au. A komo mākou ma nā hoʻokūkū heʻenalu ʻāpuni ʻo kō Oʻahu pae ʻāina. A paio aku paio mai mākou me nā kula kiʻekiʻe ʻē aʻe, e like hoʻi me kō Kamehameha, kō Punahou, kō Kahuku, kō Waialua, kō Waiʻanae, a pēlā wale aku.

Ma ka wā iā Kākuhihewa, aia kekahi kūlana nalu kaulana āna i heʻe ai. ʻO ia ʻo Mākāhā, i Kou, i Honolulu.

"Kū ka puna, ke koʻa i uka
Ka mākāhā o ka nalu o Kākuhihewa
Ua ʻō ʻia, nohāhā ka papa"

Aloha nō! ʻAʻole hoʻi i kamaʻāina nā maka o kēia hanauna i ia kūlana nalu. ʻAʻole paha i kamaʻāina nā pepeiao o kēia hanauna i ke kani haʻiha'i o ia poʻinanalu. ʻAʻole paha i kamaʻāina nā ihu o kēia hanauna i ke ea ʻehukai ke pā mai ka makani Kona. ʻAʻole nō hoʻi i pae kēia hanauna ma ua nalu ala no ke kūkulu ʻia o kekahi pā pōhaku pale kai ma laila. Minamina!

Eia nō naʻe ka manawa e ʻau, pae, a heʻe nei i mua. Ola nō kēia mau lama ʻālohilohi o ka wā i hala ma o nā moʻolelo, nā mele hīmeni, me nā mele oli. No kākou, nā mamo ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi o kēia hanauna ke kuleana e hoʻāla i nā inoa o kēia mau wahi i ola ma o nā mele, ma nā waihona noʻonoʻo, ma nā naʻau, a ma nā waha hoʻi o kēlā me kēia kanaka o Hawaiʻi pae ʻāina.

No laila e nā hoa, eia nō mākou, ko Kamakau e kū nei i ka welo o kēia ʻohana ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi ma ka hoʻōla ʻana i ka ʻōlelo Makuahine ma kā mākou mau hana like ʻole, e laʻa hoʻi me ka hoe waʻa me ka heʻe nalu.

Ola nā iwi iā kākou
Ola ka inoa ʻo Mākāhā!
Ola ka ʻōlelo!
Ola ka lāhui! ■

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process and submit comments.

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawaiʻi for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process.

The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of 8,348 acres of State of Hawaiʻi lands on Kauaʻi for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission. The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State. The majority of the leased and easement areas remain intentionally undeveloped as they are used as an encroachment buffer and security for the facility's mission. NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of 23 acres of State of Hawaiʻi land on Kauaʻi for continued operations of KPGO. The Proposed Action is needed because existing real estate agreements for these State lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030.

The Navy and NASA will host public scoping meetings at three locations on Kauaʻi. Attend any of the public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments. Your voice is important to this planning process. Meetings will be held from 5 to 8 p.m. HST at the following locations:

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AGENDA

5 to 8 p.m.	6 to 6:30 p.m.
Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment.	Project presentation by Navy and NASA.

The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period under the National Environmental Policy Act and Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. Members of the public are encouraged to participate in the environmental planning process by providing input on the proposed real estate action including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS. The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and HRS Section 6E-42. Your voice is important to this planning process.

The public scoping period begins ***May 8, 2024, and ends June 17, 2024***. Please attend a public scoping meeting and visit the project website to learn more. For language assistance or special accommodations, contact the PMRF Public Affairs Officer, at (808) 335-4740 or PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil. Requests for language assistance or special accommodations should be made at least seven days prior to the public meeting.

Submit Comments in Person, Online, or by Mail. Submit comments by ***June 17, 2024***. The public may submit comments in any of the following ways: In person at a public scoping meeting, through the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com, by email to info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com, or by mail, postmarked by ***June 17, 2024*** to the following address: Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawaiʻi, Environmental OPHEV2, Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells, 400 Marshall Road, Building X-11, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860.

For more information visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Attachment D

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDER, PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

5090
Ser N4/0306
April 30, 2024

Dear Sir or Madam:

SUBJECT: U.S. NAVY PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY AND NASA KŌKEʻE PARK GEOPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY REAL ESTATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The U.S. Department of the Navy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, and in coordination with the Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) (Hawaiʻi Administrative Rules [HAR] § 11-200.1-23 (a)(4)).

In the EIS, the Navy and NASA will evaluate the potential environmental consequences of the Navy's and NASA's proposal to retain the use of 8,348 acres and 23 acres, respectively, of State lands presently utilized pursuant to leases and easements on Kauaʻi, Hawaiʻi, for operational continuity and sustainment at the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF), and NASA's continued operations, including measurements of the Earth's rotation and local land motion, at Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Proposed Action is needed because the existing real estate agreements for these State lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030. Preserving the long-term Department of Defense and NASA use of these State lands is critical for military readiness, continuation of ongoing military training and testing, and maintaining data collection efforts of global and local significance.

For DLNR, in addition to its role as the lessor of State lands, the proposed real estate action presents an opportunity for the agency to secure a revenue source to support its management of public lands and associated environmental and conservation programs. Fees from leases and easements are put into a State fund as required by law.

By ensuring continued Navy and NASA operations on Kauaʻi, the real estate action would also preserve local jobs and income for the residents of Kauaʻi, financially contribute to the overall economic well-being of Kauaʻi, and maintain continued conservation management of natural and cultural resources on State lands at no cost to the State of Hawaiʻi.

The EIS will evaluate the potential environmental effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives, including the No Action Alternative. The EIS will satisfy both federal and State of Hawaiʻi requirements and provide the necessary analyses to allow the Navy, NASA, and DLNR to consider the environmental effects of the Proposed Action as part of their decision making.

For portions of PMRF, the Navy has lease agreements with the State of Hawai'i for 8,348 acres, comprised of 684 acres of leaseholds and 7,664 acres of easements. The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State of Hawai‘i. The majority of the leased and easement areas remain intentionally undeveloped as they are used as an encroachment buffer and security for the range's mission. The Navy's current leases and easements support mission operations, access, and utilities at five general locations: Main Base, Kamokalā Ridge, Mānā Water Well, Miloli‘i Ridge, and Mākaha Ridge.

PMRF is the world's largest instrumented multi-domain training and testing facility. PMRF is an essential part of Department of Defense training, research, development, testing, and evaluation. PMRF is unique because of its ability to support simultaneous surface, subsurface, air, and space operations. On Kaua‘i, the Navy is the largest high-tech employer and third largest overall employer. Most of the 900 personnel at PMRF are civilians, including many from the local community. PMRF contributes approximately $150 million annually in salary, contract goods, and services to the local economy. PMRF supports operations from single-unit exercises to large-scale multiple-unit training events. PMRF is located on the southwest coast of the Hawaiian island of Kaua‘i.

NASA operates KPGO to collect geodetic data about the Earth's shape, orientation in space, and gravity. This data supports modern navigation technology such as the Global Positioning System (GPS) that is used every day in a wide variety of devices, from handheld smartphones to satellites. In addition, this data is used for scientific studies, spacecraft navigation, and the geolocation of Earth observations. Continued operation of KPGO is needed to ensure these data-related operations of global and local significance can continue, allowing multiple agencies' missions to persist without interruption. KPGO is located on a remote ridge within Kōke‘e State Park in the western portion of Kaua‘i. NASA has issued a Use Permit to the Navy for use of portions of KPGO for mission support with radar, telemetry, and communications services.

For more information about KPGO, visit https://space-geodesy.nasa.gov/NSGN/sites/KPGO/KPGO.html. For more information about PMRF, visit https://cnrh.cnic.navy.mil/Installations/PMRF-Barking-Sands/.

PUBLIC SCOPING PERIOD

The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. The Navy and NASA will conduct the public scoping efforts in accordance with NEPA and Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343. The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and HRS Section 6E-42.

5090
Ser N4/0306
April 30, 2024

Members of the public are encouraged to participate in the environmental planning process by providing input on the proposed real estate action, including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS.

The public scoping period for the EIS begins May 8, 2024, and ends June 17, 2024. The Navy and NASA are requesting public comments for consideration in development of the Draft EIS. Comments are requested to be postmarked by June 17, 2024. Public scoping meetings will be held June 4 to 6, 2024, on the island of Kaua‘i.

For more information, please review the enclosures and visit the project website at **PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**. If you would like to request a briefing with our Navy and NASA team, please contact the PMRF Public Affairs Officer at **(808) 335-4740** or **PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil**. Thank you for your interest in the project.

Sincerely,

David A. Reth
Director, Management Operations
Goddard Space Flight Center
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Sincerely,

B. A. STEVENSON
Captain, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer
Pacific Missile Range Facility

Enclosures: 1. Public Scoping Meetings and How to Submit Public Scoping Comments
2. Project Location Map

Distribution: Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet
Commander, Navy Region Hawaii
Commander, Navy Facility Engineering Systems Command Hawaii
Interested Parties Contacted During Scoping, Appendix C to Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice for PMRF and KPGO of May 2024

Public Scoping Meetings and How to Submit Public Scoping Comments

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

The Navy and NASA will host public scoping meetings at three locations on Kauaʻi. The public is encouraged to attend any of the public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments. All meetings will be held from 5 to 8 p.m. HST at the following locations:

Tuesday, June 4, 2024
Kauaʻi Veterans Center
3215 Kauaʻi Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhuʻe

Wednesday, June 5, 2024
Kekaha Neighborhood Center
8130 Elepaio Rd., Kekaha

Thursday, June 6, 2024
Sheraton Kauaʻi Coconut Beach Resort
650 Aleka Loop, Kapaʻa

Meeting Times: 5 to 8 p.m.
Agenda:

- **5 to 8 p.m.** Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment.
- **6 to 6:30 p.m.** Project presentation by Navy and NASA.

HOW TO SUBMIT COMMENTS

Submit Comments in Person, Online, or by Mail

Submit comments by June 17, 2024. The Navy and NASA encourage the public to attend a public scoping meeting and visit the project website to learn more. Comments should be related to the proposed real estate action, including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS.

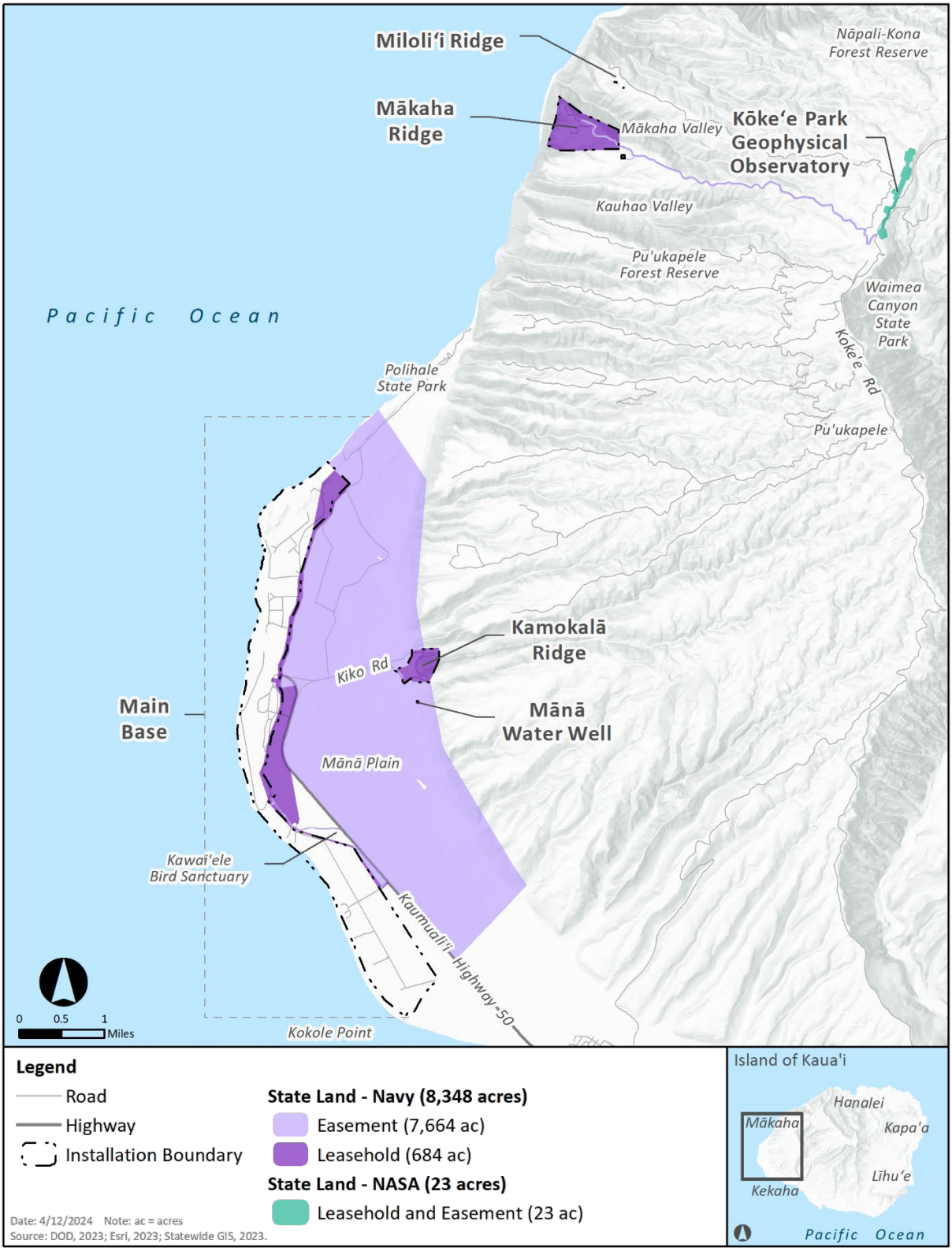
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- In person at a public scoping meeting
- Through the project website at **PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By email to **info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By mail, postmarked by June 17, 2024, to the following address:
  Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai'i
  Environmental OPHEV2
  Attn: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
  400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
  Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

For more information, visit the project website at **PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**.

For language assistance or special accommodations, contact the PMRF Public Affairs Officer at **(808) 335-4740** or **PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil**. Requests for language assistance or special accommodations should be made at least seven days prior to the public meeting.

Project Location Map



Enclosure (2)

Attachment E

E Pane Mai Ka Nonoi O Nohili

Answering the requests of Nohili

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process and submit comments.

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawaiʻi for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process.

The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of 8,348 acres of State of Hawaiʻi lands on Kauaʻi for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission. The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State. The majority of the leased and easement areas remain intentionally undeveloped as they are used as an encroachment buffer and security for the facility's mission. NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of 23 acres of State of Hawaiʻi land on Kauaʻi for continued operations of KPGO. The Proposed Action is needed because existing real estate agreements for these State lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030.

The Navy and NASA will host public scoping meetings at three locations on Kauaʻi. Attend any of the public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments. Your voice is important to this planning process. Meetings will be held from 5 to 8 p.m. HST at the following locations:

Public Scoping Meetings:

Tuesday, June 4, 2024
Kauaʻi Veterans Center, 3215 Kauaʻi Veterans Memorial Hwy., Līhuʻe

Wednesday, June 5, 2024
Kekaha Neighborhood Center, 8130 Elepaio Rd., Kekaha

Thursday, June 6, 2024
Sheraton Kauaʻi Coconut Beach Resort, 650 Aleka Loop, Kapaʻa

Agenda:

5 to 8 p.m.
Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment.

6 to 6:30 p.m.
Project presentation by Navy and NASA.

For more information, visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai'i
Environmental OPHEV2
Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Public Comment Period

The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period under the National Environmental Policy Act and Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. Members of the public are encouraged to participate in the environmental review process by providing input on the proposed real estate action including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS. The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and HRS Section 6E-42. Your voice is important to this planning process.

The public scoping period begins ***May 8, 2024*** and ends ***June 17, 2024.*** Please attend a public scoping meeting and visit the project website to learn more.

For language assistance or special accommodations, contact the PMRF Public Affairs Officer at (808) 335-4740 or PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil. Requests for language assistance or special accommodations should be made at least seven days prior to the public meeting.

Submit Comments in Person, Online, or by Mail

Submit comments by ***June 17, 2024.***
The public may submit comments in any of the following ways:

- In person at a public scoping meeting
- Through the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com
- By email to info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com
- By mail, postmarked by ***June 17, 2024*** to the following address:
  Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai'i
  Environmental OPHEV2
  Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
  400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
  Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

The Navy and NASA propose to evaluate potential environmental impacts to the following resource areas. The public is invited to provide input on these and other resources that should be considered in the EIS.

Social Environment

- Archaeological and historic resources
- Cultural practices
- Visual resources
- Public health and safety
- Land use
- Socioeconomics
- Environmental justice

Physical Environment

- Air quality and greenhouse gases
- Water resources

Biological Environment

- Biological resources

Built Environment

- Utilities
- Transportation
- Hazardous materials and wastes

Attachment F

PMRF KPGO
Real Estate EIS
Mailing List

Final for Approval 02MAY2024

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	**Category**	**Prefix**	**First**	**Last**	**Title**	**Organization Name**	**Address 1**	**Address 2**	**City**	**State**	**Zip**	**Phone**	**Email**	**Notes**	**NOI Letter**	**NOI Postcard**
28	04 - Federal Agency	Ms.	Heather	Tonneson	Refuge Manager, National Wildlife Refuge System	Kaua'i National Wildlife Refuge Complex	P.O. Box 1128		Kīlauea	HI	96754	808-828-1413 x2223		Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
97	08 - Environmental organizations and other NGOs - R	Ms.	Rayne	Regush		Sierra Club of Hawai'i, Kaua'i Group							RAYNEREGUSH@aol.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
104	09 - Environmental organizations and other NGOs - Local					Kaua'i Monk Seal Watch Program	P.O. Box 1836		Koloa	HI	96756			Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
121	10 - Native Hawai'ian Organizations and Cultural Centers - Local					Hui Mālama Polihale							huimalamapolihale@gmail.com	Added from One Kaua'i list		X
122	10 - Native Hawai'ian Organizations and Cultural Centers - Local					The Children of the Land	4-831 Kuhio Hwy.		Kapa'a	HI	96746	808-821-1234		Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
136	12 - Schools/Universities	Ms.	Margaret	Sanchez	Interim Chancellor	Kaua'i Community College	3-1901 Kaumualii Hwy.		Līhu'e	HI	96766	(808) 245-8283	masanche@hawaii.edu			X
137	12 - Schools/Universities	Ms.	Tia	Koerte	Director	Ke Kula Ni'ihau O Kekaha Public Charter School	P.O. Box 129		Kekaha	HI	96752	(808) 337-0481				X
138	12 - Schools/Universities	Mr.	Joseph	Hicks	Principal	Kekaha Elementary School	P.O. Box 580		Kekaha	HI	96752	(808) 337-7655				X
139	12 - Schools/Universities	Ms.	Hedy	Sullivan	Principal	Kula Aupuni Ni'ihau A Kahelelani Aloha Public Charter School	P.O. Box 610		Kekaha	HI	96752	(808) 337-2022				X
140	12 - Schools/Universities	Mr.	Daniel	Hamada	Principal	Ni'ihau High and Elementary School	C/O Department of Education, Kaua'i Complex Area Office 3060 Eiwa Street	Suite 305	Līhu'e	HI	96766	(808) 274-3502	daniel.hamada@k12.hi.us	Mr. Hamada is also the contact for the entire Kaua'i District, so there is no separate entry for that entity (Kaua'i District, Waimea Complex).		X
141	12 - Schools/Universities	Ms.	Wendy	Castillo	Principal	St. Theresa School	P.O. Box 277		Kekaha	HI	96752	(808) 337-1351	office@sttheresakauai.com			X
142	12 - Schools/Universities	Dr.	Robin	Tinghitella		University of Hawai'i Kaua'i Agricultural Research Center	7370-A Kuamo'o Road		Kapa'a	HI	96746	(808) 822-4984	lihue@ctahr.hawaii.edu			X
143	12 - Schools/Universities	Dr.	Shaya	Honarvar	Director	University of Hawai'i Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit	3190 Maile Way		Honolulu	HI	96822-2279	(808) 956-0808	honarvar@hawaii.edu			X
144	12 - Schools/Universities	Mr.	Ray	Carvalho	Interim Principal	Waimea Canyon Middle School	9555 Huakai Rd.		Waimea	HI	96796	(808) 338-6830 ext. 102				X
145	12 - Schools/Universities	Ms.	Mahina	Anguay	Principal	Waimea High School	P.O. Box 339		Waimea	HI	96796	(808) 338-6800	Mahina.Anguay@k12.hi.us			X
146	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests				President	Hanapepe Economic Alliance	4111 Noho Rd.	Suite A	Koloa	HI	96756			Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
147	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests					Kānehūnāmoku Voyaging Academy	47-705 Kamehameha Hwy.	Unit A	Kāne'ohe	HI	96744	808-286-4176	info@kanehunamoku.org	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
148	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests	Mr.	Mark	Perriello	President/CEO	Kaua'i Chamber of Commerce	4268 Rice Street		Līhu'e	HI	96766	(808) 245-7363	mark@kauaichamber.org			X
149	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests	Ms.	Laurie	Yoshida	Chairman	Kaua'i Economic Development Board	P.O. Box 3921		Līhu'e	HI	96766	808-245-6692	info@kedb.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
150	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests	Ms.	Cyndi	Ayonon	President	Kaua'i Filipino Chamber of Commerce	P.O. Box 3618		Līhu'e	HI	96766	(808) 645-6343	info@kauaifilipinochamber.org			X
151	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests	Mr.	Allan	Smith	Chairman	Kaua'i Island Utility Cooperative	4463 Pahee St.	Suite 1	Līhu'e	HI	96766	808-246-4300	info@kiuc.coop	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
152	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests					Kaua'i Sea Rider Adventure Tours	3417 Po'ipū Rd., #105	P.O. Box 853	Kōloa	HI	96756	808-742-7422	reservations+ksr@islandactivitygroup.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
153	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests	Ms.	Sue	Kanoho	Executive Director	Kaua'i Visitors Bureau	4473 Pahe'e Street	Suite F	Līhu'e	HI	96766	(808) 245-3971	kauai@hvcb.org			X
154	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests					Kekaha Agriculture Association	8297 Kekaha Rd.		Kekaha	HI	96752	808-337-9262		Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
155	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests					Kōke'e Lodge	P.O. Box 565		Waimea	HI	96796	(808) 335-6061	info@kokeelodge.com			X
156	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests	Mr.	Mark	Paikuli-Stride		Luluku Farmer's Association	45-559c Luluku Rd.		Kāne'ohe	HI	96744			Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
157	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests					The Cabins at Kōke'e, Akamai Hawaii Properties	P.O. Box 1198		Waimea	HI	96796	(808) 652-6852				X
158	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests	Mr.	Eric	Nordmeire		West Kaua'i Business and Professional Association	P.O. Box 903		Waimea	HI	96796					X
159	13 - Small business associations, economic development/ tourism organization, and recreational and real estate interests	Ms.	Renaé	Hamilton-Cambeilh	Executive Director	YWCA Kaua'i Camp Sloggett	3094 Elua Street		Līhu'e	HI	96766	(808) 245-5959 ext. 236	director@ywcakauai.org	The YWCA owns Camp Sloggett.		X
160	14 - Fishing/Diving	Capt.	Rob	McGuckin	President	Hawai'i Big Game Fishing Club	P.O. Box 471		Kailua-Kona	HI	96745	(808) 329-8252	info@hbgfc.org			X
161	14 - Fishing/Diving	Mr.	Lance	Marugame		Hawai'i Freshwater Fishing Association	330 Walker Ave.		Wahiawa	HI	96786	(808) 927-3264	hffabass@gmail.com lmmarugame@hotmail.com			X
162	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Ms.	Emma Emalia	Keohokalole	Secretary-Treasurer	'Ohana Keohokālole	P.O. Box 565		Kāne'ohe	HI	96744	808-371-3398	eek4@hawaii.edu	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
163	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Lewellyn 'Billy'	Kaohelaulii		Aha Moku Council Kaua'i - Mano O Kalanipo	2249 Kuai Rd.		Kōloa	HI	96756	808-742-9575	terriehayes@gmail.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
164	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Ahahui Kiwila Hawai'i O Mo'ikeha	P.O. Box 1383		Kilauea	HI	96754			Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
165	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Donovan Andrew	Lazarus	State Commander	AMVETS Department of Hawai'i	P.O. Box 2865		'Ewa Beach	HI	96706	(808) 888-0410 main (808) 382-6835 direct	admin@amvets-hawaii.org (main) donovan@amvets-hawaii.org (direct)			X
166	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Boys and Girls Club, West Kaua'i	4590 Ola Rd.		Waimea	HI	96796	808-320-8353		Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
167	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	4580 Ehiku St.		Līhu'e	HI	96766	808-425-7010		Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
168	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Ms.	Roslyn	Cummings		E Ola Kākou Hawai'i	P.O. Box 315		Kalāheo	HI	96741	808-652-9918	mana.eolakakouhawaii@gmail.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
169	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					E Ola Mau Na Leo O Kekaha	8130 Elepaio Rd.		Kekaha	HI	96752			Added from One Kaua'i list		X
170	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Ms.	Mahealani	Cypher	Descendent	George K. Cypher 'Ohana	c/o Denise e DeCosta 45-342 Lilipuna Rd.	#308	Kāne'ohe	HI	96744	808-226-4195	jhd6@hawaii.edu	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
171	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations				President	Hanalei Hawaiian Civic Club	P.O. Box 68		Hanalei	HI	96714	808-639-4048		Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
172	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Micah	Kāne	Chief Executive Officer & President	Hawai'i Community Foundation	4268 Rice Street	Suite K	Līhu'e	HI	96766	(808) 245-4585				X
173	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Hawai'i Health Systems Corp. Kaua'i Region	P.O. Box 669		Waimea	HI	96796			Added from Navy stakeholder list		X

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	**Category**	**Prefix**	**First**	**Last**	**Title**	**Organization Name**	**Address 1**	**Address 2**	**City**	**State**	**Zip**	**Phone**	**Email**	**Notes**	**NOI Letter**	**NOI Postcard**
174	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations		Dawn N.S.	Chang, Esq.	Chair	Hoʻokano Family Land Trust	P.O. Box 6280		Kāneʻohe	HI	96744	808-539-3583	dnschang@kuiwalu.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list. However, Ms. Chang is already on this mailing list for two other organizations.		X
175	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Hoʻōla Lāhui Hawaiʻi	4491 Rice St.		Līhuʻe	HI	96766	808-240-0100	info@hoolalahui.org	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
176	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Presley	Wann	President	Hui Makaʻāinana O Makana	P.O. Box 1225		Hanalei	HI	96714		info@huimakaainanaomakana.org			X
177	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Jonathan Kānekoa	Kukea Shultz	Executive Director	Kākoʻo ʻŌiwi	P.O. Box 5307		Kāneʻohe	HI	96744	808-741-3403	info@kakooiwi.org	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
178	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Mark	Hubbard	Chair	Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance	2959 Umi Street	Suite 201	Līhuʻe	HI	96766	(808) 632-2005	kpaa@kauainetwork.org			X
179	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Dr.	Sarah	Styan	Founder, President & CEO	Kauaʻi Community Science Center	P.O. Box 60		Waimea	HI	96796	808-431-4332	info@kauaicsc.org	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
180	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Ms.	Malia	Nobrega-Olivera		Kauaʻi Council of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs	Moku o Manokalanipō PO Box 383		Hanapēpē	HI	96716		malianob@gmail.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
181	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Ms.	Lynn Maile	Taylor	President and CEO	Kauaʻi Sea Farm	P.O. Box 746		Kalāheo	HI	96741	808-645-0527	info@kauaiseafarm.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
182	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Kekaha Host Benefits Program Citizen Action Committee.							info@kekahahcb.net	Added from One Kauaʻi list		X
183	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Jose	Felix-Keamoai	President	Kekaha Pop Warner	c/o Kauaʻi Pop Warner P.O. Box 1264		Lāwaʻi	HI	96765	808-651-6573	josefelix808@gmail.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
184	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Kilauea Community Agricultural Center - Aina Hoʻokupu O Kilauea	P.O. Box 1023		Kīlauea	HI	96754	(808) 652-1857	nfo@ainahookupuokilauea.org			X
185	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Ms.	D. Ululani	Bierne-Keawe	Pelekikena	Koʻolauloa Hawaiian Civic Club	P.O Box 532		Hauʻula	HI	96717	808-548-9774	Khcc532@gmail.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
186	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Charles	Naumu	President	Koʻolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club	P. O. Box 664		Kāneʻohe	HI	96744		KoolaupokoHCC@gmail.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
187	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations		Kevin K.J.	Chang, Esq.	Executive Director	Kuaʻāina Ulu ʻAuamo	47-200 Waiheʻe Rd.	c/o Key Project	Kāneʻohe	HI	96744	808-672-2545	info@kuahawaii.org	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
188	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					KVMH Auxiliary Association	P.O. Box 337		Waimea	HI	96796	808-338-9488		Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
189	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations		Lani	Ma'a Lapilio, Esq.		Maʻa ʻOhana	P.O. Box 6087		Kāneʻohe	HI	96744	808-540-5741	lani@aukahi.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
190	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Kamealoha	Smith	Board Member	Mahamoku Ohana Council	P.O. Box 510015		Keālia	HI	96751	808-212-4356	khs96703@gmail.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
191	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Malama Anahola	P.O. Box 7		Anahola	HI	96703			Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
192	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Ms.	Sara	Bowen	Executive Director	Mālama Hulēʻia	P.O. Box 662092		Līhuʻe	HI	96766	808-626-5210	sara.ed@malamahuleia.org	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
193	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Ms.	Abigail K.	Nishida		Na Kuʻauhau ʻo Kahiwakaneikopolei	P.O. Box 5411		Kāneʻohe	HI	96744			Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
194	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Noa	Mau-Espirito		Na Mookupuna O Wailua	6200 Olohena Rd.	Unit A	Kapaʻa	HI	96746	808-855-5575	nkeliiua@gmail.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
195	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations		Keith & Bruce	Robinson		Niʻihau – Niʻihau O Kahele Lani	P.O. 232		Kaumakani	HI	96747	808-335-3500	niihauisland@hawaiiantel.net	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
196	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Ms.	Liberta	Albao		Queen Deborah Kapule Hawaiian Civic Club	P.O. Box 164		Kapa'a	HI	96746			Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
197	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Ruff Ryderz Baseball	9555 Huakai Rd.		Waimea	HI	96796	808-651-5250	ruffryderzbaseballkauai@gmail.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
198	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Ms.	Robin Puanani	Danner	Chairman	Sovereign Councils of the Hawaiian Homestead Associations	P.O. Box 646		Anahola	HI	96703	808-431-4067	info@hawaiianhomesteads.org	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
199	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Rev. Fr.	Edwin	Conselva	Pastor	St. Theresa Catholic Church	P.O. Box 159	8355 Kaumualii Hwy.	Kekaha	HI	96752	808-337-1548		Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
200	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Lance Kamuela	Gomes	Konohiki Chief	Wahiawa Ahupuaa LCA 7714B Apana 6 RP 7813	P.O. Box 382		Kalāheo	HI	96741	808-631-1737	kamuela@live.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
201	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Jesse	Cummings		Wai Koa Kauaʻi	P.O. Box 315		Kalāheo	HI	96741	808-651-1468	jessekekoacummings@yahoo.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
202	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Waimea Theater	9691 Kaumualii Hwy.		Waimea	HI	96796	808-338-0282		Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
203	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations	Mr.	Mike	Faye	President	West Kauaʻi (Waimea) Rotary	9852 Kaumualii Hwy.		Waimea	HI	96796	808-639-3900		Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
204	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					West Kauaʻi Lions Organization	P.O. Box 665		Hanapēpē	HI	96716			Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
205	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations				Pastor	West Kauaʻi United Methodist Church	P.O. Box 298		Kekaha	HI	96752	808-337-1464	westkauaiumc@gmail.com	Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
206	15 - Community planning groups, and other community and civic organizations					Westside Christian Center	8041 Kekaha Rd.		Kekaha	HI	96752			Added from One Kauaʻi list		X
208	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas					Blue Dolphin Charters	Port Allen Marina Center 4353 Waialo Road	7B	ʻEleʻele	HI	96705	(808) 335-5553				X
209	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas	Captain	Andy			Captain Andy's	P.O. Box 876		ʻEleʻele	HI	96705	(808) 335-6833	fun@napali.com	Could not locate last name, but operator is named Andy.		X
210	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas	Mr.	Lani	Swain	Captain	Catamaran Kahanu	4353 Waialo Road		ʻEleʻele	HI	96705	(808) 645-6176	captainkahanu@gmail.com			X
211	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas					Holo Holo Charters	P.O. Box 50940		ʻEleʻele	HI	96705	(808) 335-0815	reservations@holoholocharters.com			X
212	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas					Kauaʻi Sailing Association	P.O. Box 3786		Līhuʻe	HI	96766	(808) 346-6051	kauaisailing@gmail.com			X
213	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas					Kauaʻi Sea Tours	4353 Waialo Road	2B	ʻEleʻele	HI	96705	(808) 335-5309	info@kauaiseatours.com			X
214	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas					Kikiaola Westside Boaters Club	P.O. Box 986		Kekaha	HI	96796			Added from Navy stakeholder list		X
215	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas					Makana Charters	4516 Alawai Road		Waimea	HI	96796	(808) 338-9980	info@makanacharters.com			X
216	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas	Mr.	Brandon	Elsasser	Captain	Nā Pali Riders	9600 Kaumualiʻi Highway		Waimea	HI	96796	(808) 742-6331	napaliriderskauai@gmail.com			X
217	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas	Mr.	Aaron	Taylor	Captain	Napali Odyssey	Kīkiaola Small Boat Harbor 2494 Niumalu Road		Līhuʻe	HI	96766	(808) 652-0823	napaliodyssey@gmail.com	Address is for the harbor where the boat is; no address found for the business. Potential addresses for business 335 ʻAina Lani Pl, Kapaʻa, HI 96746		X
218	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas	Mr.	Jeff	Jakus	Commodore	Nawiliwili Yacht Club	P.O. Box 3661		Līhuʻe	HI	96766	(808) 264-4845	commodore@nawiliwiliyachtclub.org			X
219	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas					Seasport Divers	2827 Poipu Road		Koloa	HI	96756	(808) 742-9303				X
220	16 - Boating/Yacht Clubs/Marinas					West Side Boaters Association										X
221	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Mr.	Lyle	Tabata	Partner/RME	B&T Contractors, LLC	P.O. Box 662111		Līhuʻe	HI	96766					X
222	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Mr.	Darryl	Kua	Pastor	Westside Christian Center Assembly of God	P.O. Box 593		Kekaha	HI	96752	(808) 482-1717				X
223	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Mr.	Dennis	Eguchi												X

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	**Category**	**Prefix**	**First**	**Last**	**Title**	**Organization Name**	**Address 1**	**Address 2**	**City**	**State**	**Zip**	**Phone**	**Email**	**Notes**	**NOI Letter**	**NOI Postcard**
224	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Ms.	Marissa	Faye												X
225	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Mr.	Charlie	Iona												X
226	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Ms.	Alethea	Kaohi & Ohana												X
227	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Ms.	Tia	Koerte										Already listed above as the director of a school.		X
228	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Mr.	Terry	Lily	Biologist											X
229	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.		Kaua	Mata												X
230	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Mr.	Josh	Mori												X
231	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Ms.	Keiko	Napier												X
232	17 - Individual community members (not associated with groups) interested in cultural and natural resources preservation, military use of the land, public access, etc.	Mr.	Toni	Ricci												X
233	18 - PMRF civilian and contract employees: Navy to send an All Hands message															X
301	20 - Libraries				Branch Manager	Hanapēpē Public Library	4490 Kona Rd		Hanapēpē	HI	96716					X
302	20 - Libraries				Branch Manager	Hawai'i State Library	478 S King St		Honolulu	HI	96813					X
303	20 - Libraries				Branch Manager	Kapa'a Public Library	4-1464 Kuhio Hwy		Kapa'a	HI	96746					X
304	20 - Libraries				Branch Manager	Koloa Public and School Library	3451 Poipu Rd		Koloa	HI	96756					X
305	20 - Libraries				Branch Manager	Līhu'e Public Library	4344 Hardy St		Līhu'e	HI	96766					X
306	20 - Libraries				Branch Manager	Princeville Public Library	4343 Emmalani Dr		Princeville	HI	96722			Temporarily Closed		X
307	20 - Libraries				Branch Manager	Waimea Public Library (Kaua'i)	9750 Kaumualii Hwy		Waimea	HI	96796					X

Attachment G

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process and submit comments.

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawaiʻi for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process.

The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of 8,348 acres of State of Hawaiʻi lands on Kauaʻi for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission. The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State. The majority of the leased and easement areas remain intentionally undeveloped as they are used as an encroachment buffer and security for the facility's mission. NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of 23 acres of State of Hawaiʻi land on Kauaʻi for continued operations of KPGO. The Proposed Action is needed because existing real estate agreements for these State lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030.

The Navy and NASA will host public scoping meetings at three locations on Kauaʻi. Attend any of the public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments. Your voice is important to this planning process. Meetings will be held from 5 to 8 p.m. HST at the following locations:

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

Tuesday, June 4, 2024	Wednesday, June 5, 2024	Thursday, June 6, 2024
Kauaʻi Veterans Center 3215 Kauaʻi Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhuʻe	Kekaha Neighborhood Center 8130 Elepaio Road, Kekaha	Sheraton Kauaʻi Coconut Beach Resort 650 Aleka Loop, Kapaʻa

AGENDA

5 to 8 p.m.	6 to 6:30 p.m.
Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment.	Project presentation by Navy and NASA.

The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period under the National Environmental Policy Act and Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. Members of the public are encouraged to participate in the environmental planning process by providing input on the proposed real estate action including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS. The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and HRS Section 6E-42. Your voice is important to this planning process.

The public scoping period begins ***May 8, 2024, and ends June 17, 2024***. Please attend a public scoping meeting and visit the project website to learn more. For language assistance or special accommodations, contact the PMRF Public Affairs Officer, at (808) 335-4740 or PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil. Requests for language assistance or special accommodations should be made at least seven days prior to the public meeting.

Submit Comments in Person, Online, or by Mail. Submit comments by ***June 17, 2024***. The public may submit comments in any of the following ways: In person at a public scoping meeting, through the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com, by email to info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com, or by mail, postmarked by ***June 17, 2024*** to the following address: Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawaiʻi, Environmental OPHEV2, Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells, 400 Marshall Road, Building X-11, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860.

For more information visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Attachment H

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Environmental Notice

May 8, 2024

Josh Green, M.D., Governor
Mary Alice Evans, OPSD Director

The Environmental Notice provides public notice for projects undergoing environmental review in Hawai'i as mandated under Section 343-3, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, the Environmental Impact Statement Law. Along with publishing Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements for projects in Hawai'i, *The Environmental Notice* also includes other items related to the shoreline, coastal zone, and federal activities.



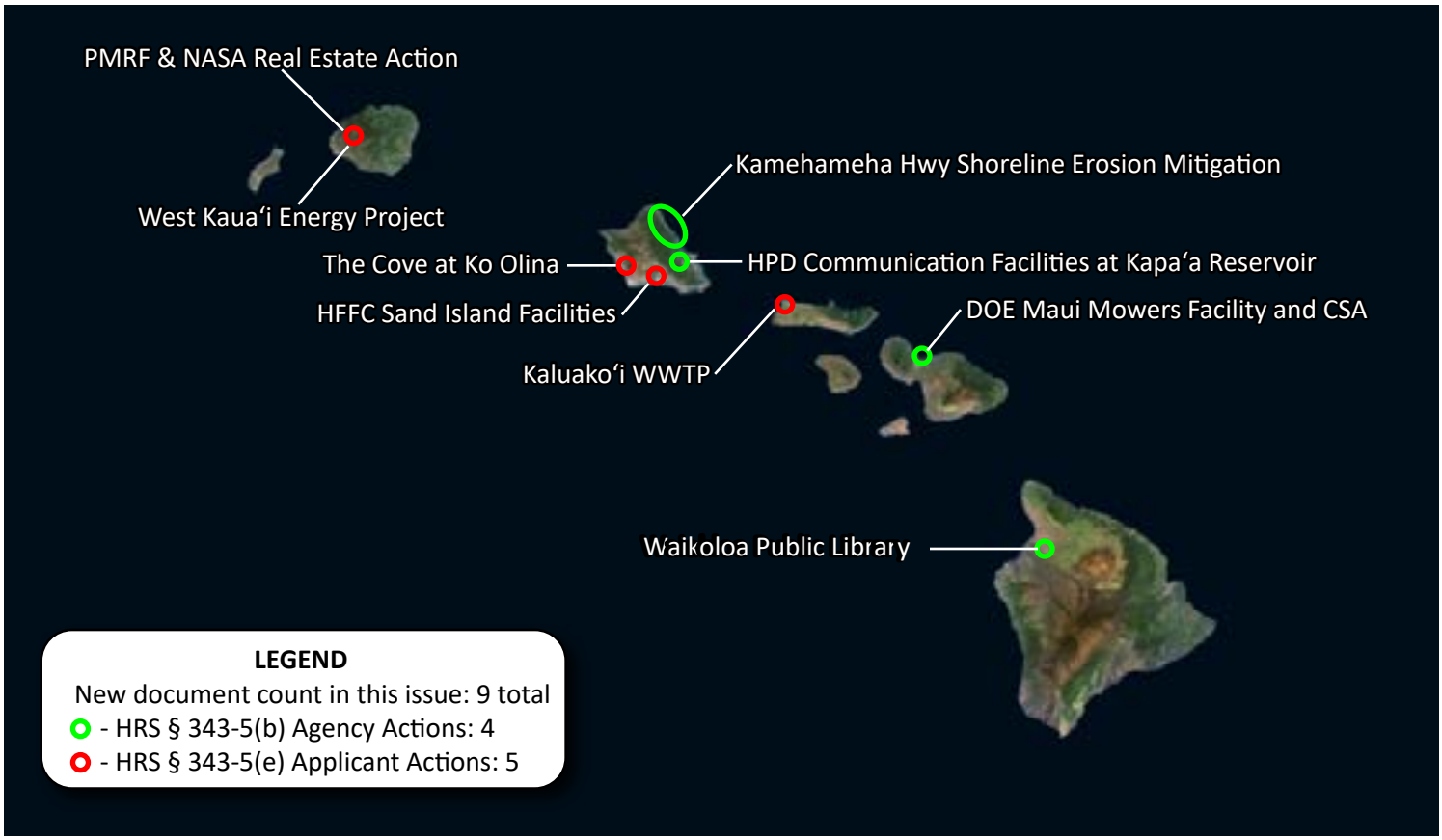
Engineered, uncemented rock revetments such as this may provide temporary protection and stability to sections of Kamehameha Hwy in windawrd O'ahu Photo from project's Draft EA

235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702 • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 • (808) 586-4185 • dbedt.opsd.erp@hawaii.gov • https://planning.hawaii.gov/erp/

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Kaua‘i EAs/EISs

Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Action--(EISPN)

HRS §343-5(a) Triggers	(1) Propose the use of state or county lands or the use of state or county funds (2) Propose any use within any land classified as a conservation district
District(s)	Waimea
TMK(s)	Numerous (see document)
Permit(s)	Numerous (see document)
Approving Agency / Accepting Authority	State of Hawai'i, Department of Land and Natural Resources Russell Tsuji, (808) 587-0419, dlnr.land@hawaii.gov 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 220, Honolulu, HI 96813
Applicants	US Department of the Navy; 400 Marshall Road, Building X-11, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860 Kerry Wells, (808) 473-0662, info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com US National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Goddard Space Flight Center, 34200 Fulton St., Wallops Island, VA 23337 Shari Miller, (757) 824-2327, Shari.A.Miller@nasa.gov
Consultant	Cardno GS-AECOM Pacific Joint Venture; 737 Bishop Street, Suite 3050, Honolulu, HI 96813 Michele Lefebvre, (808) 791-9872, info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com
Status	Administrative public review and comment period starts. Comments are due by June 17, 2024. Please address comments to the approving agency/accepting authority at info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com. EIS Public Scoping meetings will be held: June 4, 2024 - 5:00–8:00 p.m. at the Kaua‘i Veterans Center in Līhu‘e (3215 Kaua‘i Veterans Memorial Highway, Līhu‘e) June 5, 2024 - 5:00–8:00 p.m. at the Kekaha Neighborhood Center (8130 Elepaio Road, Kekaha) June 6, 2024 - 5:00–8:00 p.m. at the Sheraton Kaua‘i Coconut Beach Resort (650 Aleka Loop, Kapa‘a)

The Navy proposes to retain the use of 8,348 acres of State lands on Kaua‘i, Hawai‘i, for operational continuity and sustainment (in support of continued military training, testing, and facility operations) at Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF). NASA proposes to retain the use of 23 acres of State lands on Kaua‘i, Hawai‘i, in support of continued operations including measurements of the Earth’s rotation and local land motion at Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). A similar entry for a federal Notice of Intent to prepare the joint HEPA/NEPA EIS is expected to be published in the Federal Register on May 9, 2024. The public scoping processes will run concurrently.

West Kaua‘i Energy Project--Withdrawal of FONSI and Final & Draft EAs

HRS §343-5(a) Trigger	(1) Propose the use of state or county lands or the use of state or county funds (2) Propose any use within any land classified as a conservation district
District(s)	Kaua‘i-multiple
TMK(s)	(4) 1-2-001: 003, 007; 1-2-002: 001, 016, 018, 019, 023; 1-4-001: 002, 003, 013, 014; 1-4-002: 008, 035, 036, 048, 066, 067, 068, 085
Permit(s)	Various (see EA)
Approving Agency	State of Hawai'i, Department of Land and Natural Resources Lauren Yasaka, (808) 587-0431, lauren.e.yasaka@hawaii.com 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 220, Honolulu, HI 96813
Applicant	Kaua‘i Island Utility Cooperative and AES West Kaua‘i Energy Project, LLC; 4463 Pahe‘e Street, Suite 1, Līhu‘e, HI 96766 Dawn Huff, (360) 483-6488, admin@joulegroup.com
Consultant	n/a
Status	The approving agency is withdrawing the Draft EA (published 8/23/2021), 2nd Draft EA (published 9/8/2022), and Final EA & FONSI for the subject action.

Pursuant to a Stipulation and Order that was filed in First Circuit Court on March 28, 2024, regarding Civil No. 1CCV-23-0000165(SMK), the Department of Land and Natural Resources requests the withdrawal of the Draft Environmental Assessments (EA), Final EA, and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) determination for the West Kaua‘i Energy Project.

O‘AHU EAS/EISS

Kamehameha Highway Shoreline Erosion Mitigation in NE O’ahu--Draft EA (AFNSI)

HRS §343-5(a) Triggers	(1) Propose the use of state or county lands or the use of state or county funds (2) Propose any use within any land classified as a conservation district (3) Propose any use within a shoreline area
District(s)	Ko‘olauloa
TMK(s)	Numerous (see document)
Permit(s)	Numerous (see document)
Proposing/ Determining Agency	State of Hawai'i, Department of Transportation Mel Chung, (808) 832-3405, mungfa.chung@hawaii.gov 869 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu, HI 96813-5097
Consultant	AECOM; 1001 Bishop Street, Suite 1600, Honolulu, HI 96813 Courtney Hymes, (808) 529-7297, courtney.cacace@aecom.com
Status	Statutory 30-day public review and comment period starts. Comments are due by June 7, 2024. Please click on title link above to read the document, then send comments to the proposing/determining agency at courtney.cacace@aecom.com

The Kamehameha Highway Shoreline Erosion Mitigation in Kualoa, Ka‘a‘awa, Punalu‘u, and Hau‘ula Project would mitigate coastal erosion along nine discrete sections of the highway that the Hawai‘i Department of Transportation has identified as needing action to maintain the usability of the highway in the near to mid-term, until a long-term plan to deal with the effects of sea level rise can be developed and implemented. The proposed action includes construction of rock revetments or hybrid seawalls with armor stone aprons at nine locations along the makai side of Kamehameha Highway.

The Cove at Ko Olina Redevelopment--Draft EIS Vol I, Vol II (Appendices), and public scoping meeting audio

HRS §343-5(a) Trigger	(3) Propose any use within a shoreline area
District(s)	‘Ewa
TMK(s)	(1) 9-1-057:027
Permit(s)	Numerous (see document)
Approving Agency/ Accepting Authority	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting Lena Phomsouvanh, (808) 768-8052, lena.phomsouvanh@honolulu.gov 650 South King Street, 7th Floor, Honolulu, HI 96813
Applicant	Cove Campbell Kobayashi LLC; 1288 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 201, Honolulu, HI 96814 Matthew Pennaz, (808) 524-1508, mpennaz@kobayashi-group.com
Consultant	G70; 111 S. King Street, Suite 170, Honolulu, HI 96813 Tracy Camuso, (808) 523-5866, thecovekoolina@g70.design
Status	Statutory 45-day public review and comment period starts. Comments are due by June 24, 2024. Please send comments to the approving agency/accepting authority at thecovekoolina@g70.design

The Applicant, Cove Campbell Kobayashi LLC, proposes to redevelop the approximately 10.85-acre property located in the Ko Olina resort area of Kapolei, O‘ahu. This will be the first major improvement of the property in over 25 years. The Project includes the replacement of dated structures and existing programming at the site with a new performing arts venue. The lū‘au show will continue to be the focal point of the property. Improvements will also include ancillary uses, such as programming, restaurants, and retail, to create an authentic Hawaiian community gathering place that honors and reflects the history, culture, and connection to place.

Oʻahu EAs/EISs (continued)

HPD Communication Facilities Upgrade at Kapaʻa Reservoir--Final EA (FONSI)

HRS §343-5(a) Triggers	(1) Propose the use of state or county lands or the use of state or county funds (2) Propose any use within any land classified as a conservation district
District(s)	Koʻolaupoko
TMK(s)	(1) 4-2-017:016
Permit(s)	Conservation District Use Permit, Building Permit
Proposing/ Determining Agency	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Design and Construction Clyde Higa, (808) 768-8424, clyde.higa@honolulu.gov 650 South King Street, 11th Floor, Honolulu, HI 96813
Consultant	AGY LLC; 615 Piʻikoi Street Suite 1806, Honolulu, HI 96814 Aolani Yamasato-Gragas, (808) 447-9849, aolani_y@yahoo.com
Status	Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) determination

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Design and Construction (DDC), Department of Information Technology (DIT), and Honolulu Police Department (HPD), intend to upgrade the public safety radio communication system at the Board of Water Supply (BWS) Kapaʻa Reservoir parcel in Kāneʻohe, Oʻahu. The existing communication facility, integral to Honolulu's emergency communications network, serves state, federal, and local public safety agencies. The facility prohibits public or commercial use. The project aims to replace one microwave truss tower with an 80-foot monopole tower able to withstand Category IV hurricanes, install a sidewalk, replace propane tanks with a single diesel tank, modify the building's interior, upgrade the generator, and upgrade the building and all critical appurtenances to withstand Category IV hurricanes. The proposed project involves approximately 305 square feet of improvements.

Hawaii Fueling Facilities Corporation Sand Island Facilities Upgrade Project--Final EA (FONSI)

HRS §343-5(a) Trigger	(1) Propose the use of state or county lands or the use of state or county funds
District(s)	Honolulu
TMK(s)	(1) 1-2-025:020 & 021
Permit(s)	Special Management Area Major Permit, grading and building permits
Approving Agency	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting Steve H. Tagawa, (808) 768-8024, stagawa@honolulu.gov 650 South King Street, Honolulu, HI 96813
Applicant	Hawaii Fueling Facility Corporation; 3201 Aolele Street, Honolulu, HI 96819 Jason Maga, (808) 833-3291, Jason.maga@signatureflight.com
Consultant	Burns & McDonnell; 833 Bishop Street, Suite 2150, Honolulu, HI 96813 Jeremy Jewell, (816) 601-4919, jjewell@burnsmcd.com
Status	Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) determination

The EPA-mandated upgrade to the secondary spill containment and storm water management system is for the Applicant's jet fuel storage facility at 6 Sand Island Access Road. The 8.4-acre facility, initially built in the 1960s, consists of 16 aboveground steel storage tanks, with a total capacity of 45 million gallons, is the sole supply of jet fuel for the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport. Jet fuel is transported to this facility via pipelines from the refinery in Kalaeloa (formerly Campbell Industrial Park). The Project involves soil excavation, new asphalt pavement & spray-on coating of exposed areas, 31 collection inlets, 4 lift stations with sump pumps and an above-ground oil-water separator. The site is on State-owned DOT land, which triggers the preparation of an EA per Chapter 343. The FONSI determination allows the SMA application to be accepted for processing by the Department of Planning and Permitting, with decision-making by the Honolulu City Council.

Maui EAs/EISs

Relocation of DOE Maui District Mowers Facility and Community School for Adults--Draft EA (AFNSI)

HRS §343-5(a) Trigger	(1) Propose the use of state or county lands or the use of state or county funds
District(s)	Wailuku
TMK(s)	(2) 3-8-007:098
Permit(s)	HRS Chapter 6E, NPDES General Permit, County Grading Permit, Community Noise Permit, Building Permit, Roadway Permit, Water Use Permit, Sewage Connection
Proposing/ Determining Agency	State of Hawai'i, Department of Education Jenny Ho, (808) 784-5122, jenny.ho@k12.hi.us Facilities Development Branch, P.O. Box 2360, Honolulu, HI 96804
Consultant	Bowers and Kubota Consulting, Inc.; 2153 North King Street, Suite 200, Honolulu, HI 96819 Matthew Fernandez, (808) 836-7787, mfernandez@bowersandkubota.com
Status	Statutory 30-day public review and comment period starts. Comments are due by June 7, 2024. Please click on title link above to read the document, then send comments to the proposing/determining agency at mfernandez@bowersandkubota.com

The State of Hawai'i, Department of Education, Facilities Development Branch (DOE) is proposing to relocate and develop two new buildings on an undeveloped area within a larger State-owned property that is used by Maui High School. The project area would utilize approximately 2.2-acres of the 6.5-acres of the school property's undeveloped space.

The proposed DOE buildings are to be a new one-story building and parking lot for the Maui District Mowers Facility, and a new one-story building and parking lot for the McKinley School for Adults Maui Campus program. The Proposed Action will also involve constructing one new driveway to connect the new facilities to West Papa Avenue, landscaping, installation of fencing around the project site, and provide electrical, telecommunications, water, sewer, and drainage utilities and infrastructure to service the proposed facilities.

Moloka'i EAs/EISs

Replacement/Demolition of the Kaluako'i Wastewater Treatment Plant--Draft EA (AFNSI)

HRS §343-5(a) Trigger	(9)(A) Propose any wastewater treatment unit, except an individual wastewater system or a wastewater treatment unit serving fewer than fifty single-family dwellings or the equivalent
District(s)	Moloka'i
TMK(s)	(2) 5-1-003-008 (por.) and 024 (por.)
Permit(s)	Various (see document)
Approving Agency	County of Maui, Department of Planning on behalf of Moloka'i Planning Commission Sybil Lopez, (808) 270-7735, Sybil.Lopez@co.maui.hi.us 2200 Main Street, One Main Plaza, Suite 315, Wailuku, HI 96793
Applicant	Mosco, Inc.; P.O. Box 259, Maunaloa, HI 96770 Todd Svetin, (808) 552-2444, TSvetin@molokairanch.com
Consultant	Munekiyo Hiraga; 305 High Street, Suite 104, Wailuku, HI 96793 Mark Alexander Roy, (808) 244-2015, planning@munekiyohiraga.com
Status	Statutory 30-day public review and comment period starts. Comments are due by June 7, 2024. Please click on title link above to read the document, then send comments to the approving agency and copy the applicant and the consultant.

The proposed project consists of the construction of a new replacement Wastewater Treatment Plan (WWTP) and the demolition of the existing Kaluako'i WWTP as mandated by the State Department of Health. Once the replacement WWTP is operational, the existing Kaluako'i WWTP will be removed. The replacement WWTP will be designed with a treatment capacity of 102,000 Gallons Per Day (GPD) to service the community, a reduction of 58,000 GPD from the WWTP's original (160,000 GPD) capacity.

Hawai'i EAs/EISs

Waikoloa Public Library--Final EA (FONSI)

HRS §343-5(a) Trigger	(1) Propose the use of state or county lands or the use of state or county funds
District(s)	South Kohala
TMK(s)	(3) 6-8-041:020
Permit(s)	Chapter 343, HRS Compliance; Dust Control Plan; Noise Permit (if necessary); National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) construction site stormwater discharge permit; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance; Section 6E, HRS Review; Grading, Grubbing, and Stockpiling Permits; Building Permit (electrical, plumbing, civil); Certificate of Occupancy; and Plan Approval
Proposing/ Determining Agency	State of Hawai'i, Department of Accounting and General Services Brian Isa, (808) 586-0484, brian.s.isa@hawaii.gov 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430, Honolulu, HI 96810
Consultant	PBR HAWAII; 1001 Bishop Street, ASB Tower, Suite 650, Honolulu, HI 96813 Bradley Furuya, (808) 954-6348, bfuruya@pbrhawaii.com
Status	Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) determination

The proposed Project includes a new, approximately 12,000 square foot public library, approximately 3,000 square foot Early Learning Center (ELC), 71-stall surface parking lot, and complimentary landscaping. The proposed library includes shelving for a minimum of 50,000 books, private meeting rooms, a program room, a work room, support space, and a librarian's office. The ELC, connected to the library, will have two classrooms, each capable of accommodating roughly 20 students.

Previously Published Documents Open for Comment

Status: The comment period for these projects began previously. Please click on the links below to read a document, then send comments to the relevant agency and copy any relevant applicant and/or consultant identified in the submission form that follows the initial agency letter.

Comments Due May 8, 2024

Hawai'i

Hilo Medical Center New Administrative Services Building--Draft EA (AFNSI)

Maui

Honokōwai Water System Improvements--Draft EA (AFNSI)

O'ahu

Waimea Valley Economic Resiliency Project--Draft EA (AFNSI)

Comments Due May 23, 2024

Hawai'i

Hakalau Stream Bridge Rehabilitation--Draft EA (AFNSI)

Maui

Ledcor South Maui Properties and Improvements--Republished Draft EIS **and** scoping meeting audio

Please send comments to the approving agency/accepting authority at http://www.ledcorsouthmauipermitting.com.

Comments Due June 7, 2024

Hawai'i

Army Training Land Retention at Pōhakuloa Training Area--2nd Draft EIS Vol I, II, III, **and** scoping meeting audio

Maui

Air Force Maui Optical and Supercomputing (AMOS) Site Small Telescope Advanced Research Facility--EISPN

Lists of Exemption Notices

Pursuant to HAR § 11-200.1-17, State and county agencies that have determined specific actions to be exempt from the requirement to prepare an EA are required to submit a listing of such exemptions made during the previous month. Following are Lists of Exemption Notices submitted by various agencies for April 2024; contact the identified agency contact on each list for additional information about any specific exemption:

State of Hawai'i
Department of Accounting and General Services
Department of Education
Department of Land and Natural Resources

County of Hawai'i
Office of Housing and Community Development

County of Maui
Department of Public Works

City and County of Honolulu
Department of Transportation Services

Coastal Zone Management Notices

Federal Consistency Reviews

The following federal actions are being reviewed for consistency with the enforceable policies of the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program, including the CZM objectives and policies in Hawai'i Revised Statutes, Chapter 205A. Federal consistency, pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), as amended, generally requires that federal actions, within and outside of the coastal zone, which have reasonably foreseeable effects on any coastal use (land or water) or natural resource of the coastal zone be consistent with the enforceable policies of a state's federally approved coastal management program. Federal actions include federal agency activities, federal license or permit activities, and federal financial assistance activities. This public notice is being provided in accordance with § 306(d)(14) of the CZMA, and federal regulations at 15 CFR § 930.2, § 930.42, and § 930.61. General information about federal consistency is available at the Hawai'i CZM Program web site, or call (808) 587-2878.

For specific information or questions about an action listed below, contact the CZM staff person identified for each action. The CZM Program is required to adhere to federal review deadlines, therefore, comments must be received by the date specified. Comments may be submitted by mail or electronic mail, to the addresses below.

Mail: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, HI 96804

Email: Debra.L.Mendes@hawaii.gov

County DPW Wilder Road Culvert Replacement Project

Proposed Action: Replace the existing drainage structure and eliminate the deteriorated conditions to ensure that the drainage system continues to convey the design storm water drainage flows from the surrounding area at South Wilder Road, in Kaūmana Ahupu'a, Hilo, Hawai'i. The project involves the demolition of approximately 180 linear feet of existing dual, 96-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe culverts that pass under South Wilder Road, including demolition of above-ground road and walkway improvements, and replacement with two 8'x8' reinforced concrete box culverts and headwalls; restoration of approximately 82 linear feet of eroded protection in the downstream channel bottom with new grouted rubble pavement and cutoff wall; and reconstruction of road pavement, concrete walkway, guardrails and appurtenances.

Location: Kaūmana Stream at South Wilder Road, Hilo, Island of Hawi'i
TMK(s): (3)2-5-045:999, (3)2-5-005:157 and (3)2-5-045:001, (3)2-5-005:158 and 159
Applicant: County of Hawai'i, Department of Public Works
Federal Action: Federal Permit
Federal Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CZM Contact: Debra Mendes, (808) 587-2840, Debra.L.Mendes@hawaii.gov
Comments Due: May 22, 2024

Coastal Zone Management Notices (continued)

Special Management Area (SMA) Minor Permits

The SMA Minor permits below have been approved (HRS § 205A-30). For more information, contact the relevant county/state planning agency: Honolulu [(808) 768-8015]; Hawai'i [East (808) 961-8288], [West (808) 323-4770]; Kaua'i [(808) 241-4050]; Maui [(808) 270-7735]; Kaka'ako or Kalaeloa Community Development District [(808) 587-2846]

Location (TMK)	Description (File No.)	Applicant/Agent
Hawai'i: North Kohala District (5-3-007:047)	Establish Community Farm and Related Uses (PL-SMM-2024-000060)	Hale Ipu Kukui LLC
Kaua'i: Hanalei (5-5-001:042 Unit 1)	After-the-Fact Construction of a storage shed (SM(M)-2024-15)	Anthony Sutton
Maui: Kīhei (3-9-009:021)	Earhart Apartment Alteration. Enclose existing covered lanai and convert to living space (SM22024-00018)	Michelle Cockett
O'ahu: Kāne'ohe (4-6-001:009)	After-the-Fact Alterations of Three Single-Family Dwellings (2024/SMA-27)	Richard and Noreen Van Horn
O'ahu: Mokulē'ia (6-8-006:006) Parcel 6	Tang Ohana Unit Addition (2024/SMA-22)	Gordon Tang Family Trust

Shoreline Notices

Applications for Shoreline Certification

The shoreline certification applications below are available for review and comment at the Department of Land and Natural Resources offices on Kaua'i, Hawai'i, Maui, and Honolulu, 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 220 (HRS § 205A-42 and HAR § 13-222-12). **Maps and photos of each application file can be viewed here**. All comments shall be submitted in writing to the State Land Surveyor, 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 210, Honolulu, HI 96813 and postmarked no later than 15 calendar days from the date of this public notice of the application. For more information, contact Rebecca Anderson at rebecca.l.anderson@hawaii.gov

File No.	Location	TMK	Applicant	Owner
MA-825	4933 Uakea Road, Maui 96713	(2) 1-4-005:019	Kevin J. Clarke	Hana Aku LLC
MA-826	2780 Keka'a Drive, Maui 96761	(2) 4-4-008:007	Reed M. Ariyoshi	Royal Lahaina Owner LP

Proposed Shoreline Certifications and Rejections

The shoreline notices below have been proposed for certification or rejection by the Department of Land and Natural Resources (HRS § 205A-42 and HAR § 13-222-26). Any person or agency who wants to appeal shall file a notice of appeal in writing with DLNR no later than 20 calendar days from the date of this public notice. Send the appeal to the Board of Land and Natural Resources, 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 220, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813.

File No.	Status	Location	TMK	Applicant	Owner
OA-2051	Proposed	608 Kaimalino Place, O'ahu 96734	(1) 4-4-039:023	Ross K. Tanaka	Stuart Family Trust
OA-2052	Proposed	61-821 Papailoa Road, O'ahu 96712	(1) 6-1-004:097	Ross K. Tanaka	John D. and Marie-Niege H. S. Whittington
OA-2055	Proposed	55-119 and 55-113 Kamehameha Highway, O'ahu 967	(1) 5-5-001:013 & 056	Benjamin E. K. Guieb	Devin J. Moncur
OA-2090	Proposed	Kaluanui Stream Bridge, Kamehameha Highway, O'ahu 9677	(1) 5-3-009:047	ControlPoint Surveying, Inc.	City & County of Honolulu
OA-2098	Proposed	58-207 H Kamehameha Highway, O'ahu 9672	(1) 5-8-001:021	Leaps & Boundaries, Inc.	Edward Weldon & Katherine Weldon
MA-819	Proposed	111 Aleiki Place, Maui 96779	(2) 2-6-012:072	Action Survey LLC	111 Aleiki Place LLC
HA-644	Proposed	12-7235 Moana Kai Pali Street, Hawai'i 96778	(3) 1-2-030:012	Daniel Berg c/o dlb & Associates, LLC	Equity Trust Co. fbo Mike Stehle IRA and Lisa Stehle-Doggett
HA-645	Proposed	45-5034 Nanaina Kai Road, Hawai'i 96727	(3) 4-5-002:016 & 080	L. Edward Pare	Stephen & Cheryl Winter, Trustees

Federal Notices

As a courtesy, listed below are some relevant entries from the Federal Register published since the last issue of *The Environmental Notice*. For more information, click on the title link, also available at www.federalregister.gov.

Notice: Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings (published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on 04/29/2024

The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold meetings of its Archipelagic Plan Team (APT) and Pelagic Plan Team (PPT) to discuss fishery management issues and develop recommendations for future management of fisheries in the Western Pacific Region. The APT will meet on Monday and Tuesday, May 13-14, 2024, (HST). The APT will meet jointly with the PPT on Wednesday, May 15, 2024, HST. The PPT will meet on Thursday and Friday, May 16-17, 2024, HST. The meetings will be a hybrid format (web conference and in person) For specific details, times and agendas, click on the title link above.

Notice: Endangered Species; Receipt of Recovery Permit Applications (published by the Fish and Wildlife Service on 04/29/2024)

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has received applications for permits to conduct activities intended to enhance the propagation and survival of various endangered bird, sea turtle and plant species in Hawaii under the Endangered Species Act. We invite the public and local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies to comment on these applications. Before issuing the requested permits, we will take into consideration any information that we receive during the public comment period that ends on May 29, 2024. For additional information, please click on the title link above.

Proposed Rule: International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sharks on Longline Vessels and Revision to Vessel Monitoring System Requirements in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on 04/25/2024

NMFS is proposing regulations under the Tuna Conventions Act of 1950, as amended, to implement Resolutions C-23-07 (Conservation Measures for the Protection and Sustainable Management of Sharks) and C-23-11 (On the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System) adopted by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) at its meeting in August 2023 in Victoria, Canada. This proposed rule would implement provisions of these Resolutions and would require U.S. longline vessels fishing for tuna or tuna-like species in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) that have incidental shark catch to release sharks by leaving them in the water and cutting the branchline so that less than 1 meter remains on each animal. The proposed rule would also require large vessels fishing for tuna or tuna-like species in the EPO to make manual reports every six hours in the event of a malfunctioning vessel monitoring system (VMS) unit. This action is necessary for the United States to satisfy its obligations as a member of the IATTC. Comments on the proposed rule and supporting documents must be submitted in writing by May 28, 2024. For additional information, please click on the title link above.

Notice: Permanent Advisory Committee To Advise the U.S. Commissioners to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission; Meeting Announcement (published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on 04/26/2024)

NMFS announces a public meeting of the Permanent Advisory Committee (PAC) to advise the U.S. Commissioners to the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC) via web conference on May 13, 2024, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. HST. Click on the title link to this entry for supplementary information about this meeting.

Notice: Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations (published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on 04/22/2024)

This notice lists communities (including the County of Maui) where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. For further and supplemetary information, please click on the title link above.

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Agency Actions

Projects or programs proposed by any department, office, board, or commission of the state or county government which is part of the executive branch of that government per HRS 343-2.

Applicant Actions

Projects or programs proposed by any person who, pursuant to statute, ordinance, or rule, requests approval for a proposed action per HRS 343-2.

Draft Environmental Assessment

When an Agency or Applicant proposes an action that triggers HRS 343, an Environmental Assessment shall be prepared at the earliest practicable time to determine whether the action's environmental impact will be significant, and thus whether an environmental impact statement shall be required per HRS 343-5(b), for Agency actions and HRS 343-5(e), for Applicant actions. For actions for which the proposing or approving agency anticipates a Finding of No Significant Impact (AFNSI), a Draft EA (DEA) shall be made available for public review and comment for 30 days and public notice is published in this periodic bulletin.

Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The action's proponent shall respond in writing to comments on a DEA received during the 30-day review period and prepare a Final EA (FEA) that includes those responses to determine whether an environmental impact statement shall be required. If there are no significant impacts, then the Agency will issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will not be required and the project has cleared HRS 343 requirements. The public has 30 days from the notice of a FONSI in this bulletin to challenge the FONSI in the Environmental Court and seek a ruling to require the preparation of an EIS.

Final Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice

An EIS shall be required if the Agency finds that the proposed action may have a significant effect on the environment. The Agency shall file notice of such determination with OPSD called an EIS Preparation Notice (EISPN) along with the supporting Final EA. After the notice of the FEA-EISPN is published in this bulletin, the public has 30 days to request to become a consulted party and to make written comments. The public (including the Applicant) has 60 days from the notice of the EISPN in this bulletin to ask a court to not require the preparation of an EIS.

Act 172-2012, Direct-to-EIS, Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (with no EA)

Act 172 in 2012 amended HRS 343 by providing for an agency to bypass the preparation of an environmental assessment for various actions that in the experience of the agency would clearly require the preparation of an EIS. The agency must submit its determination that an EIS is required for an action (Act 172-2012, EISPN) with a completed publication form detailing the specifics of the action. This starts a 30-day scoping period in which the agency or applicant must hold a public scoping meeting for the preparation of the Draft EIS. Written comments and responses on the EISPN must be incorporated into the subsequent Draft EIS and oral comments from the public scoping meeting must be recorded and submitted to OPSD with the Draft EIS.

HEPA

While technically there is no "Hawai'i Environmental Policy Act," HRS 343 is often referred to by this term.

Act 312-2012, Secondary Actions in the Highway or Public Right Of Way

Act 312-2012, amended HRS 343, by adding a new section (HRS 343-5.5, entitled "Exception to applicability of chapter"). HEPA allows for a statutory exception for "secondary actions" (those that involve infrastructure in the highway or public right-of-way) provided that the permit or approval of the related "primary action" (those outside of the highway or public-right-of-way and on private property) is not subject to discretionary consent and further provided that the applicant for the primary action submits documentation from the appropriate agency confirming that no further discretional approvals are required. An aid to understanding this is to visualize residential driveway improvements in the public right-of-way, versus, retail outlet driveway improvements in the public right-of-way.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

After receiving the comments on the EISPN, the Agency or Applicant must prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The content requirements of the DEIS shall contain an explanation of the environmental consequences of the proposed action including the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and their mitigation measures. The public has 45 days from the first publication date in this bulletin to comment on a DEIS.

Final Environmental Impact Statement

After considering all public comments filed during the DEIS stage, the Agency or Applicant must prepare a Final EIS (FEIS). The FEIS must respond in a point-by-point manner to all comments from the draft and must be included in the FEIS. For Applicant projects, the Approving Agency is the Accepting Authority and must make a determination within 30 days or the FEIS is deemed accepted as a matter of law. For an Agency project, the Governor or the Mayor (or their designated representative) is the Accepting Authority, and unlike applicant actions, there is no time limit on the accepting authority reviewing the FEIS. Only after the FEIS is accepted may the project be implemented.

Acceptability

The Accepting Authority must be satisfied that the FEIS meets three criteria (process, content, response to comments) to accept it. Whether the FEIS is accepted or not accepted, notice of the Acceptance Determination is published in this bulletin. The public has 60 days from publication to legally challenge the acceptance of a FEIS. For both Applicant and Agency actions, the Applicant or the proposing Agency can prepare a Revised DEIS after a non-acceptance determination.



Maui sunset Photo by Thomas Hawk

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal projects to prepare a Federal EA or EIS. In many ways it is similar to Hawai'i's law. Some projects require both a State and Federal EIS and the public comment procedure should be coordinated. Upon request by a federal agency, OPSD publishes NEPA notices in this bulletin to help keep the public informed of important federal actions.

Conservation District

Proposed uses of land in the State Conservation District require a Conservation District Use Application (CDUA). These applications are reviewed and approved/denied by the Department or Board of Land and Natural Resources. Members of the public may intervene in the permit process. This bulletin will include EAs & EISs for actions proposed within the Conservation District.

Special Management Area and Shoreline Setback Area

The Special Management Area (SMA) is along the coastline of all islands; development in this area is generally regulated by HRS 205A, and county ordinance. A portion of the SMA that is addressed by HRS 343 is the Shoreline Area, which includes land between the State-certified shoreline and the county-determined shoreline setback line. This bulletin will include EAs & EISs for actions proposed within the Shoreline Setback Area. Some projects going through the SMA permit process on O'ahu are also required to go through an environmental review process that mirrors HRS 343; these "ROH Chapter 25" EAs/EISs are included in this bulletin.

Shoreline Certifications

State law requires that Hawai'i shorelines be surveyed and certified when necessary to clearly establish the shoreline setback from the certified shoreline. The public may participate in the process to help assure accurate regulatory boundaries. Private land owners often petition to have their shoreline certified by the State surveyor prior to construction. This bulletin publishes notice from the Department of Land and Natural Resources of shoreline certification applicants and final certifications or rejections.

Environmental Advisory Council

The Environmental Advisory Council is a 15-member citizen board appointed by the Governor. They serve as a liaison between the Director of OPSD and the general public concerning ecology and environmental quality. Agendas of their regular meetings are posted on the Internet and the public is invited to attend.

Agency Exemption Lists

Government agencies may keep a list describing the minor activities they regularly perform that are exempt from the environmental review process. These lists and any amendments shall be submitted to the Council for review and concurrence (HAR 11-200.1-16). This bulletin will publish an agency's draft exemption list for public comment prior to Council decision making, as well as notice of the Council's decision on the list.

Endangered Species

This bulletin is required by HRS 343-3(c), to publish notice of public comment periods or public hearings for Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP), Safe Harbor Agreements (SHA), or Incidental Take Licenses (ITL) under the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as availability for public inspection of a proposed HCP or SHA, or a proposed ITL (as a part of an HCP or SHA).

Navy Region Hawaii
May 8 at 6:03 PM ·

The Navy and NASA invite you to participate. The Navy and NASA are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for proposed continued use of State of Hawai'i lands for the Navy's Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and NASA's Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO), through potential updated real estate agreements. The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to receive public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Hawai'i Revised Statutes Section 6E-42. Attend any of the public scoping meetings on Kaua'i listed below to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments. Submit comments by June 17, 2024. Your voice is important to this planning process.

Meeting Times: 5 to 8 p.m., with Navy and NASA presentation from 6 to 6:30 p.m.:

Tuesday, June 4, 2024
Kaua'i Veterans Center
3215 Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhu'e

Wednesday, June 5, 2024
Kekaha Neighborhood Center
8130 Elepaio Rd, Kekaha

Thursday, June 6, 2024
Sheraton Kaua'i Coconut Beach Resort
650 Aleka Loop, Kapa'a

In addition to the scoping meetings, the public may submit comments in any of the following ways:
• In person at a public scoping meeting
• Through the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com
• By email to info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com
• By mail, postmarked by June 17, 2024, to the following address:
Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai'i
Environmental OPHEV2
Attn: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com to learn more.

4 3 comments 1 share

Like Comment Share

Most relevant

Navy Region Hawaii
@NavRegHawaii

Follow

Navy & NASA invite you to participate in the Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement. Attend public meetings June 4-6, and submit comments by June 17, 2024. Visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com to learn more.



From pmrf-kpgo-eis.com

12:07 PM · 5/8/24 From Earth · **91** Views

Pacific Missile Range Facility
May 8 at 11:00 AM ·

The Navy and NASA invite you to participate.

The Navy and NASA are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for proposed continued use of State of Hawai'i lands for the Navy's Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and NASA's Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO), through potential updated real estate agreements. The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to receive public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Hawai'i Revised Statutes Section 6E-42. Attend any of the public scoping meetings on Kaua'i listed below to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments. Submit comments by June 17, 2024. Your voice is important to this planning process.

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- In person at a public scoping meeting
- Through the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com
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- By mail, postmarked by June 17, 2024, to the following address:

Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai'i
Environmental OPHEV2
Attn: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Visit https://pmrf-kpgo-eis.com/ to learn more.



PMRF-KPGO-EIS.COM
PMRF & KPGO EIS
Welcome to the project website for the Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōke'e Park Geophysi...

7 5 shares

Like Comment Share

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

MEDIA RELEASE: THE U.S. NAVY AND NASA JOINTLY PREPARE AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR CONTINUED USE OF STATE LANDS THROUGH PROPOSED REAL ESTATE AGREEMENTS WITH THE STATE OF HAWAI‘ I

08 May 2024

FROM COMMANDER, NAVY REGION HAWAII PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The U.S. Department of the Navy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and welcome the community's input in the environmental planning process. The public's participation in this initial phase of the environmental planning process is important to ensuring community concerns are identified and addressed in the environmental analysis.

Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

Welcome to the project website for the Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

Aloha and Welcome

The U.S. Navy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawaiʻi for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA invite the public to participate in the environmental planning process.

This project website provides the latest information on the EIS. Please review this site for:

- information on the status and schedule of the EIS
- documents and references available for review
- opportunities for public involvement
- methods to submit comments during the designated public comment periods

This website will be updated throughout the project. Please check back often for updates.

Public Scoping Period

Privacy - Terms

Public involvement is an integral part of the environmental planning process. The public has an important role in providing input during this process to help the Navy and NASA make more informed decisions about the proposed real estate action.

The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. The public can participate in the environmental planning process by providing input on the proposed real estate action including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS.

The public scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Hawai‘i Revised Statutes Section 6E-42.

To submit a public comment, please click here to access the Comment Form **(https://pmrf-kpgo-eis.com/comment-form/)** .

To add your name to the mailing list to receive notifications about the project, please click here to access the Mailing List Form **(https://pmrf-kpgo-eis.com/mailing-list/)** .

How to Submit Scoping Comments

The Navy and NASA welcome your scoping comments. Comments should be related to the proposed real estate action including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS.

The public may submit comments in any of the following ways:

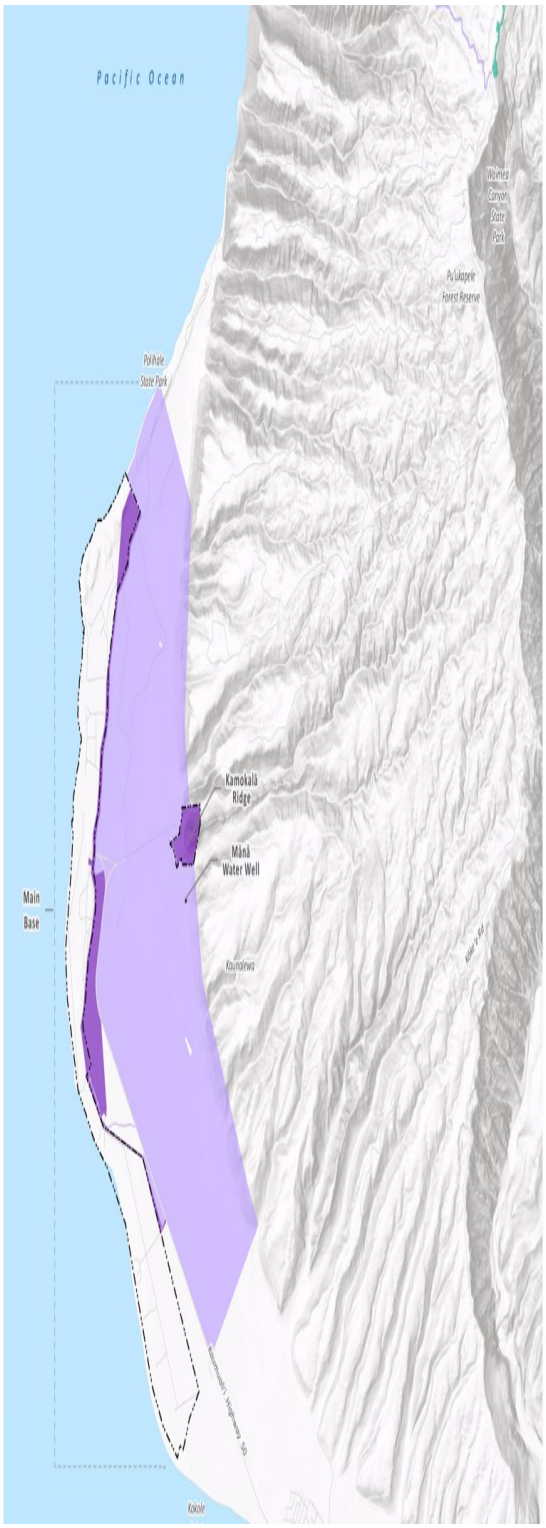
- In person at a public scoping meeting, where comments will be accepted orally and in writing
- In writing via the online Comment Form **(https://pmrf-kpgo-eis.com/comment-form/)**
- In writing via email to info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com **(mailto:info@pmrf-kpgo-eis.com)**
- In writing via postal mail, postmarked by June 17, 2024 to the following address:
  Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai‘i
  Environmental OPHEV2
  Attn: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager,
  Ms. Kerry Wells
  400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
  Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Public Scoping Meetings

The Navy and NASA will host public scoping meetings at three locations on Kaua‘i. The public is encouraged to attend any of the public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments.

Tuesday, June 4, 2024 Kaua‘i Veterans Center	**Meeting Times: 5 to 8 p.m.** **Agenda:**

3215 Kauaʻi Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhuʻe **Wednesday, June 5, 2024** Kekaha Neighborhood Center 8130 Elepaio Rd, Kekaha **Thursday, June 6, 2024** Sheraton Kauaʻi Coconut Beach Resort 650 Aleka Loop, Kapaʻa	• **5 to 8 p.m.** Information stations – meet the projec team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment. • **6 to 6:30 p.m.** Project presentation by Navy and NASA.



Proposed Action

The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of 8,348 acres of State of Hawai‘i lands on Kaua‘i for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission. NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of 23 acres of State of Hawai‘i land on Kaua‘i for continued operations of Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory.

Click here to learn more.
[(/environmental-planning/proposed-action/)](/environmental-planning/proposed-action/)



Get Involved

The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period to receive public comments on topics to be considered in the development of the Environmental Impact Statement. Attend any of the upcoming public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments.

The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Hawai‘i Revised Statutes Section 6E-42.

Click here to learn more.
(/public-involvement/)

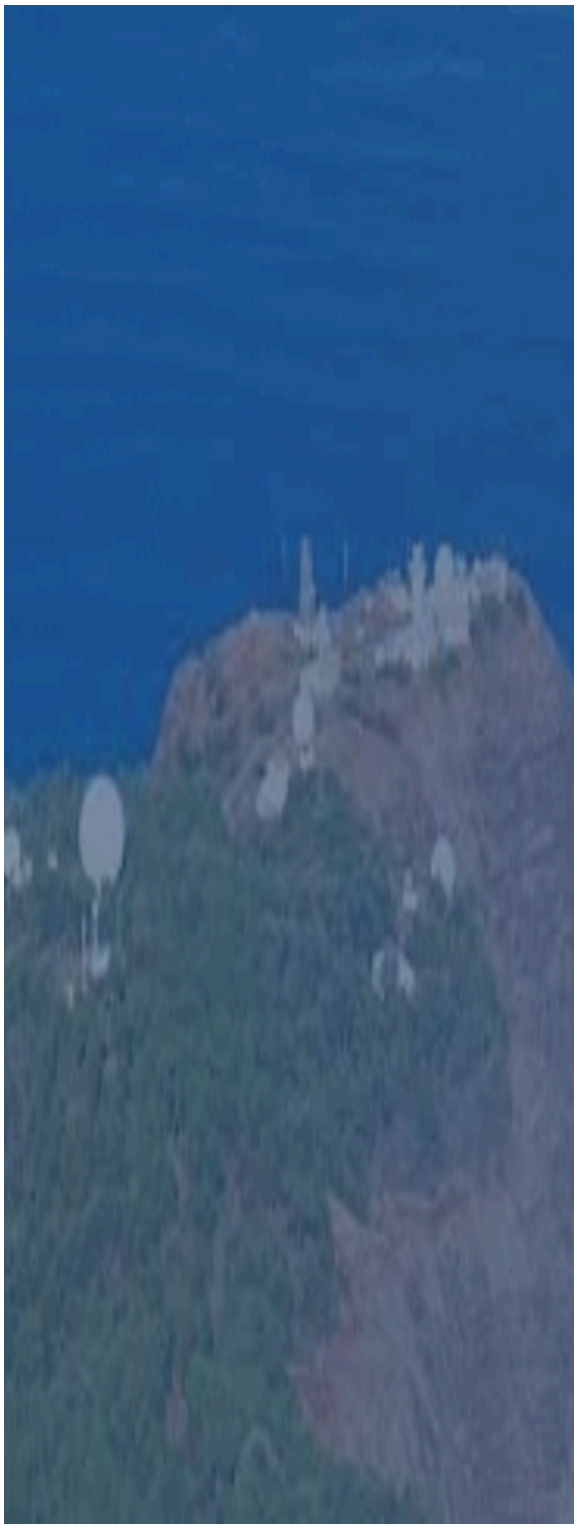


Environmental Planning Process

The Navy and NASA are preparing an Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 and Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 11-200.1, collectively referred to as the Hawai‘i Environmental Policy Act (HEPA).

Click here to learn more.

[(/environmental-planning/environmental-review-process/)](/environmental-planning/environmental-review-process/)



FAQs

Click here for responses to common questions.

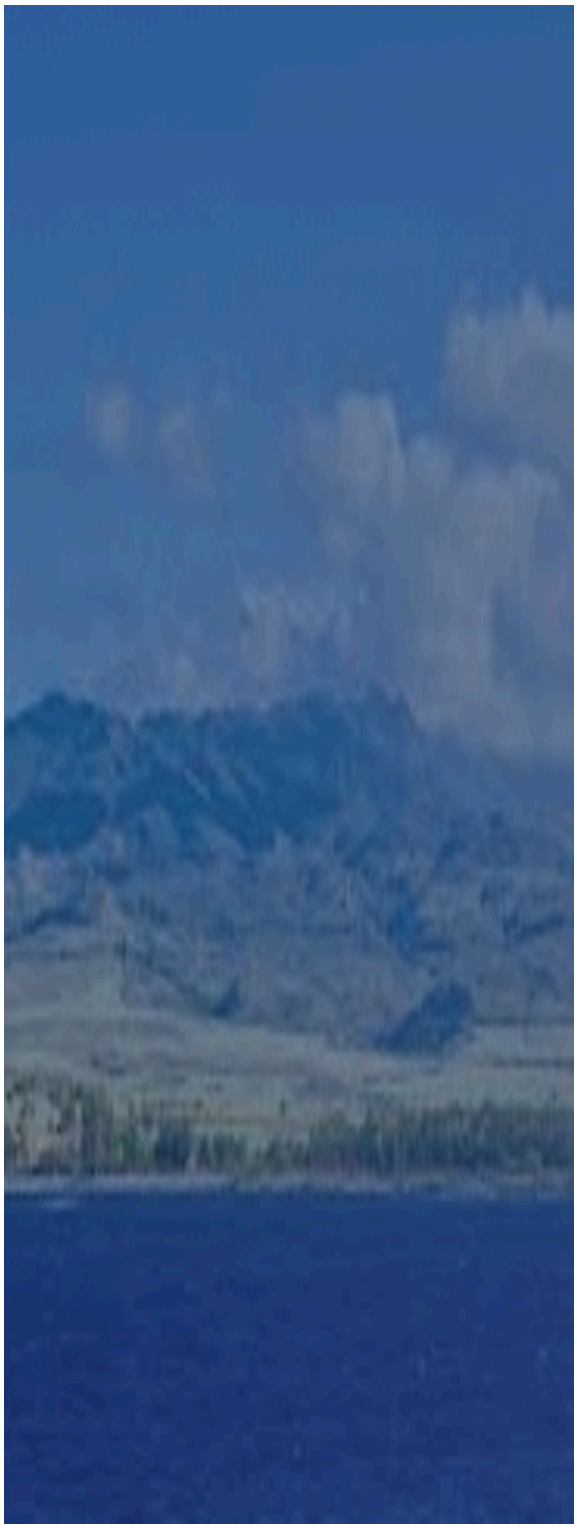
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Documents

Find documents and informational materials related to the project.

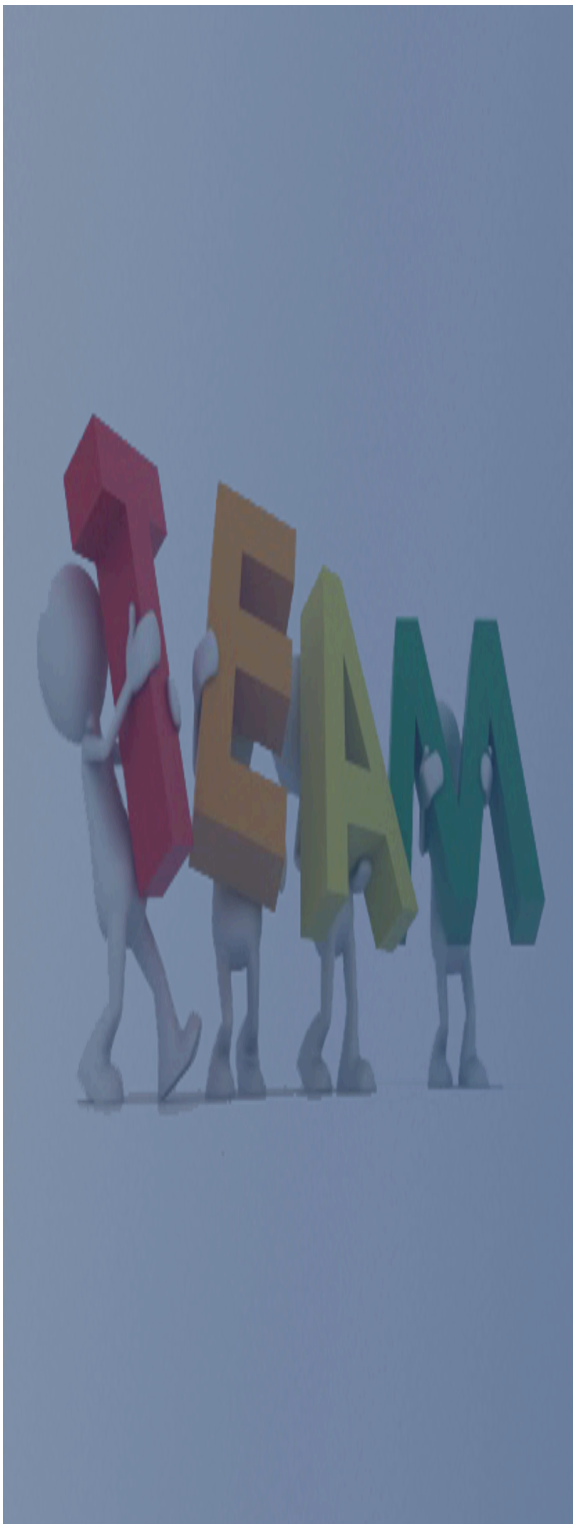
[(/documents/)](/documents/)



Contact Us

Have a question? Click here to contact the project team.

(/contact-us/)



Project Team

Click Here

(/members-area/)

Please revisit this website as the content will be updated frequently.

This website is compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. This allows assistive technology to be used to obtain the available information from the website. Due to the nature of graphics, figures, tables, and images occurring in the website, accessibility is limited to a descriptive title for each item.



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Attachment I

E Pane Mai Ka Nonoi O Nohili

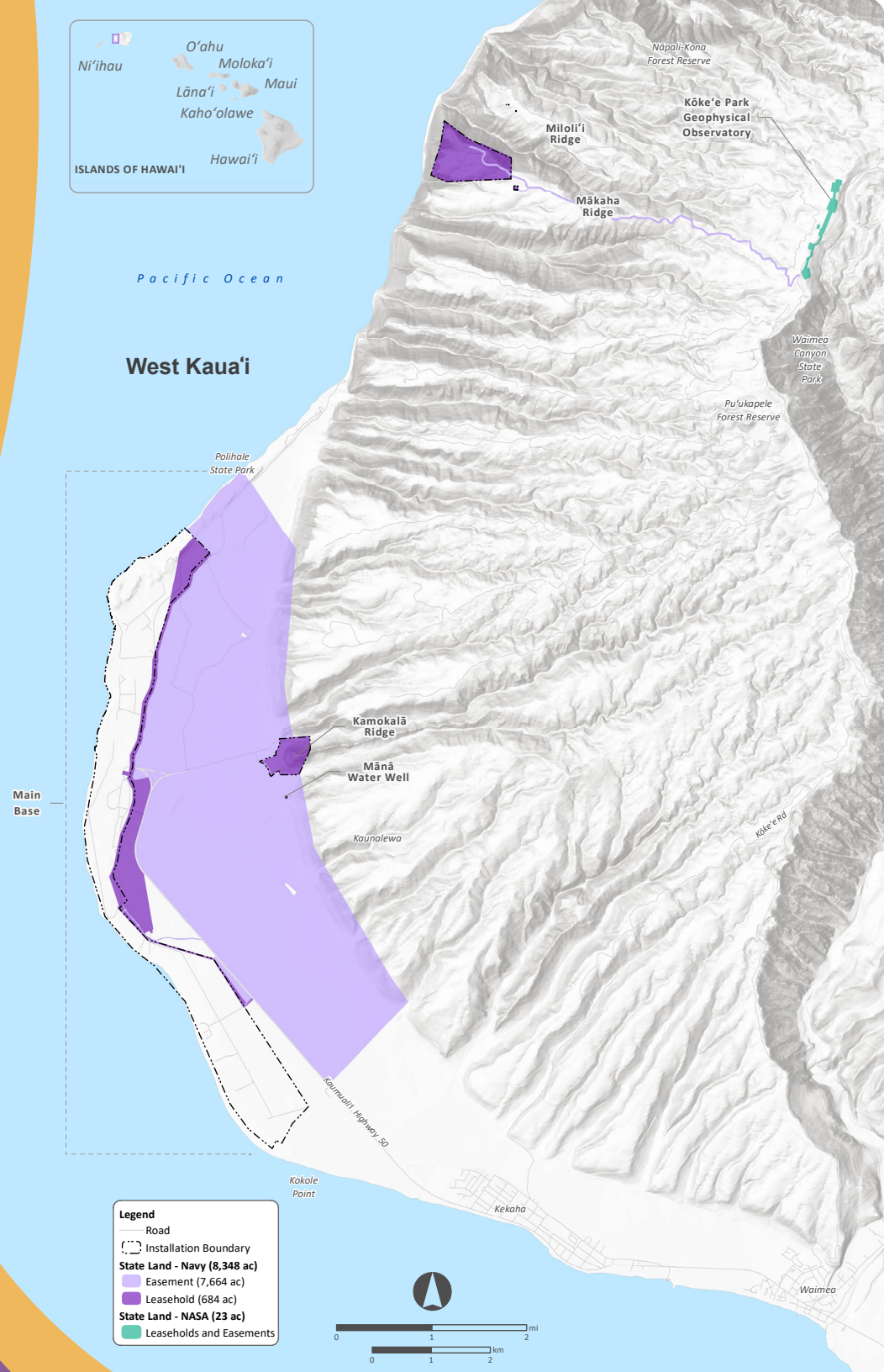
Answering the requests of Nohili

U.S. NAVY PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY AND NASA KŌKE'E PARK GEOPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY REAL ESTATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in the environmental planning process and submit comments.

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawai'i for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping period to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Hawai'i Revised Statutes Section 6E-42.

The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of 8,348 acres of State of Hawai'i lands on Kaua'i for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission. The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State. The majority of the leased and easement areas remain intentionally undeveloped as they are used as an encroachment buffer and security for the facility's mission. NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of 23 acres of State of Hawai'i land on Kaua'i for continued operations of KPGO. The Proposed Action is needed because existing real estate agreements for these State lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030.



The Navy and NASA will host public scoping meetings at three locations on Kaua‘i. Attend any of the public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments. Your voice is important to this planning process.

Meetings will be held from 5 to 8 p.m. HST at the following locations:

Public Scoping Meetings:

Tuesday, June 4, 2024
Kaua‘i Veterans Center
3215 Kaua‘i Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhu‘e

Wednesday, June 5, 2024
Kekaha Neighborhood Center
8130 Elepaio Rd., Kekaha

Thursday, June 6, 2024
Sheraton Kaua‘i Coconut Beach Resort
650 Aleka Loop, Kapa‘a

Agenda:

5 to 8 p.m.
Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment.

6 to 6:30 p.m.
Project presentation by Navy and NASA.

For language assistance or special accommodations, contact the PMRF Public Affairs Officer at (808) 335-4740 or PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil.
Requests for language assistance or special accommodations should be made at least seven days prior to the public meeting.

For more information, visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Submit Comments in Person, Online, or by Mail

Submit comments by ***June 17, 2024***.
The public may submit comments in any of the following ways:

- In person at a public scoping meeting
- Through the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com
- By email to info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com
- By mail, postmarked by ***June 17, 2024*** to the following address:

  Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai‘i
  Environmental OPHEV2
  Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
  400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
  Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

The Navy and NASA propose to evaluate potential environmental impacts to the following resource areas. The public is invited to provide input on these and other resources that should be considered in the EIS.

Social Environment

- Archaeological and historic resources
- Cultural practices
- Visual resources
- Public health and safety
- Land use
- Socioeconomics
- Environmental justice

Physical Environment

- Air quality and greenhouse gases
- Water resources

Built Environment

- Utilities
- Transportation
- Hazardous materials and wastes

Biological Environment

- Biological resources

Preserving the long-term Department of Defense and NASA use of these State lands is critical for military readiness, continuation of ongoing military training and testing, and maintaining data collection efforts of global and local significance.

It also ensures the continued conservation management by the Navy and NASA of natural and cultural resources on these lands.

May 2024

Attachment J

Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

Welcome to the project website for the Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement



Aloha and Welcome

The U.S. Navy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly

Public Scoping Meetings

Proposed Action and Preliminary Alternatives

Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

Proposed Action

The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of the 8,348 acres of State of Hawai'i lands on Kaua'i for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission. NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of the 23 acres of leaseholds and easements on Kaua'i for continued operation of Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA existing real estate agreements for State lands were established in 1964 and 1965 and are set to expire between 2027 and 2030.

Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements.

Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would apply to the Department of Land and Natural Resources for new long-term real estate agreements in the same manner, similar duration, and for the same uses as the current leases and easements. The Navy's agreements would include 684 acres of land leased exclusively by the Navy and 7,664 acres of easements. NASA's agreements would include 16 acres of land leased exclusively by NASA, 7 acres of easement lands, and would continue its Use Permit with the Navy. This alternative would not change any use or maintenance of existing infrastructure and would not involve construction, renovation, or demolition of facilities.

Alternative 2: Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds.

Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would pursue fee simple acquisition of 700 acres (684 acres for Navy use and 16 acres for NASA use) of leaseholds, and otherwise obtain use of the remaining acreage as described in Alternative 1. The new Navy fee simple land of 684 acres would include 392 acres of land at the Main Base, 89 acres at Kamokalā Ridge, 0.29 acre at the Mānā Water Well, 0.015 acre at Miloli'i Ridge, 203 acres at Mākaha Ridge, and the NASA fee simple land would include 16 acres at KPGO. This acreage would be transferred from ownership by the State of Hawai'i to the United States. This alternative would not change any use or maintenance of existing infrastructure and would not involve construction, renovation, or demolition of facilities.

Alternative 3: No Action Alternative.

Environmental Planning

PROPOSED ACTION
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

Conservation & Community

Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

The Navy at PMRF takes great pride in its role as caretakers of the cultural and natural resources entrusted to it.

The Navy believes it is the responsibility of all personnel, all commands, and all contractors to help protect Hawai'i's environment. The Navy strives to comply with environmental requirements and protect and preserve natural and cultural resources with which it is entrusted.

Over its 65-year history at PMRF, the Navy has established many successful stewardship programs. Conservation management of natural and cultural resources is a priority for both stewardship and mission readiness. This includes activities such as protecting the endangered Hawaiian monk seal (*Neomonachus schauinslandi*), green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), protected birds to include the Nene Hawaiian goose, wetlands, precontact archaeological sites, iwi kūpuna (ancestral remains), and historic buildings and structures. The Navy also protects natural and cultural resources, including native Hawaiian sacred resources.

PMRF's awareness of the importance of Native Hawaiian cultural values is embodied in PMRF's slogan: ***E Pane Mai Ka Nonoi O Nohili – Answering the Requests of Nohili.***

The table below (Table 1) lists Navy funded and managed natural and cultural programs on State lands.

Table 1 Navy Programs on State Lands

Program	*Description*
	Mitigation for the effects of sea level rise on agricultural land on the Mānā Plain by: • creating an open floodable space to reduce the quantity and improve the quality of stormwater runoff discharged from agricultural drainage ditches into the nearshore

Public Involvement

Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

The Navy and NASA value and welcome input from the community, as well as the chance to share, communicate, and inform the community about the Environmental Impact Statement and the need for the real estate agreements.

Public Scoping Meetings

The Navy and NASA hosted public scoping meetings at three locations on Kaua'i. The public was encouraged to attend any of the public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit written or oral comments. The public scoping meetings were held on the dates below.

Tuesday, June 4, 2024 Kaua'i Veterans Center 3215 Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhu'e **Wednesday, June 5, 2024** Kekaha Neighborhood Center 8130 Elepaio Rd, Kekaha **Thursday, June 6, 2024** Sheraton Kaua'i Coconut Beach Resort 650 Aleka Loop, Kapa'a	**Meeting Times: 5 to 8 p.m.** **Agenda:** • **5 to 8 p.m.** Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment. • **6 to 6:30 p.m.** Project presentation by Navy and NASA.

Attachment K

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement



Public Scoping Fact Sheet

Public Scoping Meeting Schedule

Attend any of the three public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit comments. Your voice is important to this planning process.

DATE	LOCATION	AGENDA
Tuesday, June 4, 2024	Kauaʻi Veterans Center 3215 Kauaʻi Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhuʻe	• 5 to 8 p.m. Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment. • 6 to 6:30 p.m. Project presentation by Navy and NASA.
Wednesday, June 5, 2024	Kekaha Neighborhood Center 8130 Elepaio Road, Kekaha	
Thursday, June 6, 2024	Sheraton Kauaʻi Coconut Beach Resort 650 Aleka Loop, Kapaʻa	**MEETING TIME:** 5 to 8 p.m. HST

Please Check In!

Scoping is the public's opportunity to provide comments to help the Navy and NASA focus their analysis. Please visit the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Welcome

The U.S. Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawai`i for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōke`e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in this environmental planning process.

What are the Navy and NASA Proposing?

The Navy currently leases or holds easements for approximately 8,348 acres of State of Hawai`i land primarily for passive encroachment buffer as well as for mission readiness, access, and utilities for PMRF on Kaua`i. The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of the 8,348 acres of State of Hawai`i lands on Kaua`i for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission.

The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State of Hawai`i. The remaining acres are used as buffer zones, conservation areas, infrastructure, and access corridors.

NASA currently leases or holds easements for 23 acres of State of Hawai`i land for operations of KPGO. NASA has issued a Use Permit to the Navy for use of portions of KPGO to conduct PMRF mission support with radar, telemetry, and communications services.

NASA operates KPGO to collect geodetic data about the Earth's shape, orientation in space, and gravity. This data supports modern navigation technology such as the Global Positioning System (GPS) that is used every day in a wide variety of devices, from handheld smartphones to satellites. In addition, this data is used for scientific studies, spacecraft navigation, and the geolocation of Earth observations.

NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of the 23 acres of leased lands and easements for continued operation of KPGO. The Proposed Action is needed because existing real estate agreements for these State lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030.

On Kaua`i, the Navy is the largest high-tech employer and third largest overall employer. Most of the 900 personnel at PMRF are civilians, including many from the local community. PMRF contributes approximately $150 million annually in salary, contract goods, and services to the local economy.

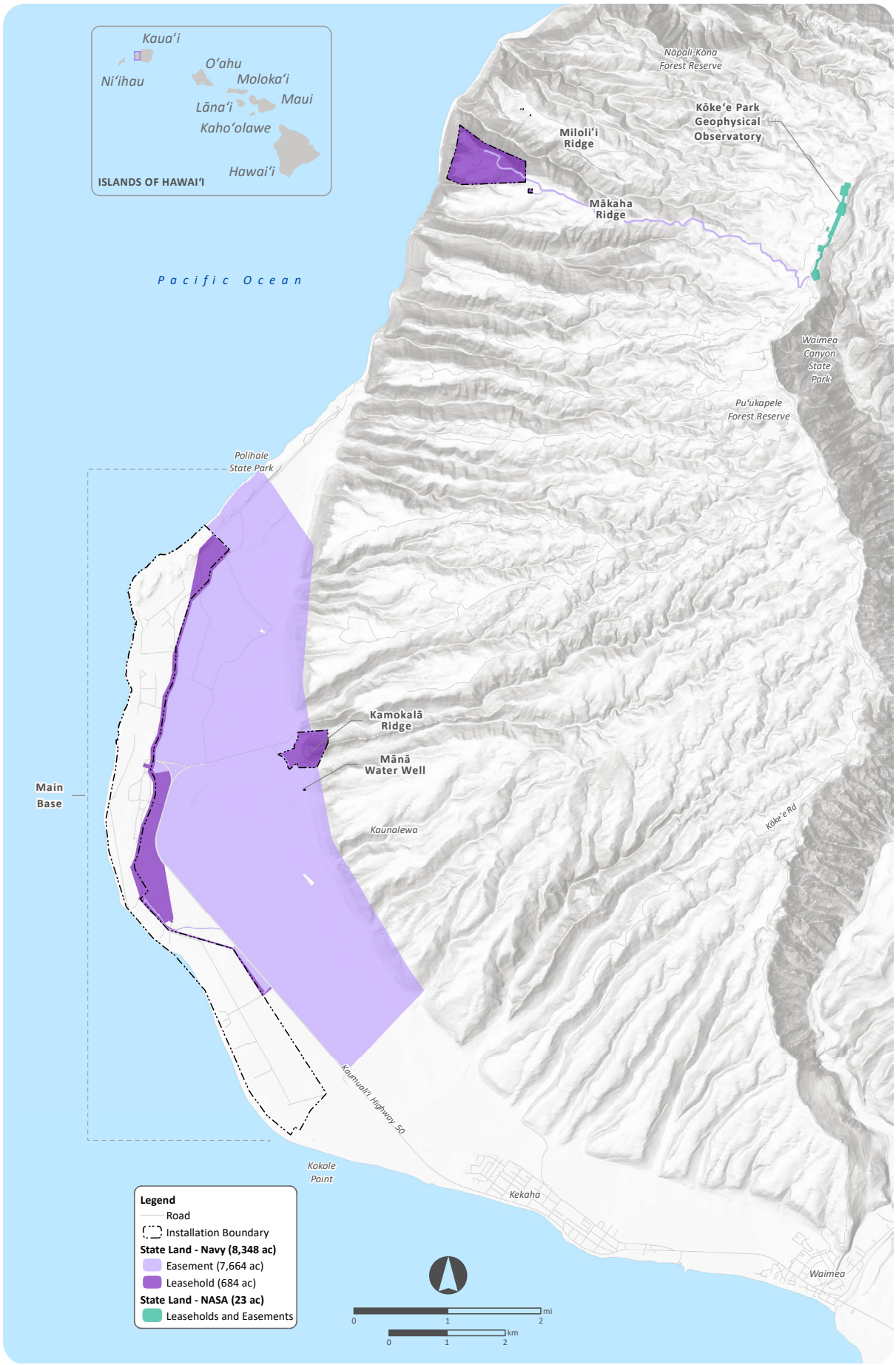


Figure 1. Project Map

Action Alternatives

Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements.

Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would apply to the Department of Land and Natural Resources for new long-term real estate agreements in the same manner, similar duration, and for the same uses as the current leases and easements. The Navy's agreements would include 684 acres of land leased exclusively by the Navy and 7,664 acres of easements. NASA's agreements would include 16 acres of land leased exclusively by NASA, 7 acres of easement lands, and would continue its Use Permit with the Navy. This alternative would not change any use or maintenance of existing infrastructure and would not involve construction, renovation, or demolition of facilities.

Alternative 2: Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds.

Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would pursue fee simple acquisition of 700 acres (684 acres for Navy use and 16 acres for NASA use) of leaseholds, and otherwise obtain use of the remaining acreage as described in Alternative 1. The new Navy fee simple land of 684 acres would include 392 acres of land at the Main Base, 89 acres at Kamokalā Ridge, 0.29 acre at the Mānā Water Well, 0.015 acre at Miloli`i Ridge, 203 acres at Mākaha Ridge, and the NASA fee simple land would include 16 acres at KPGO. This acreage would be transferred from ownership by the State of Hawai`i to the United States. This alternative would not change any use or maintenance of existing infrastructure and would not involve construction, renovation, or demolition of facilities.

Alternative 3: No Action Alternative.

Under the No Action Alternative, the Navy and NASA would not seek any real estate agreements for the State lands on Kaua`i after expiration of the leases and easements between 2027 to 2030. The current real estate agreements for 8,348 acres with the Navy and 23 acres with NASA would expire. All existing infrastructure would be removed, or abandoned in place, from Navy and NASA leased and easement lands.

Preliminary Environmental Resources to be Studied

The Navy and NASA propose to evaluate potential environmental impacts for each of the alternatives on the following resource areas. The public is invited to provide input on these and other resources that should be considered in the EIS.

Social Environment

- Archaeological and historic resources
- Cultural practices
- Visual resources
- Public health and safety
- Land use
- Socioeconomics
- Environmental justice

Physical Environment

- Air quality and greenhouse gases
- Water resources

Biological Environment

- Biological resources

Built Environment

- Utilities
- Transportation
- Hazardous materials and wastes



PMRF honors ancestral Native Hawaiians in summer solstice event.



Sea turtle on beach at PMRF.



Nohili Dunes.



Waiokapua Bay, at PMRF.



Hawai'i's state bird, the nēnē, or Hawaiian goose.



Solar panels at PMRF.

About the Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory

Pacific Missile Range Facility

PMRF is the world's largest instrumented multi-domain training and testing facility. What makes PMRF unique is its ability to simultaneously support surface, subsurface, air, and space operations. For portions of PMRF, the Navy has lease agreements with the State of Hawaiʻi for 8,348 acres, comprised of 684 acres of leaseholds and 7,664 acres of easements. The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State. The majority of the leased and easement areas remain intentionally undeveloped as they are used as an encroachment buffer and security for the facility's mission. For more information, visit https://cnrh.cnic.navy.mil/Installations/PMRF-Barking-Sands/

PMRF engages and actively participates with the community. Personnel who work at PMRF take great pride in their role as caretakers of the cultural and natural resources they are entrusted with. As the third largest employer on Kauaʻi, many of the personnel are from the community.

Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory

NASA's Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO) is located on a remote ridge within Kōkeʻe State Park. NASA operates the observatory to collect geodetic data that contributes to daily measurements of the Earth's orientation in space and rotation. This data is used for scientific studies and a wide variety of positioning and navigation applications. For more information, visit https://space-geodesy.nasa.gov/NSGN/sites/KPGO/KPGO.html

Preserving the long-term Department of Defense and NASA use of these State lands is critical for military readiness, continuation of ongoing military training and testing, and maintaining data collection efforts of global and local significance. It also ensures the continued conservation management by the Navy and NASA of natural and cultural resources on these lands.

PMRF and KPGO Timeline



What is the Space Geodesy Project at KPGO?

The Space Geodesy Project (SGP) maintains a global network of space geodetic observing instruments. The network is comprised of sites around the world that use four primary observation techniques:

- Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI)
- Satellite Laser Ranging
- Doppler Orbitography by Radiopositioning Integrated on Satellite (DORIS)
- Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)

The International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF) is determined by the observations made from the instruments listed above and is the foundation for virtually all Earth observations and georeferenced data used by society. This data is fundamental for:

- Positioning and navigation in space/air and on land/sea
- Tracking sea level changes
- Tsunami early warning systems
- Volcano deformation measurements
- Predicting flood patterns
- Studying glacier dynamics

What is KPGO?

The Kōke`e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO) is one of the core sites for NASA's SGP. The mission of KPGO is to collect geodetic data to support the geolocation of Earth observation from both land and space as well as scientific investigations of the Earth's surface and interior.

Why is KPGO Important?

NASA and the scientific community use the data collected by KPGO to study ecosystems, water cycles, geological hazards, sea-level change, crustal-dynamics, and many other Earth science topics. Many of these applications rely on the long history and continuity of the geodetic data collected from the current KPGO location.

Why Kōke`e State Park?

KPGO is in Kōke`e State Park at an elevation of 3,600 feet near the Waimea Canyon, isolated from radio broadcasts that would interfere with the sensitive measurements made by the VLBI system. The location on the island of Kaua`i is also critical for tying the Hawaiian Islands into the ITRF that contributes towards improving positioning and navigation accuracy on and around Hawai`i.

Stewardship and Care of the Land

Personnel who work at PMRF take great pride in their role as caretakers of the cultural and natural resources they are entrusted with.

E Pane Mai Ka Nonoi O Nohili

Answering the requests of Nohili

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS



Conservation of Laysan albatross through translocation program.





Conservation of green sea turtles and their nests.



Conservation of sensitive species at Honopū Valley.

CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION



The Lua Kupapa'u O Nohili (crypt) preserves and honors iwi kūpuna (ancestral remains) found on PMRF.



Mānā Town Japanese cemetery from the sugar plantation days.

COMMUNITY SERVICE



Local scientists and students take part in natural resource surveys.



PMRF celebrates with the community at Kekaha Family Fun Day.



PMRF hosts the community at Earth Day events.

CLEAN ENERGY AND RESILIENCY THROUGH RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS



Solar facility and battery energy storage system at PMRF.

In 2023, the Department of Defense Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program awarded $5.29 million to natural resource conservation projects on Kaua'i. Approximately $26.7 million was awarded for all of Hawai'i.

NEPA/HEPA/Historic Preservation Process and Community Involvement

The Navy and NASA are jointly preparing the EIS pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The EIS will also be used by the Hawai`i Department of Land and Natural Resources under Hawai`i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 and Hawai`i Administrative Rules Chapter 11-200.1, collectively referred to as the Hawai`i Environmental Policy Act (HEPA), in its decision making as to whether and what type of real estate agreement it may grant the Navy and NASA.

The EIS Process diagram (at right) illustrates the stages of public involvement in the NEPA and HEPA environmental processes. The public involvement processes for NEPA and HEPA for this EIS are running concurrently to meet the requirements for both state and federal laws and regulations.

The NEPA/HEPA scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and HRS Section 6E-42.



Community Involvement

The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping process to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. Members of the public are encouraged to participate in the environmental planning process by providing input on the proposed real estate action including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS, and the project's potential to affect historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA and HRS Section 6E-42.

The Navy and NASA are proud contributing members of the local community. The Navy and NASA value and welcome input from the community, as well as the chance to share, communicate, and inform the community about the EIS and the need for the real estate agreements.

Opportunities for formal public participation in the EIS process occur during two stages:

1. During the scoping period, following publication of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN).
2. During the comment period following publication of the Draft EIS.

What is Scoping?

Scoping occurs at the beginning of the NEPA/HEPA process to help the Navy and NASA understand community-specific concerns regarding the Proposed Action and the planned analysis. Scoping encourages the participation of other federal, state, and local agencies, Native Hawaiian Organizations, environmental, cultural, and other groups, and the general public. Scoping helps determine what should be studied in this EIS including the alternatives and resources to be analyzed.

How to Submit Comments

Submit Comments in Person, Online, or by Mail.

Submit comments by ***June 17, 2024***. The Navy and NASA encourage the public to attend a public scoping meeting and to visit the project website to learn more.

The public may submit comments in any of the following ways:



- In person at a public scoping meeting
- Through the project website at **PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By email to **info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By mail, **postmarked by *June 17, 2024*** to the following address:

  Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai`i
  Environmental OPHEV2
  Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
  400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
  Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

For language assistance or special accommodations, contact the PMRF Public Affairs Officer, at (808) 335-4740 or PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil.

Notes:

We appreciate your time and interest.

For more information visit the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Attachment L



E Pane Mai Ka Nonoí O Nohíli

Answering the requests of Nohili

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

Aloha and Welcome















Your participation is important to this planning process

PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com



Why We Are Here Tonight

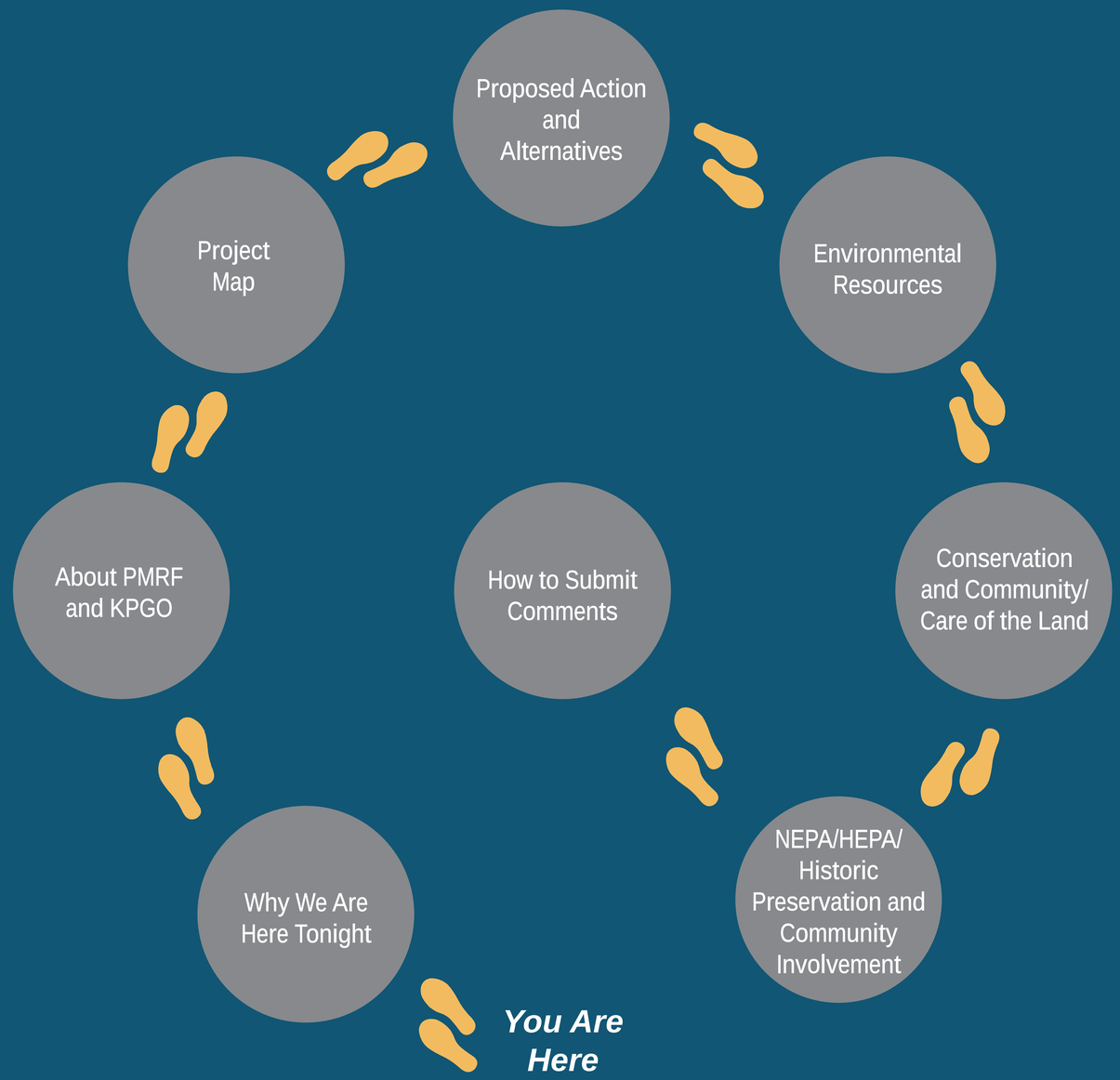
- The Navy and NASA will evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawai‘i, Department of Land and Natural Resources for the Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory.

- The scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Hawai‘i Revised Statutes Section 6E-42.

- This is the beginning of the environmental planning process.

- The Navy and NASA invite you to participate and to provide your comments.

- Your comments can help the Navy and NASA evaluate potential environmental impacts.





About the Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF)



PMRF is the world's largest instrumented multi-domain training and testing facility. What makes PMRF unique is its ability to simultaneously support surface, subsurface, air, and space operations.



Personnel at PMRF engage and actively participate with the community.



On Kaua'i, the Navy is the largest high-tech employer and third largest overall employer. Most of the 900 personnel at PMRF are civilians, including many from the local community. PMRF contributes approximately $150 million annually in salary, contract goods, and services to the local economy.

PMRF and KPGO Timeline

- **1964 - 2007** — Navy and NASA enter into real estate agreements with the State of Hawai'i
- **1988** — Navy establishes Natural Resources Management Plan for PMRF
- **1998** — Navy establishes Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for PMRF
- **2014** — Navy establishes Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program projects for PMRF
- **2019** — Lua Kupapa'u O Nohili (crypt) is constructed
- **2027 - 2030** — Current real estate agreements expire



About the Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO)



The Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO) is located on a remote ridge within Kōke‘e State Park in the western portion of Kaua‘i.



NASA operates KPGO to collect geodetic data about the Earth’s shape, orientation in space, and gravity. This data supports modern navigation technology such as the Global Positioning System (GPS) that is used every day in a wide variety of devices, from handheld smartphones to satellites. This data is also used for scientific studies, spacecraft navigation, and the geolocation of Earth observations.



Continued operations at KPGO would ensure that data-related operations of global and local significance can continue, allowing multiple agencies’ missions to persist without interruption.

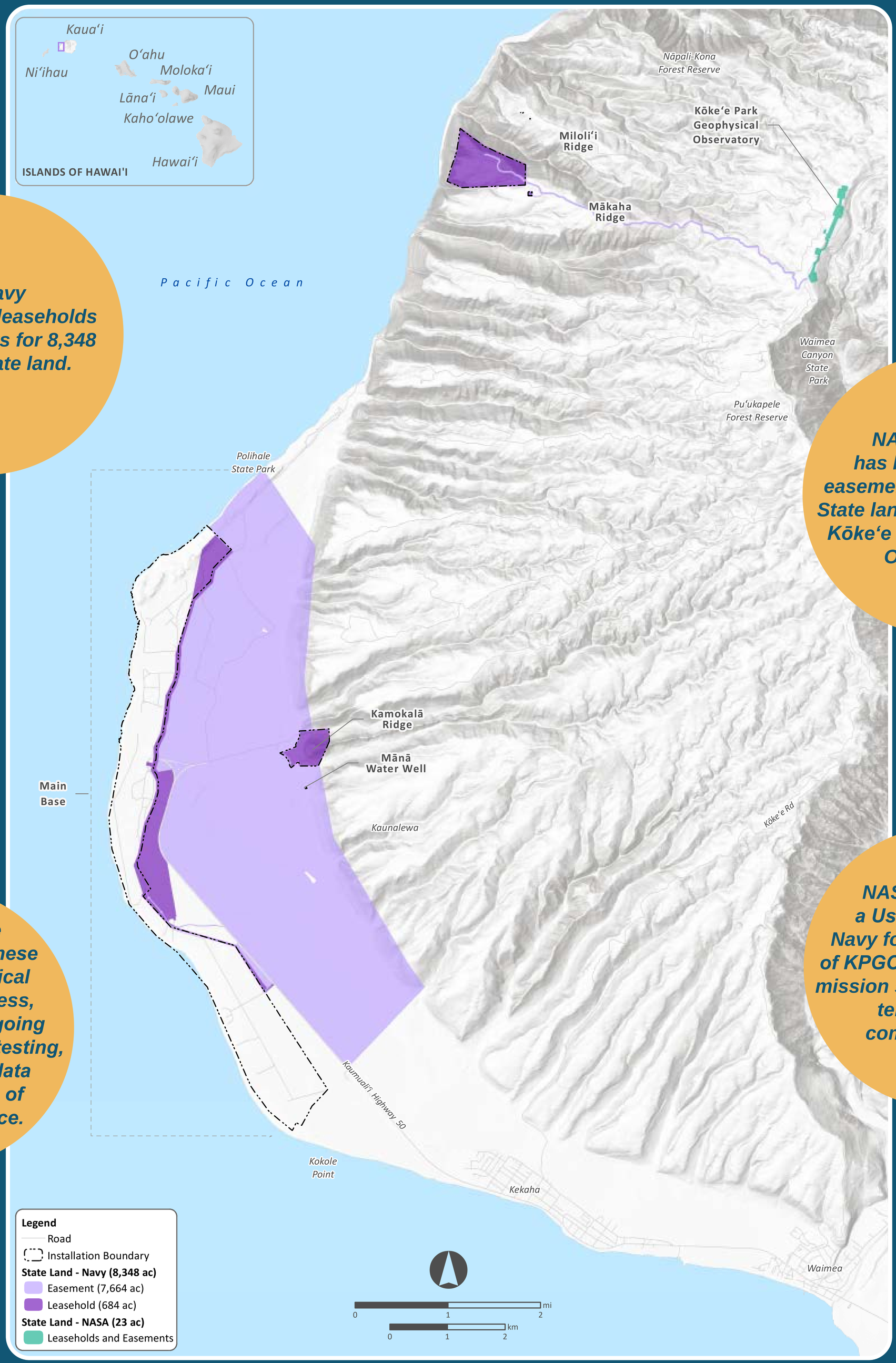


NASA has issued a Use Permit to the Navy for use of portions of KPGO to conduct PMRF mission support with radar, telemetry, and communications services.

NASA’s lease began in 1965 when KPGO was part of the NASA Manned Space Flight Network. Since that time, KPGO has supported many NASA and external projects and has hosted a variety of equipment; it is a highly flexible and crucial geodetic site.

NASA’s Space Geodesy Project maintains a global network of space geodetic observing instruments. The network is comprised of sites around the world that use four primary observation techniques.





The Navy currently has leaseholds and easements for 8,348 acres of State land.

NASA currently has leaseholds and easements for 23 acres of State land for operations at Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory.

Preserving the long-term use of these State lands is critical for military readiness, continuation of ongoing military training and testing, and maintaining data collection efforts of global significance.

NASA has issued a Use Permit to the Navy for use of portions of KPGO to conduct PMRF mission support with radar, telemetry, and communications services.

Current Land Agreements – West Kaua‘i



PROPOSED ACTION

- The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of 8,348 acres of State lands on Kauaʻi for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission.
- The 8,348 acres is comprised of:
  - 684 acres of leaseholds
  - 7,664 acres of easements
- NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of 23 acres of leased lands and easements on Kauaʻi for continued operation of Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO).

The Navy and NASA existing real estate agreements for State lands were established in 1964 and 1965 and are expiring between 2027 and 2030.

The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State of Hawaiʻi. The remaining acres are used as buffer zones, conservation areas, infrastructure, and access corridors.

ALTERNATIVES

- **Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements.** The Navy and NASA would apply to the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources for new long-term real estate agreements in the same manner, similar duration, and for the same uses as the current leases and easements.
- **Alternative 2: Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds.** The Navy and NASA would pursue fee simple acquisition of 700 acres (684—Navy, 16—NASA) of leaseholds, and otherwise obtain use of the remaining acreage as described in Alternative 1.
- **Alternative 3: No Action Alternative.** The Navy and NASA would not seek any real estate agreements for the State lands on Kauaʻi after expiration of the leases and easements between 2027 to 2030.

The Navy and NASA propose to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of each of these alternatives in the Environmental Impact Statement.



ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

The Navy and NASA propose to evaluate potential environmental impacts for each of the alternatives on the following resource areas. The public is invited to provide input on these and other resources that should be considered in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Social Environment

- Archaeological and historic resources
- Cultural practices
- Visual resources
- Public health and safety
- Land use
- Socioeconomics
- Environmental justice

Physical Environment

- Air quality and greenhouse gases
- Water resources

Biological Environment

- Biological resources

Built Environment

- Utilities
- Transportation
- Hazardous materials and wastes



Waiokapua Bay, at PMRF



Sea turtle on beach at PMRF



Laysan albatross at PMRF



PMRF hosts Hālau Hula at Nohili Dunes



Nohili Dunes



Hawai‘i’s state bird, the nēnē, or Hawaiian goose



Sea turtle hatchling



CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY

Stewardship and Care of the Land

Personnel who work at the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) take great pride in their role as caretakers of the cultural and natural resources they are entrusted with.

CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION



The Lua Kupapaʻu O Nohili (crypt) preserves and honors iwi kūpuna (ancestral remains) found on PMRF



Mānā Town Japanese cemetery from the sugar plantation days

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS



Conservation of Laysan albatross through translocation program



Conservation of green sea turtles and their nests



Conservation of sensitive species at Honopū Valley

CLEAN ENERGY AND RESILIENCY THROUGH RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS



Solar facility and battery energy storage system at PMRF

COMMUNITY SERVICE



Local scientists and students take part in natural resource surveys

PMRF celebrates with the community at Kekaha Family Fun Day





PMRF hosts the community at Earth Day events

E Pane Mai Ka Nonoí O Nohíli

Answering the requests of Nohili



NEPA/HEPA/Historic Preservation Process and Community Involvement

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 and Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 11-200.1, collectively referred to as the Hawai‘i Environmental Policy Act (HEPA); and HRS Section 6E-42 require federal agencies and the State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources, respectively, to:

- Consider the environmental impacts of proposed projects.
- Consider the potential effects of their actions on historic properties and look for ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate them.
- Get early public input on resources and alternatives to be evaluated.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Opportunities for formal public participation in the EIS process occur during two stages:

1. During the scoping period, following publication of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN).
2. During the public comment period following publication of the Draft EIS.

The Navy and NASA value and welcome your input.



Public participation helps the Navy, NASA, and Department of Land and Natural Resources make informed decisions.

Thank you for your participation.



How to Submit Comments

Submit Comments in Person, Online, or by Mail

Submit comments by ***June 17, 2024***. The public may submit comments in any of the following ways:

- In person at a public scoping meeting
- Through the project website at **PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By email to **info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By mail, postmarked by ***June 17, 2024*** to the following address:







Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai‘i
Environmental OPHEV2
Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

For language assistance or special accommodations, ask a representative at today’s meeting, or contact the PMRF Public Affairs Officer, at (808) 335-4740, or PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil.

Attachment M

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement



Public Scoping Fact Sheet

Public Scoping Meeting Schedule

Attend any of the three public scoping meetings to talk story, learn more, and submit comments. Your voice is important to this planning process.

DATE	LOCATION	AGENDA
Tuesday, June 4, 2024	Kauaʻi Veterans Center 3215 Kauaʻi Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhuʻe	• 5 to 8 p.m. Information stations – meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment. • 6 to 6:30 p.m. Project presentation by Navy and NASA.
Wednesday, June 5, 2024	Kekaha Neighborhood Center 8130 Elepaio Road, Kekaha	
Thursday, June 6, 2024	Sheraton Kauaʻi Coconut Beach Resort 650 Aleka Loop, Kapaʻa	**MEETING TIME:** 5 to 8 p.m. HST

Please Check In!

Scoping is the public's opportunity to provide comments to help the Navy and NASA focus their analysis. Please visit the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Welcome

The U.S. Navy (Navy) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed real estate agreements with the State of Hawai`i for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Kōke`e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO). The Navy and NASA invite you to participate in this environmental planning process.

What are the Navy and NASA Proposing?

The Navy currently leases or holds easements for approximately 8,348 acres of State of Hawai`i land primarily for passive encroachment buffer as well as for mission readiness, access, and utilities for PMRF on Kaua`i. The Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of the 8,348 acres of State of Hawai`i lands on Kaua`i for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission.

The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State of Hawai`i. The remaining acres are used as buffer zones, conservation areas, infrastructure, and access corridors.

NASA currently leases or holds easements for 23 acres of State of Hawai`i land for operations of KPGO. NASA has issued a Use Permit to the Navy for use of portions of KPGO to conduct PMRF mission support with radar, telemetry, and communications services.

NASA operates KPGO to collect geodetic data about the Earth's shape, orientation in space, and gravity. This data supports modern navigation technology such as the Global Positioning System (GPS) that is used every day in a wide variety of devices, from handheld smartphones to satellites. In addition, this data is used for scientific studies, spacecraft navigation, and the geolocation of Earth observations.

NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of the 23 acres of leased lands and easements for continued operation of KPGO. The Proposed Action is needed because existing real estate agreements for these State lands are set to expire between 2027 and 2030.

On Kaua`i, the Navy is the largest high-tech employer and third largest overall employer. Most of the 900 personnel at PMRF are civilians, including many from the local community. PMRF contributes approximately $150 million annually in salary, contract goods, and services to the local economy.

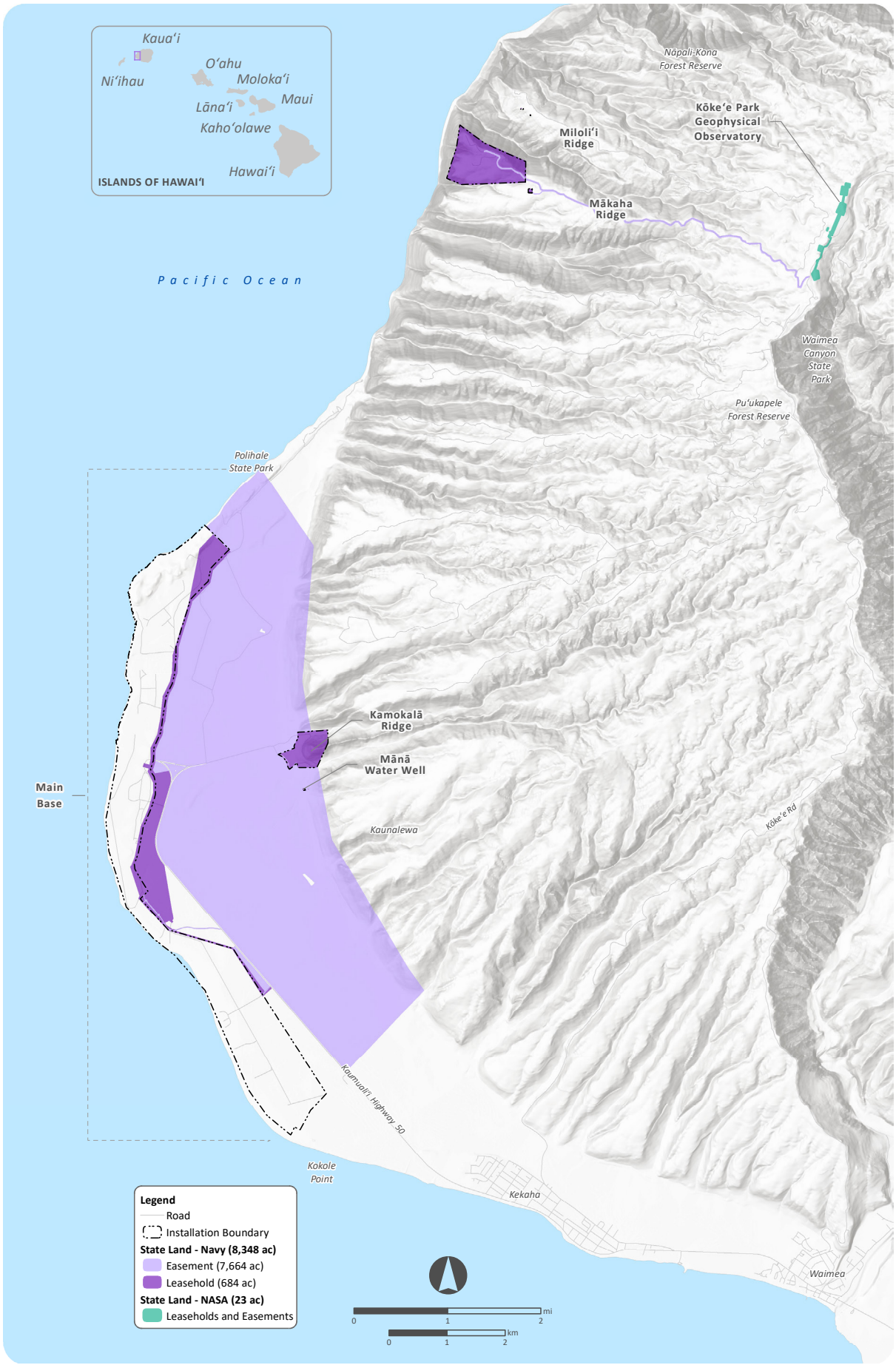


Figure 1. Project Map

Action Alternatives

Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements.

Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would apply to the Department of Land and Natural Resources for new long-term real estate agreements in the same manner, similar duration, and for the same uses as the current leases and easements. The Navy's agreements would include 684 acres of land leased exclusively by the Navy and 7,664 acres of easements. NASA's agreements would include 16 acres of land leased exclusively by NASA, 7 acres of easement lands, and would continue its Use Permit with the Navy. This alternative would not change any use or maintenance of existing infrastructure and would not involve construction, renovation, or demolition of facilities.

Alternative 2: Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds.

Under this alternative, the Navy and NASA would pursue fee simple acquisition of 700 acres (684 acres for Navy use and 16 acres for NASA use) of leaseholds, and otherwise obtain use of the remaining acreage as described in Alternative 1. The new Navy fee simple land of 684 acres would include 392 acres of land at the Main Base, 89 acres at Kamokalā Ridge, 0.29 acre at the Mānā Water Well, 0.015 acre at Miloli`i Ridge, 203 acres at Mākaha Ridge, and the NASA fee simple land would include 16 acres at KPGO. This acreage would be transferred from ownership by the State of Hawai`i to the United States. This alternative would not change any use or maintenance of existing infrastructure and would not involve construction, renovation, or demolition of facilities.

Alternative 3: No Action Alternative.

Under the No Action Alternative, the Navy and NASA would not seek any real estate agreements for the State lands on Kaua`i after expiration of the leases and easements between 2027 to 2030. The current real estate agreements for 8,348 acres with the Navy and 23 acres with NASA would expire. All existing infrastructure would be removed, or abandoned in place, from Navy and NASA leased and easement lands.

Preliminary Environmental Resources to be Studied

The Navy and NASA propose to evaluate potential environmental impacts for each of the alternatives on the following resource areas. The public is invited to provide input on these and other resources that should be considered in the EIS.

Social Environment

- Archaeological and historic resources
- Cultural practices
- Visual resources
- Public health and safety
- Land use
- Socioeconomics
- Environmental justice

Physical Environment

- Air quality and greenhouse gases
- Water resources

Biological Environment

- Biological resources

Built Environment

- Utilities
- Transportation
- Hazardous materials and wastes



PMRF honors ancestral Native Hawaiians in summer solstice event.



Sea turtle on beach at PMRF.



Nohili Dunes.



Waiokapua Bay, at PMRF.



Hawai'i's state bird, the nēnē, or Hawaiian goose.



Solar panels at PMRF.

About the Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory

Pacific Missile Range Facility

PMRF is the world's largest instrumented multi-domain training and testing facility. What makes PMRF unique is its ability to simultaneously support surface, subsurface, air, and space operations. For portions of PMRF, the Navy has lease agreements with the State of Hawaiʻi for 8,348 acres, comprised of 684 acres of leaseholds and 7,664 acres of easements. The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total acres leased from the State. The majority of the leased and easement areas remain intentionally undeveloped as they are used as an encroachment buffer and security for the facility's mission. For more information, visit https://cnrh.cnic.navy.mil/Installations/PMRF-Barking-Sands/

PMRF engages and actively participates with the community. Personnel who work at PMRF take great pride in their role as caretakers of the cultural and natural resources they are entrusted with. As the third largest employer on Kauaʻi, many of the personnel are from the community.

Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory

NASA's Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO) is located on a remote ridge within Kōkeʻe State Park. NASA operates the observatory to collect geodetic data that contributes to daily measurements of the Earth's orientation in space and rotation. This data is used for scientific studies and a wide variety of positioning and navigation applications. For more information, visit https://space-geodesy.nasa.gov/NSGN/sites/KPGO/KPGO.html

Preserving the long-term Department of Defense and NASA use of these State lands is critical for military readiness, continuation of ongoing military training and testing, and maintaining data collection efforts of global and local significance. It also ensures the continued conservation management by the Navy and NASA of natural and cultural resources on these lands.

PMRF and KPGO Timeline



What is the Space Geodesy Project at KPGO?

The Space Geodesy Project (SGP) maintains a global network of space geodetic observing instruments. The network is comprised of sites around the world that use four primary observation techniques:

- Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI)
- Satellite Laser Ranging
- Doppler Orbitography by Radiopositioning Integrated on Satellite (DORIS)
- Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)

The International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF) is determined by the observations made from the instruments listed above and is the foundation for virtually all Earth observations and georeferenced data used by society. This data is fundamental for:

- Positioning and navigation in space/air and on land/sea
- Tracking sea level changes
- Tsunami early warning systems
- Volcano deformation measurements
- Predicting flood patterns
- Studying glacier dynamics

What is KPGO?

The Kōke`e Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO) is one of the core sites for NASA's SGP. The mission of KPGO is to collect geodetic data to support the geolocation of Earth observation from both land and space as well as scientific investigations of the Earth's surface and interior.

Why is KPGO Important?

NASA and the scientific community use the data collected by KPGO to study ecosystems, water cycles, geological hazards, sea-level change, crustal-dynamics, and many other Earth science topics. Many of these applications rely on the long history and continuity of the geodetic data collected from the current KPGO location.

Why Kōke`e State Park?

KPGO is in Kōke`e State Park at an elevation of 3,600 feet near the Waimea Canyon, isolated from radio broadcasts that would interfere with the sensitive measurements made by the VLBI system. The location on the island of Kaua`i is also critical for tying the Hawaiian Islands into the ITRF that contributes towards improving positioning and navigation accuracy on and around Hawai`i.

Stewardship and Care of the Land

Personnel who work at PMRF take great pride in their role as caretakers of the cultural and natural resources they are entrusted with.

E Pane Mai Ka Nonoi O Nohili

Answering the requests of Nohili

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS



Conservation of Laysan albatross through translocation program.





Conservation of green sea turtles and their nests.



Conservation of sensitive species at Honopū Valley.

CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION



The Lua Kupapa'u O Nohili (crypt) preserves and honors iwi kūpuna (ancestral remains) found on PMRF.



Mānā Town Japanese cemetery from the sugar plantation days.

COMMUNITY SERVICE



Local scientists and students take part in natural resource surveys.



PMRF celebrates with the community at Kekaha Family Fun Day.



PMRF hosts the community at Earth Day events.

CLEAN ENERGY AND RESILIENCY THROUGH RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS



Solar facility and battery energy storage system at PMRF.

In 2023, the Department of Defense Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program awarded $5.29 million to natural resource conservation projects on Kaua'i. Approximately $26.7 million was awarded for all of Hawai'i.

NEPA/HEPA/Historic Preservation Process and Community Involvement

The Navy and NASA are jointly preparing the EIS pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The EIS will also be used by the Hawai`i Department of Land and Natural Resources under Hawai`i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 and Hawai`i Administrative Rules Chapter 11-200.1, collectively referred to as the Hawai`i Environmental Policy Act (HEPA), in its decision making as to whether and what type of real estate agreement it may grant the Navy and NASA.

The EIS Process diagram (at right) illustrates the stages of public involvement in the NEPA and HEPA environmental processes. The public involvement processes for NEPA and HEPA for this EIS are running concurrently to meet the requirements for both state and federal laws and regulations.

The NEPA/HEPA scoping meetings will also serve as an opportunity to obtain public input concerning potential effects to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and HRS Section 6E-42.



Community Involvement

The Navy and NASA are initiating a public scoping process to receive comments on the scope of the EIS. Members of the public are encouraged to participate in the environmental planning process by providing input on the proposed real estate action including potential alternatives, environmental or cultural concerns, information the public would like the Navy and NASA to know, and any other information the public would like to see addressed in the EIS, and the project's potential to affect historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA and HRS Section 6E-42.

The Navy and NASA are proud contributing members of the local community. The Navy and NASA value and welcome input from the community, as well as the chance to share, communicate, and inform the community about the EIS and the need for the real estate agreements.

Opportunities for formal public participation in the EIS process occur during two stages:

1. During the scoping period, following publication of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN).
2. During the comment period following publication of the Draft EIS.

What is Scoping?

Scoping occurs at the beginning of the NEPA/HEPA process to help the Navy and NASA understand community-specific concerns regarding the Proposed Action and the planned analysis. Scoping encourages the participation of other federal, state, and local agencies, Native Hawaiian Organizations, environmental, cultural, and other groups, and the general public. Scoping helps determine what should be studied in this EIS including the alternatives and resources to be analyzed.

How to Submit Comments

Submit Comments in Person, Online, or by Mail.

Submit comments by ***June 17, 2024***. The Navy and NASA encourage the public to attend a public scoping meeting and to visit the project website to learn more.

The public may submit comments in any of the following ways:



- In person at a public scoping meeting
- Through the project website at **PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By email to **info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By mail, **postmarked by *June 17, 2024*** to the following address:

  Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai`i
  Environmental OPHEV2
  Attention: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
  400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
  Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

For language assistance or special accommodations, contact the PMRF Public Affairs Officer, at (808) 335-4740 or PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil.

Notes:

We appreciate your time and interest.

For more information visit the project website at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com



Public Scoping Meeting Comment Form

Date: _____

Please submit comments for the scoping process by June 17, 2024. The Navy and NASA encourage the public to speak to project representatives available at tonight's meeting and to visit the website for project updates. The public may submit comments in any of the following ways:

- In person at a public scoping meeting
- Through the project website at **PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By email to **info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By mail, postmarked by June 17, 2024 (see address below)

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Please provide your mailing address to receive future notifications about the project.

1. Name:_____
2. Organization/Affiliation (if applicable): _____
3. Mailing Address:_____

In the event the contents of specific comments are incorporated into the environmental review analysis, released in whole or in part in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, or otherwise disclosed to the public, the Navy and NASA will include the name of the individual or entity submitting the comment, but will not publish or otherwise disclose other potentially-identifying information such as home addresses, e-mail addresses, or telephone numbers.

Please turn in this form at a public scoping meeting, submit online at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com, send by email to info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com or mail to:

Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai'i, Environmental OPHEV2
Attn: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

** Please Print Clearly **

YOUR INPUT MATTERS

Visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Scan QR code for project website



Public Scoping Meeting Comment Form

Date: _____

Please submit comments for the scoping process by June 17, 2024. The Navy and NASA encourage the public to speak to project representatives available at tonight's meeting and to visit the website for project updates. The public may submit comments in any of the following ways:

- In person at a public scoping meeting
- Through the project website at **PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By email to **info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- By mail, postmarked by June 17, 2024 (see address below)

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Please turn in this form at a public scoping meeting, submit online at PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com, send by email to info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com or mail to:

Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai'i, Environmental OPHEV2
Attn: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager, Ms. Kerry Wells
400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

** Please Print Clearly **

YOUR INPUT MATTERS

Visit PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Scan QR code for project website



ORAL COMMENT FORM

Please provide this form to the court reporter.

Meeting Location

- ☐ Līhuʻe, HI
- ☐ Kekaha, HI
- ☐ Kapaʻa, HI

Please provide the following information. Please print clearly.

Note: Your address, phone number, and email address will not be made public.

First and Last Name: _____

Organization representing (if any): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____



ORAL COMMENT FORM

Please provide this form to the court reporter.

Meeting Location

- ☐ Līhuʻe, HI
- ☐ Kekaha, HI
- ☐ Kapaʻa, HI

Please provide the following information. Please print clearly.

Note: Your address, phone number, and email address will not be made public.

First and Last Name: _____

Organization representing (if any): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

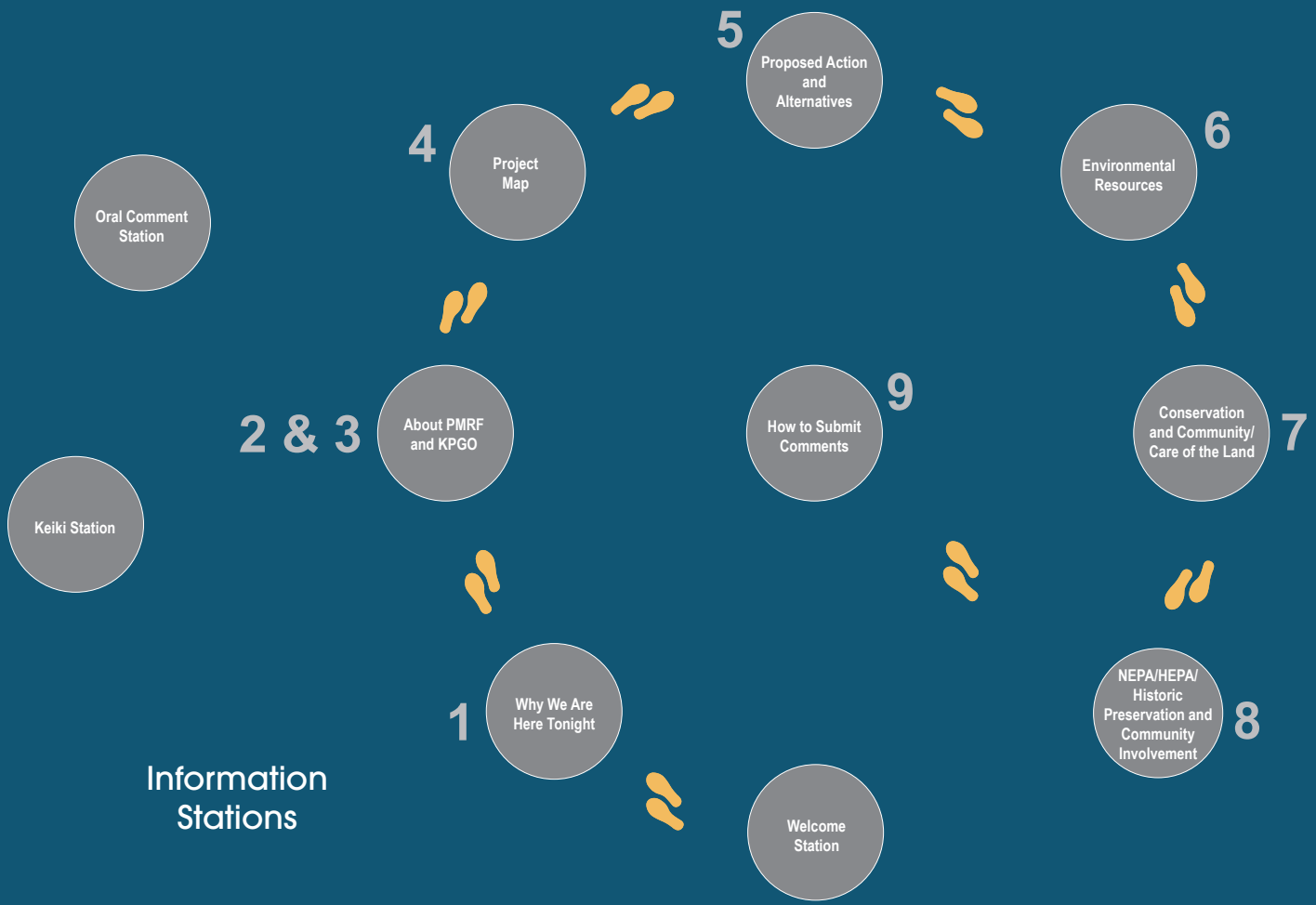
Email: _____



U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

Aloha and Welcome

Mahalo for joining us this evening. Please visit the information stations to meet the project team, talk story, and ask questions. Visit the comments station to provide a written or oral comment.



Information Stations

PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com

Attachment N



E Pane Mai Ka Nonoi O Nohili

Answering the requests of Nohili

U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōke'e Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

Aloha and Welcome















Your participation is important to this planning process

PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com



E Pane Mai Ka Nonoi O Nohili
Answering the requests of Nohili

2024 Public Scoping Meetings for the U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility and NASA Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory Real Estate Environmental Impact Statement

June 4 - Kauaʻi Veterans Center, Līhuʻe

June 5 - Kekaha Neighborhood Center, Kekaha

June 6 - Sheraton Kauaʻi Coconut Beach Resort, Kapaʻa

Scan QR code for project website

PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com



Public Scoping Meeting Agenda

- Meet & Greet at Poster Stations
- Project Presentation
- Return to Poster Stations



Purpose of Today's Meeting

- This is the beginning of the environmental review process.
- The Navy and NASA invite you to participate and to provide your comments.
- Your comments can help the Navy and NASA evaluate potential environmental impacts.
- This is also an opportunity to provide input on potential effects to historic properties.



About the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF)

- PMRF is the world's largest instrumented multi-domain training and testing facility.
- It is unique because it can simultaneously support surface, subsurface, air, and space operations.
- PMRF brings about $150 million annually to Kaua'i County.
  - Approximately 1,000 personnel
  - Largest high-tech employer on Kaua'i
  - Third largest overall employer on Kaua'i
- Personnel at PMRF engage and actively participate with the community.



Conservation and Community

Stewardship and Care of the Land

Personnel who work at PMRF take great pride in their role as caretakers of the cultural and natural resources they are entrusted with.

- Natural Resources Conservation through Partnerships
- Clean Energy and Resiliency through Renewable Energy Projects
- Cultural Resources Preservation
- Community Service



About the Kōkeʻe Park Geophysical Observatory (KPGO)

- KPGO is located on a remote ridge in Kōkeʻe State Park.
- NASA operates KPGO to collect data about the Earth's shape, orientation in space, and gravity.
- Navy uses KPGO to conduct PMRF mission support with radar, telemetry, and communications services.
- The data collected at KPGO is of global and local importance.

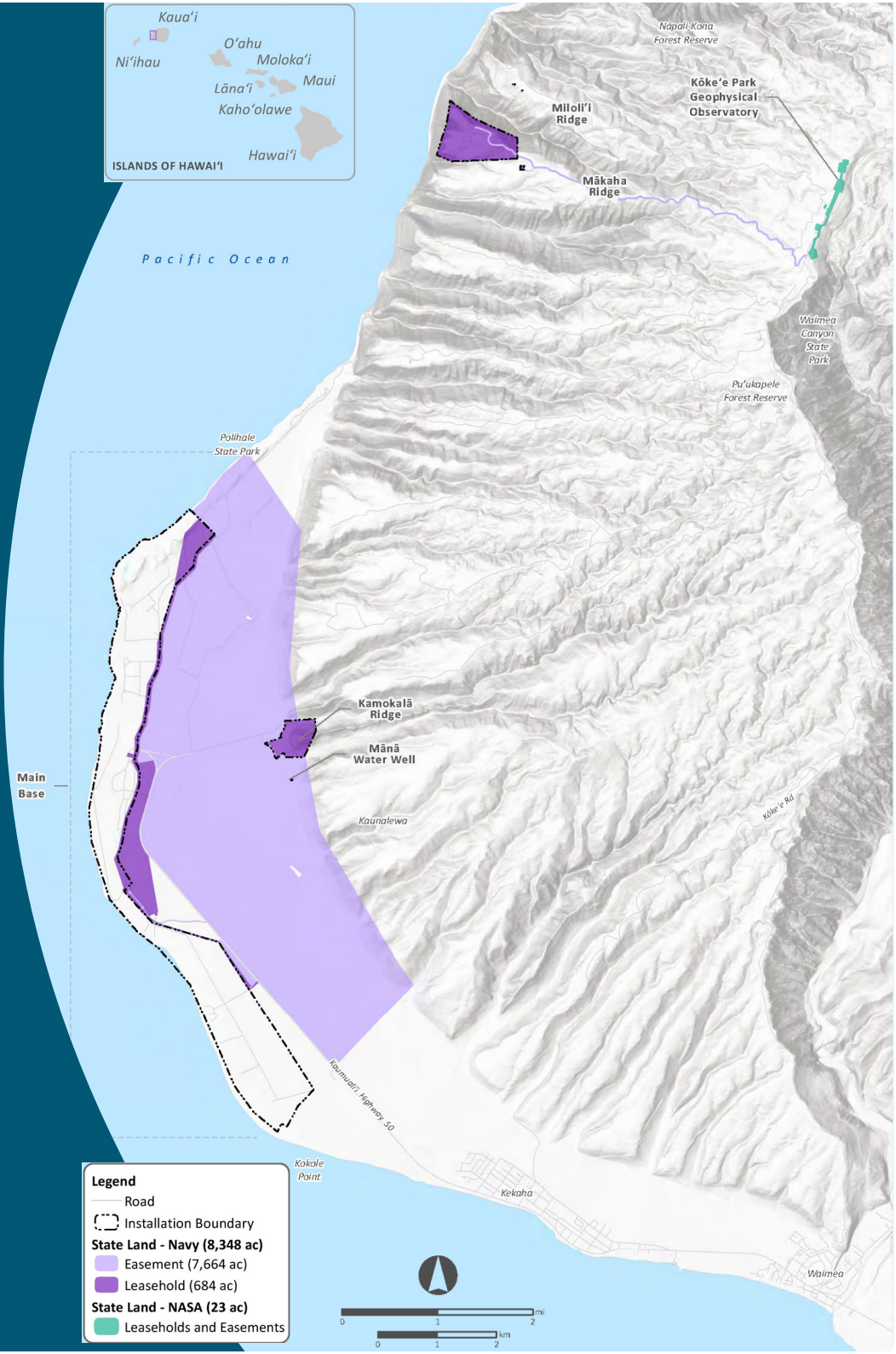
Current Land Management West Kaua‘i

Kōke‘e Park Geophysical Observatory

- NASA has 16 acres of leaseholds and 7 acres of easements for operation of KPGO.
- NASA issued a Use Permit to the Navy for portions of KPGO.

West Kaua‘i

- Navy has 684 acres of leaseholds and 7,664 acres of easements for portions of PMRF.
- The Navy operates on 410 acres of the total 8,348 acres leased.





Proposed Action

- Navy and NASA real estate agreements are set to expire between 2027 and 2030.
- Navy proposes to maintain long-term Department of Defense use of 8,348 acres of State lands on Kaua‘i for operational continuity and sustainment of the military readiness mission.
- NASA proposes to maintain long-term use of the 23 acres of leaseholds and easements for continued operation of KPGO.



Preliminary Alternatives

The Navy and NASA propose to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of each of the alternatives.

Alternative 1: Succeeding Current Real Estate Agreements

- Navy and NASA would apply to the Department of Land and Natural Resources for new long-term real estate agreements in the same manner, similar duration, and for the same uses as the current leases and easements.



Preliminary Alternatives

Alternative 2: Fee Simple Acquisition of Current Real Estate Agreements for Leaseholds

- Navy would pursue fee simple acquisition of the 684 acres at fair market value and obtain succeeding easements for the remaining acres currently held.
- NASA would pursue fee simple acquisition of the 16 acres of leaseholds at fair market value and obtain succeeding easements for the remaining 7 acres currently held.

Alternative 3: No Action Alternative

- Navy and NASA would not seek any real estate agreements for the State lands after expiration.



Environmental Resources

Social Environment

- Archaeological and historic resources
- Cultural practices
- Visual resources
- Public health and safety
- Land use
- Socioeconomics
- Environmental justice

Physical Environment

- Air quality and greenhouse gases
- Water resources

Biological Environment

- Biological resources

Built Environment

- Utilities
- Transportation
- Hazardous materials and wastes

The public is invited to provide input on these and other resources that should be considered in the Environmental Impact Statement.



THE EIS PROCESS

1. Prepare Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives
2. Publish EIS Preparation Notice
   Publish Notice of Intent
   Scoping Meeting
   (Public Scoping Period 5/8/2024 - 6/17/2024) ← We are here
3. Complete Baseline Studies
4. Prepare Draft EIS
5. Release Draft EIS to Public
   Publish Notice of Availability
6. Public Review / Public Comment Meetings
   (Spring 2025)
7. Respond to Public Comments
8. Prepare Final EIS
9. Release Final EIS to Public
   Publish Notice of Availability
10. Final EIS Acceptability Determination by Department of Land and Natural Resources
11. Publish Record of Decision
12. Implement Action

NEPA | HRS Ch. 343 | NEPA/HRS Ch. 343

PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com



How to Submit Comments

- In person at a public scoping meeting
- Online at: **PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- Via email to: **info@PMRF-KPGO-EIS.com**
- Mail written comments to:
  Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawai‘i
  Environmental OPHEV2
  Attn: PMRF and KPGO RE EIS Project Manager,
  Ms. Kerry Wells
  400 Marshall Road, Building X-11
  Pearl Harbor, HI 96860
- **PMRF Public Affairs Officer:** (808) 335-4740, or PMRFPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil

Submit comments by June 17, 2024

Scan QR code for project website



Scoping Meeting Schedule

Tuesday, June 4, 2024 (5 to 8 p.m.)
Kauaʻi Veterans Center
3215 Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hwy, Līhuʻe

Wednesday, June 5, 2024 (5 to 8 p.m.)
Kekaha Neighborhood Center
8130 Elepaio Road, Kekaha

Thursday, June 6, 2024 (5 to 8 p.m.)
Sheraton Kauaʻi Coconut Beach Resort
650 Aleka Loop, Kapaʻa

Scan QR code for project website

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