ALA WAI CANAL ~~PROJECT~~ FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY
O'AHU, HAWAI'I

~~DRAFT~~ FINAL FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT WITH INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

APPENDIX G
PUBLIC AND AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

G1-a	Distribution List ~~for~~ and Notification of Availability of the Draft Feasibility Report/EIS
G1-b	Distribution List and Notification of Availability of the Final Feasibility Report/EIS
G2	Stakeholder Involvement Plan for Current Project Phase (2013)
G3	Focus Meeting Summary (2014)
G4	Open House Meeting Summary (2014)
G5	Legislative Briefing Summary (2014)
G6	EIS Preparation Notice (2014)
G7	EIS Scoping Meeting Notes (2004 and 2008)
G8	Notice of Intent (2004 and 2008)
G9	Public and Agency Comments Received from Public Review of the Draft Feasibility Report/ EIS
G10	Public and Agency Comments Received from Public Review of the Final Feasibility Report/ EIS

This page is intentionally left blank.

Appendix G1-a
Distribution List and Notification of Availability for the Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and EIS

This page is intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX G1

Distribution List for Draft Feasibility Study Report with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement

FEDERAL AGENCIES	
U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center	Federal Aviation Administration
Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal Transit Administration
Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service	Federal Highways Administration
Department of the Interior, National Parks Service	U.S. Coast Guard
Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Department of the Navy	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX
STATE AGENCIES	
Department of Agriculture	DLNR, Division of State Parks
Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS)	DLNR, Historic Preservation Division
DAGS, Archives Division	Oahu Island Bural Council
Department of Business, Economic Dev. and Tourism (DBEDT)	Honolulu County Soil and Water Conservation Districts
DBEDT, Research Division Library	Department of Transportation
DBEDT, Strategic Industries Division	University of Hawaii, Office of Capital Improvement
DBEDT, Office of Planning	University of Hawaii, Office of Emergency Management
Department of Defense	University of Hawaii, Water Resources Research Center
Department of Education	University of Hawaii, Environmental Center
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands	University of Hawaii, Center for Conservation Research and Training
Department of Health, Environmental Health Administration	University of Hawaii, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources
Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)	University of Hawaii, Sea Grant Program
DLNR, Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation	Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii
DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife	University of Hawaii, Social Science Research Institute
DLNR, Na Ala Hele	University of Hawaii, Marine Program
DLNR, Division of Aquatic Resources	University of Hawaii, Lyon Arboretum
DLNR, Land Division	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
DLNR Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency
DLNR Commission on Water Resource Management	
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU	
Board of Water Supply	Department of Planning and Permitting
Department of Customer Services Municipal Library	Department of Parks and Recreation
Department of Design and Construction	Police Department
Department of Environmental Services	Department of Transportation Services
Department of Facilities Maintenance	Department of Emergency Management
Fire Department	Department of Enterprise Services
Department of Community Services	
ELECTED OFFICIALS	
U.S. Senator Brian Schatz	State Representative Bertrand Kobayashi (District 19)
U.S. Senator Mazie Hirono	State Representative Calvin Say (District 20)
U.S. Representative Mark Takai	State Representative Scott Nishimoto (District 21)
U.S. Representative Tulsi Gabbard	State Representative Tom Brower (District 22)
Governor David Ige	State Representative Isaac Choy (District 23)
Senate President Ronald Kouchi	State Representative Della Au Belatti (District 24)
State Senator Sam Slom (District 9)	State Representative Sylvia Luke (District 25)
State Senator Les Ihara (District 10)	State Representative Scott Saiki (District 26)
State Senator Brian Taniguchi (District 11)	State Representative Derek S.K. Kawakami
State Senator Brickwood Galuteria (District 12)	State Representative Chris Lee
State Senator Suzanne Chun-Oakland	State Representative Ryan Yamane
State Senator Glenn Wakai	Mayor Kirk Caldwell
State Senator Clarence Nishihara	City Councilperson Trevor Ozawa (District 4)
State Senator Mike Gabbard	City Councilperson Ann Kobayashi (District 5)
House Speaker Joseph Souki	City Councilperson Carol Fukunaga (District 6)
NEIGHBORHOOD BOARDS	
Kaimuki Neighborhood Board No. 4, Lyle Bullock, Jr. (chair)	Waikiki Neighborhood Board No. 9, Robert Finley (chair)
Diamond Head-Kapahulu Neighborhood Board No. 5, George West (chair)	Makiki-Tantalus Neighborhood Board No. 10, John Steelquist (chair)
Palolo Neighborhood Board No. 6, Beverly Mau (chair)	Ala Moana-Kakaako Neighborhood Board No. 11, Larry Hurst (chair)
Manoa Neighborhood Board No. 7, Eric Eads (chair)	Nuuanu/Punchbowl Neighborhood Board No. 12, Philip Nerney (chair)
McCully-Moiliili Neighborhood Board No. 8, Ron Lockwood (chair)	
COMMUNITY GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS	
Aha Wahine	Makiki Stream Stewards
Ala Wai K9 Park	Malama Manoa
Ala Wai Plaza	Manoa Innovation Center

Distribution List for Draft Feasibility Study Report with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement

Ala Wai Watershed Association	Manoa Marketplace
Ala Wai Watershed Working Group	Marco Polo
Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs (Oahu Council)	Na Ohana o Na Hui Wa'a Canoe Association
Be Ready Manoa Team	National Disaster Preparedness Training Center
Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Native Hawaiian Culture & Arts Program	Oahu Hawaiian Canoe Racing Association
Century Center	Oahu Island Parks Conservancy
Council on Native Hawaiian Advancement	Palolo Community Council
Friends of Tantalus	Palolo Homes Mutual Housing Association of Hawaii
Harbor View Plaza	Palolo Tenant Association
Hawaii Lodging and Tourism Association	Papa Ola Lokahi
Hawaii Maoli	Papakolea Community Development Association
Hawaii Nature Center	Paradise Park
Hawaii State Hazard Mitigation Forum	Pig Hunters Association of Oahu
Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu	Shriners Hospital
Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club	Surfrider Foundation
Healani Canoe Club	Tantalus Community Association
Historic Hawaii Foundation	The Outdoor Circle
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawaii Nei	Waikiki Beach Boys Hu`i Waa
Hui o Makiki	Waikiki Business Improvement District Association
Kawahapai Ohana	Waikiki Hawaiian Civic Club
Koolau Mountains Watershed Partnership	Waikiki Improvement Association
Ku'iwalu	Waikiki Surf Club
Kumuola Foundation	Yacht Harbor Towers
LANDOWNERS	
Colin & Magdalena Petko	Trustees of Carole N Haida Trust
Trustees of Jon L & Amy E Manago Trust	Howard T. Takaki
Trustees of Hiroshi Yamamoto Trust & Family Trust	Marlon P. & Kathleen S. Dyer
Harry N. Yoshino & Pamela M. Amano	Baruch Bakar
Trustees of Roy E & Ann Sato Trust	Sen-Ming Lin
Trustees of Stephen H Sato Trust and Florence H Sato Trust	Manoa Shangri-La Community Association
Trustees of Katsugo Miho Trust and Laura M Miho Trust	Trustees of Michael S. Aramaki Trust & Fumiko Aramaki Trust
Ray H & Dorothy K. Sakata	Trustees of Michael J. Shapiro Trust
Trustees of Kenji Kawano Trust & Peggy S T Kawano Trust	Trustees of Marivic G. Dar Trust
Masayuki Najita Gen Trans Trust & Masayuki Najita Res Trust	Trustees of Osato Family Trust
Trustee of Pauline I Segawa Trust	Dave K. & Nola S. G. O. Watase
Fred S & Edith H Takaki and Trustees of Carole N. Haida Trust	Lin Yee Chung
SCHOOLS	
Iolani School	St. Francis School
Kuhio Elementary School	Maryknoll School
Ala Wai Elementary School	Palolo Elementary School
Hokulani Elementary School	Jarrett Middle School
Kaimuki High School	Manoa Elementary School
Chaminade University	Noelani Elementary School
St. Louis School	Lincoln Elementary School
Mid Pacific Institute	Stevenson Middle School
Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Ānuenue	Roosevelt High School
Hanahauoli School	
UTILITIES	
Hawaii Gas	Hawaiian Telcom
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	Oceanic Time Warner Cable
LIBRARIES	
Hawaii State Library, Hawai'i Documents Center	Hawaii State Library, Lihue Regional Library
Hawaii State Library, Kaimuki Regional Library	Hawaii State Library, Waikiki-Kapahulu Library
Hawaii State Library, Kaneohe Regional Library	Hawaii State Library, Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Hawaii State Library, Pearl City Regional Library	Hawaii State Library, McCully-Moiliili Library
Hawaii State Library, Hawaii Kai Regional Library	Hawaii State Library, Manoa Library
Hawaii State Library, Hilo Regional Library	Legislative Reference Bureau Library
Hawaii State Library, Kahului Regional Library	University of Hawaii, Thomas H. Hamilton Library
NEWS MEDIA	
Honolulu Star Advertiser	Hawaii News Now
Honolulu Civil Beat	

Notification of Availability of
Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and EIS

1) Notification of Availability letter, distributed to those listed on the Distribution List in Appendix G1-a

2) Federal Registry, 21 August 2015: Public notice of Availability of Draft FEIS with comment period ending 7 October 2015

3) Federal Registry, 30 September 2015: Public notification extending end of comment period to 9 November 2015

4) OEQC Environmental Notice, 23 August 2015: Public notification of Availability of Draft FEIS with comment period ending 7 October 2015

5) OEQC Environmental Notice, 8 October 2015: Public notification extending end of comment period to 9 November 2015

This page is intentionally left blank.

Public Comment Period and Public Meeting for the Ala Wai Canal Project

Dear Interested Party:

At the request of the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of Engineering, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting a feasibility study for the proposed Ala Wai Canal Project, O'ahu, Hawai'i.

The findings of the feasibility study have been compiled in a Draft Feasibility Study Report with an Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Comments on the Draft Feasibility Report/EIS are being requested as part of a 45-day public review period; as part of this process, a public meeting will be held on September 30, 2015. Additional details are provided below.

Summary of Proposed Project

The purpose of the project is to reduce flood risk within the Ala Wai Watershed. The Ala Wai Watershed is located on the southeastern side of the island of O'ahu, and includes Makiki, Mānoa, and Pālolo streams, all of which drain to the Ala Wai Canal. Flooding has occurred within the watershed on multiple occasions, resulting in recorded property damages and health and safety hazards. Analyses conducted in support of this project show that the 1-percent annual chance exceedance (ACE) floodplain extends over approximately 1,358 acres of the watershed. Modeling results indicate the 1-percent ACE flood would result in damages to more than 3,000 structures, with approximately $318 million in structural damages alone (2013 price levels), not accounting for loss in business income or other similar economic losses.

In response to identified flood-related problems and opportunities, a range of alternatives were evaluated through an iterative screening and formulation process, resulting in identification of a tentatively selected plan. The tentatively selected plan includes:

- 6 in-stream debris and detention basins in the upper reaches of Makiki, Mānoa and Pālolo Streams
- 1 standalone debris catchment feature in Mānoa Stream
- 3 multi-purpose detention basins in open space areas in the urbanized portion of the watershed
- Floodwalls along the Ala Wai Canal (including 3 associated pump stations)
- Improvements to the flood warning system
- In-stream improvements to restore passage for native aquatic species as compensatory mitigation for impacts to aquatic habitat

Public Review of Draft Feasibility Report/EIS and Public Meeting

Details regarding evaluation and selection of the tentatively selected plan, and the anticipated effects of plan implementation are presented in the Draft Feasibility Report/EIS. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343, input is being sought from the public and federal, state and local agencies as part of a 45-day public review period.

An electronic copy of the Draft Feasibility Report/EIS will be available to download from the project website (www.AlaWaiCanalProject.com) and the August 23rd edition of the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) Environmental Notice (http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc).

Hard copies of the Draft Feasibility Report/EIS will be available at all of the regional libraries in the State, as well as the library branches within the project area: Hawaii State Library (478 King Street), Kaimukī Public Library (1041 Koko Head Avenue), Kaneohe Public Library (45-829 Kamehameha Highway), Pearl City Public Library (1138 Waimano Home Road), Hawaii Kai Public Library (249 Lunalilo Home Road), Hilo Public Library (300 Waianuenue Avenue), Kahului Public Library (90 School Street), Lihue Public Library (4344 Hardy Street), Waikīkī-Kapahulu Public Library (400 Kapahulu Avenue), McCully-Mō'ili'ili Public Library (2211 S. King Street), Mānoa Public Library (2716 Woodlawn Drive), the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (402 Kapahulu Avenue), and the UH Hamilton Library (2550 McCarthy Mall). Hard copies of the report may also be requested.

Written comments on the Draft Feasibility Report/EIS should be submitted to USACE (pursuant to NEPA) and DLNR (pursuant to HRS Chapter 343); the applicable addresses are listed below. In order to be considered during preparation of the Final Feasibility Report/EIS, comments must include the full name and physical address of the sender, and be postmarked by October 7, 2015.

Honolulu District, USACE
ATTN: Ala Wai Canal Project
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-C
Fort Shafter, HI 96858
AlaWaiCanalProject@usace.army.mil

State of Hawai'i, DLNR Engineering Division
ATTN: Gayson Ching
P.O. Box 373
Honolulu, HI 96809
Gayson.Y.Ching@hawaii.gov

As part of the public review process, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 30, 2015 from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at Washington Middle School (1633 S. King St, Honolulu, HI 96826). Additional detail is provided in the enclosed flyer.

For further information on the project, please contact Derek Chow at USACE at (808) 835-4026 or Derek.J.Chow@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Carty Chang
Chief Engineer, DLNR Engineering Division

—Request for Information Status Update
—Briefing—Medical Review of the Services' Pregnancy/Postpartum Policies
— Briefings—Detailing/Assignment Process for Women Serving at Sea
—Briefings—Review of In-Home Child Care Provider Certification Programs
— Briefing—Update on Army Ranger Assessment

Thursday, September 10, 2015, from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

—Welcome and Announcements
— Public Comment Period
—Propose and Vote on 2015 Recommendations

Dated: August 17, 2015.

Aaron Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2015–20650 Filed 8–20–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Availability of a Draft Feasibility Study With Integrated Environmental Impact Statement, Ala Wai Canal Project, Oahu, HI

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) announces the availability of a Public Review Draft Feasibility Study with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), for the Ala Wai Canal Project, Oahu, Hawaii. To better inform potential commenters, a public meeting is scheduled on September 30, 2015 at Washington Middle School in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Draft Feasibility Study/EIS evaluates alternatives to manage flood risk within the Ala Wai watershed, which includes the neighborhoods of Makiki, Manoa, Palolo, Kapahulu, Moiliili, McCully, and Waikiki. It also documents the existing condition of environmental resources in areas considered for locating flood risk management features and potential impacts on those resources that could result from implementing each alternative. The State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources is the non-Federal sponsor and the proposing agency for compliance with the Hawaii law on Environmental Impact Statements.

DATES: All written comments must be postmarked on or before October 7, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted to the Ala Wai Canal Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District, ATTN: Derek Chow, Chief, Civil and Public Works Branch (CEPOH–PP–C), Building 230, Fort Shafter, HI 96858–5440 or via email to *AlaWaiCanalProject@USACE.Army.mil.* Oral and written comments may also be submitted at the public meeting described in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Derek Chow, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District, 808–835–4026 or via email at *Derek.J.Chow@usace.army.mil* .

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

The document is available for review at the following locations including all regional libraries in Hawaii and the library branches in the project area:

(1) Ala Wai Canal Project Web site: *www.AlaWaiCanalProject.com*;

(2) Hawaii Kai Public Library, 249 Lunalilo Home Road, Honolulu, HI 96825;

(3) Hawaii State Library, 478 S. King Street, Honolulu, HI 96813;

(4) Hilo Public Library, 300 Waianuenue Avenue, Hilo, HI 96720;

(5) Kaimuki Public Library, 1041 Koko Head Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96816;

(6) Kaneohe Public Library, 45–829 Kamehameha Highway, Kaneohe, HI 96744;

(7) Kahului Public Library, 90 School Street, Kahului, HI 96732;

(8) Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 402 Kapahulu Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815;

(9) Lihue Public Library, 4344 Hardy Street, Lihue, HI 96766;

(10) Manoa Public Library, 2716 Woodlawn Drive, Honolulu, HI 96822;

(11) McCully-Moiliili Public Library, 2211 S. King Street, Honolulu, HI 96826;

(12) Pearl City Public Library, 1138 Waimano Home Road, Pearl City, HI 96782;

(13) University of Hawaii, Hamilton Library, 2550 McCarthy Mall, Honolulu, HI 96822; and

(14) Waikiki-Kapahulu Public Library, 400 Kapahulu Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815.

Copies may also be requested in writing at (see **ADDRESSES**).

Proposed Action. The Ala Wai Canal Project, Oahu, Hawaii feasibility study is a single-purpose flood risk management project to reduce riverine flood risks to property and life safety in the Ala Wai Watershed. The Ala Wai Watershed is located on the southeastern side of the island of Oahu, Hawaii. The watershed is 19 square miles and encompasses three sub-watersheds of Makiki, Manoa and Palolo Streams, which all drain into the Ala Wai Canal. The study area includes the most densely populated watershed in Hawaii with approximately 200,000 residents in the developed areas. In addition, Waikiki supports approximately 79,000 visitors on a daily basis.

This study was authorized under Section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Pub. L. 87–874), a general study authority that authorizes surveys in harbors and rivers in Hawaii ''with a view to determining the advisability of improvements in the interest of navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power development, water supply, and other beneficial uses, and related land resources.''

Alternatives. The Draft Feasibility Study/EIS considers a full range of nonstructural and structural flood risk management alternatives that would meet the proposed action's purpose and need and incorporate measures to avoid and minimize impacts to native aquatic species, stream habitat, and other resources. In response to identified flood-related problems and opportunities, a range of alternatives were evaluated through an iterative screening and formulation process, resulting in identification of a tentatively selected plan.

The Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) is the National Economic Development (NED) Plan and consists of the following components: improvements to the flood warning system, 6 in-stream debris and detention basins in the upper reaches of the watershed, 1 stand-alone debris catchment feature, 3 multi-purpose detention basins in open space areas through the developed watershed, floodwalls along portions of the Ala Wai Canal, mitigation measures, and 3 associated pump stations to maintain internal drainage. Canal floodwalls would extend approximately 1.7 miles along the left (*makai*) bank and

approximately 0.9 mile along the right (*mauka*) bank (including gaps for bridges).

Public Involvement. As part of the current public involvement process, all affected Federal, State, and local agencies, Native Hawaiian organizations, private organizations, and the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft Feasibility Study with Integrated EIS. The USACE Honolulu District will hold a public meeting at Washington Middle School, 1633 S. King Street, Honolulu, HI from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, September 30, 2015. Comments may also be submitted as described in (see **ADDRESSES**) section.

Other Environmental Review Requirements. To the extent practicable, NEPA and HRS Chapter 343 requirements will be coordinated in the preparation of the Final EIS.

Brenda S. Bowen,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2015–20714 Filed 8–20–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications for New Awards; Charter Schools Program (CSP) Grants to Non-State Educational Agency (Non-SEA) Eligible Applicants for Planning, Program Design, and Initial Implementation and for Dissemination

AGENCY: Office of Innovation and Improvement, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

Overview Information:

CSP Grants to Non-SEA Eligible Applicants for Planning, Program Design, and Initial Implementation and for Dissemination.

Notice inviting applications for new awards for fiscal year (FY) 2016.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Numbers: 84.282B and 84.282C.

Dates:

Applications Available: August 21, 2015.

Dates of Pre-Application Webinars (all times are Washington, DC time):

1. August 26, 2015, 3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and

2. September 9, 2015, 3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: October 6, 2015.

Deadline for Intergovernmental Review: December 21, 2015.

Full Text of Announcement

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Purpose of Program: The purpose of the CSP is to increase national understanding of the charter school model by expanding the number of high-quality charter schools available to students across the Nation; providing financial assistance for the planning, program design, and initial implementation of charter schools; and evaluating the effects of charter schools, including their effects on students, student academic achievement, staff, and parents.

This notice invites applications from non-SEA eligible applicants for two types of grants: (1) Planning, Program Design, and Initial Implementation (CFDA 84.282B); and (2) Dissemination (CFDA 84.282C). Each type of grant has its own eligibility requirements and selection criteria. Information pertaining to each type of grant is provided in subsequent sections of this notice.

Non-SEA eligible applicants are those that are qualified to participate based on requirements set forth in this notice. Non-SEA eligible applicants must be from States in which the SEA does not have an approved application under the CSP. For more information on this eligibility restriction, please see the notes in Section III.1.b. of this notice.

Priorities: This notice includes one absolute priority, three competitive preference priorities, and one invitational priority. The absolute priority and competitive preference priorities are from the notice of final supplemental priorities and definitions for discretionary grant programs published in the **Federal Register** on December 10, 2014 (79 FR 73425) (Supplemental Priorities).

Background: The absolute and competitive preference priorities focus this competition on assisting educationally disadvantaged students and other students—specifically students who are living in poverty, students with disabilities, English learners, students who are members of federally recognized Indian tribes, and students in rural areas—in meeting State academic content standards and State student academic achievement standards. Additionally, we include a competitive preference priority for improving early learning and development outcomes.

The competitive preference priorities for projects serving students with disabilities and English learners are included for the following reasons. First, a 2012 report indicated that charter schools may be serving students with disabilities at a lower rate than traditional public schools.[1] Second, across the Nation, the number of public school students identified as English learners increased significantly from 2002 to 2012, with the 2014 National Assessment of Educational Progress reports showing significant achievement gaps between English learners and their peers.[2] Additionally, recent research indicates that charter schools show gains for students with disabilities in mathematics and for English learners in mathematics and reading that are higher than those for their counterparts in other public schools.[3] The competitive preference priorities are included to supplement the absolute priority and to further emphasize the focus on serving educationally disadvantaged students, particularly students with disabilities and English learners.

The Department understands that students who are members of federally recognized Indian tribes and their communities face unique challenges. The competitive preference priority for federally recognized Indian tribes is designed to encourage applicants to collaborate with Native American communities to design and implement high-quality charter schools as part of their efforts to strengthen public education.

Furthermore, the Department recognizes that rural schools confront a particular set of challenges and seeks to encourage rural education leaders to use charter schools, as appropriate, as part of their overall efforts to improve educational outcomes.

Lastly, the Department also believes that high-quality preschool should be provided to all children in the Nation so that they enter kindergarten ready to succeed in school. To promote charter schools' offering preschool as a part of their elementary education programs, we include in this competition a competitive preference priority for improving early learning and development outcomes.

The absolute priority and competitive preference priorities are intended to encourage applicants to develop innovative projects designed to eliminate achievement gaps between the subgroups described in this notice and

[1] Government Accountability Office. GAO–12–543, June 2012. ''Additional Federal Attention Needed to Help Protect Access for Students with Disabilities,'' available online at *www.gao.gov/assets/600/591435.pdf.*

[2] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 2014. ''The Condition of Education 2014 (NCES 2014–037),'' available online at *http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2014/2014083.pdf.*

[3] Center for Research on Education Outcomes. 2013. ''National Charter School Study 2013,'' available online at *http://credo.stanford.edu/documents/NCSS%202013%20Final%20Draft.pdf.*

Specifically, the Assistant Deputy Chief Management Officer, with the coordination of the DoD FACA Attorney, has determined in writing that this portion of the meeting will be closed to the public because it will discuss matters covered by 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1).

Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.140 through 102–3.165 and the availability of space, the meeting scheduled for October 22, 2015 from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.at the James Polk Building is open to the public. Seating is limited and pre-registration is strongly encouraged. Media representatives are also encouraged to register. Members of the media must comply with the rules of photography and video filming in the James Polk Building. The closest public parking facility is located in the basement and along the streets. Visitors will be required to present one form of photograph identification. Visitors to the James Polk Office Building will be screened by a magnetometer, and all items that are permitted inside the building will be screened by an x-ray device. Visitors should keep their belongings with them at all times. The following items are strictly prohibited in the James Polk Office Building: Any pointed object, *e.g.,* knitting needles and letter openers (pens and pencils are permitted); any bag larger than 18″ wide x 14″ high x 8.5″ deep; electric stun guns, martial arts weapons or devices; guns, replica guns, ammunition and fireworks; knives of any size; mace and pepper spray; razors and box cutters.

Written Comments

Pursuant to section 10(a)(3) of the FACA and 41 CFR 102–3.105(j) and 102–3.140, the public or interested organizations may submit written comments to the Commission in response to the stated agenda of the open and/or closed meeting or the Commission's mission. The Designated Federal Officer (DFO) will review all submitted written statements. Written comments should be submitted to Mr. Donald Tison, DFO, via facsimile or electronic mail, the preferred modes of submission. Each page of the comment must include the author's name, title or affiliation, address, and daytime phone number. All comments received before Wednesday, October 21, 2015, will be provided to the Commission before the October 22, 2015, meeting. Comments received after Wednesday, October 21, 2015, will be provided to the Commission before its next meeting. All contact information may be found in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Oral Comments

In addition to written statements, fifty minutes will be reserved for individuals or interest groups to address the Commission on October 22, 2015. Those interested in presenting oral comments to the Commission must summarize their oral statement in writing and submit with their registration. The Commission's staff will assign time to oral commenters at the meeting; no more than five minutes each for individuals. While requests to make an oral presentation to the Commission will be honored on a first come, first served basis, other opportunities for oral comments will be provided at future meetings.

Registration

Individuals and entities who wish to attend the public meeting on Thursday, October 22, 2015 are encouraged to register for the event with the DFO using the electronic mail and facsimile contact information found in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. The communication should include the registrant's full name, title, affiliation or employer, email address, day time phone number. This information will assist the Commission in contacting individuals should it decide to do so at a later date. If applicable, include written comments and a request to speak during the oral comment session. (Oral comment requests must be accompanied by a summary of your presentation.) Registrations and written comments should be typed.

Additional Information

The DoD sponsor for the Commission is the Deputy Chief Management Officer. The Commission is tasked to submit a report, containing a comprehensive study and recommendations, by February 1, 2016 to the President of the United States and the Congressional defense committees. The report will contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission, together with its recommendations for such legislation and administrative actions it may consider appropriate in light of the results of the study. The comprehensive study of the structure of the Army will determine whether, and how, the structure should be modified to best fulfill current and anticipated mission requirements for the Army in a manner consistent with available resources.

Dated: September 25, 2015.

Aaron Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2015–24755 Filed 9–29–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Availability of a Draft Feasibility Study With Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Ala Wai Canal Project, Oahu, HI

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: The comment period for the Draft Feasibility Study With Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Ala Wai Canal Project, Oahu, HI published in the **Federal Register** on Friday, August 21, 2015 (80 FR 50832), required comments be submitted by October 7, 2015. The comment period has been extended to November 9, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Derek Chow, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District, 808–835–4026 or via email at *Derek.J.Chow@usace.army.mil*.

Brenda S. Bowen,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2015–24771 Filed 9–29–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2015–ICCD–0114]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; The Secretary of the Department of Education's Recognition of Accrediting Agencies, and the Comparability of Medical and Veterinary Medical Programs

AGENCY: Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE), Department of Education (ED).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 3501 *et seq.*), ED is proposing a revision of an existing information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before November 30, 2015.

ADDRESSES: To access and review all the documents related to the information

This page is intentionally left blank.

August 23, 2015

Office of Environmental Quality Control

THE ENVIRONMENTAL NOTICE

A Semi-Monthly Bulletin published pursuant to
Section 343-3, Hawai'i Revised Statutes

David Y. Ige, Governor
Jessica E. Wooley, Director

235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702 • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
Telephone: (808) 586-4185 • Fax: (808) 586-4186
Toll Free: Kaua'i (800) 274-3141, ext. 64185 •
Moloka'i/Lanai (800) 468-4644, ext. 64185 • Hawai'i (808) 974-4000, ext. 64185
Maui (800) 987-2400, ext. 64185
Email: oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov
Website: http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR . . .

Aloha and mahalo for subscribing to The Environmental Notice (TEN). In this issue, there are four proposed actions up for public comment, including the **Ala Wai Canal Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement** on page 4.

Attention! **All submissions from agencies or applicants need to use the current Publication Form, which includes identifying the relevant Chapter 343 trigger, effective Sept. 11, 2015 for publication in the Sept. 23 issue of TEN.** Submittals using old Publication Forms will have to re-submit with the current form. For help in finding the form on-line, please see pages 10 and 11.

Ceratocystis Disease is Killing ʻŌhiʻa Lehua on Big Island - Emergency Rule Proposed

There is a new disease that is devastating our state's unique ʻōhiʻa lehua trees. It is not yet known how the disease spreads from tree to tree, or from forest stand to forest stand. In other Ceratocystis plant hosts, such as sweet potato, cacao, mango and eucalyptus, the fungus is moved by insects, soil, water, infected cuttings, pruning wounds, or tools, and these modes of transmission may also be involved in infections of ʻōhiʻa trees and stands. On August 18th, the Plant and Pest Advisory Committee recommended that the Board of Agriculture (BOA) take action during their planned August 25th meeting, to pass an interim emergency rule to address high-risk plant materials on the Big Island. You can send in testimony via email to the BOA using the following email: HDOA.BOARD.TESTIMONY@hawaii.gov. For more information, go to www.ohiawilt.org. Please also watch for signs of this disease in ʻōhiʻa lehua on all islands; adopt decontamination protocols if you visit, hunt, hike, or work where there may be infested trees. Please also spread the word and share with your networks.

Hawaiian Monk Seal News

The National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) incorporated state input into new rules aimed at protecting the critically endangered Hawaiian monk seal, by focusing protection on areas most important to foraging, pupping and resting. NMFS recently finalized a rule that identifies coastal areas in the Main Hawaiian Islands as critical habitat. This was in response to a petition by a local advocacy group, KAHEA, the Hawaiian Environmental Alliance, and two other environmental organizations. Hawaiian monk seals face extinction and are one of most endangered marine mammals in the world, with about 200 monk seals in the main Hawaiian Islands. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires the protection of areas that are essential to Hawaiian monk seal survival and recovery. When an area is designated as critical habitat it means that federally permitted or funded projects may need to take steps to avoid habitat damage. These science-based modifications can help state agencies, such as the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) manage the state's coastal resources. There are fewer than 1,100 Hawaiian monk seals left in the world, and they only exist in Hawaii and are a native species. They have been declining about 4 percent per year for the last decade. As an endangered species, they are protected under state and federal law. A 2013 study estimated that monk seals in the main Hawaiian Islands consume less than .01 percent of our ocean biomass. Commercial fisheries remove 27 percent and recreational fisheries remove 39 percent of available ocean biomass. It is a felony under both state and federal law to kill a monk seal. Five monk seal killings have occurred since 2011, three on Kauaʻi and two on Molokaʻi. Rewards of up to $10,000 for each incident remain for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible. Anyone with information on these killings is asked to call the toll-free DLNR tipline at 1-855-DLNR-TIP. The toll-free, 24 hour reporting hotline for all fishing interactions and other marine mammal incidents is: 1-888-256-9840. NOAA and DLNR urge all fishermen and other ocean users to write down this hotline and/or save it in their mobile phones for timely use whenever a seal may be found hooked or entangled.

O'AHU (HRS 343)

1. Ala Wai Canal Project, 5(b) DEIS

HRS §343
Triggers: Use of State and County lands and funds; Use of Conservation District lands; Use within historic site as designated in the National Register and Hawai`i Register; Use within Waikīkī Special District
Island: O'ahu
District: Honolulu
TMK: (1) 2-9-054:019, 029, 034, 004, 002; (1) 2-9-055:009, 001; (1) 2-5-020:005, 008, 001;
(1) 2-9-036:003; (1) 2-9-029:053; (1) 2-7-036:001; (1) 2-9-043:002; (1) 3-4-016:059;
(1) 3-4-034:001, 008, 009; (1) 3-4-019:003 through 010, 052; (1) 2-8-029:011, 004;
(1) 2-7-036:002; (1) 2-9-067:008 through 012, 015 through 017
Permits: National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, Clean Water Act Section 404 compliance, Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 compliance, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 compliance, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 compliance, Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Federal Consistency Determination, Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification, HRS Chapter 6E compliance (State Historic Preservation Division [SHPD] Review), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, Conservation District Use Permit, Forest Reserve Special Use Permit, Stream Channel Alteration Permit, Community Noise Permit, Special Management Area (SMA) Use Permit, Waikīkī Special District permit, Construction Permits
Proposing/Determination Agency: State of Hawai'i, Department of Land and Natural Resources Engineering Division, P.O. Box 373, Honolulu, HI 96809. Contact: Gayson Ching, (808) 587-0232
Accepting Authority: Governor David Ige, State of Hawai`i, 415 S. Beretania Street #5, Honolulu, HI 96813
Consultant: CH2M HILL, 1132 Bishop Street, Suite 1100, Honolulu, HI 96813. Contact: Lisa Kettley, (808) 440-0275
Status: Statutory 45-day public review and comment period starts; comments are due by October 7, 2015. Please send comments to the proposing/determination agency and consultant.

At the request of the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Engineering Division, the Ala Wai Canal Project is a flood risk management study being investigated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under the authority of Section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1962. The Ala Wai Watershed includes Makiki, Mānoa, and Pālolo streams, all of which drain to the Ala Wai Canal. The Canal is a 2-mile-long waterway constructed during the 1920s to drain coastal wetlands, thus allowing development of the Waikīkī District. A large portion of the watershed, including most of Waikīkī, is highly susceptible to flooding.

The objective of the project is to reduce riverine flood risks in the Ala Wai Watershed. In response to identified flood-related problems and opportunities, a range of alternatives were evaluated through an iterative screening and formulation process, resulting in identification of a tentatively selected plan. The tentatively selected plan involves construction of (1) in-stream debris and detention basins in the upper reaches of Makiki, Mānoa and Pālolo streams, (2) a standalone debris catchment feature, (3) multi-purpose detention basins in open space areas in the urbanized portions of the watershed, (4) floodwalls (and associated pump stations) along the Ala Wai Canal and (5) improvements to the flood warning system. The project also includes in-stream improvements to restore passage for native aquatic species as compensatory mitigation for impacts to aquatic habitat.

The public is invited to attend a public meeting for the project on September 30, 2015 from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at Washington Middle School (1633 S. King Street, Honolulu, HI 96826).

2. Hale Kewalo, 5(e) FEA (FONSI)

Island: O'ahu
District: Honolulu
TMK: (1) 2-3-007: 026 and 049

Office of Environmental Quality Control

THE ENVIRONMENTAL NOTICE

A Semi-Monthly Bulletin published pursuant to Section 343-3, Hawai'i Revised Statutes

David Y. Ige, Governor
Jessica E. Wooley, Director
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702 • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
Telephone: (808) 586-4185 • Fax: (808) 586-4186
Toll Free: Kaua'i (800) 274-3141, ext. 64185
Moloka'i/Lanai (800) 468-4644, ext. 64185
Hawai'i (800) 974-4000, ext. 64185
Maui (800) 987-2400, ext. 64185
Email: oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov
Website: http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc

October 8, 2015

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Aloha and mahalo for subscribing to the Environmental Notice.

This issue has several projects up for public comment.

On page 10, please note that the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers will continue to accept comments on the Ala Wai Canal Project (a joint HEPA/NEPA EIS) until November 9, 2015. Comments should be addressed to the Army Corps as specified in the Federal Register entry.

Also, on page 9, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed the listing of 10 animal species, including the band-rumped storm-petrel, the orangeblack Hawaiian damselfly (see photo on right by Forrest and Kim Starr), the anchialine pool shrimp, and seven yellow-faced bees, and 39 plant species from the Hawaiian Islands as endangered species under the Endangered Species Act.

The Climate Change and Health Working Group will meet on October 15, 9:30 am - noon, at the State Capitol, Room 329, to discuss respiratory and pulmonary effects of climate change (i.e., air allergens, heightened sensitivity to air pollution and vog) and global insights into the feedback among climate, nature, and people.

The Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC) will meet at the Hawai'i Convention Center on October 16, 2015. More information and past meeting agendas and minutes can also be found at: http://planning.hawaii.gov/czm/maczac/maczac-agendas-and-minutes/

There are several food security related events coming up over the next month. The Hawai'i Farmers Union United will hold their annual convention on November 13-15. RSVP on their website: http://hfuuhi.org/events/2015-hfuu-convention/. There will be a Korean Natural Farming Workshop on Maui at the end of this month, on October 31 and November 1. Call Phyllis Robinson at (808) 647-6066 to make your reservation or go to http://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/christinapegg/mailings/281/attachments/original/ for more information.

Also, America's first annual Teas of the United States Awards and tasting competition will happen this year in Volcano, Hawai'i Island, on November 4, and there is a community tea-in on November 7, open to the public. Check it out online at: http://www.totus1awards.com/event.html.

Jessica Wooley

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.	Proposed/Rejected	Location	Applicant/Owner	TMK
OA-1644	Proposed Shoreline Certification	Shoreline fronting a portion of Kapi'olani Regional Park situate at Waikīkī, Honolulu, O'ahu Address: Various Purpose: Seawall repair	Park Engineering/ City and County of Honolulu, Department of Parks and Recreation	3-1-030:001 & 003 (por.); 3-1-031:004, 005
OA-1656	Proposed Shoreline Certification	Portions of Lots 109 & 110, File Plan 863 Mokulē'ia Beach Subdivision situate at Kamananui, Waialua, O'ahu Address: 68-121 Au Street Purpose: Development of property	Dennis K. Hashimoto/ Sunset Shores	6-8-011:046
OA-1660	Proposed Shoreline Certification	Lot 57-A-1 Pūpūkea-Paumalū Beach Lots situate at Pūpūkea, Ko'olauloa, O'ahu Address: 59-297 Kē Nui Road Purpose: Building permit	Walter P. Thompson, Inc./ Burt & Laura Moritz	5-9-020:006
OA-1662	Proposed Shoreline Certification	Lot 42 Mokulē'ia Beach Subdivision File Plan 863 situate at Kamananui, Waialua, O'ahu Address: 68-257 Au Street Purpose: Shoreline setback	Gavin Hirano/ Carl H.C. & Kathleen B.G. Shriver	6-8-012:042
MA-609	Proposed Shoreline Certification	Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Maui Prince Hotel Subdivision being portions of Land Patent Grant S-15,029 to 'Ulupalakua Ranch, Inc. and Royal Patent Grant Number 835 to Mahoe situate at Maluaka, Honua'ula, Makawao, Maui Address: 5400 Makena Alanui Drive Purpose: Shoreline setback purposes	Austin, Tsutsumi & Associates, Inc./ ATC Holdings, LLC	2-1-006:059 & 112
MA-617	Proposed Shoreline Certification	"Royal Kahana" Lot 1-B-1 Bechert Estate Subdivision being a portion of Grant 1166 to D. Baldwin, J.F. Pogue & S.E. Bishop situate at Kahananui, Kā'anapali, Maui Address: 4365 Lower Honoapi'ilani Road Purpose: Setback purposes	Ian Horswill/ Royal Kahana AOAO	4-3-010:007
MA-601	Rejection	R.P. 5673, L.C. Aw. 4878-HH, Ap. 1 to Makaele situate at Pūehuehunui, Lāhainā, Maui Address: 281 Front Street Purpose: Shoreline setback purposes	Arthur Valencia/ Jeffrey Melichar	4-6-003:020

FEDERAL NOTICES

This notice lists relevant entries from the Federal Register, gleaned from a search of Hawai'i-based entries published since the date of the last issue of The Environmental Notice. For the PDF file click on the title link, also available at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/

1. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Status for 49 Species from the Hawai'i

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) proposes to list 10 animal species, including the band-rumped storm-petrel , the orangeblack Hawaiian damselfly, the anchialine pool shrimp, and seven yellow-faced bees, and 39 plant species from the Hawaiian Islands as endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. FWS will accept comments received or postmarked on or before November 30, 2015. Click on the Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Status for 49 Species From the Hawaii link for further information. (See 80 FR 57790, September 25, 2015.)

2. Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI) Mariana Archipelago Fishery Ecosystem Plan (FEP) Advisory Panel (AP) will meet on Wednesday, October 14, 2015, between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. and the Hawaii Archipelago FEP AP will meet on Thursday, October 15, 2015, between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. All times listed are local island times. Click on the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting link for further information. (See 80 FR 57790, September 25, 2015.)

3. International Fisheries; Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) issued a final rule and final specifications under authority of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act . The final rule establishes a framework under which NMFS will specify limits on fishing effort and catches, as well as spatial and temporal restrictions on particular fishing activities and other requirements, in U.S. fisheries for highly

migratory fish species in the western and central Pacific Ocean. Effective November 30, 2015, except for the amendments to §§ 300.222 (xx) and 300.227, and the final specifications for 2015, which shall be effective October 1, 2015. Click here for further information. (See 80 FR 59037, October 1, 2015)

4. List of Fisheries for 2016
The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) published its proposed List of Fisheries for 2016, as required by the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The proposed LOF for 2016 reflects new information on interactions between commercial fisheries and marine mammals. NMFS must classify each commercial fishery on the LOF into one of three categories under the MMPA based upon the level of mortality and serious injury of marine mammals that occurs incidental to each fishery. Comments must be received by October 29, 2015. Click here for further information. (See 80 FR 58427, September 28, 2015)

5. Draft 2015 Marine Mammal Stock Assessment Reports
The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) reviewed the Pacific regional marine mammal stock assessment reports (SARs) in accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act. SARs for marine mammals in the Pacific region were revised according to new information. NMFS solicits public comments on the draft 2015 SARs. Comments must be received by December 29, 2015. Click here for further information. (See 80 FR 58705, September 30, 2015)

6. Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings
The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council will hold meetings of its 121st Scientific and Statistical Committee to take actions on fishery management issues in the Western Pacific Region. The 121st SSC meeting will be held between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on October 13–14, 2015.at the Council office, 1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813. Click here for further information. (See 80 FR 57582, September 24, 2015)

7. Ala Wai Canal Project DEIS

The comment period for the Draft Feasibility Study With Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Ala Wai Canal Project, O'ahu, HI published in the Federal Register on Friday, August 21, 2015 (80 FR 50832), required comments be submitted by October 7, 2015. The comment period has been extended to November 9, 2015. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Derek Chow, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District, 808–835– 4026 or via email at Derek.J.Chow@ usace.army.mil (see, 80 FR 58724, September 30, 2015). For more information, please click here.

Editor: *Hawaii's EIS process does not provide for extensions of comment periods for Draft EIS being processed under HEPA (Chapter 343, HRS), and that to preserve one's legal rights to challenge the acceptance of the Final EIS in State Court, comments on a HEPA Draft EIS must be submitted within the statutory 45-day comment period.*

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INFORMATION

The OEQC publishes these general notices and announcements as a public service for your information. Feel free to submit relevant environmental announcements and notices for publication in this bi-monthly bulletin. The OEQC reserves the right to edit all submitted material.

2015 HAWAII PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE — "Health is Everyone's Kuleana"

The Hawai'i Public Health Association and the Hawai'i Department of Health will co-host the 2015 Hawai'i Public Health Conference on Friday, October 9, 2015, 8 a.m. to 6:15 p.m., at the Hawai'i Convention Center, 1801 Kalākaua Avenue, Honolulu, Hawai'i, 96815. This year's conference will focus on some of the most challenging and cutting edge issues in public health today, including discussions with some new, non-typical and thought-provoking panelists on Health and the Built Environment, as well as on Addressing Health Disparities within a Health-in-All-Policies Framework. The incoming American Public Health Association (APHA) President-Elect, Dr. Camara Jones, will provide a national perspective on how a Health-in-All-Policies approach can and will support positive public health change. The conference also offers a special panel discussion by Hawaii State Department Directors on *Working Collaboratively on Social Determinants of Health*.

CONSERVATION COUNCIL FOR HAWAI'I, 2015 ANNUAL MEETING

The Conservation Council for Hawai'i's 2015 annual meeting will be this Saturday, October 10, 2015, 11 am to 3 pm at Waipao-Papahana Kuaola's outdoor educational site in the ahupuaa of He'eia in Kāne'ohe. Come spend a day in the country with family, friends and colleagues. Suggested donation $25; keiki free. Please contact CCH at info@conservehi.org or (808) 593-0255 if you need more information.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SOILS

The United Nations has designated 2015 as the **International Year of Soils** as a way to increase understanding of the importance of soil for food security and essential ecosystem functions. Healthy soils are the foundation of agriculture. In the face of mounting challenges such as a growing global population, climate change, and extreme weather events, soil health is critical to our future. Find additional resources about soil testing, cover crops, green manures, and more at **kohalacenter.org/business/resources/soil**.

This page is intentionally left blank.

Appendix G1-b
Distribution List and Notification of Availability of the Final Integrated Feasibility Report and EIS

This page is intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX G1-b

Distribution List for Final Feasibility Study Report with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement

FEDERAL AGENCY	
U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center	Federal Aviation Administration
Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service	Federal Transit Administration
Department of the Interior	Federal Highways Administration
Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Coast Guard
Department of the Interior, National Parks Service	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Committee on Environment and Public Works
Department of the Navy	Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure
STATE AGENCIES	
Department of Agriculture	Department of Health
Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS)	Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)
DAGS, Archives Division	DLNR, Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation
Department of Business, Economic Dev. and Tourism (DBEDT)	DLNR, Division of Aquatic Resources
DBEDT, Research Division Library	DLNR, Land Division
DBEDT, Strategic Industries Division	DLNR, Historic Preservation Division
DBEDT, Office of Planning	Department of Transportation
Department of Defense	University of Hawaii, Sea Grant Program
Department of Education	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Department of Hawaiian Homelands	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU	
Board of Water Supply	Department of Community Services
Department of Customer Services Municipal Library	Department of Planning and Permitting
Department of Design and Construction	Department of Parks and Recreation
Department of Environmental Services	Police Department
Department of Facilities Maintenance	Department of Transportation Services
Fire Department	
ELECTED OFFICIALS	
U.S. Senator Brian Schatz	State Representative Bertrand Kobayashi (District 19)
U.S. Senator Mazie Hirono	State Representative Calvin Say (District 20)
U.S. Representative Colleen Hanabusa	State Representative Scott Nishimoto (District 21)
U.S. Representative Tulsi Gabbard	State Representative Tom Brower (District 22)
Governor David Ige	State Representative Isaac Choy (District 23)
State Senator Sam Slom (District 9)	State Representative Della Au Belatti (District 24)
State Senator Les Ihara (District 10)	State Representative Scott Saiki (District 26)
State Senator Brian Taniguchi (District 11)	Mayor Kirk Caldwell
State Senator Brickwood Galuteria (District 12)	City Councilperson Ann Kobayashi (District 5)
NEIGHBORHOOD BOARDS	
Diamond Head-Kapahulu Neighborhood Board No. 5 George West (chair)	Waikiki Neighborhood Board No. 9 Robert Finley (chair)
Palolo Neighborhood Board No. 6 Beverly Mau (chair)	Makiki-Tantalus Neighborhood Board No. 10 John Steelquist (chair)
Manoa Neighborhood Board No. 7 Eric Eads (chair)	Ala Moana-Kakaako Neighborhood Board No. 11 Larry Hurst (chair)
McCully-Moiliili Neighborhood Board No. 8 Ron Lockwood (chair)	
COMMUNITY GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS	
Ala Wai Watershed Association	Oahu Hawaiian Canoe Racing Association
Hawaii Bicycle League	Oahu Island Parks Conservancy
Hawaii Historic Foundation	The Outdoor Circle
Hawaii's Thousand Friends	Waikiki Business Improvement District Association
Historic Hawaii Foundation	Waikiki Improvement Association
Na Ohana o Na Hui Wa'a Canoe Association	
LANDOWNERS	
Baruch Bakar	Trustee of Pauline I Segawa Trust
Colin & Magdalena Petko	Trustees of Carole N Haida Trust
Dave K. & Nola S. G. O. Watase	Trustees of Ernest F. Shoji Trust & Jean S. Shoji Trust
Fred S & Edith H Takaki and Trustees of Carole N. Haida Trust	Trustees of Hiroshi Yamamoto Trust & Family Trust
Harry N. Yoshino & Pamela M. Amano	Trustees of Jon L & Amy E Manago Trust
Howard T. Takaki	Trustees of Katsugo Miho Trust and Laura M Miho Trust

Distribution List for Final Feasibility Study Report with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (cont'd)

Lin Yee Chung	Trustees of Kenji Kawano Trust & Peggy S T Kawano Trust
Manoa Shangri-La Community Association	Trustees of Marivic G. Dar Trust
Marlon P. & Kathleen S. Dyer	Trustees of Michael J. Shapiro Trust
Michael D. Horikawa	Trustees of Michael S. Aramaki Trust & Fumiko Aramaki Trust
Ray H & Dorothy K. Sakata	Trustees of Osato Family Trust
Roman Catholic Church State of Hawaii	Trustees of Roy E & Ann Sato Trust
Russell K. Izumo	Trustees of Shuku W Najita Trust, Shuku W Najita Gen Trans Trust,
Savas A. Mojarrad Trust	Masayuki Najita Gen Trans Trust & Masayuki Najita Res Trust
Sen-Ming Lin	Trustees of Stephen H Sato Trust and Florence H Sato Trust
SCHOOLS	
Iolani School	
UTILITIES	
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	
LIBRARIES	
Hawaii State Library, Kaimuki Regional Library	Hawaii State Library, McCully-Moiliili Library
Hawaii State Library, Waikiki-Kapahulu Library	Hawaii State Library, Manoa Library
INDIVIDUALS	
Alan Suwa	Leonard Izumoto
Allison Higa	Linda Wong
Annie Lovell	Lloyd Nakata
Arthur J. Logan	Lori L. Takasaki
Barry Brennan	Louis M. Kealoha
Bertha Nahoopii	Madge Nicolas
Betsy Staller	Magi Sarvimaki
Betty Berni	Marijane Carlos
Bob Finley	Marion Higa
Brian Bagnall	Mark Ambler
Bruce Black	Michael D. Formby
Cecily Wong	Michael Edwards
Chad Taniguchi	Michael Hamnett
Craig Chun	Michael Vincent Molloy
Daisy Murai	Michelle Matson
Darren Lerner	Montana Hunter
David Shideler	Nancy Marker
David Youtz	Neal Hazama
Derek Wong	Paula Ress
Donna Tamashiro	Peggy Kawano
Elizabeth Stone	Phil Potter
Ellen Watson	Rachel Sterling
Eric Rita	Raleigh Ferdun
Ernest Y.W. Lau, P.E.	Regina E. Gregory
Evan Tector	Reid Gushiken
Gary Andersen	Rick Egged
Gary K. Nakata	Riley Hakoda
Glen Lindbo	Ron Rickman
Glenn Otaguro	Ross S. Sasamura, P.E.
Goro Sulijoadikusumo	Rouen Q.W. Liu
Herman Tuiolosega	Roy Nakamura
James K. Kurata	Russell Tsuji
Janet Inamine	Ryan Tam
Janet Thebaud Gillmar	Sean Scanlan
Janice Mende	Socrates D. Bratakos
Jayson Shibata	Sophie Cocke
Jim Hayes	Stephen S. Anthony
Jim Lyon	Steve Holmes
Jobie M.K. Masagatani	Suzie Garrett
John Bigay	Thomas Hilgers
John Nigro	Thomas Lim
Joseph Shacat	Tim Streitz
Karen Ah Mai	Timothy Cottrell
Kathleen Martyn Goforth	Timothy O. Carvelli

Distribution List for Final Feasibility Study Report with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (cont'd)

Kathy Sokugawa	Tom Heinrich
Kaui Lucas	Ululani Young
Kenneth G. Masden II	Warren & Napua Wong
Kiersten Faulkner	Wilma Youtz
Laura Leialoha Philips McIntyre, AICP	Winona Holmes
Laura Ruby	Winston Welch
Leonard Chow	Woody Chang

Notification of Availability of the Final Integrated Feasibility Report and EIS

1) Notification of Availability letter dated 2 May 2017, distributed to those listed on the distribution list in Appendix G1-b

2) Federal Registry, 26 May 2017: Public Notification of Availability of a Final FEIS with comment period ending 25 June 2017

This page is intentionally left blank.

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Notification of Availability of the Final Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement
02 May 2017

This letter is written in response to the interest of you and/or your organization in the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR). A recent meeting of the USACE Civil Works Review Board approved release of the proposed Chief's Report for State and Agency Review. The Chief's Report is to be accompanied by the final FEIS. This letter serves as notification of the availability of the Chief's Report and final FEIS for public review. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

Hard copies of the reports are available for public viewing at the following locations:

- Hawaii State Library, Kaimuki Regional Library (1041 Koko Head Avenue, Honolulu 96813)
- Hawaii State Library, Waikiki-Kapahulu Library (400 Kapahulu Avenue, Honolulu 96815)
- Hawaii State Library, McCully-Moiliili Library (2211 South King Street, Honolulu 96826)
- Hawaii State Library, Manoa Library (2716 Woodlawn Drive, Honolulu 96822)

Thank you for your interest in the study. If you provided written comments during the public review of the draft document, your written comments and the response from the study team are included within Appendix G of the final FEIS.

A 30-day State and Agency review period runs May 26 through June 25, 2017.

Comments will be accepted by e-mail at alawaicanalproject@usace.army.mil, or mail (must be postmarked by June 25, 2017):

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: Ala Wai Canal
CEPOH-PP-C
Building 230
Fort Shafter, HI 96858

The final Chief's Report is anticipated to be issued by August 30, 2017.

This page is intentionally left blank.

system is SECRET. The P–8A mission systems hardware is largely UNCLASSIFIED, while individual software elements (mission systems, acoustics, ESM, EWSP, etc.) are classified up to SECRET.

2. P–8A mission systems include:

a. Tactical Open Mission Software (TOMS). TOMS functions include environment planning, tactical aids, weapons planning aids, and data correlation. TOMS includes an algorithm for track fusion which automatically correlates tracks produced by on board and off board sensors.

b. Electro-Optical (EO) and Infrared (IR) MX–20HD. The EO/IR system processes visible EO and IR spectrum to detect and image objects.

c. AN/AAQ–2(V)1 Acoustic System. The Acoustic sensor system is integrated within the mission system as the primary sensor or the aircraft ASW missions. The system has multi-static active coherent (MAC) 64 sonobuoy processing capability and acoustic sensor prediction tools.

d. AN/APY–10 Radar. The aircraft radar is a direct derivative of the legacy AN/APS–137(V) installed in the P–3C. The radar capabilities include GPS selective availability anti-spoofing, SAR and ISAR imagery resolutions, and periscope detection mode.

e. ALQ–240 Electronic Support Measures (ESM). This system provides real time capability for the automatic detection, location, measurement, and analysis of RF-signals and modes. Real time results are compared with a library of known emitters to perform emitter classification and specific emitter identification (SEI).

f. Electronic Warfare Self Protection (EWSP). The P–8A aircraft Directional Infrared Countermeasures (DIRCM) suite consists of the ALQ–213 Electronic Warfare Management System (EWMS), ALE–47 Countermeasures Dispensing System (CMDS), and the AN/AAQ–24(V)N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasure (LAIRCM) Guardian Laser Transmitter Assemblies (GLTA) processor, and AAR–54 Missile Warning Sensors (MWS). The AN/AAQ–24(V)N LAIRCM is a self-contained, directed energy countermeasures system designed to protect aircraft from infrared guided surface-to-air missiles. The system features digital technology and micro-miniature sold state electronics. LAIRCM system software, including Operation Flight Program is classified SECRET. Technical data and documentation to be provided are UNCLASSIFIED.

g. Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Joint Tactical Radio System (MIDS JTRS) is an advanced Link-16 command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) system incorporating high-capacity, jam-resistant, digital communication links for exchange of near real-time tactical information, including both data and vice, among air, ground, and sea elements. The MIDS JTRS terminal hardware, publications, performance specifications, operational capability, parameters, vulnerabilities to countermeasures, and software documentation are classified CONFIDENTIAL. The classified information to be provided consists of that which is necessary for the operation, maintenance, and repair (through intermediate level) of the data link terminal, installed systems, and related software.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain access of the P–8A specific hardware and software elements, systems could be reverse engineering to discover USN capabilities and tactics. The consequences of the loss of this technology, to a technologically advanced or competent adversary, could result in the development of countermeasures or equivalent systems, which could reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that the recipient government can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to New Zealand.

[FR Doc. 2017–09654 Filed 5–25–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Availability of a Final Feasibility Study With Integrated Environmental Impact Statement, Ala Wai Canal Project, Oahu, HI

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) announces the availability of a Public Review Final Feasibility Study with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), for the Ala Wai Canal Project, Oahu, Hawaii. The Final Feasibility Study/EIS evaluates alternatives to manage flood risk within the Ala Wai watershed, which includes the neighborhoods of Makiki, Manoa, Palolo, Kapahulu, Moiliili, McCully, and Waikiki. It also documents the existing condition of environmental resources in areas considered for locating flood risk management features and potential impacts on those resources that could result from implementing each alternative. The State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources is the non-Federal sponsor and the proposing agency for compliance with the Hawaii law on Environmental Impact Statements.

DATES: All written comments must be postmarked on or before June 25, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted to the Ala Wai Canal Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District, ATTN: Derek Chow, Chief, Civil and Public Works Branch (CEPOH–PP–C), Building 230, Fort Shafter, HI 96858–5440 or via email to *AlaWaiCanalProject@USACE.Army.mil.* Oral and written comments may also be submitted at the public meeting described in the **DATES** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Derek Chow, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District, 808–835–4026 or via email at *Derek.J.Chow@usace.army.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

The document is available for review at the following locations:

(1) Ala Wai Canal Project Web site: *http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx.*

(2) Kaimuki Public Library, 1041 Koko Head Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96816;

(3) Waikiki-Kapahulu Public Library, 400 Kapahulu Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815;

(4) McCully-Moiliili Public Library, 2211 S. King Street, Honolulu, HI 96826;

(5) Manoa Public Library, 2716 Woodlawn Drive, Honolulu, HI 96822;

Copies may also be requested in writing at (see **ADDRESSES**).

Proposed Action. The proposed Ala Wai Canal Project, Oahu, Hawaii feasibility study is a single-purpose flood risk management project to reduce riverine flood risks to property and life safety in the Ala Wai Watershed. The Ala Wai Canal Watershed is located on the southeastern side of the island of Oahu, Hawaii. The watershed is 19 square miles and encompasses three sub-watersheds of Makiki, Manoa and Palolo Streams, which all drain into the Ala Wai Canal. The study area includes the most densely populated watershed in Hawaii with approximately 200,000 residents in the developed areas. In addition, Waikiki supports approximately 79,000 visitors on a daily basis.

This study was authorized under Section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Pub. L. 87–874), a general study authority that authorizes surveys in harbors and rivers in Hawaii ''with a view to determining the advisability of improvements in the interest of navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power development, water supply, and other beneficial uses, and related land resources.''

Alternatives. The Final Feasibility Study/EIS considers a full range of nonstructural and structural flood risk management alternatives that meet the proposed action's purpose and need and incorporate measures to avoid and minimize impacts to native aquatic species, stream habitat, and other resources. In response to identified flood-related problems and opportunities, a range of alternatives were evaluated through an iterative screening and formulation process, resulting in identification of a recommended plan.

The recommended plan is the National Economic Development (NED) Plan and consists of the following components: Improvements to the flood warning system, 6 in-stream debris and detention basins in the upper reaches of the watershed, 1 stand-alone debris catchment feature, 3 multi-purpose detention basins in open space areas through the developed watershed, floodwalls along portions of the Ala Wai Canal, mitigation measures, and 2 associated pump stations to maintain internal drainage. Canal floodwalls would extend approximately 1.7 miles along the left (*makai*) bank and approximately 0.9 mile along the right (*mauka*) bank (including gaps for bridges).

Public Involvement. As part of the current public involvement process, all affected Federal, State, and local agencies, Native Hawaiian organizations, private organizations, and the public are invited to review and comment on the Final Feasibility Study with Integrated EIS. Comments may also be submitted as described in the **DATES** and **ADDRESSES** sections.

Other Environmental Review Requirements. To the extent practicable, NEPA and HRS Chapter 343 requirements will be coordinated in the preparation of the Final EIS.

Brenda S. Bowen,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2017–10719 Filed 5–25–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

[Docket ID: USN–2017–HQ–0002]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Commander, Navy Installations Command, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the *Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995,* Commander, Navy Installations Command announces a proposed public information collection and seeks public comment on the provisions thereof. Comments are invited on: Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the information collection on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by July 25, 2017.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number and title, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Department of Defense, Office of the Deputy Chief Management Officer, Directorate for Oversight and Compliance, Regulatory and Advisory Committee Division, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Mailbox #24, Suite 08D09B, Alexandria, VA 22350–1700.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name, docket number and title for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the Internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

Any associated form(s) for this collection may be located within this same electronic docket and downloaded for review/testing. Follow the instructions at *http://www.regulations.gov* for submitting comments. Please submit comments on any given form identified by docket number, form number, and title.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on this proposed information collection or to obtain a copy of the proposal and associated collection instruments, please write to the following:

Navy: Commander, Navy Installations Command, 716 Sicard St SE., ATTN: N3 Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Branch, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374.

Marine Corps: Headquarters, Marine Corps, ATTN: Law Enforcement and Corrections Branch, Security Division, Plans, Policies and Operations (PP&O), 3000 Pentagon, Room 4A324, Washington, DC 20350–3000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title; Associated Form; and OMB Number: Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA); Department of the Navy Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act Credential Application (LEOSA); OMB Control Number 0703–XXXX.

Needs and Uses: To verify eligibility of current DON Law enforcement officers for assigned duties and to determine if reassignment, reclassification, detail or other administrative action is warranted based on an officer's ability to obtain or maintain credential qualification requirements. To verify and validate eligibility of current, separating or separated and retired DON law enforcement officers to ship, transport, possess or receive Government-issued or private firearms or ammunition.

To verify and validate eligibility of current, separating or separated, and retired DON law enforcement officers to receive DON endorsed law enforcement credentials, to include LEOSA credentials. The information is captured for administrative, mission support and

Appendix G2
Stakeholder Involvement Plan for Current Project Phase (2013)

This page is intentionally left blank.

ALA WAI CANAL PROJECT - PHASE IV

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN (v.04)

Prepared for:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
and
CH2M Hill

Prepared By:
Townscape, Inc.

June 2013

Table of Contents

1 Project Management Meetings 1

1.1 Project Delivery Team (PDT) Meetings 1

1.2 Stakeholder Meetings 1

1.3 Technical Advisory Team (TAT) Meetings 2

2 Public Involvement 3

2.1 Individual Interviews and Small Group Meetings 3

2.2 Briefings to Stakeholder Groups 3

2.3 Open Houses 4

2.4 EIS Public Meeting 4

2.5 Project Information Sheet/FAQs 4

2.6 Project Website 5

2.7 Email Updates 5

2.8 News Media 5

3 National Flood Risk Management Program Public Involvement Pilot Project 6

4 Townscape Effort 7

4.1 Task 1: Project Management 7

4.2 Task 2: Draft Integrated Feasibility/EIS Report 7

4.3 Task 3: Public Involvement 7

4.3.1 Focus Group Meetings 7

4.3.2 Public Meeting 8

4.3.3 Briefings to Stakeholder Groups 8

Appendix A: Stakeholder Groups 9

ACRONYMS

AWCP	Ala Wai Canal Project
ENV	City and County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Management
DFM	City and County of Honolulu Department of Facility Maintenance
DLNR	State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
HRS	Hawai‘i Revised Statutes
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
PDT	Project Delivery Team
TAT	Technical Advisory Team
TSP	Tentatively Selected Plan

1 Project Management Meetings

Project management meetings will be held to coordinate actions within the project and among related projects in the watershed. While these efforts are primarily for coordination purposes, there are elements of public outreach and involvement and are therefore mentioned briefly below.

1.1 Project Delivery Team (PDT) Meetings

Purpose: To discuss project status and resolve issues and/or reach decisions on project development and execution.

Participants:

- USACE (lead)
- CH2M Hill
- Project sub-consultants, as necessary
- DLNR (project sponsor)
- City and County of Honolulu ENV and DFM (project sponsor)

Process: The PDT will meet monthly and will be convened by the USACE project manager.

1.2 Stakeholder Meetings

Purpose: To inform stakeholders on project development progress and to coordinate with other organizations, studies, and efforts that are occurring within the watershed.

Participants:

- USACE (lead)
- CH2M Hill
- Project sub-consultants, as necessary
- DLNR (project sponsor)
- City and County of Honolulu ENV and DFM (project sponsor)
- Representatives from community and private organizations
- Public agencies (non-project sponsor)
- Elected officials (or their representatives)
- Representatives from related projects

Process: These meetings will be held at specific milestones (to be determined), possibly once or twice a year, to review the status of the Ala Wai Canal Project (AWCP) and other projects and programs in the Ala Wai Watershed. These meetings are primarily update briefings and opportunities to raise issues and to coordinate amongst related projects; they are not meant to be working meetings where issues are resolved.

1.3 Technical Advisory Team (TAT) Meetings

Purpose: To provide a forum for key PDT members and key stakeholders to work through specific technical issues for expeditious decision-making.

Participants:

- CH2M Hill (lead)
- USACE
- Federal, State and Local agencies as applicable
- Project sub-consultants, as necessary

Process: TATs will be formed around specific issues and will be made up of working level technical experts. Meetings will be held as needed until the issue is resolved.

2 Public Involvement

Several public participation techniques will be used to reach out to various stakeholder groups at different points in the process. Different techniques should be used depending on the group targeted and the purpose of the involvement. The following is a list of proposed techniques that may be employed during this phase of the project.

2.1 Individual Interviews and Small Group Meetings

Purpose: To get early feedback on specific flood reduction measures. This input will inform the alternatives analyses that result in the tentatively selected plan (TSP).

Participants:

- Townscape (lead)
- USACE (support)
- CH2M Hill (support)
- Landowner and community leaders
- Community and private organizations
- Public agencies
- Quasi-governmental organizations
- Elected officials (possibly)

Process: Two or three potentially controversial flood reduction measures will be identified. A Focus Group meeting will be held on each measure identified to get input on user concerns, potential "deal-breakers," and acceptable conditions or mitigation measures. Specific groups and individuals will be invited to participate.

2.2 Briefings to Stakeholder Groups

Purpose: To update key stakeholders on the project.

Participants:

- USACE (lead)
- Remaining PDT members (support)

Process: Briefings may be scheduled based on a formal request from an entity or individual representing a key constituency (e.g., elected official). Alternatively, a briefing might be proposed by the PDT. If a briefing is determined to be beneficial and/or necessary, USACE will coordinate and conduct the briefing with support from the rest of the PDT, as needed.

2.3 Open House Meetings

Purpose: To provide community members with opportunities to learn about the Ala Wai Canal Project and the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP), and to build community support for project implementation.

Participants:

- Townscape (logistics and coordination)
- USACE (presentation)
- CH2M Hill (support)
- All stakeholders would be invited to attend

Process: Hold two public meetings in an "Open House" format to present preliminary project concepts to the public. The Open House would begin with a brief overview presentation and question and answer session. After the presentation and discussion, attendees may circulate and view maps and other graphics illustrating preliminary project concepts. Project staff would be on hand to answer questions and hear comments. Comment sheets would provide a way for participants to submit written questions and comments.

2.4 EIS Public Meeting

Purpose: To gain public feedback on the proposed alternatives and TSP and to satisfy the requirements of HRS Chapter 343 and NEPA.

Participants:

- Townscape (logistics and coordination)
- USACE (presentation)
- CH2M Hill (support)
- All stakeholders would be invited to attend

Process: One public meeting on the Draft EIS will be held at an accessible location within the watershed. The various alternatives will be presented and feedback from the public will be recorded for consideration when developing the Final EIS and preferred alternative.

2.5 Project Information Sheet/FAQs

Purpose: To introduce the project to stakeholders and provide them with basic information.

Process: A Project Information Sheet will be developed as a concise handout to use in stakeholder meetings that includes information such as the project purpose, goals, process, map of the project area, and contact information.

2.6 Project Website

Purpose: To provide the larger public with background information and materials to keep them apprised of project progress, next steps, and how they can provide input.

Participants:

- CH2M Hill (lead)
- Remaining PDT members (support)

Process: A project website will be developed and regularly updated to provide information on the project, including project background, purpose, upcoming meetings and events, contact information, and review materials. Materials for download from the website could include the project information sheet, notes from the public meeting, the Notice of Intent and EIS Preparation Notice, and the Draft and Final Feasibility/EIS Report.

2.7 Email Updates

Purpose: To alert key stakeholders and interested parties of project milestones and to direct them to the project website for materials and information.

Participants:

- CH2M Hill (lead)
- Remaining PDT members (support)

Process: Periodic updates will be sent to interested parties using project email list that will be compiled and maintained. Email topics may include milestone highlights, announcements of meetings and comment deadlines, and notifications of new materials on the project website. Townscape will provide a spreadsheet of previous project contacts.

2.8 News Media

Purpose: To notify the general public of highlights and progress of the project.

Participants:

- USACE (lead)
- Remaining PDT members (support)

Process: All media requests will be referred back to the USACE for comment. If press releases are determined to be necessary or beneficial, the appropriate team member(s) will draft the content of the piece and review it with the PDT before forwarding it to USACE and DLNR for final approval and release.

3 National Flood Risk Management Program Public Involvement Pilot Project

The AWCP was selected as one of five flood risk management projects nation-wide to be the recipient public involvement services to complement public involvement efforts already planned as a part of the project. The scope of these services are yet to be determined.

Purpose: To work with the tourism industry, and Waikīkī interests in particular, to raise their awareness about flood risks in the Ala Wai Watershed and to improve their understanding of their role in mitigating those risks.

Participants:

- USACE (lead)
- Waikīkī and Tourism Industry Interests:
  - Hawai‘i Tourism Authority
  - Hawai‘i Hotel and Lodging Association
  - Waikīkī Business Improvement District
  - Waikīkī Improvement Association
  - National Disaster Preparedness Training Center

Process: To be determined.

4 Townscape Effort

The current phase of the AWCP has been broken down into four major tasks: (1) Project Management, (2) Draft Integrated Feasibility/EIS Report, (3) Public Involvement, and (4) Final Integrated Feasibility/EIS Report.

4.1 Task 1: Project Management

Townscape will participate in the various project management meetings (PDT, TAT, and Stakeholder), as needed, providing support to USACE and CH2M Hill.

4.2 Task 2: Draft Integrated Feasibility/EIS Report

Townscape currently has no activities associated with this task.

4.3 Task 3: Public Involvement

Townscape will solicit public involvement through small group meetings (focus groups) and open houses to better understand community concerns regarding specific proposed flood mitigation measures and a public meeting on the Draft Integrated Feasibility/EIS Report.

4.3.1 Focus Group Meetings

Focus group meetings will be held on up to three specific flood mitigation measures or groups of measures in order to identify public concerns about each measure or measure grouping that should be taken into account during measure design, alternatives analysis, and selection of TSP. The measures selected for discussion will be those that are potentially the most controversial for the public.

The PDT will agree upon up to three measures/measure groupings that are anticipated to be controversial. Measures preliminarily proposed for focus group meetings include the following:

1. Mānoa Detention
   - Wet/Dry Dam in Mānoa Valley
   - Detention Basins in Mānoa Valley
   - Multipurpose Detention at Mānoa District Park
2. Ala Wai Golf Course
   - Multipurpose Detention at Ala Wai Golf Course
   - Ala Wai Golf Course Sediment Basin (DLNR)
3. Ala Wai Canal modifications
   - Widen Mouth of Canal
   - Modify McCully Street Bridge
   - Levees around the Canal
   - Pump System

Townscape, with assistance from other members of the PDT as needed, will present the overall project purpose, goals, and objectives. After briefly outlining the list of proposed measures, Townscape will describe the specific measure that the focus group is convened to discuss. This description should include location, need, potential benefits, and tradeoffs. After this, the focus group will be asked the following questions:

- What concerns do you have about this proposed measure
- Is this measure a "deal-breaker" for you?" What about it makes it a "deal-breaker?"
- What conditions or mitigation measures would make the measure acceptable to you?

Discussion from the focus group meeting will then be taken back to the PDT for incorporation into the project. It is anticipated that the feedback will inform design of the measures to make them more acceptable to the community and alternatives analysis during selection of TSP.

4.3.2 Public Meeting

The public meeting will aid in understanding potential impacts and concerns associated with the project alternatives, and is also mandated by NEPA. One public meeting will be held within the watershed, possibly at the Hawai'i Convention Center, where the EIS Scoping Meeting was previously held, or at an area school.

Townscape, with the assistance of the PDT, will present the project purpose, goals, objectives, alternatives, potential impacts, proposed mitigation measures, and TSP. The public will then be provided an opportunity to ask questions and comment on the project, possibly through verbal comment, one-on-one discussions with project team members in an "open-house" format, and/or written feedback. Attendees should be informed of how they may provide further comment on the Draft Integrated Feasibility/EIS Report, and of the deadline for public comment. This information, as well as notes from the public meeting should be posted to the project website.

The PDT should use the feedback from the public meeting along with any other comments received on the Draft Integrated Feasibility/EIS Report to select a preferred plan.

4.3.3 Briefings to Stakeholder Groups

Townscape will coordinate a limited number of briefings to key stakeholder groups that the PDT identifies. Depending on the nature of the update, other members of the PDT may be needed to present project material and/or answer questions.

Appendix A: Stakeholder Groups

The range of potential stakeholders is large and includes land owners, community members, environmental and community organizations, elected officials, and public agencies. The following is a listing of individuals and groups that the project team should consider contacting as part of the public involvement process, as well as a short description of who they are and why they should be included.

A.1. Community at Large

The community at-large includes anyone that may have an interest in the project; they do not represent anyone or anyone's interests other than their own.

A.2. Landowners and Community Leaders

Landowners and other individuals to be contacted as a part of the stakeholder involvement process have a particular interest in the project, but may not have a formal organization to represent them. Private landowners include those that either have been impacted by previous flooding or will be impacted by the implementation of one or more measures proposed by this project. This group may share maintenance responsibilities, or may need to be approached to negotiate easements through their property or for land acquisition. Community associations may be able to represent the interests of several individual landowners.

Because it will not be possible to meet individually with everyone who might be affected by the project, it would be beneficial to target those individuals that residents have been identified as being representative of their community, or have significant knowledge of certain aspects of the community. These may include long-time residents, or other individuals who have been active in the Ala Wai Watershed, but may not necessarily hold official leadership positions in organizations at this time.

A.3. Businesses

This group includes businesses whose operations either were previously impacted by flooding or will be affected by the implementation of one or more measures proposed by this project. This group may share best management practices and maintenance responsibilities, or they may need to be approached to negotiate easements through their property. Business associations may be able to represent the interests of several individual businesses.

A.4. Community and Private Organizations

Community and private organizations are formally organized 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations as well as less formal groups with a membership and a focus of interest that may be related to or affected by the project, but are not necessarily landowners in the watershed. These organizations range in purpose and demographics and offer a way to sample various perspectives within the community. Examples of Community and Private Organizations include the Ala Wai Watershed Association (AWWA), Canoe and Rowing Clubs, Hawai'i Transportation Association, Kapi'olani Park Preservation Society, Makiki Stream Stewards, Mālama Mānoa, Pālolo Community Council, The Outdoor Circle, Waikīkī Yacht Club, and others.

A.5. Public Agencies

Public agencies are a part of the executive branch of government at the Federal, State, and local levels. Several public agencies are a part of the sponsoring team that is developing the project. In addition, some agencies currently have other projects or initiatives within the watershed that should be coordinated with the planning of this project, and some agencies will also be responsible for actions throughout this phase of the project, as well as during implementation and subsequent operations and maintenance.

City Agencies and Affiliated Entities

Because the City administers several permits that may be necessary to complete the project, they should be included in the process to ensure that final designs conform with permit restrictions and requirements, thus improving the likelihood of implementation. Portions of the streams and surrounding areas are owned by the City and some of the recommended project features may be sited on these lands. Some of these features may also require the City to operate and maintain them, thus making the City's participation critical to this process.

The City Department of Environmental Services is also a sponsor of the AWCP. Additionally, the City was also a local sponsor in the Mānoa Watershed Project (MWP) and may have special insight into what might be appropriate regarding the planning and design of the AWCP.

State Agencies

Like the City, the State also administers permits that may be required for implementation of the project, thus making it important that they participate in the planning and design phase. The State, through the DLNR, is also a local sponsor in this phase of the project and will provide input on planning and design. Project sponsors are expected to participate in planning and technical meetings, as appropriate, and offer guidance to ensure that the project is implementable, as well as to ensure that the project features address their needs and standards.

The Ala Wai Canal and portions of its tributaries and surrounding areas are owned by the State and some of the recommended project features may be sited on these lands. If needed, the State may also be responsible for land acquisition costs, construction costs related to modifications to infrastructure such as roads and bridges, and operation and maintenance of features on their lands.

The University of Hawai`i is also considered a State Agency and can provide local expertise on several aspects of the project including watershed ecosystems, invasive species impacts, hydrology, etc. Additionally, the University of Hawai`i at Mānoa campus is located along Mānoa Stream, was previously impacted by flooding, and has implemented projects to protect themselves from future flood events.

Federal Agencies

Federal agencies will participate primarily in the environmental review process through various consultations and assessments. Early consultation with agencies regarding Federal permits and EIS requirements will benefit project implementation. Some agencies also have data records and expertise in developing an understanding of the area and past flood events, and designing for future occurrences. Other agencies have expertise on ecosystem restoration best practices. One federal agency, USACE, is a project co-sponsor and is responsible for funding, technical assistance, project management, and stakeholder consultation. Other federal agencies, i.e., the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, were or are sponsors of other related projects in the watershed.

A.6. Quasi-Governmental Organizations

A quasi-governmental organization is one that is linked to or supported by a public agency, but acts as an independent entity. Some of these organizations have areas of focus that extend beyond the Ala Wai Canal Watershed. Examples of Quasi-Governmental Organizations include the Neighborhood Boards, Ala Wai Marina Board, the Koʻolau Mountains Watershed Partnership, and others.

A.7. Elected Officials

Elected officials are persons that are voted into public office to represent the community at the local (City Council), State (State House of Representatives and Senate), and Federal (U.S. Congress) levels. It is important to keep elected officials apprised of the project and to have their support because they will be critical in getting permit approvals, implementation funding, and maintenance agreements. Their interest in the project will ensure that it maintains a high priority for agencies. Also, as representatives of the community, they should be approached for an overall understanding of the major issues that need to be considered, as well as details that should be addressed.

Appendix G3
Focus Meeting Summary (2014)

This page is intentionally left blank.

TOWNSCAPE, INC.
Environmental & Community Planning

900 Fort Street Mall Suite 1160 · Honolulu, HI 96813 · PH: (808) 536-6999 · FAX: (808) 524-4998 · www.townscapeinc.com

ALA WAI CANAL PROJECT
MEMORANDUM (REVISED 4/15/14)
Date: **March 27, 2014**
To: **Project Files**
From: **Townscape, Inc.**
RE: **Focus Group Meeting on Proposed Measures on or Near the Ala Wai Canal**

Participants:	**Ala Wai Watershed Association**	Tom Heinrich
	O'ahu Hawaiian Canoe Racing Association	Luana Froiseth
	Na 'Ohana o Na Hui Wa'a	Kauokalani Moikeha
	Neighborhood Board #5: Diamond Head/Kapahulu/St. Louis Heights	Daisy Murai
		Woody Chang
	Waikīkī Improvement Association	Rick Egged
	City Department of Design & Construction	Tim Trang
	City Department of Enterprise Services	Garrick Iwamuro
	City Department of Environmental Services	Gerald Takayesu
	City Department of Facility Maintenance	Lan Yoneda
	City Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR)	Karen French
	State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR)	Meghan Statts
	DLNR Engineering Division	Gayson Ching
	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Athline Clark
		Michael Wong
	CH2M Hill	Lisa Kettley
	Townscape, Inc.	Bruce Tsuchida
		Sherri Hiraoka

The purposes of the meeting were to (1) share measures proposed on or near the Ala Wai Canal with stakeholders who may be directly affected by those measures, (2) answer questions about the project and the proposed measures, (3) gather feedback on how those measure would impact stakeholders, and (4) discuss possible design options or operational methods that could lesson those impacts.

Athline Clark started the meeting by introducing the project team, then asked the participants to each introduce themselves. She then gave an overview of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) role in the Ala Wai Canal project. She explained that the USACE is involved at the request of the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and is serving as a technical resource. The non-federal sponsor (DLNR) is responsible for making decisions regarding project implementation based on the technical information developed by the USACE. She emphasized that no decisions have yet been made for the Ala Wai Canal project. She explained that the purpose of the meeting was to get input from the group regarding the flood risk reduction measures that are being considered in the Waikīkī/Ala Wai Canal area; this input will be used to further develop the project and will be considered in the decision-making process.

Athline then reviewed a powerpoint presentation with the group; the presentation addressed: (1) project authority and objectives, (2) planning process, (3) extent of past and potential flooding in the watershed, (4) potential flood-related damages, (5) criteria and strategies used to formulate alternatives, (6) process and results of screening and evaluation of alternatives, and (7) overview of the flood risk reduction measures in the tentatively selected plan (TSP). Michael Wong provided a detailed review of the conceptual design information for each of the measures in the Waikīkī/Ala Wai Canal area.

Following the presentation, Athline explained that the intent of the focus group meeting was to get input specifically for the measures in the Waikīkī/Ala Wai Canal area; particular items of interest include the potential impacts to stakeholders/users and design features that could potentially mitigate those impacts. The group then provided the following comments and questions:

GENERAL QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

- Is the project intended to only address large storm events, or would it also account for tsunami?
  - The following conditions were taken into account: The capacity of the Ala Wai Canal after its last maintenance dredging, storm conditions, and high tide.
  - Hurricanes can cause wave "set-up," which increases the tidal level, but this is not considered part of the study as the seasonal nature of hurricanes is typically not coincident with large storm events.
  - A tsunami event during a flood event has not been modeled.
- Does the project have to address the 100-year flood?
  - No, the project does not have to address the 100-year flood. It can address a lower level of protection, i.e., a 50-year or 25-year flood event.
  - The analysis starts at the 100-year level of protection, but that can be adjusted depending on the needs of the local sponsor (in this case, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources).
  - If the project is designed to address a lower level of protection, it would still need to provide enough benefits to justify implementation, i.e., the project would still reduce enough damages and potential loss of life to make it worth implementing.

- There are several projects that are being pursued in the Ala Wai Canal area. At what point will coordination occur with these other transportation and recreation projects?
    - The Waikīkī Regional Circulator Study proposes a pedestrian bridge over the Ala Wai Canal at University Avenue and the Waikīkī Landing Project at the Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor proposes water taxis in the Canal.
    - Coordination amongst the projects is very important and these other efforts should be acknowledged as part of the current designs
    - The project team has already begun consulting with other known projects such as the Waikīkī Regional Circulator Study and will continue to coordinate with them as we develop the project.
    - This phase of the Ala Wai Canal Project will conclude with a Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement and will include designs at the 35% level. Even at that point, there would still be opportunities for detailed integration of the other efforts if/when the project moves forward into the design phase.
- Debris has a big impact on the Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor.
    - Most of the debris is generated in the upper watershed. All of the proposed features in the upper watershed have debris catchment features. There are also two mid-valley detention catchment measures.
    - These features are meant to capture large debris like tree limbs; none of these features is specifically designed to capture trash.
    - The DLNR Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR) is more concerned with the large debris as it costs approximately $8,000-$10,000 each time it needs to clear the Boat Harbor of debris.
    - The Project should consider debris catchment makai of Dole Street because some debris comes from the mid-valley area. The community could be engaged in cleaning and maintenance activities, although this would require access to the stream.

FLOODWALLS AROUND THE ALA WAI CANAL

- The concept drawings are intended to show typical concepts, not specific dimensions. Therefore, the existing sidewalk/pathway may be wider than is shown on the concept drawings. The final designs for the project will reflect the actual dimensions.
- The width of berms and floodwalls around the Canal would vary, depending on a number of factors.
    - In general, a berm could be as wide as 30+ feet (as shown in Concept C) and a floodwall could be as narrow as 8 inches (as shown in Concept B).
    - A combination of these different concepts will likely be needed, based on the constraints along the various portions of the Canal (e.g., integrity of the existing wall, available space, etc.). Floodwalls may be used in areas where there is not much space and berms may be used where there is more space.
    - The sides of berms will need to have a shallow enough slope to accommodate stability, safety, and maintenance issues.

FLOODWALLS AROUND THE ALA WAI CANAL (continued)

- None of the concepts would make the Canal narrower since that would reduce its capacity to hold floodwaters. Instead, a wider area would be available for Canal flows during a flood event.
- There may be concerns with homeless people or others loitering on the inner side of the wall. This will need to be considered as we design and implement the project.
- The Ala Wai Canal itself is historic so we need to take that into consideration when we plan for and design measures that will impact its walls.
- Concept D (Concrete floodwall and earth levee) will likely need a safety railing to protect people from falling into the Canal.
- Can we use flood gates (moveable walls) instead of solid walls to preserve access to the Canal?
  - Yes, but it is more of a burden on the local sponsor because it will require someone to manually move the wall into place every time there is a threat of flooding. A passive solution such as a wall would always be in place.
  - Flood gates could be a good solution for areas that are actively used as launch points for the canoe clubs.
  - We would need to consider how much lead time we would have before the Ala Wai Canal overtops, and whether or not that is enough time to reasonably ensure that someone could get to the moveable section and secure it in place.
  - If a movable wall were constructed, a flood warning system would be required.
- Are there floodwalls proposed around the Canal where the Hausten Detention Basin berms are proposed?
  - There are currently floodwalls/berms proposed along with the Hausten Ditch Detention Basin berms, but the Project can consider ways in which these could be combined.
- Concept C (Earth levee) would need to be about four feet high near the canoe club launch areas (near Station 48+47).
- Canoes are stored and launched at three different locations along the Ala Wai Canal: near McCully, at the bottom of University Avenue, and near the Golf Course at Kapahulu.
  - There would be no floodwalls along the Canal at the Golf Course, but the perimeter berm for the Golf Course detention basin will need to consider access for the canoe clubs
  - Berms with flatter slopes may allow for canoes to go over them at the McCully and University launch sites.
- What would happen to the existing coconut trees, landscaping, and benches along Ala Wai Boulevard? Residents and users along the Waikīkī side of the Ala Wai Canal are very invested in the "linear park" that runs along the entire length of the Canal and have high expectations that this area be accessible and well-maintained.
  - Some of these features may have to be removed, depending on the space available, the floodwall design selected for that area, and the exact placement of the features, but this has not yet been determined.
  - The project should coordinate with the City Department of Transportation Services about potential impacts to the roadway, parking, and landscaped area.

FLOODWALLS AROUND THE ALA WAI CANAL (continued)

- Are the storm drains that feed into the Ala Wai Canal above water level? In some cases, the existing storm drains are partially submerged.
- How many flap gates will be needed to prevent backflow into the storm drains?
  - There are at least 40 locations where a flap or sluice gate is needed.
  - Flap gates have high maintenance requirements, and are considered a high liability if they fail; they noted the need to use high quality products.
- How will the project affect dredging of the Canal?
  - The project is expected to increase capture of sediment and debris before they reach the Canal, and therefore it is not expected to increase the need for dredging.
  - Dredging was considered as a measure to increase the Canal's capacity; however, the dredging would need to be maintained to provide ongoing flood protection, and the maintenance requirements are extremely high. As such, this measure was dropped from consideration.
  - The flood modeling is based on the capacity of the Canal following the last dredging event.
  - The DLNR periodically dredges the Canal and is currently assessing the timing for the next maintenance dredging event.
- There are existing steps leading into the Canal on the Waikīkī side, providing access for fishermen. This needs to be considered as part of the design.
- How will the berm/wall accommodate Makiki Stream at the confluence with the Ala Wai Canal?
  - The berm/wall will likely need to be continued up Makiki Stream to tie into an existing feature (e.g., bridge) in order to maintain protection in this area.
  - The stream is very narrow and this area is very flood-prone.
  - Makiki Stream is also highly constrained by existing development: many structures are built close to the stream, the stream is partially underground, private decks cross the stream, etc.
  - It will be very difficult to provide flood protection in this area. As an example, in order to contain the floodwaters within the stream (near Jack in the Box), the floodwalls would need to be 16 feet high. As this is not practicable, detention basins are being considered in the upper watershed.
  - There will still be areas within Makiki that cannot be protected.
  - There are plans to build a condominium in the parking lot on the corner of Kapiʻolani Boulevard and Kalakāua Boulevard, adjacent to the Century Center building. The City had a maintenance easement through this lot to clean Makiki Stream.
- The McCully Bridge restricts Ala Wai Canal water flow but modifying it would have been extremely costly.

ALA WAI GOLF COURSE DETENTION BASIN

- The berm for the golf course detention basin is in the vicinity of the entrance road.
  - The City is currently working on a stormwater project in that area that involves repaving the access road and installing rain gardens.
  - The detention basin design can accommodate these improvements.
  - A flood gate across the entrance road could be used to maintain access to the Golf Course.

ALA WAI GOLF COURSE DETENTION BASIN (continued)

- Can the cart path be located on top of the berm for the detention basin?
  - This is what is currently shown on the conceptual design, but there is flexibility. The design can accommodate changes in the cart path, as well as the placement of the holes.
  - A suggestion was made to consult with a golf course designer as a part of this effort.
- There are examples of areas where the rough is successfully used to accommodate floodwaters, with minimal impact to the course. However, the tees/greens would likely need to be raised significantly to minimize flood-related damages, which would be extremely expensive and time-consuming to repair after a flood.
- The State, in collaboration with the Ala Wai Golf Course, has also studied using the Golf Course as a sediment basin to improve water quality.
  - An inflatable dam would be used in the Mānoa-Pālolo Drainage Canal during small flood events, and the sediment basin would be used to reduce sediment/pollutants associated with these "first-flush" events.
  - It would be an open-channel feature (designed to function similar to a wetland).
  - Maintenance responsibility would need to be defined and coordinated by the State.

HAUSTEN DITCH DETENTION BASIN (at Ala Wai Community Park)

- What would the berms around the ball field look like and what would they be built from?
  - The berms would be about four-feet high earthen berms, covered with grass to minimize erosion.
  - The City Department of Parks and Recreation's (DPR) concerns relate to maintenance and emergency access to this area.
  - Berms would have a 3:1 slope to allow for a riding mower to drive on it for maintenance purposes.
  - A paved path could be built over the berm to provide emergency vehicles with access to the ballfield.
- Canoe clubs use a portion of the park near the end of the parking lot as a turning area for their trailers and to get their canoes from the halau into the Ala Wai Canal and back again. The project team will see if there is a way to align the berm to not block this access while still accommodating the ball field.
- The park where the detention basin is located is heavily used for softball. There may be specific safety concerns associated with placing berms/walls near the playing fields.
- The detention basin is more appropriate at the current location than the ball field on the 'Ewa side of Hausten Ditch, which is more heavily used.
- It was suggested that the berms could serve as an outfield observation area. This is a possibility but DPR would need to consider this idea further.

Athline concluded the meeting by thanking the participants. She encouraged the participants to provide any follow-up input in the next several weeks and noted that the next opportunities for input would be during a series of open house meetings, which are expected to occur in May.

Appendix G4
Open House Meeting Summary (2014)

This page is intentionally left blank.

TOWNSCAPE, INC.
Environmental & Community Planning

900 Fort Street Mall Suite 1160 · Honolulu, HI 96813 · PH: (808) 536-6999 · FAX: (808) 524-4998 · www.townscapeinc.com

ALA WAI CANAL PROJECT
MEMORANDUM

Date: **May 20 & 21, 2014**
To: **Project Files**
From: **Townscape, Inc.**
RE: **Open Houses on the Ala Wai Canal Project and Proposed Alternative 3A**

Two community Open Houses were held for the Ala Wai Canal Project: one at Mānoa Valley District Park and one at Stevenson Middle School. Each Open House ran from 5:00 pm to 8:00 pm to allow attendees flexibility in accommodating their schedules. Thirty five people signed in to the May 20 Open House in Mānoa and 20 people singed in to the May 21 Open House at Stevenson.

The purposes of the Open Houses were to (1) update the community on the status of the Ala Wai Canal Project (AWCP), (2) inform the community of the measures currently being proposed for implementation, and (3) provide the community with the opportunity to ask questions and comment on the project and proposed measures in advance of the Draft Feasibility Study/Environmental Impact Statement (FR/EIS).

A brief slideshow was presented at 5:00 pm to provide Open House participants with background on the project and its current status. The slideshow was then looped continuously for those who arrived later to view. Three information stations were set up around the room with different topics:

1. Project Background;
2. Measures Proposed in the Mid- to Upper-Watershed; and
3. Measures Proposed in the vicinity of the Ala Wai Canal.

Participants were free to view the maps, drawings, and displays at their leisure, ask questions of staff, and comment on the proposed project and measures. Questions and comments raised at the Open Houses are recorded below.

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND GENERAL QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

- Cost/Funding/Timing/Phasing
  - Are the State and City participating?
  - Check with the O'ahu Metropolitan Planning Organization (OMPO) for Federal Transportation funds.
  - Incorporating climate change helps drive funding.
  - Can the USACE/DLNR really build this for $200 million?
  - Would construction start in the upper watershed or the lower watershed?
  - When would construction start? How long will it take?
  - What is the project timeline?

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND GENERAL QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS (continued)

- Operations and Maintenance
  - Maintenance will always be an issue.
  - Operations and maintenance needs to be addressed.
    - Community is losing faith because of past lack of support and follow through.
    - Need maintenance of ditch that flows into Mānoa Stream (community can't help if basic maintenance is not provided).
  - We need to organize communities to take care of their neighborhoods in new ways. It's the "kuleana frontier." An example of this is community-based disaster preparedness.
  - Revisit the idea of a stream access corridor, i.e., "Greenbelt," for maintenance, recreation, water quality, and floodway expansion. This could be a project for the UH Planning School to take up.
- What is one cubic feet per second (CFS) in gallons per minute (GPM)?
  - 1 CFS = ~449 gallons/minute
- Flood mapping
  - What happens in a smaller event?
  - What about the existing Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood map?
    - The local sponsor would have to request FEMA to revise the Flood Insurance Rate Map.
  - In a 1% storm, how deep are flood waters without the project? With the project?
  - Show existing flooding and with-project flooding side-by-side for comparison.
- Climate Change
  - What happens with climate change?
  - How has sea level rise been considered?
  - How will storm surges change as a result of climate change? How will this affect flooding?
  - Has climate change been considered? Rainfall, storm surges, probability analysis (1-year, 5-year, 10-year, etc.). Frequency/intensity of rainfall.
  - Design elements seem to focus on getting water into the Canal. How is sea level rise factored in?
- Coordination and Outreach
  - Can the Project team do a presentation to the Mānoa Neighborhood Board?
  - It is important to coordinate with the Neighborhood Boards. Use the Neighborhood Boards as a conduit to other stakeholders. Some neighborhood Boards also televise their meetings.
  - Is the project coordinated with other developments in the area, e.g., transit, high rises in the lower watershed, etc.?
  - Coordinate with the Waikīkī Circulator Study
  - Will there be more meetings to discuss the conceptual designs?
    - Concerns about impacts of flood walls on recreational access.
    - What is involved with installing walls?
- Are there other flood control projects on-island that can be examples of successes and failures?

- Low Impact Development
  - Consider incentivizing control of stormwater runoff as a possible solution.
  - These solutions are beneficial for small-scale events but don't help large-scale events much.
  - Mandate additional permeable surfaces and passive drainage to help deal with current and future peaks from climate change. Write into code. Lower insurance rates as an incentive. Use this to supplement the engineering solution.
- Ecosystem Restoration
  - Would some of these measures improve water QUALITY?
  - Will the project address water quality (not just quantity)?
  - Are there considerations for taking out channelization for ecosystem restoration?
  - Use permeable surfaces (pervious pavers) and more vegetation (native plants), e.g. Buzz's Steakhouse, Kailua; Kaelepulu Stream

MEASURES PROPOSED IN THE MID- TO UPPER-WATERSHED

- Makiki Stream
  - What is the plan for Makiki Stream? It needs maintenance!
  - My neighbor built OVER the stream!
  - Would there be increased flooding in Makiki in the with-project condition?
- Mānoa Stream
  - There are cultural sites in upper Mānoa Valley
  - Concern with flooding of farms as water backs up behind basins in Mānoa (Wong property).
  - Debris in Mānoa Stream (stumps) seen by resident and reported to the City. No action taken. Likely illegal dumping. Pack trunks and branches along banks. Heavy rainfall dislodges debris upstream of Mānoa District Park and could clog up the proposed debris catchment at the Park during a storm.
  - The Waiakeakua flume is eroding and needs repair.
  - Woodlawn chute structure
    - How does it work both with and without the AWCP (question came from a home owner whose property is near the bridge).
    - What does the chute structure do and does it work with the Ala Wai Canal Project?
  - Need to consider local storm drainage pipe at Kahewai Place (Paul Araki, homeowner) between Kahaloa and Lowrey.
    - Drainage pipe is perpendicular to stream flow and during high flows, it causes backup
    - It would help to redirect the drainage pipe to better merge with stream flow (by angling it so the outflow comes out in the same direction as streamflow).
- Waihī Detention/Debris Basin
  - Who owns the land?
  - Ala Wai Watershed Association (AWWA) project location on the Paradise Park property. Coordinate with AWWA on location of their project in proximity to the Waihī detention basin.

- General comments and questions regarding Mid- to Upper-Watershed Planning
  - How do the debris/catchment basins work?
  - Are debris catchment posts high enough? Would logs float over them during a flood?
  - How will you avoid buildup of debris, trash, and sediment before a storm?
  - What happens when debris catchment backs up during a storm? We won't be able to clean it out during a storm. Will this increase flooding upstream?
  - Detention Basins: can we tap into the water that is held back and make use of it for irrigation. We would need to use pipes to distribute the water to irrigation areas.
  - Re-development increases runoff.
  - Will there be access roads for maintenance?
  - Will there be takings of property?
  - Operations and maintenance is a concern.
  - What type of materials will be used?
  - Does the Ala Wai Canal Project work with the UH Drainage Project?
  - Will there be coordination with the Rail project?
  - Special taxation district? Rate that is no net increase with respect to flood insurance rates.

MEASURES PROPOSED IN THE VICINITY OF THE ALA WAI CANAL

- Hausten Ditch Detention Basin
  - Is there a lot of debris, or is it not too bad?
  - The Marco Polo "maze" system captures lots of debris before it can get into the Canal.
  - Where would the sluice gate be placed?
  - The Hausten Ditch sluice gate "looks like an industrial area" and will destroy this important cultural asset.
  - Sluice gates: are lower gates or flap structures possible, or would "hinge" structures require more maintenance?
  - Can the mouth of Hausten Ditch (where it connects to the Ala Wai Canal) be smaller?
  - There is no need for a detention basin at Hausten Ditch.
- Flood Walls Around the Ala Wai Canal
  - Location and height of flood walls
    - A berm wouldn't work on the makai side of the Canal because there isn't enough space to accommodate the slope needed for safety and maintenance reasons.
    - Do you need flood walls on the mauka side of the Ala Wai Canal? Why not put berms around Ala Wai School and Noelani School? Water naturally dissipates (based on personal observations). When told that the USACE is modeling a much bigger storm event, the response was that the USACE is going overboard.
    - There needs to be a flood wall to protect 'Iolani School
    - A berm around Ala Wai Elementary School would suffice.
    - Could a new flood wall be built on top of the existing wall after it is repaired?
    - Do the flood walls need to be so high?
    - How high will the flood walls be? Three feet? Four feet? Five feet?

- Aesthetics
  - Design the flood walls to match the existing historic walls with arched shapes.
  - "Fake archways" on the wall could look better than plain concrete.
  - Berms on the mauka side of the Canal could have a "wavy" alignment.
  - Flood wall aesthetics: a "pattern" would help and is preferable to "plain concrete."
  - Aesthetically pleasing walls on the Ala Wai Canal would be an improvement.
  - Make the walls look better for tourists. Double walls will turn them off.
  - Consult with the Diamond Head and Waikīkī Special Districts about potential view corridor issues.
  - See Cedar Falls as a good example of flood walls
- Historic/Archaeological/Cultural Concerns
  - The entire Canal is on the Historic Register. The proposed flood wall would compromise the integrity of the historic Canal.
  - Can ask the State Historic Preservation Division for a variance. Design the wall to appear similar to the historic resource.
- Accessibility
  - How many ramps over the flood wall will be needed?
  - Need to consider whether access points into the Canal should be Americans with Disabilities Act-compliant. Existing stairs are not compliant because they are historic. Would the project change this?
  - What is impact on recreational uses and pedestrians? What about during construction?
  - Some coaches for the canoe clubs walk along the wall to coach the paddlers.
- Safety
  - Safety concern: visibility will be restricted behind the wall, particularly if the sidewalk is on the Canal side of the wall. Consider talking with the Waikīkī Business Improvement District about safety concerns and programs.
  - Major concern for placement of the wall down at the historic section of the walls. Recommend moving the wall next to the historic walls or the area will become a Mecca for homeless.
- We are getting higher tides, especially with the full moon.
- City prefers no flood walls.
- Where does the rain falling in Waikīkī go? Will the new flood wall trap water in Waikīkī?
- Will the flood wall cause Waikīkī to flood even more in a tsunami? Have the effects of tsunami been considered?
- How will the flap gates affect the subsurface drainage systems?
- Look into retention system expansion: cancel Ala Wai Canal walls, 10-foot high industrial sluice gate structures, concrete ramps and any other structural elements that will destroy: the character, the integrity, the visual appearance and aesthetics, the cultural value, and the Hawaiian sense of place of the Ala Wai Canal walls and promenade. This is a historic Place. Please do not adversely impact this major public asset.

- Ala Wai Golf Course Detention Basin
  - Why is there still flooding behind the golf course under the with-project condition?

- Additional comments and questions regarding Ala Wai Canal-area planning
  - Can we raise Ala Wai Boulevard?
  - Can we have a wide/raised promenade?
  - Measures around the Canal should have their own break-out sessions, stakeholder charrettes to factor in design considerations for users. Include recreation features such as improved walkways to make the concepts more palatable to the community.
  - Dredging
    - How much sediment is accumulating annually in the Canal?
    - Is dredging the Ala Wai Canal a possible solution?
    - Did you look at dredging the Ala Wai Canal?

Ala Wai Canal Project

May 2014

The Ala Wai Canal Watershed, comprised of the communities of Makiki, Mānoa, Pālolo, McCully, Mōʻiliʻili, Kapahulu, Ala Moana, and Waikīkī, is susceptible to flooding due to aging and undersized flood conveyance infrastructure. Additionally, flooding often occurs rapidly as "flash floods," when heavy rains run downstream extremely quickly due to steep topography and relatively short stream systems. The Ala Wai Canal has overtopped its banks in 1965, 1967, and in 1992. More recently, a 2004 storm caused over $85 million in damages to the Mānoa area and 40 days of consistent rainfall in 2006 caused flooding in Makiki.

The State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), together with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) are leading the proposed Ala Wai Canal Project. The goal of this study is to increase life safety and reduce flood risk. A key collaborator in this process is the City and County of Honolulu.

This dense area of urban Honolulu contains over 3,000 properties; 54,000 residents; 85,000 students and workers; and 79,000 visitors within the floodplain. A 1% chance flood event would cause an estimated $397 million (October 2013 dollars) in property damages. The majority of the economic damages are expected to occur in Waikīkī, where the density is highest. Additional economic losses to businesses would increase this estimated economic impact.

The Ala Wai Canal Project is currently in the Feasibility Study Phase, which will conclude with the publication and filing of a joint Federal and State Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS will describe and compare project alternatives and their respective impacts on the community, environment, and economy. The final Feasibility Study and EIS will be used to support a Chief of Engineer's Report. That report will then be sent to the U.S. Congress to seek authorization for construction of the project.

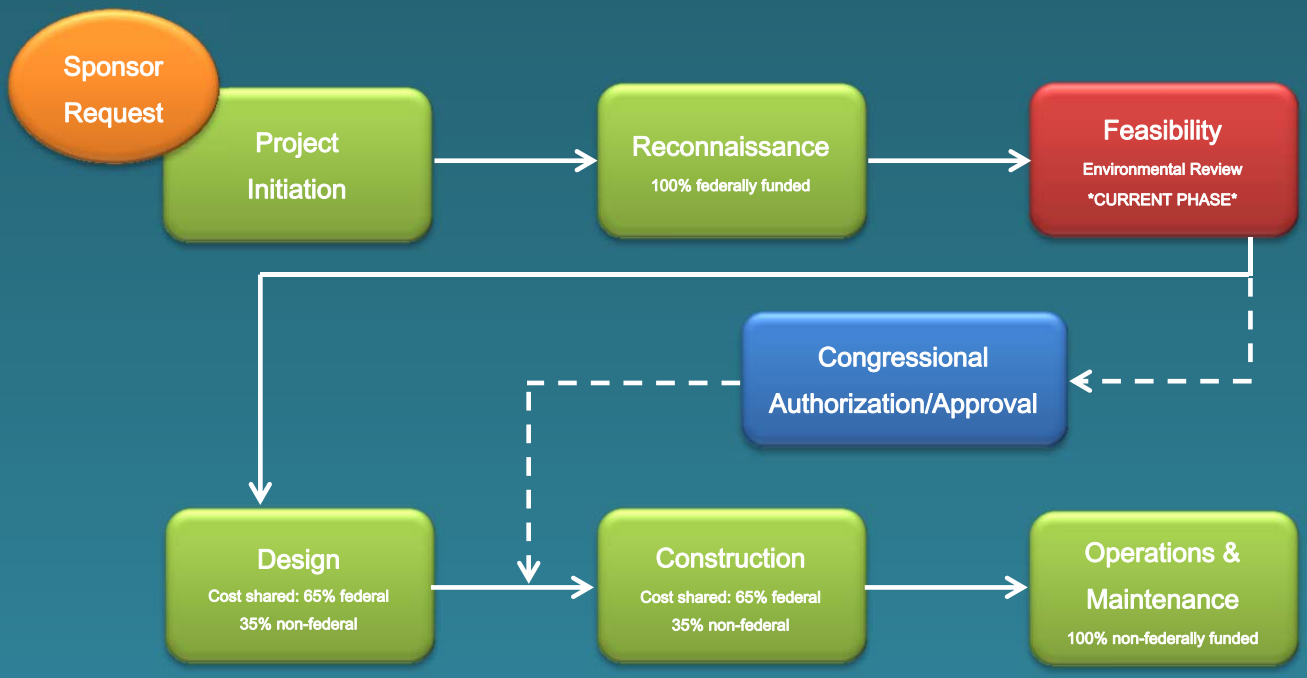
For more information, please contact:

Athline Clark, Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
808-835-4032
athline.m.clark@usace.army.mil

State of Hawai'i
Department of Land and Natural Resources

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG®

Ala Wai Canal Project



Expected flooding during a 1% chance flood event

Appendix G5
Legislative Briefing Summary (2014)

This page is intentionally left blank.

From: Sherri Hiraoka <Sherrihiraoka@townscapeinc.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 03, 2014 12:41 PM
To: Rep. Joseph Souki; Sen. Donna Mercado Kim; Rep. John Mizuno; Sen. Ronald D. Kouchi; Rep. Mark Hashem; Rep. Bertrand Kobayashi; Rep. Calvin Say; Rep. Scott Nishimoto; Rep. Tom Brower; Rep. Isaac W. Choy; Rep. Della Belatti; Rep. Sylvia Luke; Rep. Scott Saiki; Sen. Sam Slom; Sen. Les Ihara, Jr.; Sen. Brian Taniguchi; Sen. Brickwood Galuteria; Sen. Suzanne Chun Oakland; Rep. Chris Lee; Sen. Mike Gabbard; Rep. Henry J.C. Aquino; Sen. Will Espero; Rep. Cindy Evans; Sen. Malama Solomon; Sen. Gilbert Kahele
Cc: 'Carty.S.Chang@hawaii.gov'; 'Karen Ah Mai'; Sherri Hiraoka; 'athline.m.clark@usace.army.mil'; Floriene Hamasaki; Gina Williams; Christine Fehn; Harrison Kawate; Kathy Kato; Edward Thompson, III; Evelyn Hee; Kevan Wong; Cynthia Nyross; Carole Hagihara; Jon Kawamura; Julie Yang; Jonathan Tungpalan; Melvin Ah Ching; Heather Bolan; Susan Miyao; Tommie Suganuma; Raytan Vares; Alisha Leisek; Tyrell Maae; Jennifer Wilbur; Rock Riggs; Donna Lay; Maureen Andrade; Marlene Uesugi; Teriitavae Perez; Roth Puahala; Linda Menda; Tom Heinrich; Kettley, Lisa/HNL; Bruce Tsuchida; Gayson.Y.Ching@hawaii.gov
Subject: ALA WAI CANAL PROJECT - Open House Recap

Aloha:

As mentioned in the briefing provided to you and your staff on May 13, 2104, the Ala Wai Canal Project Team held two Open Houses on May 20 and 21, 2014 to update the community on the project, share the measures being considered, and provide an opportunity to receive comments in advance of the Draft Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which is expected to be published in late 2014. The first Open House was held at Manoa Valley District Park and the second at Stevenson Middle School. A total of 45 people signed in, but it was noted that some attendees did not sign in.

Open House participants were curious and engaged and had great discussions with project staff. Common questions and comments from both the Open Houses and the Legislative Briefing included:

- Operations and maintenance are of concern because existing projects are not maintained. The community could help, but needs support.
- Climate change impacts such as sea level rise and larger storms need to be factored into the project.
- This project needs to coordinate with other projects in the area such as rail, new high rises, the UH Drainage Study, and the Waikiki Circulator Study.
- How do the detention basins and debris catchments work? Will they flood upstream areas? How will they be cleaned?
- The proposed Hausten Ditch detention basin sluice gates are ugly and do not fit into the surrounding park/open space area. Is there a way to make them smaller or use a different, less intrusive mechanism?
- Consider potential uses outside and adjacent to the Ala Wai Golf Course when designing the berms. Many ideas have been proposed on the Date Street/Kapahulu sides of the Golf Course but have been restricted due to lack of space.
- Is there a way to make the proposed flood walls around the Ala Wai Canal lower? How does this impact the view plane and open space benefits currently provided by the Canal, parks, and golf course?
- Any flood walls around the Ala Wai Canal should be aesthetically pleasing, especially for the tourists. A blank wall may invite graffiti.
- Flood wall design should consider safety, particularly regarding homeless congregation, visibility, and protection from falling into the Canal.
- Flood walls need to allow for recreational access into and around the Canal, particularly for pedestrians and canoe paddlers.

The Project Team is reviewing the questions and comments and is folding the concerns raised into the

Feasibility Study/EIS.

Thank you for your continued interest and involvement in the Ala Wai Canal Project. The slideshow from the Open Houses is posted at the project website at: http://alawaicanalproject.com/meetings/AlaWai_OpenHouse_presentation_20May2014.pdf.

We will be sure to inform you when the Draft Feasibility Study/EIS is published and the Public Hearing is scheduled. Until then, please feel free to contact myself or the Project Manager from the US Army Corps of Engineers or the Department of Land and Natural Resources with any questions. Our contact information is provided below.

Athline Clark, Project Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers, Civil and Public Works Branch
(808) 835-4032
Athline.M.Clark@usace.army.mil

Carty Chang, Chief Engineer
Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division
(808) 587-0230
carty.s.chang@hawaii.gov

Mahalo,
Sherri

Sherri Hiraoka
Senior Planner

TOWNSCAPE

900 Fort Street Mall, Suite 1160
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Phone: (808) 536-6999 (option 6)
Fax: (808) 524-4998
Email: sherri@townscapeinc.com
Website: www.townscapeinc.com

Appendix G6
EIS Preparation Notice (2014)

This page is intentionally left blank.

October 23, 2014

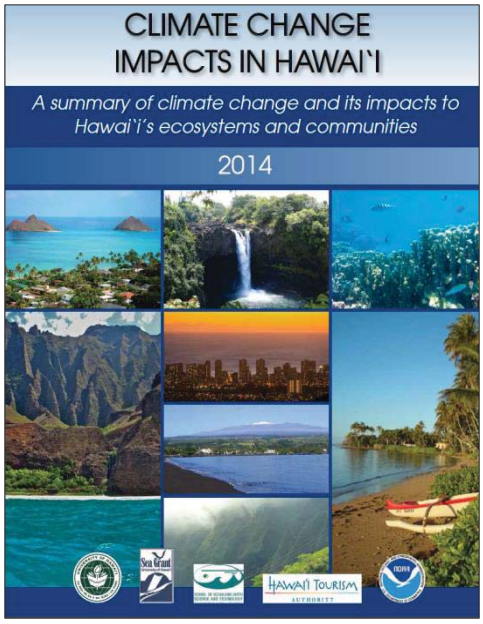
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

The Environmental Notice

A Semi-Monthly Bulletin pursuant to Section 343-3, Hawai'i Revised

Climate Change Impacts in Hawai‘i

The University of Hawai‘i Sea Grant College Program (UH Sea Grant) prepared a report that summarizes the current state of scientific knowledge regarding climate change and how it is anticipated to affect Hawai‘i.



Climate Change Impacts in Hawai‘i - A Summary of Climate Change and its Impacts to Hawai‘i’s Ecosystems and Communities was written to provide communities and government agencies with a fundamental understanding of the effects of climate change so that Hawai‘i can be better prepared for changes to come.

OEQC recently released ***The Hawai‘i Environmental Policy Act Citizen’s Guide*** which discussed the need to incorporate sea level rise and other climate change impacts in environmental review documents. As this ***Climate Change Impacts in Hawai‘i*** report is structured to serve a broad audience it may assist both document preparers and reviewers to incorporate climate change impacts into plans for future development.

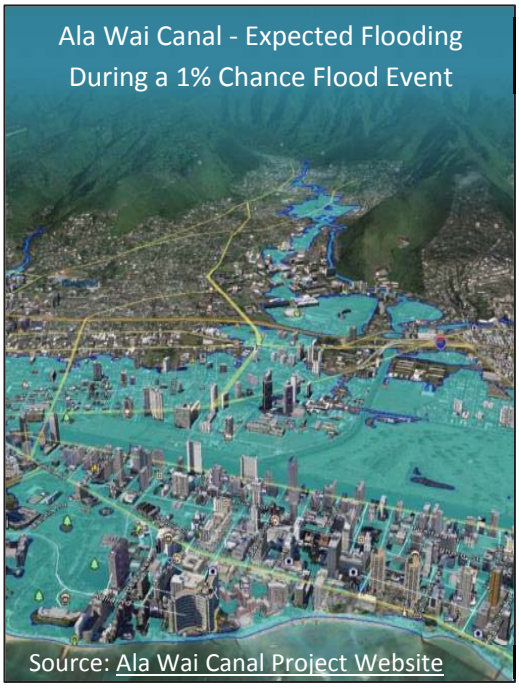
Ala Wai Canal Project EISPN

The Ala Wai watershed (comprised of the communities of Makiki, Mānoa, Pālolo, McCully, Mōili‘ili, Kapahulu, Ala Moana and Waikīkī) is the most densely populated watershed in Hawai‘i.

The Ala Wai Canal is susceptible to flooding due to aging and undersized flood conveyance infrastructure.

The State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are conducting a feasibility study to address flood risk associated with the Ala Wai Canal and its contributing watershed. The objective of the project is to reduce riverine flood hazards to property and life safety in the Ala Wai watershed.

See page 6 for more details.



O‘AHU (HRS 343)

5. Ala Wai Canal Project EISPN

Island: O‘ahu
District: Honolulu
TMK: Various TMKs in Zone 2, Sections 3-9 and Zone 3, Sections 1-4
Permits: Clean Water Act §404 compliance; National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance; National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) §106 compliance; Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) compliance; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) compliance; Request for Use of State Lands; Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) §343 compliance; Department of Health §401 Water Quality Certification; National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit; Conservation District Use Permit, Stream Channel Alteration Permit; HRS §6E Historic Preservation review; Special Management Area (SMA) permit; Waikīkī Special District permit; Community Noise Permit; Grading and Building Permits
Proposing Agency:
Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division, P.O. Box 373, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96809.
Contact: Gayson Ching, gayson.y.ching@hawaii.gov, (808) 587-0232
Accepting Authority:
Governor, State of Hawai‘i
Consultant: CH2M HILL, 1132 Bishop Street, Suite 1100, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813
Attn: Lisa Kettley
Status: Statutory 30-day public review and comment period starts; comments are due by November 24, 2014. Please send comments to the proposing agency and consultant.

The State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) are conducting a feasibility study to address flood risk associated with the Ala Wai Canal and its contributing watershed, including Makiki, Mānoa and Palolo Streams. The Ala Wai watershed is the most densely populated watershed in Hawai‘i; in addition to residential, commercial, and institutional development, the watershed also includes the Waikīkī District, a prime tourist destination and economic engine of the State. It is estimated that the Canal has the capacity to contain about a 20- to 10-percent chance (5- to 10-year) flood before overtopping the banks; overtopping of the Canal has previously caused flooding in Waikīkī multiple times. Upstream areas are also at risk of flooding, as demonstrated by an October 2004 storm in Mānoa, which caused an estimated $85 million in damages. Initial modeling efforts indicate that the 1-percent chance (100-year) flood would result in damages to more than 3,000 structures throughout the watershed, with property damages exceeding $311 million (based on 2009 price levels).

The objective of the project is to reduce riverine flood hazards to property and life safety in the Ala Wai watershed. In response to identified flood-related problems and opportunities, a variety of measures were identified. These measures were combined into a range of alternatives, which were evaluated through an iterative screening and reformulation process, resulting in identification of a Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP). The TSP involves construction of (1) a series of in-stream detention basins in the upper reaches of Makiki, Mānoa and Palolo streams, (2) additional detention basins adjacent to the Ala Wai Canal, (3) debris catchment in portions of the developed watershed, (4) floodwalls along the Ala Wai Canal and (5) various non-structural measures (e.g., flood-proofing). Given the scope and scale of the measures being considered, it is expected that implementation of the TSP will result in unavoidable adverse impacts. As such, it has been determined that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be required. The EIS will describe the TSP (proposed action) and the range of reasonable alternatives, and will address the potential for direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on

the human, natural, and cultural environment; mitigation measures that avoid or minimize the potential adverse effects will also be identified. Pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343, an EIS Preparation Notice (EISPN) has been prepared to inform interested parties of the project, and to seek input on issues or resources of concern that should be addressed in the EIS.

6. Camp Pūpūkea Mater Plan FEA (FONSI)

Island: O‘ahu
District: Ko‘olauloa
TMK: (1) 5-9-005:002 and (1) 5-9-005:077
Permits: Conservation District Use Permit; National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit; Department of Health Wastewater Permit; Building Permits
Applicant: Aloha Council Boy Scouts of America, 42 Pū‘iwa Road, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96817
Contact: Jeff Sulzbach, (808) 595-0859
Approving Agency:
Department of Land and Natural Resources, 1151 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813, Contact: Kimberly (Tiger) Mills, Ph.: (808) 587-3822; Fax (808) 587-3827
Consultant: PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc., 1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813.
Contact: Tom Schnell, (808) 521-5631; Fax (808) 523-1402
Status: Findings of No Significant Impact Determination

Boy Scouts of America Aloha Council have used Camp Pūpūkea for overnight camping and recreation since the early 1960s. This former military training area is the largest and busiest Boy Scout activity center in the Pacific. Its summer camp program plays host to troops from throughout Hawai‘i and the United States Mainland. It is used year-round for camping, training, and other various activities.

The Boy Scouts are proposing various improvements at Camp Pūpūkea. Upgrades include infrastructure improvements (particularly wastewater improvements to eliminate the use of portable toilets), renovation or relocation of some existing structures, and new facilities. Improvements are expected to be completed in three phases over a period of 20 or more years.

The proposed improvements will address facility deficiencies and have beneficial impacts by creating safer conditions and improved facilities. Potential adverse impacts, while minimal, can be mitigated.

7. Fuller Residence FEA (FONSI)

Island: O‘ahu
District: Ko‘olaupoko
TMK: (1) 4-5-047:116
Permits: City and County of Honolulu, Shoreline Setback Variance, and Building Permits (building, plumbing and electrical).
Approving Agency:
Department of Planning and Permitting, City and County of Honolulu, 650 South King Street, 7th Floor, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813, (808) 768-8000
Applicant: Herb Fuller, 45-038 Ka Hanahou Place, Kāne‘ohe, Hawai‘i 96744
Consultant: R. M. Towill Corporation, 2024 North King Street, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96819,
Contact: Chester Koga, (808) 842-1133
Status: Findings of No Significant Impact Determination

This page is intentionally left blank.

Appendix G7
EIS Scoping Meeting Notes (2004 and 2008)

This page is intentionally left blank.

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

PETER T. YOUNG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DAN DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LAND

YVONNE Y. IZU
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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

JUN 17 2004

Dear Interested Party:

Ala Wai Canal Project – Environmental Impact Statement Scoping Meeting

The US Army Corps of Engineers and the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources announce their intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Ala Wai Canal Project. This is a multi-purpose project that incorporates flood hazard reduction and ecosystem restoration for the Ala Wai watershed, which encompasses the Makiki, Manoa, and Palolo sub-watersheds, as well as Waikiki. Flood hazard reduction concepts being considered include flood walls around the Ala Wai Canal, dredging, flood water storage, widening the Canal, and modification of bridges spanning the Canal. Ecosystem restoration concepts include stream channel restoration, stream bank stabilization, riparian re-vegetation, check dam installation, sediment basin construction, and wetland re-construction.

In preparation of the EIS, the sponsors are requesting public input on the scope of analysis for the Draft EIS studies. A public EIS scoping meeting is being held to discuss the proposed project and its possible impacts, and to identify community concerns:

Ala Wai Canal Project - EIS Scoping Meeting
Tuesday, June 29, 2004
Hawaii Convention Center, Theater Room 320
6:30 p.m.
Parking will be free with validation

The project team will present the preliminary concepts, discuss the EIS, and explain the procedure for providing comments. The overall project schedule will also be covered.

Availability of the EIS Preparation Notice was published in the State Office of Environmental Quality Control June 8, 2004 Environmental Notice. We welcome your participation in this process and look forward to working together to create a safe and healthy watershed for the Ala Wai community.

This public meeting is accessible for individuals with disabilities. For more information or to request an auxiliary aid or service (e.g., sign language interpreter, designated parking, materials in alternate format), please contact Mr. Andrew Monden of the Engineering Division, at 587-0227 seven days before the meeting. Also, should you have any questions or concerns, please contact Mr. Monden.

Sincerely,

Peter T. Young
Chairperson

TOWNSCAPE, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

900 Fort Street Mall, Suite 1160, Honolulu, HI 96813
Telephone (808) 536-6999 Facsimile (808) 524-4998
email address: mail@townscapeinc.com

ALA WAI CANAL PROJECT
To: Project Files
Date: July 7, 2004

NOTES FROM EIS SCOPING MEETING held on June 29, 2004

This memo generally summarizes the Ala Wai Canal Project (AWCP) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Scoping Meeting held on Tuesday, June 29th at 6:30 pm at the Hawaii Convention Center Theater 320. Approximately 130 people attended the meeting.

Members of the project team gave a slide show presentation on the general nature of the AWCP as well as on the flood damage reduction and ecosystem restoration concepts they are considering. Additionally, the EIS process and public comment opportunities were described. After the presentation, meeting participants were asked to provide their comments on the project. Verbal comments were as follows:

Renwick "Uncle Joe" Tassill – Concerned Citizen, Ala Wai Watershed Association (AWWA), Tour Industry (leads ahupua'a system discussion at Hilton Bishop Museum)

- If we are designing for the 100-year storm, where are we in that 100-year cycle? What is the relationship of the timing of this project with the expected occurrence of the storm? Are there weather patterns/studies to figure this?
- A: The term 100-year storm refers to the statistical probability that a storm of this magnitude will occur once every 100 years. This does not mean that it will only happen once every 100 years. There is a 1% chance that this large of an event will happen in any given year. The term 25- or 100-year storm also means the magnitude of the storm.

- This project should be taken down to the children because it will affect them, too.

Raymond Gruntz – Safety Chair, Waikīkī Neighborhood Board

- How far up the Canal does the salt water travel and mix with the fresh water?
- A: During high tide, the salt water can go as high as Kaimukī High School.

- If you flood the golf course, will the salt water kill the grass?
- A: No, because the diversion to the golf course will be located upstream, above the tidal influence, putting only fresh water onto the course.
- The project team is invited to the Waikīkī Neighborhood Board to speak about the project.

Clifton Takamura – Mō'ili'ili Neighborhood Board, resident

- Remembers the 1965 flood and how it flooded Ala Wai Elementary. Does not want children to have to experience the flooding that happened in the past.
- This project should have been coordinated with the dredging project last year.
- Wondered why flooding of Hausten Ditch and other streams has not been addressed, and recommended a cross-circulation idea for the Canal to the Corps but did not see that in the presentation.
- Project should also improve circulation in the streams, including Hausten Ditch.

Bill Tom – Marine Consultant

- Damming of streams not the answer, removal of trash is the answer. Need to concentrate on trash and sediment upstream, which will reduce pressure on the Ala Wai Canal.
- In Los Angeles, they have an 'inverted skateboard ramp' to collect trash – each city is responsible for collecting trash. Looking at this method to pick up trash and put in a chute would be good.

Petra Fetcher – former resident near the canal

- Experienced a 100yr flood in Ashland, OR, which has a similar geography to the Ala Wai watershed. Depended on the National Guard for 2-3 weeks, without sanitation and living off of rain barrels.
- We should all be concerned with the 100-year flood and come together to clean the streams.

Lance Grolla – former City Planner

- Based on his work experience, he thinks that 30 and 60-day review periods were not long enough. It takes time for people to write, also time to review. Extensions should be given so the community can adequately respond to the project.
- Create terraced channels/Canals in the upper watershed to catch water. There were terraced taro patches in Hawaiian history.
- Plant the terraces.
- Catch rainwater by draining water directly down into the aquifer (a system used in Australia) vs. the impermeable surfaces that we see in the developed areas. Australia

uses a piping system to catch water from impervious surfaces that runs directly into the catchment channels and the aquifer. This also prevents flooding.

He complimented the panel on the presentation.

(Tsuchida noted that there may be a problem with runoff from neighborhoods; they may contain contaminants that we do not want to get into the ground water. Lance replied yes, would have to use something like charcoal.)

Steve Kubota – Ahupua'a Action Alliance, AWWA, worked on Kaneohe-Kahaluu Stream Restoration and Maintenace Guidebook

- Make ahupua'a the knowledge base for designing restoration. William Kikuchi of Kauai reported on hydraulic infrastructure – heiau, lo'i system, and fish ponds is a graphical image of water systems Hawaiians used. It is a water management system; not a preservation system; i.e., lo'i was irrigation and fishponds were sediment traps. Its features include restoration of the aquatic ecosystem.

- Recreate landscapes. The National Research Council developed a manual: Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystems, in 1992. It is a formal process that the Federal government is trying to develop. It advocates using historical records, oral histories, GIS, and other tools as a guide for restoration. There is also extensive literature on the subject at the UH libraries.

- Need to look at history past the construction of the Ala Wai Canal. Utilize information on historic caves. He e-mailed Derek Chow about the 1935 Star-Bulletin article "Romance of the Caves" regarding John Williamson and the historic caves. It documents pre-historic activities relating to limestone caves. There is a wealth of clues that could be used to map the earlier hydraulic landscape. These caves may be used as conveyance for water and as restoration opportunities for their unique organisms, such as blind mullet.

- Rainwater catchment would cool water and address the bacteria problems.

Yoshimi Endo - Retired

He lived in the Moiliili Quarry area from 1963 to 1971. Flood waters covered the entire lower campus of UH.

- Tourism is the #1 economy; opposes dikes or barriers that tourists could see.

- Kaimuki High School could be used as a catch basin instead of an area where tourists can see.

Rick Egged – Waikiki Improvement Association

He complimented the panel and had the following thoughts and concerns:

- Damage estimates are rather low. Loss of business costs, etc., need to be included in the estimates.

- The flood is a community problem. It is not just a Waikīkī problem but it affects residents of McCully, Kaimukī, and all surrounding areas.

- Building walls and widening the Canal should be the last resort. It would negatively impact the community. The panel needs to look at every other option before doing that. Dredging helps and it is preferred to building walls and widening the Canal.

- Create another method for water to move from the Canal to the ocean, such as a drainage system to flush at Kapahulu end to increase capacity. This would be preferable to walls and/or widening.

(Chow's response was that we will try to avoid building walls but the situation must be evaluated. The original study in 2001 focused on just dredging or just walls and it determined that flood walls alone would need to be 10 to 13 feet high. However, the purpose of the study was to identify engineering solutions toward getting the Corps involved in the project. The best solution is a combination of all concepts because it would minimize the impacts of each individual action.)

Alan Ewell - Tantalus Association

- Restoration and flooding are integrated and should not be looked at as separate. Start at the top of the watershed and work down to prevent flood water from even reaching the Canal. There are lots of other options than what has been presented, e.g., green roofs, wetlands throughout the watershed, rainwater catchment for commercial and residential areas. Are these being considered?
- A: Tsuchida explained that we are looking at concepts such as catchment and wetlands, but we need to determine how much effort is needed to gain any measurable benefit. Chow stated that the Federal Government can't solve everything, but wants to help jump start the community.

- Economic, recreational development should all be considered at this stage. Previous proposals included using the Canal for commercial ferries and turning the golf course into a park, which would include wetlands. This team should coordinate with the appropriate State and City agencies to ensure that this project fits into their overall economic development plans for the area.

- A: Tsuchida explained that we are not considering redesigning the golf course for a park but we are looking at it as a storm water retention basin. We will coordinate with the appropriate agencies to ensure that this project does not conflict with future planned uses.

David Ogura – private citizen

- Provide a path or pipe on the Diamond Head end of the Canal to help with the conveyance during floods, running offshore instead of affecting nearshore.

- Consider draining out of both sides. The Canal can be made such that it will only be used in case of a flood.

- Widen and deepen stream beds to settle out sediments before they get to the Canal. Disposal of sediment will then be easier because it is not contaminated by salt water.

He lives on the Windward side and is experiencing sediment problems in the stream near his home. He has found that the permits and approvals process is time-consuming and suggested that the process should be streamlined. He indicated his frustration and said that while awaiting permits, approvals, and cleaning of the stream, the streambed near his home erodes and continues to get wider.

Patrick Chun – Ala Wai business owner

- Mr. Chun asked why the Ala Wai Canal had not been completed on the Kapahulu side?
- A: Frankly, they ran out of funding.

- Further, besides dredging deeper, what are the benefits of lining with concrete to convey water faster?
- A: Chow said we are trying to make the project area more natural; however, we cannot get more conveyance through the Canal by just dredging. We want to minimize the use of more concrete.

- Mr. Chun also noted that in keeping things natural, unless the streams and plantings are maintained properly, they may add to debris that clogs the stream and Canal.

Eric DeCarlo – private citizen

The stream in the Canal has never been dredged to its original depth. Can take core samples to tell what the original depth was. He noted that it is a Canal, not a stream, and by definition, it will never flow down hill, though at the onset, the Kapahulu end was higher.

Most of the sediment comes from the upper watershed. Fifty percent of the sediment load of Pālolo and Mānoa comes from above Waiakeakua. The Canal is a sediment trap; it is perfectly designed. Eighty percent of the sediment comes from the Conservation District; therefore, he believes that anything that is done toward abatement of the problem in the urbanized areas will have no impact on the sedimentation. Nature used to have sediment traps in the upper watershed.

(Chow's response was that we are looking at the upper watershed system to reduce the amount of sediment and contaminants.

Bourke stated that we need to balance the project such that sediment traps can be put in the upper watershed; we are trying to reinvent ways to capture sediment in the upper areas without negatively impacting the aquatic biology. This may include check dams, but anything bigger runs into hydraulic problems.)

Michael Cain – private citizen; SSRI Environmental Planner

Mr. Cain asked if the bike path in the diagram is an element being considered.

(Tsuchida responded that we would like to improve access on public lands where it is feasible.)

Lauren Roth –private citizen; also with UH Manoa

- Clean the pollution coming down into the Canal.
- Need to consciously build settling ponds and constructed wetlands for sediment and remediation issues, so that functional guardians are addressed, not just "restoration".
- Need native plants, wetlands features, widening of the banks, gardens that have purpose.

Lorraine Cypher – Waikiki condo owner, originally from the mainland

Ms. Cypher needed contact numbers in regard to suspicious substances in the Canal.

Mr. Takayesu provided numbers for the City Environmental Concern Line – 692-5656 and for the State Department of Health Clean Water Branch – 586-4309.

Chad Durkin – Biologist

Mr. Durkin is doing work in the Ala Wai watershed; he is looking at restoration and "natural engineering."

- Restore water quality integrating modern engineering with ancient Hawaiian practices and natural engineering. This technology exists, and need to incorporate this.
- Maintain the nutrient balance.

- Control the volume of water in the streams. The goal is to have more water in the streams on a daily basis and control water on a flooding basis.

- Plan for water re-use. We need to reduce water demand so we can get more water in the stream for native species.

He offered his project for those interested in participating – the Makiki Ecological Demonstration at the Hawaii Nature Center. He is there every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday from 10 a.m.-12 noon.

Sally Moses

We need to be concerned about our environment; we need to do what is pono. Ms. Moses lives in the uplands of Makiki and has seen the water in the stream go down to nothing in a 6-year period.

- A dry stream is a dangerous stream and will cause damage once a storm hits. Becomes overgrown with weeds.

- Get the charter and DOE schools involved in the project; turn this into a curriculum-based program; get the youth involved.

- Take care of the land, there is no other place to go.

Lionel Aono – Chair of Board of Public Golf Courses

There will be problems in using the golf course for drainage retention. After the water is drained, there will be a lot of silt and that will kill the grass for at least a year. The aftermath will result in a bad smell, muck, debris, and health problems. He noted that the West Loch golf course was flooded recently when a small stream overflowed due to a light rain; the course was closed for six months. Have the impacts of storm water on land been explored?

- Get the water out into the ocean. Storing the water on land will damage the environment.

(Tsuchida responded saying that we will look at those impacts over the next few months.)

Jim Harwood – Mānoa N.B.; AWWA

We need to consider the impacts of rain, wind, hurricane, and tsunami. The walls will hold tsunami back and keep the Canal from draining.

- Consider how this project will impact the area under these scenarios.

Unnamed female

- Do not widen the Canal due to recreational impacts. Prefer deepening. The Canal was dredged in 2003; the previous dredging was in 1973. Once in thirty years is not enough.

Wenhao Sun – former UH Researcher, now with private company that is currently involved with the Ala Wai

- Consider phyto-remediation.
- Follow the ahupua'a concept; restore the back yard. The plant component, e.g., taro, provides lots of functions – takes up nutrients and sedimentation, preventing upstream water from flooding down stream.

Mr. Sun heard a story about the Ala Wai of 20 years ago. It was very clean, marsh land with sea grass and people were able to swim in it.

- Work with nature.
- Create a sustainable system.
- Introduce plants. Introduce sea grass under stream then turn nutrients from pollutants/waste to food for plants; first need to clean up the algae from the water and then introduce the sea grass and establish the system.
- Grow native plants on a floating platform.

Gerald Takayesu for Helen Nakano – Mālama o Mānoa

Mālama o Mānoa cleans a section of the Mānoa Stream and worked under the Kuleana Project last year. Ms. Nakano is able to get the necessary volunteers and would like help from the government in finding a way to make it easier to adopt stream sections for volunteer groups. Has been trying to do this for the last five years but needs help in cutting the red tape.

Ray Pendleton – recreational boating

Mr. Pendleton reminded the panel that there is a multi-million dollar marina at the end of the Ala Wai Canal and they are usually not included in Ala Wai projects. For example, last year's dredging stopped at the Ala Moana Bridge. A larger-walled Canal, carrying more water, will damage the marina. The boats in the marina take the brunt of the damage. In the last ten years, during heavy rains, boats were carried away.

Karen AhMai – AWWA.

Ms. Ah Mai cited the importance of Mr. Yoshimi Endo's statements regarding the UH Quarry and Kaimukī High School where flood waters could be stored.

She talked of Ho'omaluhia where a huge berm was built. As a result, in the 1965 flood, the Kānewai area people had to climb out of their windows.

For emergency storage areas, consider places like the UH quarry, soccer fields, etc.; look at that type of large diversion. If bermed properly, this area could serve as a detention basin, and concerns of this area being flooded are not as high as other areas.

John Wilbur – citizen / paddler

Mr. Wilbur noted that a complete archaeology history of the watershed has not been done.

Regarding chemicals in Oahu's streams, he asked, "Where do we stand as a state in regard to the Federal Clean Water Act? Are we getting Federal funds because our streams are polluted? Is that why we are trying to clean the watershed area? Are water standards being addressed?"

He felt that this project is a step toward improvement and he appreciates it.

(Tsuchida responded that archaeological and cultural resources studies are currently being done. In regards to the Clean Water Act, while this project cannot solve all of the water quality issues for the state or for this area, we are working to do what we can so together, with other groups and agencies, we can work toward that goal)

Robert Rodman – Waikiki residents association

Mr. Rodman stated that several years ago he wrote to the Department of Land and Natural Resources in regard to flushing fresh water from the Kapahulu groin. In his plan, a one-way valve would flush water into the Canal twice a day with the tides. This could be done without the use of pumps 24 hours a day. The process is to drain out the Canal and bring fresh sea water in. It is a global solution.

There are a large number of pigs in upper Mānoa Valley and that is probably the reason for so much sediment; they are tearing up the forest. Need to look at this part of the problem too.

He is trying to get a grant to automate the cleaning of the debris trap under bridges. The area was not dredged and there is still a lot of sediment under there. If there is a flood, the flood waters would go over the bridge. He further noted that there are large blockages in the Canal.

Lance Grolla

The promenade is the most beautiful, supreme place. He questioned why we would plan to remove 20 feet of it and endanger the root system of the trees. He thinks it would be better to widen the Canal on the Waikīkī side instead.

(Chow responded that there are roadways and utilities involved across the Canal. The promenade side was proposed because of the ease in getting equipment in there and the lesser impacts on utilities.)

Petra Fletcher

Ms. Petra cited the beauty of the Amsterdam Canal as well as the deterioration of canals in Italy and Greece. Bad pollution kept tourists away for years. She feels that we need to talk to the proper people, the baby boomers who are creating the trash, not the children. We need a public education program.

Edgar Akina – from Kalihi

- Finish the Canal on the Diamond Head side.
- Do bio-remediation.
- Increase storm water capacity and get all issues addressed before proceeding with dredging. This project should have been coordinate with the previous dredging.

Mr. Akina stated that it was promised that the dredge material would be taken out to the ocean. He saw the barge; it was tilted and the sediment was spilling into the ocean, all the way to the disposal site. We need a new concept other than ocean disposal; we cannot take pollution from one area and take/spread it to another area.

He feels that we need to lessen the impact to Waikīkī but noted that flooding will still happen, there will still be damage. He questioned if it is worth all of this.

In regard to environmental justice, with a 100-year flood, all islands will be affected. He therefore feels that the flood problems should be addressed throughout all of the islands.

Michelle Matson – Kapi‘olani Park Advisory Council

Ms. Matson noted we need to be aware of historic elements of the Ala Wai Canal, e.g., two historic bridges, banyan, bridal path, trees.

On the east side, there is still part of a drainage area that feeds into Māmala Bay – Kaneloa (by Waikiki Shell). It is working wetland with native plants and animals that needs to be investigated.

Jackie Miller – UH Environmental Center

Ms. Miller asked if the study of the boundaries of the 100-year flood is close to reality at this stage?

(Chow responded that previously, a traditional Corps model was used; they are now using numeric models that provide more exact data. The boundaries are expected to be the same with the new model, but the flood depths will be more accurate.)

Steven Kubota

He feels that we need to develop material for teachers to use in the classrooms. In regard to environmental justice, he noted that there is a high population of low-income and Asian and Pacific Islanders in the affected area. Fifty percent of the students are from non-English speaking homes. Many residents are first generation families where children are the translators to their parents. Need to remember that not everyone speaks English.

Yoshimi Endo

Makiki Stream runs below the H-1 Freeway and with a large flood, it will break through and create impassable conditions. The area between Roosevelt and Stevenson schools will need a bridge.

Ron Lockwood – McCully/Mō‘ili‘ili Neighborhood Board

In regard to Environmental Justice, there are 16 different ethnic groups in the public schools in his area. Fifty to 70 percent of the students are on the reduced lunch program.

About a year ago their Neighborhood Board set the Ala Wai Canal project as a recurring item on their regular monthly agenda. They meet on every first Thursday of the month. All are welcome to attend to discuss this continuous issue. He suggested that members of the panel could attend as liaisons to take the information back to their agencies.

Once everyone had an opportunity to speak, Bruce Tsuchida thanked participants for attending and voicing their opinions and concerns. He reminded everyone that comment sheets may be filled out and submitted to the project team or mailed in at a later date. Official comments on the EIS Preparation Notice are due on July 14, 2004.

TOWNSCAPE, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

900 Fort Street Mall, Suite 1160, Honolulu, HI 96813
Telephone (808) 536-6999 Facsimile (808) 524-4998
email address: mail@townscapeinc.com

ALA WAI WATERSHED PROJECT

NOTES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT SCOPING MEETING

Tuesday, October 21, 2008

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Scoping Meeting was held on October 21, 2008. The purpose of this meeting was to inform the community that the Ala Wai Watershed Project will be developing an Environmental Impact Statement and to allow for public input on possible actions and impacts. Approximately 46 Ala Wai Watershed residents, community members, and other stakeholders attended the meeting. In addition to these attendees, agency representatives included the Federal Natural Resources Conservation Service; the State Departments of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Health, and Civil Defense; and the City Departments of Environmental Services (ENV) and Planning and Permitting. Also present were elected officials, or their representatives, from the State Senate, House of Representatives, City Council, and Neighborhood Board.

I. SLIDESHOW PRESENTATION

Cindy Barger from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) welcomed everyone and introduced the project team, including Federal, State and City partners. Gerald Takayesu (ENV) and Carty Chang (DLNR) said a few words as project sponsors. Ms. Barger then presented the project background, including the project goal and objectives, location, previous studies, current and next steps, and some of the other projects that we are currently coordinating with.

Sherri Hiraoka from Townscape, Inc. explained the EIS process and Bob Bourke from Oceanit presented some background data on flooding and ecosystem restoration in the watershed, as well as some preliminary measures that are currently being considered. Ms. Hiraoka then discussed some issues that the project team will need to consider when determining what measures might be acceptable for this watershed and indicated the types of impacts that the team would be studying as a part of the EIS process. Please refer to the slideshow handout for highlights from the presentation.

A few questions were asked about the project background:

What is the DLNR's chute structure project?
After the 2004 flood, DLNR received some funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to develop measures to mitigate the flooding that occurred from the overtopping of Mānoa Stream at Woodlawn Drive. The DLNR and FEMA are currently working on the design of a chute structure to improve flow under the Woodlawn Drive Bridge.

What agency is the accepting agency for the EIS?
In Hawai'i's environmental review process, "acceptance" is defined as "a formal determination that the [EIS] fulfills the definition of an environmental impact statement, adequately describes identifiable environmental impacts, and satisfactorily responds to comments received during the review of the statement." The "accepting authority" therefore determines the final acceptability of the document, in this case, the EIS. Based on the guidance in Hawai'i Revised Statutes §343-5(b)(2) and Hawai'i Administrative Rules §11-200-4, the accepting authority for the Ala Wai Watershed Project is the Governor of the State of Hawai'i, or the Governor's authorized representative, because state lands and funds will be used.

In accordance with federal regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508 and ER 200-2-2), USACE is the lead federal agency. As lead federal agency, USACE will be the decision maker and sign the Record of Decision (ROD). While there is no "accepting agency" under the federal process, EPA in accordance with Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, reviews and rates all EISs. EPA ratings reflect the strength with which the EIS identifies and recommends corrective action for significant environmental impacts associated with any proposal. Review of the adequacy of the information and analysis contained in the draft EIS will be done as needed to support this objective.

What is the total cost of the entire project from its start in 1998?
The total project planning cost is $5.545 million, including the work that was completed from 1998 through the end of this feasibility phase. The cost of design and construction will be determined based on the preferred alternative.

II. BREAKOUT GROUPS

Meeting participants separated into breakout groups to discuss issues, concerns, and ideas for six neighborhoods within the project area: (A) Makiki, (B) Mānoa, (C) Pālolo, (D) Ala Moana-McCully-Mōʻiliʻili, (E) St. Louis-Kapahulu-Diamond Head, and (F) Waikīkī. The following is a summary of the comments, concerns, questions, and ideas that were raised in each of the breakout groups.

A. Makiki

- *Why have man-made drainage works failed?*
- *Residents are frustrated! They feel that existing drainage systems are not being maintained, and the result is flooding their properties.*
- *The planning team needs to identify what needs to be done to ensure that the existing drainage system works as it should.*
- *Address maintenance issues. We need regular maintenance from government and private owners.*
- *Hold meetings in the community to get real grass roots input.*
- *Make the project relevant to the average citizen*
- *Rockfalls are a problem in Mānoa Valley and sedimentation is a problem in the streams.*
- *Private ownership of the stream is a tough issue – what are the responsibilities and liabilities of private owners?*
- *What is the availability of funds for the project?*
- *What storm strengths are flood hazard reduction measures designed to withstand?*
- *Why did flooding occur in Mānoa in 2004 only and not in other years?*
- *How was the culvert under H-1 sized?*
- *Is there typically flooding at the stream confluences?*

B. Mānoa

- *Concerns about individual property responsibilities, limits of property. Land owners must know their rights and responsibilities.*
- *How are you going to deal with the 150-200 individual [private] property owners?*
- *Concern about measures being forced onto individual and private residences and businesses. Rumor about a drainage pipe being put in underneath the Mānoa Marketplace.*
- *Installation of structures now could affect or limit future development.*
- *Maintenance and safety plan responsibilities, i.e. rapid response with heavy equipment.*
- *Suggest that the area of the stream become the concern of one entity (i.e., a land trust)*
- *Intermittent streams flooding/damage occurred in the 2004 flood, upper Woodlawn*
- *UH Mānoa Landscape Advisory Committee: planning in coordination with UH planning*
- *Are survey teams going out and how often?*
- *Concern about feral pigs*
- *Concern about safety measures for any work, structures, etc. due to children "exploring."*
- *Community education needed*

C. Pālolo

- *Everybody drains into the stream, but there is very little management of the stream.*
- *House was inhabited in 1959, and every time there is rain, it is flooded. The stream was pushed to our property; 3,000 square feet of land was lost because the property on the other side of the stream put walls on the stream bank!*
- *People still get permits to develop the side of the stream.*
- *Now we have a retaining wall that has been okay, but recently the seams are separating. Whose responsibility is it for maintaining the retaining wall?*
- *What are the rights and responsibilities of the stream owners?*

- *Lots of debris and graffiti on the retaining wall*
- *People throw things into the stream*
- *It seems like the City has a policy of maintaining the channel from a certain point down, even if it is privately owned. Problem: can't figure out where that "point" is. Could it be easement lands that the City worked on?*
- *Problem of the ownership of stream land.*
- *Children were able to catch fish in the stream (at least small fish to put into an aquarium), not anymore.*
- *Natural bed on some parts of the stream by Chaminade University, but it's been decreasing in size.*
- *Walls on private lands: if the City builds the walls for the streams, the City should pay the landowner.*
- *There should be a better way of announcing this kind of project so more landowners can come and their concerns can be heard.*
- *Someone should randomly check what the problems are along the stream.*
- *On 10th Avenue, there was recently a rockfall [in the Kuahea Street-Yvonne Place area].*
- *If there's a tsunami, there are different reports on the reach of the inland inundation zone. Want to confirm which one is the right one (concern about the location of the property).*
- *What happens to existing conditions if we factor in tsunami impacts? UH has Tsunami Research Center that may be a good resource.*
- *Big facilities like condos have greater ability to retrofit drainage systems; need some kind of ordinance to force these large facilities to improve drainage.*
- *Flood management and ecosystem restoration are two possibly conflicting objectives of this project.*
- *Upper Pālolo Stream doesn't have the same level of natural/native ecosystem health, when compared to Mānoa. Opportunities for ecosystem restoration should be assessed.*
- *Quality of water in the pipe? Do I get water from within the Pālolo watershed through the BWS system?*
- *What is in the [Kaʻau] crater?*
- *Better treatment of both storm and non-storm water discharge (e.g., residue water from car washing, etc.)*

- *All of the lands along the stream should ideally be turned back to natural ecosystems but there is a problem with ownership. Easement credits can be considered to solve this problem.*
    - *Concern about land takings if an easement program is carried out.*
    - *Would easements be forced on the landowner?*
    - *What exactly would the easement do?*

D. Ala Moana-McCully-Mōʻiliʻili

- *Maintenance!*
- *Priority of Improvement: Makiki, Hausten Ditch, Mānoa-Pālolo Drainage Canal*
- *Community Involvement*
    - *Neighborhood Boards*
    - *Representatives*
    - *Religious Groups/Boys and Girls Clubs*
    - *Local Interest/Scientific Groups*
- *Steps that enter the [Ala Wai] Canal are covered with trash and mud.*
- *Canal near Jack in the Box is too low and the walls are not the same height. Will capacity be increased?*
- *Existing storm drains need debris collectors – too much trash.*
- *Street cleaning removes pollutants - why not do more often?*
- *Pālolo junction [Mānoa-Pālolo Canal near Kūhiō School] needs relief – gets flooded. Add additional drainage retention.*
- *Refit cisterns to allow seepage or use pervious pavement. Try to keep water on residential lots.*
- *Other entities that we should coordinate with*
    - *UH Landscape Advisory Committee*
    - *City Parks and Recreation (safety): educate workers who work the grounds*
    - *Large landowners and land developers*
    - *Keep everyone informed – need to emphasize everyone who has a responsibility*

- *Community members contend that local drainage (storm drain) systems are inadequate to handle even moderate rainfall and runoff. Potential measures need to be evaluated with respect to local drainage needs and conditions.*
- *Box jellies have been observed above Date Street.*
- *Golf Course might incorporate water features*
- *Is it possible to use pumps like in New Orleans?*
- *Add second outlet/reservoir for the [Ala Wai] Canal*
- *Restore native species (akulikuli)*
- *Provide shade and cover over the stream*
- *With concrete structures, try to add natural-type features, or at least a native look*
- *Water quality: concern about bacteria from feral cats*
- *Redevelop Alenaio Ditch*
- *Where do we get sandbags for flood protection?*
- *Screen over Hausten Ditch was removed recently – needs to be replaced.*
- *Control/eradicate alien species*
- *How much is for protection of Waikīkī? It is the economic engine of the state.*
- *Archway near Waikīkī entrance could have walls heightened.*
- *Take advantage of all large open spaces.*

E. St. Louis-Kapahulu-Diamond Head

- *St. Louis Heights has no storm drains, water is channeled by streets. This area needs stormwater flow management.*
- *St. Louis/Roberts Drive outlets to a concrete chute at Waʻahila Valley. This creates problems of erosion and sediment discharge in the valley.*
- *Frank Street has storm drains but manhole covers pop off during heavy rains.*
- *Feral pigs at Robert Place, UH, and Waʻahila Valley.*
- *Storm runoff from St. Louis Heights and Waʻahila Valley often crosses over Dole Street, depositing rocks and trash and causing problems on the ma kai shoulder and in the UH Hawaiian Studies building.*
- *At dead end streets where grade flattens out*

- *Board of Water Supply recently replaced a corroded and plugged two-inch pipeline with a four-inch pipeline.*
- *Increased water pressure due to pipeline improvements by BWS in St. Louis Heights have created problems.*
- *Maintain crown in the road for water to flow, but in heavy rain street will not convey water. In some St. Louis Heights areas, the repeated paving and patching have filled the roadway and have eliminated the curbs and gutters.*
- *Use the undeveloped Waʻahila Valley area, above the faculty housing, for storage of water and debris catchment.*
- *Fresh water ʻopihi live on algae on the limestone and were found in the reach between the golf course and Kaimukī High School.*
- *Aboriginal rights were exercised by some for collecting imu stones for home use at the stream intersection of Mānoa with Pālolo.*
- *Ditch and wetland area behind the Waikīkī Shell has:*
    - *Maintenance problems*
    - *Stagnant water*
    - *Homeless*
- *Bertram Street and St. Louis Drive: water goes into homes.*
    - *Residents use sand bags on their own to divert the flood waters*
- *Fire hazard on east side of the St. Louis area [along Kalaepōhaku Ridge].*
- *Kānewai Field – recent repair of the bank near Koali Road required the stream flow to be routed through the field by Hōkūlani School. It created odors and damaged the field so children could not use it. This should be considered if other fields are used for water storage.*
- *Agencies need to be proactive, rather than reactive.*
- *Issue of privately-owned streets in Kapahulu where the City will not make improvements. Most of Kapahulu Streets do not meet current City requirements.*
- *There is a tunnel at Waiʻalae Avenue near St. Louis School – what is its purpose? Is it a part of the storm drain system?*
- *Check into the work that the STEM Program at Kapiʻolani Community College is doing in the area*
- *Herbert Street: in heavy rains water flows down the street*

F. Waikīkī

- *Flooding is the primary issue, but a "wall" around the Ala Wai Canal is not wanted. A "wall" should be a last resort and even then may not be acceptable.*
- *Flooding from the land side and from the ocean (global warming and sea level rise) is a major concern. The group understands that the USACE investigation will consider a "without project condition extending 50 years into the future" and that sea level rise of several feet has been postulated for this time frame by some researchers.*
- *If Waikīkī is flooded, there would be a huge impact on Hawai'i's entire economy. The estimated damages of $135 million as stated in the presentation may be grossly underestimated. After all, if there was $85 million damage at UH Mānoa, just imagine what would happen to Waikīkī, especially if it took several weeks to restore infrastructure and clean up.*
- *If Waikīkī is flooded, there would be a severe impact on the community as a whole because of job loss and tax losses to the State.*
- *USACE should look at less "invasive" measures first, such as widening the Ala Wai Canal as shown in the presentation to improve the capacity of the Canal.*
- *Work in the Canal should include improvements to water quality, such as the seawater flushing which has been proposed in the past.*
- *While a second Ala Wai Canal outlet that discharges in the vicinity of the Natatorium might help with flooding, it would pollute and contaminate Waikīkī beaches, which is intolerable. If this measure is considered, special efforts must be done to study the impacts on reefs, surfers, surf, and beaches because currents flow from east to west along shore in this area.*
- *Consider using Ala Wai Golf Course, Ala Moana Park, and Kapi'olani Park as detention areas. These areas will flood under most conditions anyway, and their use as detention may be a necessity because it is easier to clean up a golf course or park than to clean up houses or Waikīkī.*
- *Can we inject stormwater into caverns in McCully-Mō'ili'ili? Those caverns may not have excess capacity and would be filled up already under such severe rainstorm conditions.*
- *The flow velocity out of the Ala Wai Canal has been so severe sometimes that it damaged piers and boats in the Small Craft Boat Harbor. If more water is to be discharged, the impacts on the Harbor need to be considered.*
- *Property owners have a responsibility to maintain their stream banks, which may produce some of the sediment that fill up the Canal. Their interests need to be balanced with those of the community for flood control.*

III. QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS (VERBAL)

A question and answer session was held after all of the breakout groups shared some of their comments. The comments and questions that were asked are listed below, along with the responses that were given. Expansion of the responses provided at the meeting is provided where appropriate for the benefit of the public.

The project is not addressing the issues of nearshore waters and beach users.
The project analysis does extend past the shoreline to the nearshore waters. We have invited some of those coastal user groups to the meeting, but it is a good reminder to not forget the coastal issues. The Waikīkī group did discuss how a measure such as creating a second outlet from the Ala Wai Canal through the Natatorium area might impact Waikīkī beaches.

Additional Detail: The Project Team is also coordinating with stakeholders that have studied the Waikīkī area, such as the DLNR Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands and the University of Hawai'i School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology (UH SOEST).

Are there any projects or programs to address flooding that can be done right now, given that implementation of this project is still four years away?
Flood insurance can be quickly obtained at a moderate cost. If you think that you might be exposed to a flood risk or hazard, consider purchasing flood insurance. You do not need to be in a designated flood zone to do so.

Additional Detail: The planning process will identify activities and mechanisms that may be implemented by other federal, state, local, and non-governmental programs to address problems and concerns. We will work with our partners to identify opportunities that may be implemented in the near future, separate from this planning process. Such actions include relaying the specific locations of maintenance concerns to the City and County.

The City Department of Emergency Management should be a partner in this project.

The project is currently reaching out to agencies that are not listed as formal partners. We will contact the City Department of Environmental Management to seek their involvement. Community members are encouraged to recommend partnerships and to indicate your support for the project to agencies.

Sea level rise should be taken into consideration.

The project is required to look at a "without project condition" and assess what might happen in the next fifty years without the project. Sea level rise is a part of that assessment and will also be included in the assessment of different alternatives.

Additional Detail: We have been working with UH SOEST to gain their expertise in calculating the potential sea level rise and its potential impacts on this study.

Is "No Action" going to be considered as one of the alternatives in the EIS?

Yes, the "No Action" alternative will be considered; it is a requirement of all Federal EISs. The "without project condition" would be the result of the "No Action" alternative. The purpose of the "No Action" alternative is to provide a benchmark from which to compare the magnitude of environmental effects of the action alternatives. It also helps to identify reasonable alternatives that are outside the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

IV. QUESTIONS AND CONCERNS (WRITTEN)

Some questions and concerns were written on the green comment sheets provided or index cards and submitted to the project team, either at the meeting, or at a later date. This is a summary of those comments and questions. The responses provided below were not given at the meeting because most of the questions were submitted after the meeting concluded.

Sand bags for big rains

This information will be relayed to the State Civil Defense and the City Department of Environmental Management for their information.

They half okole cleaned Hausten, Isenberg, and Kapiolani; never replaced screen.
This information will be relayed to the City for their information.

When drains have a preventative [screen] in front; dirt and debris pile up and harden so now what?
This information will be relayed to the City for their information.

Curbs, mud, and debris build up when street cleaner [comes through] due to parked cars - unable to do their job.
This information will be relayed to the City for their information.

Clean Canal bus stop
This information will be relayed to the City for their information.

Clogged drains (curbside debris, leaves, mud) flood gutters
This information will be relayed to the City for their information.

There needs to be better notification to affected homeowners so they can participate in these decisions. I accidentally read your small meeting notice in the Advertiser. Every homeowner bordering the streams should be aware of their options.
Thank you. Based on this and other comments, the planning team will re-evaluate the public involvement plan to see how we can improve our coordination and notification to the community on the status of the project.

Define major and minor, large or small potential environmental hazards, and developmental growth that must be addressed before social and cultural impacts would be affected horribly.
Thank you. As we begin to develop alternatives and analyze their potential impacts, we will evaluate these concerns as well.

Future flood plans for Makiki Stream, ex: deepening streambed, dredging debris measures, etc.

Withstanding all agencies, Federal, State, City, etc., what types of water control measures are proposed…Makiki, Mānoa, etc.

At this time, we do not have specific control measures proposed for these areas beyond the general concepts discussed in the Scoping Meeting presentation. We will be developing these measures in more detail as we go forward from the Scoping Meeting. We will keep communication open with the public during this process and will hold a full public workshop on alternatives in Fall 2009.

Short term goals?

Thank you. As we move forward on developing the alternatives, we will identify potential measures that could either be implemented separately from the study by other partners or authorities. We will also identify potential measures or alternatives that could be implemented in the first phase of construction and seek the public's input and comment on a proposed phasing.

Storm drainage capacity of existing storm drains are outdated for McCully/Moiliili and overflowing into streets. Even during minor floods water backs up.

Thank you. As part of the existing hydrology evaluations conducted this past year, we have surveyed the existing drainage in the watershed. As part of the study, we will evaluate potential options and opportunities to update and improve the drainage.

Update all agencies of property ownership of affected areas and mandate a list for future proposals, updates, and "keep them informed!"

Thank you. Based on this and other comments, the planning team will re-evaluate the public involvement plan to see how we can improve our coordination and notification to the community of the status of the project.

One issue that was not discussed was recreation. One of the goals might be to make the canals and streams fishable. A more realistic goal might be to have running paths and bike lanes along the Ala Wai Canal and streams where feasible. This would foster greener living and better appreciation of the aquatic resources by the community. Great examples include Four Mile Run in Arlington, VA; St. Paul MN; Madison, WI. These serve as greenways and areas which can accommodate overflowing storms. Having a green loop around the Ala Wai Canal, into the golf course and bike/pedestrian bridge over the Ala Wai should be incorporated in any landscaping/riparian area management plan.
Thank you. We will look at the opportunities of incorporating this idea and other recreational opportunities in the planning study.

Has consideration been given to utilize Mānoa and perhaps Pālolo stream(s) as bikeways and give residents and students an opportunity to travel from Mānoa Marketplace to the Ala Wai Canal without crossing the street? Not only do people have a safe route to utilize, but it could open another source of funding for the project (transportation) at the Federal and State level.
Increasing recreational opportunities is an objective of the Ala Wai Watershed Project. With all the potential alternatives, we will look at the opportunities to increase recreational use at the proposed project sites including potential bike ways.

Propose a bikeway along Mānoa Stream as a very inexpensive and easy solution conveying UH students from UH to Waikīkī.

- ***Restore a grade-level bridge at the previous bridge crossing at Kānewai field***
- ***At the junction of the Pālolo and Mānoa Streams on Koali Road improve the already existing ramp to go down into the stream bed***
- ***The bike path will stay on the Diamond Head side of the stream--an elevated (1 foot is probably fine as almost all of the year the stream water is below this level and also most flow is in the center of the streambed.***
- ***The path runs under the tangle of streets and freeway on and off ramps.***
- ***Another ramp can be located on the Kaimukī High School property near Kapiʻolani Blvd.***

- ***An optional additional ramp can be located near King street***
- ***The rest of the bikeway is on the existing bike path makai to Date Street***
- ***Date Street is the only street to be crossed (or could the bike path go under?)***
- ***The bikers/walkers can then travel either on the existing Date Street path toward Diamond Head ending at the Waikīkī Library or go 'Ewa and traverse the Ala Wai Park to McCully Street.***

Three foot flood walls along the makai side of the Ala Wai Canal would protect the state's economic engine as well as beautify the canal wall. Storm surges drive ocean and brackish water up the canal and the Mānoa Stream. The water level rise overtopping the banks and popping the storm drain covers.

V. CLOSING

Cindy Barger closed the meeting by reminding everyone of the ways to remain involved in the planning process, including upcoming meetings and documents. Comments from this EIS Scoping Meeting will be added to the public input already gathered in the previous 2004 Ala Wai Canal Project EIS Scoping Meeting, the 2007 Mānoa Watershed Project EIS Scoping Meeting, and the various other stakeholder meetings and correspondence from these two complementary projects. The comments will be addressed, to the extent possible, in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. If there any further comments, please feel free to send them in using the following contact information:

Cindy Barger, Project Manager
Civil and Public Works Branch
US Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
CEPOH-PP-C, Room 307, Building 230
Fort Shafter, HI 96858
Phone: (808) 438-6940
Email: Ala-Wai@usace.army.mil

Additionally, a project website will be made available in the near future. Thank you to everyone who attended and participated in this meeting!

This page is intentionally left blank.

Appendix G8
Notice of Intent (2004 and 2008)

This page is intentionally left blank.

Normal and Adulterated Urine,'' filed June 18, 2003. Foreign rights are also available (PCT/US03/06283). The United States Government, as represented by the Secretary of the Army, has rights in this invention.

ADDRESSES: Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, ATTN: Command Judge Advocate, MCMR–JA, 504 Scott Street, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702–5012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For patent issues, Ms. Elizabeth Arwine, Patent Attorney, (301) 619–7808. For licensing issues, Dr. Paul Mele, Office of Research & Technology Assessment, (301) 619–6664, both at telefax (301) 619–5034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The present invention relates to methods and means for detecting oxidants in urine. More specifically, the present invention relates to methods and means for spectroscopic detection of oxidants and oxidizing agents in urine.

Brenda S. Bowen,

Alternate Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 04–13270 Filed 6–10–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Availability for Non-Exclusive, Exclusive, or Partially Exclusive Licensing of U.S. Patent Application Concerning a Method and Apparatus for Generating Two-Dimensional Images of Cervical Tissue From Three-Dimensional Hyperspectral Cubes

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with 37 CFR 404.6 and 404.7, announcement is made of the availability for licensing of U.S. Patent Application No. 10/051,286 entitled ''A Method and Apparatus for Generating Two-Dimensional Images of Cervical Tissue from Three-Dimensional Hyperspectral Cubes,'' filed January 22, 2002. Foreign rights are also available (PCT/US02/01585). The United States Government, as represented by the Secretary of the Army, has rights in this invention.

ADDRESSES: Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, ATTN: Command Judge Advocate, MCMR–JA, 504 Scott Street, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702–5012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For patent issues, Ms. Elizabeth Arwine, Patent Attorney, (301) 619–7808. For licensing issues, Dr. Paul Mele, Office of Research & Technology Assessment, (301) 619–6664, both at telefax (301) 619–5034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This invention relates to detection and diagnosis of cervical cancer. More particularly, this invention relates to methods and devices for generating images of the cervix, which allow medical specialists to detect and diagnose cancerous and pre-cancerous lesions.

Brenda S. Bowen,

Alternate Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 04–13269 Filed 6–10–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Ala Wai Canal Project, Hawaii

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the alternatives and potential impacts associated with the Ala Wai Canal Project Feasibility Study. This effort could result in a multi-purpose project being proposed under Section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Pub. L. 87–874) and will incorporate both flood hazard reduction and ecosystem restoration components into a single, comprehensive strategy.

DATES: In order to be considered in the draft EIS (DEIS), comments and suggestions should be received no later than July 14, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District, ATTN: Mr. Derek Chow, Senior Project Manager, Civil and Public Works Branch (CEPOH–PP–C), Rm 312, Bldg 230, Fort Shafter, HI 96858–5440.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions or comments concerning the proposed action should be addressed to Mr. Derek Chow, Project Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District, Civil Works Branch, Building 230, Fort Shafter, HI 96858–5440, telephone 808–438–7019, E-mail: *Derek.J.Chow@poh01.usace.army.mil* or Mr. Andrew Monden, Planning Branch Head, State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division, P.O. Box 373, Honolulu, HI 96809, telephone 808–587–0227, E-mail: *Andrew.M.Monden@hawaii.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The 11,069-acre Ala Wai watershed is located in the southern portion of the island of Oahu and includes the sub-watersheds of Makiki, Manoa, Palolo, and Waikiki. Approximately 1,746 structures exist within the designated 100-year flood plain. The proposals being investigated incorporate both flood hazard reduction and ecosystem restoration into a single, comprehensive strategy. The Ala Wai Canal watershed is highly urbanized and characterized by significant environmental degradation, including heavy sedimentation, poor water quality, lack of habitat for native species, and a prevalence of alien species. Additionally, there exists a high potential for massive flood damage to the densely populated and economically critical area of Waikiki and the adjacent neighborhoods of McCully and Moilili. The EIS and the Feasibility Study for the Ala Wai Canal Project will be conducted concurrently. The EIS will evaluate potential impacts to the natural, physical, and human environment as a result of implementing any of the proposed flood hazard reduction and ecosystem restoration alternatives arising during the study.

Goals of the Ala Wai Canal Feasibility Study are to identify alternatives that will (1) Protect Waikiki and the surrounding areas from the 100-year flood event, (2) improve the migratory pathway for native amphidromous species, (3) reduce sediment buildup in the streams and Ala Wai Canal, and (4) enhance the physical quality of existing aquatic habitat for native species. Anticipated significant issues identified to date and to be addressed in the EIS include: (1) Impacts on flood control, (2) impacts on stream hydraulics, (3) impacts on fish and wildlife resources and habitats, (4) impacts on recreation and recreation facilities, and (5) other impacts identified by the Public, agencies, or USACE studies. Evaluation of the flood hazard reduction alternatives will take into account a cost-benefit analysis and minimization of impacts to social resources, aesthetics, recreation, historic and cultural resources, and native species habitat. Evaluation of the ecosystem

restoration alternatives will be based on the area of habitat they create, improve, or provide access to, as well as their ability to complement flood hazard reduction measures and minimize adverse impacts to social, economic, cultural, historic, and recreational resources.

A public scoping meeting will be held in the summer of 2004. The date and time of this meeting will be announced in general media and will be at a time and location convenient to the public. Interested parties are encouraged to express their views during the scoping process and throughout the development of the alternatives and the EIS. To be most helpful, comments should clearly describe specific environmental topics or issues which the commenter believes the document should address.

The DEIS is anticipated to be available for public review in early 2005, subject to the receipt of federal funding.

Brenda S. Bowen,

Alternate Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 04–13271 Filed 6–10–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–NN–M

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services; Overview Information; Technical Assistance and Dissemination To Improve Services and Results for Children With Disabilities—IDEA General Supervision Enhancement Grant; Notice Inviting Applications for New Awards for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.326X.

Dates:

Applications Available: June 14, 2004.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: July 23, 2004.

Deadline for Intergovernmental Review: September 21, 2004.

Eligible Applicants: State educational agencies (SEAs), local educational agencies (LEAs), institutions of higher education (IHEs), other public agencies, nonprofit private organizations, for-profit organizations, outlying areas, freely associated States, and Indian tribes or tribal organizations.

Additional information concerning eligibility requirements is provided elsewhere in this notice under Section III., 1.

Eligible Applicants.

Estimated Available Funds: $6,700,000. Additional information concerning funding amounts is provided elsewhere in this notice under Section II. Award Information.

Estimated Average Size of Awards: See Section II. Award Information.

Estimated Number of Awards: 13. Additional information concerning the number of awards is provided elsewhere in this notice under Section II. Award Information.

Note: The Department is not bound by any estimates in this notice.

Project Period: October 1, 2004–September 30, 2005.

Full Text of Announcement

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Purpose of Program: This program provides technical assistance and information that (1) support States and local entities in building capacity to improve early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for children with disabilities and their families; and (2) address goals and priorities for improving State systems that provide early intervention, educational, and transitional services for children with disabilities and their families.

This competition contains one funding priority with four focus areas addressing services provided under Parts B and C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended (IDEA).

Priority: In accordance with 34 CFR 75.105(b)(2)(iv), this priority is from allowable activities specified in the statute (see sections 661(e)(2) and 685 of the IDEA).

Absolute Priority: For FY 2004 this priority is an absolute priority. Under 34 CFR 75.105(c)(3), we consider only applications that meet this priority.

This priority is:

Technical Assistance and Dissemination To Improve Services and Results for Children With Disabilities—IDEA General Supervision Enhancement Grant

Background of Priority: Consistent with the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) and its focus on children with disabilities meeting State educational achievement standards, many States have begun the challenging but important process of—

(1) Developing outcome indicators for children with disabilities;

(2) Developing outcome indicators for infants and toddlers with disabilities;

(3) Developing or redesigning State academic standards and assessment systems using universal design principles; and

(4) Developing or enhancing State systems to disseminate research-based promising practices in education and early intervention.

States may obtain technical assistance on these processes from a variety of sources, including the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) funded Technical Assistance and Dissemination Centers such as the National Center on Special Education and Accountability Monitoring, the National Center on Educational Outcomes, the Early Childhood Outcomes Center, the National Dissemination Center for Children with Disabilities, the Regional Resource Centers, and other sources of technical assistance. States may find the technical assistance provided by the Early Childhood Outcomes Center particularly useful with regard to early intervention and preschool outcomes.

Statement of Priority: This priority is to support projects that address the technical assistance and dissemination needs of States to improve services and results for children with disabilities in one or more of the following four focus areas.

Focus 1: Developing or Enhancing Part B State Outcome Indicators and Methods To Collect and analyze Part B outcome indicator data

Background of Focus: The development of outcome indicators, against which progress can be measured, is the cornerstone of any accountability system. State performance reports, self-assessments, and other extant data show that most States, as well as their LEAs, have not developed outcome indicators for children with disabilities served under Part B of IDEA or methods to collect and analyze Part B outcome indicator data, especially for preschool children. Therefore, the States lack the capacity to collect sufficient data to determine the impact of special education services.

Statement of Focus: This focus supports development or enhancement of Part B State outcome indicators and methods to collect and analyze Part B State outcome indicator data. These indicators must provide information about one or more of the following:

(a) The impact of Part B preschool services (age 3–5) on children with disabilities at the State and LEA level.

(b) The impact of Part B services on school-aged children with disabilities at the State and LEA level.

(c) Post-secondary education and employment outcomes (including the impact of Part B services on these outcomes) at the State and LEA level using indicators that have been shown to lead to positive post-secondary school outcomes.

The Commission's rules require futures commission merchants and introducing brokers: (1) To provide their customers with standard risk disclosure statements concerning the risk of trading commodity interests; and (2) to retain all promotional material and the source of authority for information contained therein. The purpose of these rules is to ensure that customers are advised of the risks of trading commodity interests and to avoid fraud and misrepresentation. In addition, the Commission's rules impose obligations on contract markets that are designed to avoid manipulation and fraud. In order to ensure compliance with these rules, the Commission requires the information whose collection and dissemination is required under 17 CFR 1.60.

The Commission estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN

17 CFR section	Annual number of respondents	Total annual responses	Hours per response	Total hours
1.60	235	1	.10	.10

There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection.

Dated: September 26, 2008.

David Stawick,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. E8–23220 Filed 10–1–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., Wednesday, October 29, 2008.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW., Washington, DC, 9th Floor Commission Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Enforcement Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Sauntia S. Warfield, 202–418–5084.

Sauntia S. Warfield,

Staff Assistant.

[FR Doc. E8–23418 Filed 9–30–08; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., Friday, October 24, 2008.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW., Washington, DC, 9th Floor Commission Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Sauntia S. Warfield, 202–418–5084.

Sauntia S. Warfield,

Staff Assistant.

[FR Doc. E8–23419 Filed 9–30–08; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Commodity Futures Trading Commission

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., Friday, October 17, 2008.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW., Washington, DC, 9th Floor Commission Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFOR MATION: Sauntia S. Warfield, 202–418–5084.

Sauntia S. Warfield

Staff Assistant.

[FR Doc. E8–23420 Filed 9–30–08; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Commodity Futures Trading Commission

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., Friday, October 3, 2008.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW., Washington, DC, 9th Floor Commission Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Sauntia S. Warfield, 202–418–5084.

Sauntia S. Warfield,

Staff Assistant.

[FR Doc. E8–23421 Filed 9–30–08; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., Friday, October 31, 2008.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW., Washington, DC, 9th Floor Commission Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Sauntia S. Warfield, 202–418–5084.

Sauntia S. Warfield,

Staff Assistant.

[FR Doc. E8–23425 Filed 9–30–08; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Ala Wai Canal Project, Honolulu, Oahu, HI

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) gives notice that an Environmental Impact Statement is being prepared for the Ala Wai Canal Project, City and County of Honolulu, HI. This effort is a multi-purpose project being proposed under Section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Pub. L. 87–874) and will incorporate both flood hazard reduction and ecosystem

restoration components into a single, comprehensive strategy.

DATES: In order to be considered in the Draft EIS (DEIS), comments and suggestions should be received no later than 30 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** .

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District, ATTN: Cindy S. Barger, Project Manager, Civil and Public Works Branch (CEPOH–PP–C), Room 311, Building 230, Fort Shafter, HI 96858–5440.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions or comments concerning the proposed action should be addressed to Ms. Cindy S. Barger, Project Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District, Civil and Public Works Branch, Building 230, Fort Shafter, HI 96858–5440, Telephone: (808) 438–6940, E-mail: *Cindy.S.Barger@poh01.usace.army.mil*, or Mr. Carty Chang, Project Planning and Management Branch Chief, State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division, 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 221, Honolulu, HI 96813, telephone (808) 587–0227, E-mail: *carty.s.chang@hawaii.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A preliminary assessment of this federally funded action indicates that the project may cause significant impacts on the environment. As a result, it has been determined that the preparation and review of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is needed for this project. The EIS and Feasibility Study for the Ala Wai Canal Project are being conducted concurrently. The EIS will evaluate potential impacts to the natural, physical, and human environment as a result of implementing any of the proposed alternatives that are developed by this project.

This project will be implemented under Section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Pub. L. 87–874), for the purpose of flood mitigation and ecosystem restoration in the Ala Wai Canal Watershed, which consists of the sub-watersheds of Makiki, Manoa, Palolo, and Waikiki. The USACE will work with the affected community and the sponsoring local organization, the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, to develop an acceptable plan to address the flood and ecosystem problems.

The 11,069-acre Ala Wai Canal Watershed is located in the southern portion of the island of Oahu. The Watershed is highly urbanized, with approximately 1,746 structures within the designated 100-year floodplain. There is a high potential for massive flood damage to the densely populated and economically critical area of Waikiki and the adjacent neighborhoods of McCully and Moiliili. Additionally, flooding frequently occurs in lower Makiki and recently in the central Manoa Valley, causing damages to businesses, homes, and academic facilities. There is also significant environmental degradation of the streams and waterways, including heavy sedimentation, poor water quality, lack of habitat for native species, and a prevalence of alien species.

Goals of the Ala Wai Canal Project are to (1) Protect the entire Ala Wai Canal Watershed from the 100-year flood event, (2) improve the migratory pathway for native amphidromous species, (3) reduce sediment buildup in the streams and Ala Wai Canal, (4) enhance the physical quality of existing aquatic habitat for native species, and (5) improve water quality. Anticipated significant issues identified to date and to be addressed in the EIS include: (1) Impacts on flooding, (2) impacts on stream hydraulics, (3) impacts on fish and wildlife resources and habitats, (4) impacts on recreation and recreational facilities, and (5) other impacts identified by the Public, agencies, or USACE studies.

A full range of possible programs and actions will be considered in order to meet the project goals. Currently under consideration are dredging, detention basins, flood walls, debris basins and other debris management actions, bridge modification, flood-proofing structures within the flood plain, diversion of flood waters, flood warning systems, widening of channels, acquisition of properties within the floodplain, maintenance easements, and a drainage district. Ecosystem restoration measures currently under consideration include low-flow channels, creating more natural stream channels, constructed wetlands, trash separators, sediment interceptors, daylighting the stream, increasing or decreasing shade as necessary, reducing the pig population, and stream bank stabilization. As hydrologic, hydraulic, and biological analyses are performed and stakeholder consultations are conducted, additional concepts may be developed.

Evaluation of all of the alternatives will take into account minimization of adverse impacts to social resources, economics, aesthetics, recreation, historic and cultural resources, and native species habitat. Flood hazard reduction alternatives will additionally take into account a cost-benefit analysis and ability to complement ecosystem restoration measures. Evaluation of the ecosystem restoration alternatives will be based on the areas of habitat they create, improve, or provide access to, as well as their ability to complement flood hazard reduction measures.

A DEIS will be prepared and circulated for review by agencies and the public. The USACE and DLNR invite participation and consultation of agencies and individuals that have special expertise, legal jurisdiction, or interest in the preparation of the DEIS. The DLNR will be issuing a state-level Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343. All written and verbal comments received in response to this Notice of Intent and the State EISPN will be considered when determining the scope of the EIS. To the extent practicable, NEPA and HRS 343 requirements will be coordinated in the preparation of the EIS document.

A public scoping meeting will be held on Tuesday, October 21, 2008 at the Washington Middle School Cafeteria at 1633 South King Street, Honolulu, HI 96826, from 6:30 p.m. until 8:30 p.m. to determine the scope of analysis of the proposed action. The scoping meeting will also be announced in local media. Interested parties are encouraged to express their views during the scoping process and throughout the development of the alternatives and EIS. To be most helpful, comments should clearly describe specific environmental topics or issues which the commenter believes the document should address. Further information on the proposed action or the scoping meeting may be obtained from Cindy S. Barger, Project Manager, at (see **ADDRESSES**). The DEIS should be available for public review in early 2010, subject to the receipt of federal funding.

Brenda S. Bowen,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. E8–23221 Filed 10–1–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–NN–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Corps of Engineers (Corps) intends to prepare an

Appendix G9
Public and Agency Comments Received from Public Review of the Draft Feasibility Report/EIS

This page is intentionally left blank.

List of Public and Agency Comments Received from Public Review of Draft FEIS

AGENCY/ INDIVIDUAL
State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services -James Kurata
State of Hawaii Department of Defense; Office of the Adjutant General - Arthur J. Logan
Lloyd Nakata, P.E.
Laura Ruby*
C&C of Honolulu, Honolulu Fire Department - Socrates Bratakos
C&C of Honolulu, Honolulu Police Department - Louis Kealoha
State of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands - Jobie Masagatani
State of Hawaii, DLNR, Land Division - Russell Tsuji
State of Hawaii, DLNR, Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation - Edward Underwood
State of Hawaii, DLNR, Div. of Aquatic Resources - Alton Miyasaka
State of Hawaii, DLNR, Land Division - Carty Chang
C&C of Honolulu, Department of Community Services - Gary Nakata
Timothy Carvelli
Derek Wong
Hawaiian Electric (HECO) - Rouen Liu
Manoa Valley CERT - Glenn Otaguro
State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Environmental Planning Office - Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre
State of Hawaii, Department of Education - Kenneth Masden II*
U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey - Stephen Anthony
Madge Nicolas*
Lori Takasaki*
C&C of Honolulu, Department of Transportation Services - Michael Formby
Board of Water Supply - Ernest Lau*
Regina Gregory*
Betsy Staller
Cecily Wong*
C&C of Honolulu, Department of Facility Maintenance - Ross Sasamura, P.E.
Hawaii Historic Foundation - Kiersten Faulkner*
Michael Vincent Molloy, PhD & Thomas Lee Hilgers, PhD*
Dave Watase*
Honolulu City Council - Ann Kobayashi*
State of Hawaii Senate - Brian Taniguchi
Janet Inamine
McCully-Moiliili Neighborhood Board #8 - Ron Lockwood*
State of Hawaii Senate - Les Ihara*
Ala Wai Watershed Association - Tom Heinrich*
Iolani School - Reid Gushiken*
Iolani School - Timothy Cottrell*
Steve Holmes*
Winona Holmes*
Goro Sulijoadikisumo
Baruch Bakar & Wilma Youtz*
HECO - Jayson Shibata
Linda Wong*
U.S. EPA Region IX - Kathleen Goforth

List of Public and Agency Comments Received from Public Review of Draft FEIS

AGENCY/ INDIVIDUAL
David Youtz*
Janet Gillmar*
UH Sea Grant College Program - School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology - Darren Lerner
The Outdoor Circle - Winston Welch*
Sean Scanlan*
Paula Ress
Oahu Island Parks Conservancy - Michelle Matson*
Nancy Marker*
Montana Hunter
C. Kaui Lucas*
Ala Wai Watershed Association - Karen Ah Mai
Hawaii's Thousand Friends*
Hawaii Bicycling League - Chad Taniguchi & Daniel Alexander*
Craig Chun, Janice Mende, Peggy Kawano
Bruce Black*
Brian Bagnall
Barry Brennan
Ala Wai Watershed Partnership - Michael Hammett
Waikiki Beach Special Improvement District Association - Rick Egged
International Wastewater Technologies - Glenn Lindbo
Rachel Sterling
CCH Dept of Parks & Recreation - Michele Nekota*
State of Hawaii Department of Health - Sina Pruder
Evan Tector
Roy Nakamura
Suzie Garrett
Elizabeth Stone

* Individuals who received Supplemental Response Letters:
Circa May 2017, response letters were mailed to individuals who provided comments within the review period, which started on August 21, 2015 (Federal) and August 23, 2015 (State), and ended November 9, 2015. The 2017 response letter drafted by USACE and DLNR fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as evidenced by the Record of Decision (ROD) by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works on September 18, 2018. Circa May 2020, DLNR mailed supplemental response letters to select individuals who commented during the review period, to ensure compliance with HRS 343 and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) 11-200. The Supplemental letters do not replace or change the letters received in 2017, but provides additional information to answer questions and concerns raised which were addressed in the NEPA Final EIS, and/or in this HEPA Final EIS.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

DOUGLAS MURDOCK
Comptroller

AUDREY HIDANO
Deputy Comptroller

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1225.5

SEP 1 2015

Mr. Derek Chow
Honolulu District, USACE
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-C
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858

Dear Mr. Chow:

Subject: Feasibility Study for Ala Wai Canal Project

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the subject project. We have no comments to offer at this time as the proposed project does not impact any of the Department of Accounting and General Services' projects or existing facilities.

If you have any questions, please have your staff call Ms. Gayle Takasaki of the Planning Branch at 586-0584.

Sincerely,

for JAMES K. KURATA
Public Works Administrator

GT:mo
c: Mr. Gayson Ching, DLNR Engineering Div.

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: James Kurata
State of Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services
P.O. Box 119
Honolulu, Hawaii 96810-0119

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you and/or your organization has no comments on the FEIS.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

ARTHUR J. LOGAN
MAJOR GENERAL
ADJUTANT GENERAL

KENNETH S. HARA
COLONEL
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

September 3, 2015

Honolulu District, USACE
ATTN: Ala Wai Canal Project
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-C
Fort Shafter, HI 96858

State of Hawaii, DLNR Engineering Division
ATTN: Gayson Ching
P.O. Box 373
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809

Subject: Ala Wai Canal Project, Oahu, Hawaii, Feasibility Study Report with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above project. The State of Hawaii Department of Defense has no comments to offer relative to the project.

If you have any questions or concerns, please have your staff contact Mr. Lloyd Maki, Assistant Chief Engineering Officer at (808) 733-4250.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR J. LOGAN
Major General
Hawaii National Guard
Adjutant General

c: Ms. Havinne Okamura, Hawaii Emergency Management Agency

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Arthur Logan
State of Hawaii, Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you and/or your organization has no comments on the FEIS.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

The following comments apply to Appendix A of the subject Ala Wai Canal Project report.

Section 3.2 Stream Flow Gages -"Historic stream gage records were used to develop sub-basin analyses for the HEC-HMS model.": Based on my visual observations of the Waiakeakua Stream over the past 27 years, it is apparent that the Waiakeakua Stream gage (#16240500) with its existing concrete flume are undersized and unsuitable for measuring stream flow rates during storms or even moderate rainfall. The existing flume is small and only spans a portion of the stream cross section. Consequently, this stream gage and flume are only suitable for measuring low flows during dry weather and not high flows during storms when most of the stream flow is above and to the sides of the flume. Even during periods of normal to moderate rainfall, the stream flows over the top of the adjacent parallel weir, and this portion of the stream flow is not registered by the stream gage and flume. See Figure 1 below. Also, the concrete flume is severely deteriorated as evidenced by missing chunks of concrete near its throat and diverging section.

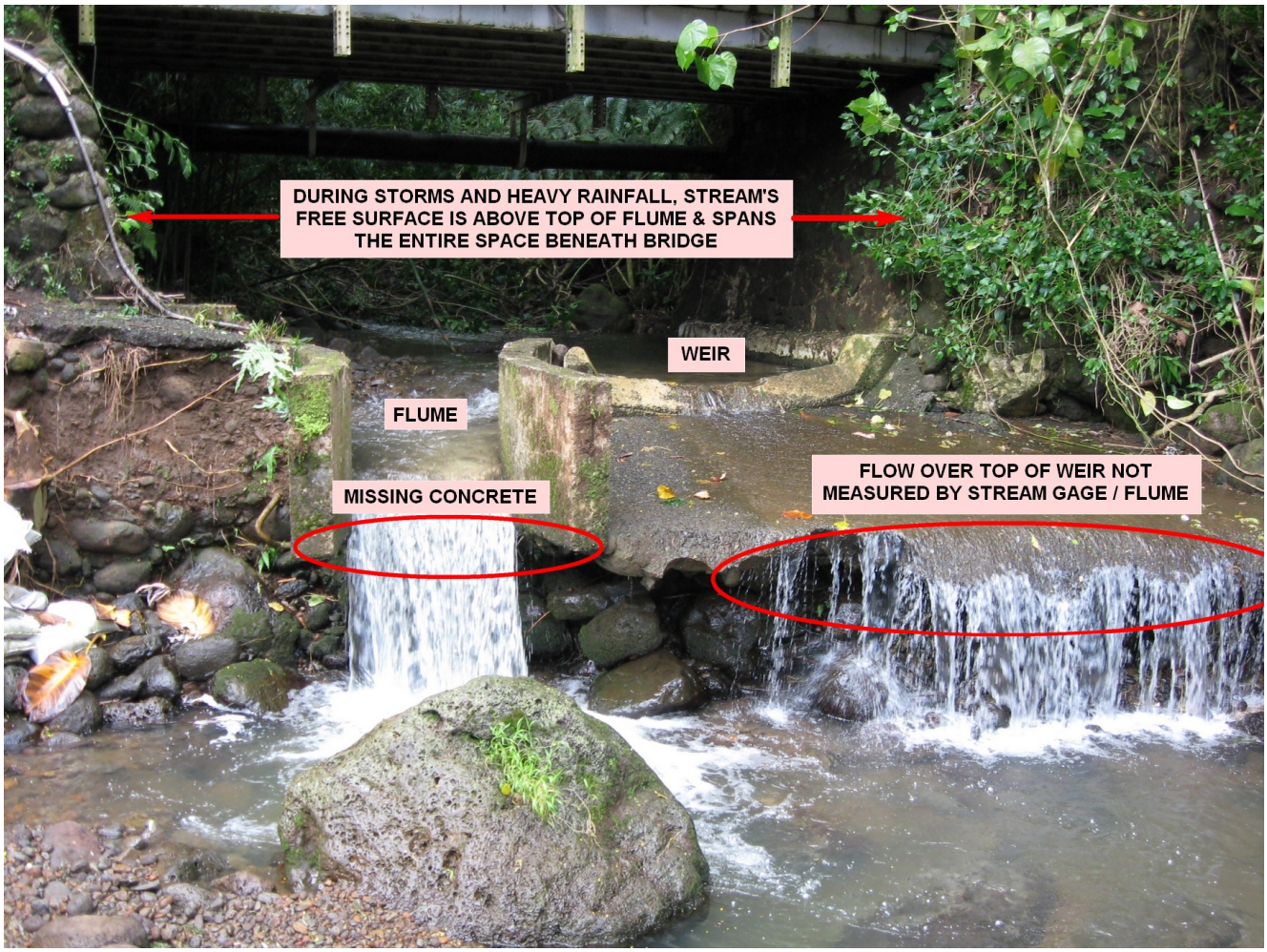


Figure 1 - Waiakeakua Stream Gage/Flume During Normal/Moderate Rainfall Conditions

During storms, most of the stream flow is above and to the sides of the existing flume as shown in Figure 2 below. Therefore, the stream flow measurements for the Waiakeakua Stream will be highly unreliable (too low). A similar situation also exists for the nearby Waihi Stream gage.

Figure 2 – Waiakeakua Stream Gage / Flume During Storm Conditions

Table 2 in Section A3 (page 416 of 467 of Appendix A) specifies an "observed peak flow" of 1100 cfs for Waiakeakua Stream during the October 30, 2004 storm. This flow rate appears to be too low based on my observations and estimate of the flow rate for this storm. Our property is located at 3569 Waakaua Street and is approximately midway between the Waiakeakua Stream gage station and the Waiakeakua Stream/Waihi Stream junction. The width of the stream is more than 25' behind our property, and I estimate that that average depth of flow was approximately 5 feet during the October 30, 2004 storm. I further believe that the mean stream flow velocity during that storm was at least 25 feet per second based on my work experience as an engineer. The foregoing information yields a stream flow rate of more than 3,000 cfs for the October 30, 2004 storm (25 ft W X 5 ft D X 25 fps = 3,125 CFS), or nearly three times the stated 1,100 cfs in Appendix A of the report. This estimate further supports my claim that the existing Waiakeakua flume and stream gage yield excessively low flow rate data.

I believe the flow velocities during most storms in the Waiakeakua Stream are greater than 20 ft/second based on my past work experience with wastewater facilities for the City & County of Honolulu. In particular I was involved with a project that installed a pair of ultrasonic Doppler area-velocity flow meters in an 84" diameter concrete pipe for the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant's effluent outfall. Flow velocities in that outfall typically exceeded 20 fps based on real time measurements along with simultaneous visual observation. Based on my visual observations of the Waiakeakua Stream, the flow velocities are easily in the range of 20 feet/second (or greater) during storm conditions. Therefore, I strongly recommend that a closer look be taken at the accuracy of the stream gages (and flumes) and the flow measurements that form the basis of the Ala Wai Canal Project. This is especially important for the Waihi Stream and Waiakeakua Stream gages because the estimated storm flow rates are grossly understated for these streams. A significantly larger peak flow rate during a storm will have a great impact on the proposed design, i.e., detention basin volume (earthen dam height).

Waiakeakua Debris And Detention Plan And Sections, Sheet # C-302 (35% Design), Section A2 – Aluminum Arch Culvert: The proposed design drawing shows the arch culvert will be 4 ft. high X 12 ft. wide and be constructed of corrugated aluminum plate. The upper side of the culvert will be in direct contact with soil and rock from the earthen dam while the underside will be partially submerged or be subject to splashing from the stream. Aluminum is an anodic metal that is subject to accelerated corrosion under such conditions. It is a well known fact that aluminum is a highly corrodible metal and is even used as sacrificial anodes in cathodic protection systems to protect buried or submerged metal structures and pipes. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that aluminum plate be replaced with a more suitable material that can better resist corrosion. Type 316 and 316L stainless steels are some possible replacement options. Another possibility is a concrete culvert or channel.

Another concern is that the 4' high culvert is too short to pass the large boulders and debris that are frequently transported downstream during storms. The proposed culvert design will be subject to plugging and will be nearly impossible to clear of debris when obstructed. An appropriately-sized open channel will be easier to maintain in lieu of the proposed arch culvert.

Waiakeakua Debris And Detention Plan And Sections, Sheet # C-302 (35% Design), Section A2 –Debris Catchment: The proposed debris catchment design includes a series of vertical 8" diameter pipes embedded in concrete footings. It is apparent that this design is not sufficiently strong to resist and survive the impact from the numerous large boulders that are swept quickly downstream during storm conditions. For example, behind our property there is a 5-ft long X 2 ft wide X 9" thick concrete slab that is sandwiched between a pair of 5-ft. diameter boulders that appeared in the middle of the stream after a storm several years ago. See photo in Figure 3 below. The swift current in the Waiakeakua Stream is very strong and deep during storms, and can rapidly transport heavy boulders and other debris downstream. During severe storms, the collisions of the boulders in the stream create loud noises equaling that of thunder. It is unlikely that the proposed debris catchment will be able to withstand the impact of such boulders under such stream flow conditions. Also, the longevity of the steel pipes is also a concern especially if they are to be constructed of carbon or galvanized steel which won't last very long under the wet and corrosive environment.

Furthermore, the proposed 4-ft. spacing between the 8" pipes is estimated to be too small and the debris catchment system will become quickly plugged by boulders, tree stumps, and other large debris that are transported downstream by the stream flow during heavy rain.

Figure 3 – Large Boulders & Debris in Waiakeakua Stream Near Flume/Stream Gage

Waiakeakua Debris And Detention Plan And Sections, Sheet # C-302 (35% Design), Section A2 – Flow Over Emergency Spillway if Culvert Gets Plugged: In view of the large boulders and debris flowing in the stream and the questionable longevity of the proposed arch culvert, it is strongly recommended that the consequences of the entire peak storm flow over the top of the earthen dam be evaluated. In other words, the design should include consideration to the real life situation when all peak flow from the 100-year storm flows over the top of the earthen dam with no flow from its (plugged) culvert. Of particular concern is the possibility of flooding to residential homes and properties along the stream on Waakaua Street that are immediately downstream of the proposed earthen dam. Based on grading plan drawings for the Manoa Shangri-la neighborhood, the elevations of these properties range between 286' to 299' elevation as compared to 317' elevation of the bottom of the emergency spillway. This is a serious concern for obvious reasons.

Waiakeakua Debris And Detention Plan And Sections, Sheet # C-302 (35% Design), Section A2 – Site Plan: There are several errors on the partial site plan for Waakaua Street and the location of the Waiakeakua Stream relative to residential properties in our neighborhood. See marked up partial plan in Figure 4 below. The City & County of Honolulu's printed tax map (Figure 5 below) is also attached for reference. These errors should be corrected since they might affect the location of the proposed debris catchment and earthen dam.

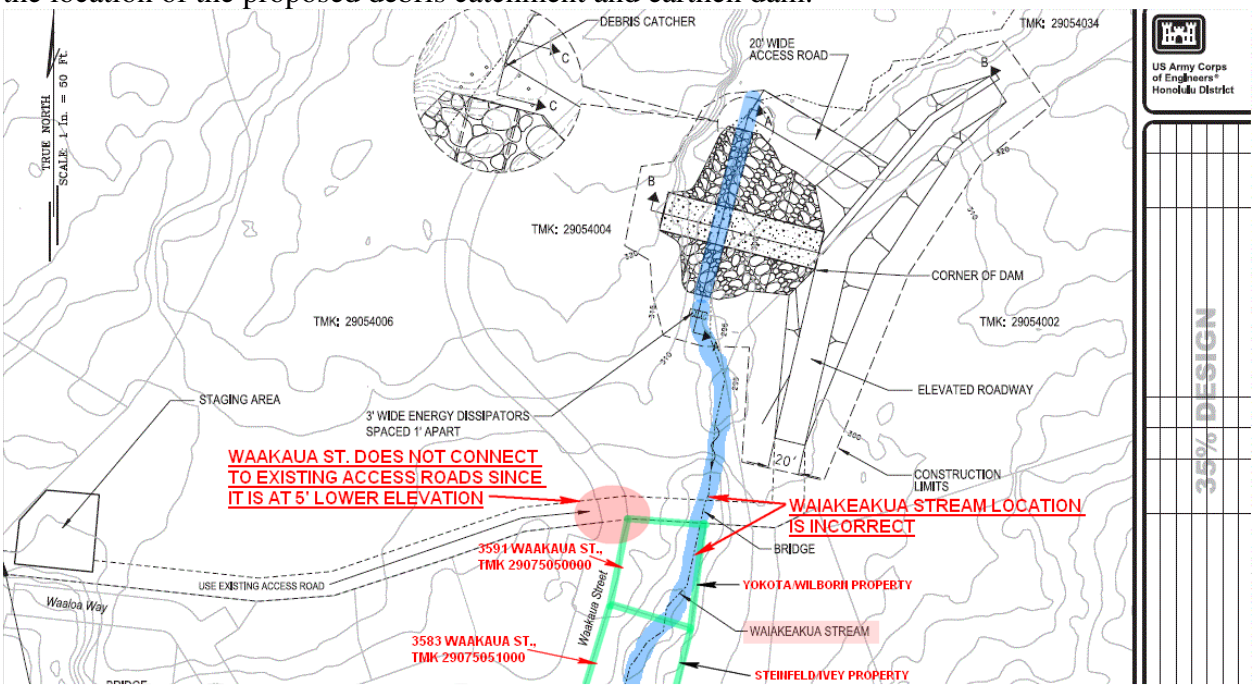


Figure 4 – Partial Site Plan on Drawing #C-302 from Section A2 of Appendix A

Figure 5 – City & County Tax Map 2-9-75 Showing Correct Location of Waiakeakua Stream

It is my hope that serious consideration and evaluation be given to the preceding information and comments. It is my sincere desire that the proposed project will not jeopardize the lives, safety, and property of homeowners living near the proposed debris catchment and earthen dams. I assume the detention basin volume (earthen dam height) will probably need to increase to accommodate the estimated higher peak flow rates from the stream. Project cost will probably increase, also.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if there are any questions.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Lloyd Nakata, P.E.
3569 Waakaua St.
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone # (808) 988-4382
Email: lloyd_nakata@hawaiiantel.net

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Lloyd Nakata
3569 Waakaua Street
Honolulu, HI 96822

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you have submitted comments pertaining to the following issues:

- Calibration of hydrologic models to stream gauge observations
- Design elements of debris and detention basins
- Functional elements of debris and detention basins

Calibration of hydrologic models is detailed in Appendix A1, Sections 3.7 and 4.4. Calibration for the Waiakeakua sub-basin was performed for multiple storm events. This calibration has undergone both an internal agency technical review as well as an independent external peer review and was deemed sufficient for the purposes of the FEIS.

Designs associated with the FEIS are developed to a 35% level adequately assess effectiveness, estimate costs, and consider environmental impacts. If approved, the designs of the FEIS will be carried forward to the design phase of the study where site specific surveys and investigations will be conducted for each element of the recommended plan to further refine the level of detail of the proposed feature. Any inconsistencies between current designs and site specific conditions will be corrected during this upcoming phase. The specific location and scale of project features may change as additional information is acquired from the site. Materials utilized in the designs will be reevaluated to meet site conditions.

As noted, the debris and detention basins are designed to overtop should functionality be reduced by debris or if event conditions exceed the capacity of the structure. Future design efforts will take these concerns into account and attempt to minimize future flood risk to downstream structures. It is assumed that flood risk to areas downstream of debris and detention basins will be no greater than the future without project condition flood risk.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

This page is intentionally left blank.

To the Ala Wai Canal Project members and the Army Corps of Engineers,

I am a resident of Moiliili and the editor and writer of the book *Moiliili–The Life of a Community,* and I have been observing the community, and especially the water patterns, for over 35 years.

I was also one of the community "experts/consultants" queried at the outset of this project. I told of the high water incidents that I had witnessed and the mitigation steps that might be taken to protect the community–and the Waikiki economic engine. Unfortunately, the Army Corp of Engineers took very little of what I, or others, said seriously.

Further, at the more recent meeting presenting the ACE plans I made comments on the mistaken proposals with specifics for mitigation. And, now the 2015 version of the ACE's plans show no evidence that it has listened to the community experts/consultants. I wish to testify before all committees hearing this Ala Wai Watershed re-formation.

This email will not be exhaustive so I will present a few bullet points:

" multi-purpose detention basins in open space areas in the urbanized portion of the watershed"

- Add 3 more "detention basins," that is open field areas to contain and slow storm waters–1) Kaimuki High School field; 2) the Ala Wai Park area Ewa of the juncture of the Manoa stream and the Ala Wai Canal (with low berm around the edges of Ala Wai School, as well as berms at Hokulani School and Iolani School); 3) the entire Ala Wai Park area between the Ala Wai School and the Ala Wai Clubhouse. (2) and 3) already have captured previous storm waters–with water dissipating naturally after a storm event.)

"Floodwalls along the Ala Wai Canal (including 3 associated pump stations)"

- The only floodwalls that might be appropriate to "save" the Waikiki economic engine are on the Waikiki side of the canal. Unfortunately, the ACE's solutions are overkill, visually off-putting, difficult, and scary to navigate. Instead hide the floodwall inside the berm and a raised-up canal wall and build the railing/parapet with blue stone (moss rock is not appropriate, nor as it ever been used for canals, bridges, or walls). Please see the example of the open (though it could be closed) parapet/railing located closer to Kalakaua. And put the pedestrian and bike paths on top of the berm (with the "protection" for the parapet/railing. Floodwalls do not need to be installed elsewhere in Moiliili.

- I'm not sure about pumping stations–they appear huge and ugly with a gable roof topknot. Put the whole pumping station underground. The sewage spill

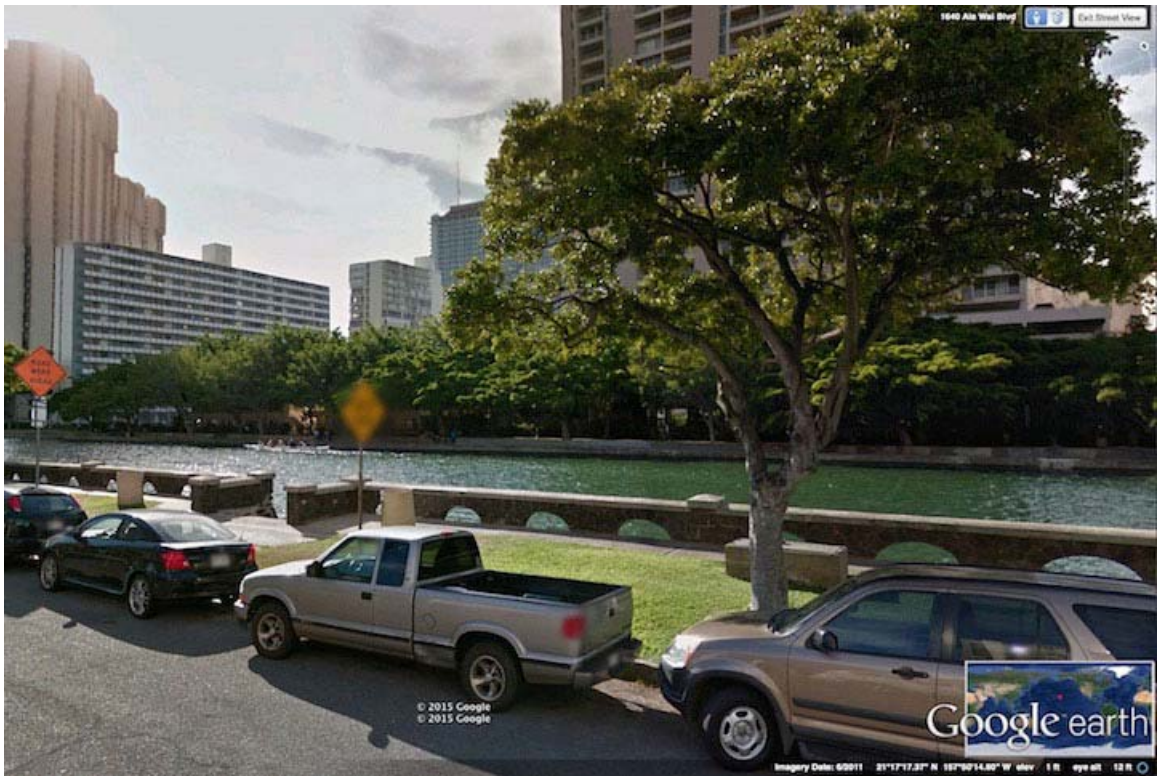
remediation dug a huge hole between the canal and community gardens. Please look to Tokyo's solutions.

"In-stream improvements to restore passage for native aquatic species as compensatory mitigation for impacts to aquatic habitat"

- This is something of a mystery: has the ACE looked closely at the aquatic species in the Manoa Stream, let alone the canal? Is the ACE suggesting that it remove all the invasive species such as tilapia and armored catfish and restore the fresh and brackish native species? Further, where are the ACE plans to more fully remediate the polluted water with such riparian plants as *akulikuli*? An experimental test has already been done.

- One other point, has the ACE designed the "sluice gates" (I assume these are backflow preventers) as a way to keep the waters from backing up and popping many storm drain covers on higher ground? This water surge does happen in hurricanes and other fierce storms.

Again, please invite me to be a member of a serious review panel. Thank you,
Laura Ruby
509 University Ave. #902
947-3641
lruby@hawaii.edu


1640 Ala Wai Blvd
Exit Street View
© 2015 Google
© 2015 Google
Google earth
Imagery Date: 6/2011

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Laura Ruby
509 University Avenue, #902
Honolulu, Hawaii 96826

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you have submitted comments pertaining to the following issues:

- Alternative Plan Selection
- Aesthetics of the floodwalls and pump stations
- Concerns regarding the compensatory mitigation
- Backwater flooding in the existing (without project) condition

The strategy towards managing the flood risk utilized in the plan formulation contained within the FEIS is the dual approach of detention of flood flows in the upper watershed combined with line of protection features (i.e. floodwalls and levees) in the lower watershed. This approach provides benefits for those within the upper watershed, but also reduces the scale of the features necessary for flood risk management in the lower watershed.

USACE conducts planning efforts in accordance with the Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies, established by the Water Resources Council in 1983. This study has been guided by this planning process though each phase. The general problems and opportunities are stated as specific planning objectives and constraints to provide focus for the formulation of alternatives. These objectives and constraints have been documented since 2012 when the study was rescoped to focus exclusively on flood risk management. The formulation of alternatives is an iterative process and plans are evaluated and compared to determine which alternative achieves the study objectives and avoids study constraints in the most effective and efficient manner. Objectives and constraints are detailed in Section 2 of the FEIS, and Section 3 includes details of the process by which alternatives were selected and eliminated, leading to a final array of viable alternative plans. Each of the alternative plans in this final array was a valid plan that achieved planning objectives and avoided planning constraints to some degree. These plans were screened against multiple criteria and compared to determine which plan was most effective and efficient in achieving study objectives and avoiding study constraints.

All flood risk management alternatives considered for the study have a variety of impacts; there is no alternative that has no impacts, and there is no alternative that has only positive impacts. USACE policy requires a recommendation consistent with the alternative plan that reasonably maximizes the net economic benefits with consideration to the environmental impacts. Sections 4 and 5 of the FEIS includes an evaluation and comparison of these alternative plans. Section 8 outlines the recommended plan. This plan includes:

- Six in-stream debris and detention basins in the upper reaches of the watershed
- One stand-alone debris catchment structure
- Three multi-purpose detention basins
- Floodwalls along the Ala Wai Canal (including two pump stations); a levee on the outer perimeter of the Ala Wai Golf Course
- A flood warning system
- Fish passage environmental mitigation features at two locations

The design of project features is focused on the most economical design that will provide the needed function while observing compliance with applicable Federal law. Pump stations are above ground to avoid costs associated with sub-surface placement and must contain maintenance features which will allow for annual remove and inspection of pumps. The design of floodwalls and the pump stations must meet the criteria set forth in Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act. This design will be coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure appropriate design aspects are integrated into the project to ensure preservation of the historic value of the area.

Backwater flooding in the streets from the canal will be reduced through the use of flap gates at storm sewer outfalls entering the canal. These features are proposed to be installed along with the implementation of the floodwall. Environmental mitigation measures are described in Section 3.13 of the report. Implementation of these features involves the removal of barriers to fish passage on the Manoa stream.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF
HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ROBERT K. MASUDA
FIRST DEPUTY

M. KALEO MANUEL
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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

June 23, 2020

Ms. Laura Ruby
509 University Avenue #902
Honolulu, Hawaii 96826

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review of the Draft Feasibility Report

This letter is a follow-up on correspondence to a letter sent to you by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) on May 2, 2017. That letter responded to your comments submitted during the review period for the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Draft Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (DFEIS), which started on August 21, 2015 (Federal) and August 23, 2015 (State) and ended November 9, 2015.

The 2017 letter you received from the USACE and DLNR fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as evidenced in the signed Record of Decision (ROD) by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works on September 18, 2018.

The State of Hawaii received the NEPA Final FEIS (NEPA FFEIS) with ROD from USACE in October 2018 for review and acceptance by the State in compliance with the requirements of Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343, commonly referred to as the Hawaii Environmental Policy Act (HEPA). By letter dated September 20, 2019, the Governor designated the Mayor of Honolulu to accept the HEPA Final FEIS (HEPA FFEIS) as the Governor's representative.

After reviewing the document and ensuring its acceptability under the HEPA rules, we are providing an additional response to your comments commensurate with the requirements of HRS 343 and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) 11-200. This letter does not replace or change the letter you received in 2017, but provides you with additional information to answer questions and concerns that you raised, which are addressed in the NEPA FFEIS, and/or in the HEPA FFEIS.

Please note that this HEPA FFEIS evaluates the same action and impacts that were reviewed in the NEPA FFEIS completed in 2017. During the design phase, project information will continue to be updated to address unresolved issues and community concerns identified in the EIS. Community engagement is a critical aspect of the design process and identifying environmental impacts. Any changes to the design after the completion of both the NEPA and HEPA FFEISs will be evaluated for environmental impacts and, if necessary, supplemental documentation will be developed commensurate with the environmental impacts identified.

This letter will provide additional information on the specific concerns raised in your 2015 letter to the Ala Wai Canal Project members and Army Corps of Engineers:

1. *I am a resident of Moiliili and the editor and writer of the book "Moiliili–The Life of a Community," and I have been observing the community, and especially the water patterns for over 35-years.*

   I was also one of the community "experts/consultants" queried at the outset of this project. I told of the high water incidents that I had witnessed and the mitigation steps that might be taken to protect the community–and the Waikiki economic engine. Unfortunately, the Army Corp of Engineers took very little of what I, or others, said seriously.

   Further, at the more recent meeting presenting the ACE plans, I made comments on the mistaken proposals with specifics for mitigation. And now the 2015 version of the ACE's plans show no evidence that it has listened to the community experts/consultants. I wish to testify before all committees hearing this Ala Wai Watershed re-formation.

   RESPONSE: Thank you for your interest in this project and participation in the process. This process does not end with the feasibility study; it will continue during the design and construction phase and we encourage your continued feedback and participation. Community engagement is a critical part of making this a successful project.

2. *" multi-purpose detention basins in open space areas in the urbanized portion of the watershed"*

   - *Add 3 more "detention basins," that is open field areas to contain and slow storm waters– 1) Kaimuki High School field; 2) the Ala Wai Park area Ewa of the juncture of the Manoa stream and the Ala Wai Canal (with low berm around the edges of Ala Wai School, as well as berms at Hokulani School and Iolani School); 3) the entire Ala Wai Park area between the Ala Wai School and the Ala Wai Clubhouse. (2) and 3) already have captured previous storm waters–with water dissipating naturally after a storm event.)*

   RESPONSE: We concur that multipurpose detention basins are a natural flood risk reduction feature, thank you for your suggestions. During the design phase of this project, updated modeling, engineering data, and community input will be used to refine or change the system features to provide the level of risk reduction authorized by Congress. If the system features change in location, type, size, function, or are eliminated, the changes will be evaluated for both environmental and community impacts. Supplemental environmental documentation will be developed commensurate with the level of impacts, if necessary.

3. *"Floodwalls along the Ala Wai Canal (including 3 associated pump stations)"*

    - *The only floodwalls that might be appropriate to "save" the Waikiki economic engine are on the Waikiki side of the canal. Unfortunately, the ACE's solutions are overkill, visually off-putting, difficult, and scary to navigate. Instead hide the floodwall inside the berm and a raised-up canal wall and build the railing/parapet with blue stone (moss rock is not appropriate, nor as it ever been used for canals, bridges, or walls). Please see the example of the open (though it could be closed) parapet/railing located closer to Kalakaua. And put the pedestrian and bike paths on top of the berm (with the "protection" for the parapet/railing. Floodwalls do not need to be installed elsewhere in Moiliili.*

RESPONSE: Thank you for your recommendation regarding the location and construction methodology insight for flood barriers along the Ala Wai Canal. During the design phase of this project updated modeling, engineering data, and community input will be used to refine or recommend changes to the system features. If the system features change in location, type, size, function, or are eliminated, the changes will be evaluated for both environmental and community impacts. If necessary, supplemental environmental documentation will be developed commensurate with the level of impacts, if necessary.

4. *The only floodwalls that might be appropriate to "save" the Waikiki economic engine are on the Waikiki side of the canal.*

RESPONSE: The floodwall need is based on the water surface elevation not ground elevation. The ground elevation on the Waikiki side of the canal is actually higher than the Moiliili side of the canal, so the risk is higher on the Moiliili side of the canal. If there are any walls, they will be designed so as to ensure that neither side of the canal transfers risk to the other. We refer to this design consideration as levee superiority.

5. *Unfortunately, the ACE's solutions are overkill, visually off-putting, difficult, and scary to navigate. Instead hide the floodwall inside the berm and a raised-up canal wall and build the railing/parapet with blue stone (moss rock is not appropriate, nor as it ever been used for canals, bridges, or walls).*

RESPONSE: The floodwall presented in the HEPA FFEIS is not a final design; it is only a conceptual design. The suggestion of hiding the wall, or disguising the wall as a hand rail parapet with blue stone do not impact the structural integrity of the floodwall and can be considered as an aesthetic improvement. Placing a walking path or bike path on top of a berm with a wall inside also would not impact the structural integrity and can be examined further during the design phase. The type of rock whether blue stone or moss also is not integral to the structural integrity of the flood control feature, however, your insight on the type of stone will be further examined after a final alignment, location, and type of flood barrier necessary is determined in the design phase.

6. *Floodwalls do not need to be installed elsewhere in Moiliili.*

RESPONSE: Floodwalls and other barriers will be further examined in the design phase for location, type, and elevation based on updated modeling, engineering data, and community input. If the system features change in location, type, size, function, or are eliminated, the changes will be evaluated for both environmental and community impacts. Supplemental environmental documentation will be developed commensurate with the level of impacts, if necessary.

7. *I'm not sure about pumping stations–they appear huge and ugly with a gable roof topknot. Put the whole pumping station underground. The sewage spill remediation dug a huge hole between the canal and community gardens.*

RESPONSE: The pumps themselves can be submersed to reduce the footprint and aesthetics, but there are also options such as vertical pumps and horizontal pumps that will be evaluated in the design phase of the project. The determining factor in pump requirements is the volume of water that needs to be evacuated, see section 5.5 of the HEPA FFEIS. Section 5.5 involves hydraulics and hydrology, and as a whole, describes in-depth the "determining factor" of water volume that needs to be evacuated. In the design phase we will evaluate the volume of water and evaluate the environmental and community impacts of different pump system configurations to identify the appropriate system. If the system features change in location, type, size, function, or are eliminated, the changes will be evaluated for both environmental and community impacts. Supplemental environmental documentation will be developed commensurate with the level of impacts, if necessary.

8. *Please look to Tokyo's solutions.*

RESPONSE: The regulatory and environmental compliance requirements between Honolulu and Tokyo are significantly different. While there may be similarities in our approach to resilience, there are significant differences in funding mechanisms and federal authority.

During the design phase of this project, updated modeling, engineering data, and community input will be used to refine or change the system features. If the system features change in location, type, size, function, or are eliminated, the changes will be evaluated for both environmental and community impacts. Supplemental environmental documentation will be developed commensurate with the level of impacts, if necessary.

9. *"In-stream improvements to restore passage for native aquatic species as compensatory mitigation for impacts to aquatic habitat"*

- *This is something of a mystery: has the ACE looked closely at the aquatic species in the Manoa Stream, let alone the canal?*

RESPONSE: The ACE partnered with the Bishop Museum and the State Department of Aquatic Resources to develop a model used for identifying compensatory mitigation options. Please refer to Appendix E2 for a detailed explanation of the mitigation model and the goals of increasing habitat unit opportunities within the Manoa Stream.

10. *Is the ACE suggesting that it remove all the invasive species such as tilapia and armored catfish and restore the fresh and brackish native species?*

RESPONSE: Appendix E2, Mitigation, Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan, does emphasize restoring native species, but does not seek to "remove all the invasive species."

11. *Further, where are the ACE plans to more fully remediate the polluted water with such riparian plants as akulikuli?*

RESPONSE: The USACE Environmental Operating Principles (EOP) requires "mutually supporting economic and environmental sustainable solutions." Page 1-2 and Section 8.8 of the Federal NEPA Document, as well as this HEPA FFEIS proposed action discuss the USACE EOPs." This occurred in the feasibility study despite a 2012 shift in focus to strictly a flood control study; the study team evaluated ways to maintain in-stream habitat and migratory pathways. These same EOP will be applied during the design phase as data is updated and designs are refined. The riparian plant that you suggest akulikuli will be examined as a means to attenuate flows and serve as erosion protection for the natural riparian streams. Any changes in the design will be evaluated for environmental impacts both positive and negative.

12. *One other point, has the ACE designed the "sluice gates" (I assume these are backflow preventers) as a way to keep the waters from backing up and popping many storm drain covers on higher ground? This water surge does happen in hurricanes and other fierce storms.*

RESPONSE: Sluice gates will be examined in the design phase as a means to close the system if one valley gets more water than another valley. For example, if a storm comes in from the East Southeast and impacts Palolo and Manoa Valleys but not Makiki, there will be a need to ensure backwater does not impact the Makiki community. During the design phase, these types of features will be further evaluated for effectiveness. If it is determined that modeling and engineering data demonstrates a need for these features, they will be examined for environmental impacts and if necessary, supplemental environmental documentation will be developed commensurate with the level of impacts.

13. *Again, please invite me to be a member of a serious review panel.*

RESPONSE: It is our understanding that you have submitted your information to the Corps of Engineers to be included in correspondence and meetings. There will be more community outreach and engagement as this project continues moving forward. Community members will have opportunities to provide comments and concerns to ensure that the final designed system balances engineering solutions with community impacts.

We appreciate your participation in the project process. Community engagement will be a critical piece of this project moving forward in design and construction, and we hope you remain engaged.

This page is intentionally left blank.

HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

636 South Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5007
Phone: 808-723-7139 Fax: 808-723-7111 Internet: www.honolulu.gov/hfd

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR

MANUEL P. NEVES
FIRE CHIEF

LIONEL CAMARA JR.
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF

September 15, 2015

Mr. Gayson Ching
Engineering Division
Department of Land and Natural
Resources
State of Hawaii
P.O. Box 373
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Ching:

Subject: Ala Wai Canal Project

In response to a letter from Carty Chang of your office received on August 24, 2015, regarding the above mentioned subject, the Honolulu Fire Department determined that there will be no significant impact to fire department services.

Should you have questions, please contact Battalion Chief Terry Seelig of our Fire Prevention Bureau at 723-7151 or tseelig@honolulu.gov.

Sincerely,

Socrates D. Bratakos

SOCRATES D. BRATAKOS
Assistant Chief

SDB/SY:bh

cc: Honolulu District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Socrates Bratakos
City and County of Honolulu, Honolulu Fire Department
636 South Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5007

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you and/or your organization has no comments on the FEIS.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 529-3111 · INTERNET: www.honolulupd.org

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR

LOUIS M. KEALOHA
CHIEF

DAVE M. KAJIHIRO
MARIE A. McCAULEY
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE MT-DK

September 17, 2015

Honolulu District USACE
Attention: Ala Wai Canal Project
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-C
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858

To Whom It May Concern:

This is in response to a letter from the Department of Land and Natural Resources requesting comments on a Draft Feasibility Report/Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Ala Wai Canal project on Oahu.

Based on the information provided, this project should have no significant impact on the services or operations of the Honolulu Police Department at this time.

If there are any questions, please contact the following commanders for their respective areas: Major Roy Sugimoto of District 1 (Central Oahu) at 723-3327, Major Clyde Ho of District 6 (Waikiki) at 723-3345, and Major Lester Hite District 7 (East Honolulu) at 723-3369.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project.

Sincerely,

LOUIS M. KEALOHA
Chief of Police

By
MARK TSUYEMURA,
Management Analyst VI
Office of the Chief

Serving and Protecting With Aloha

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Louis Kealoha
City and County of Honolulu, Honolulu Police Department
801 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you and/or your organization has no comments on the FEIS.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII

SHAN S. TSUTSUI
LT. GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII

JOBIE M. K. MASAGATANI
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
P. O. BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96805

September 29, 2015

Honolulu District, USACE
ATTN: Ala Wai Canal Project
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-C
Fort Shafter, HI 96858

SUBJECT: Review and Comments on Draft Feasibility Report/Environmental Impact Statement, Ala Wai Canal Project, Ala Wai Watershed (multiple TMK's), Kona, Island of O'ahu

Dear Sir and/or Madam:

Mahalo for providing the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) with the opportunity to provide comments on the Draft Feasibility Report/Environmental Impact Statement for the Ala Wai Canal Project. DHHL understands that the purpose of the project is to reduce flood risk within the Ala Wai Watershed. The Tentatively Selected Plan proposes nine (9) detention basins, a debris catchment feature, floodwalls, flood warning system improvements and in-stream improvements to restore passage for native aquatic species.

As landowners engaged in our own planning processes, it is our responsibility to engage with other agencies and plan appropriately for the larger region, and it is our priority to ensure that DHHL's plans are as consistent as possible with other plans for the island of O'ahu. In addition, DHHL is the land owner of two parcels potentially impacted by the "one percent ACE flood event" and within 1,500 feet of the proposed Hausten Ditch Detention Basin, TMK's (1)2-7-008:018 (0.92 acres) and (1)2-7-008:020 (0.97 acres). See Exhibits "A" and "B".

Please consider the following general comments:

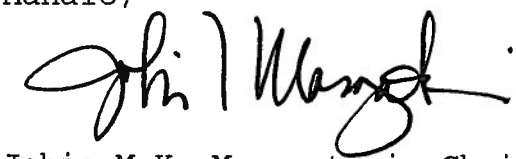
1. DHHL supports the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' and the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources' efforts to better manage stormwater and reduce flooding from

heavy rain events, which may occur more frequently in the future. Reducing the flood risk in the Ala Wai Watershed will benefit the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust by protecting critical infrastructure and enhancing DHHL's future ability to use our lands in Mō'ili'ili.

2. DHHL also appreciates the measures developed to minimize and mitigate negative impacts to cultural and natural resources important to native Hawaiians due to construction of project components. Streams and stream life in their natural state are culturally significant to our beneficiaries, therefore DHHL supports successful completion of the NHPA Section 106 consultation process and finalization of a Programmatic Agreement to mitigate potential impacts to cultural, natural and scenic resources from implementation of the Tentatively Selected Plan.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments on the Draft Feasibility Report/Environmental Impact Statement for the Ala Wai Canal Project. If there are any questions, please contact Nancy McPherson at our Planning Office via email at nancy.m.mcpherson@hawaii.gov or by phone at 808.620.9519.

Mahalo,



Jobie M.K. Masagatani, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission

Enclosures
CC: State of Hawai'i,
DLNR Engineering Div.
ATTN: Gayson Ching

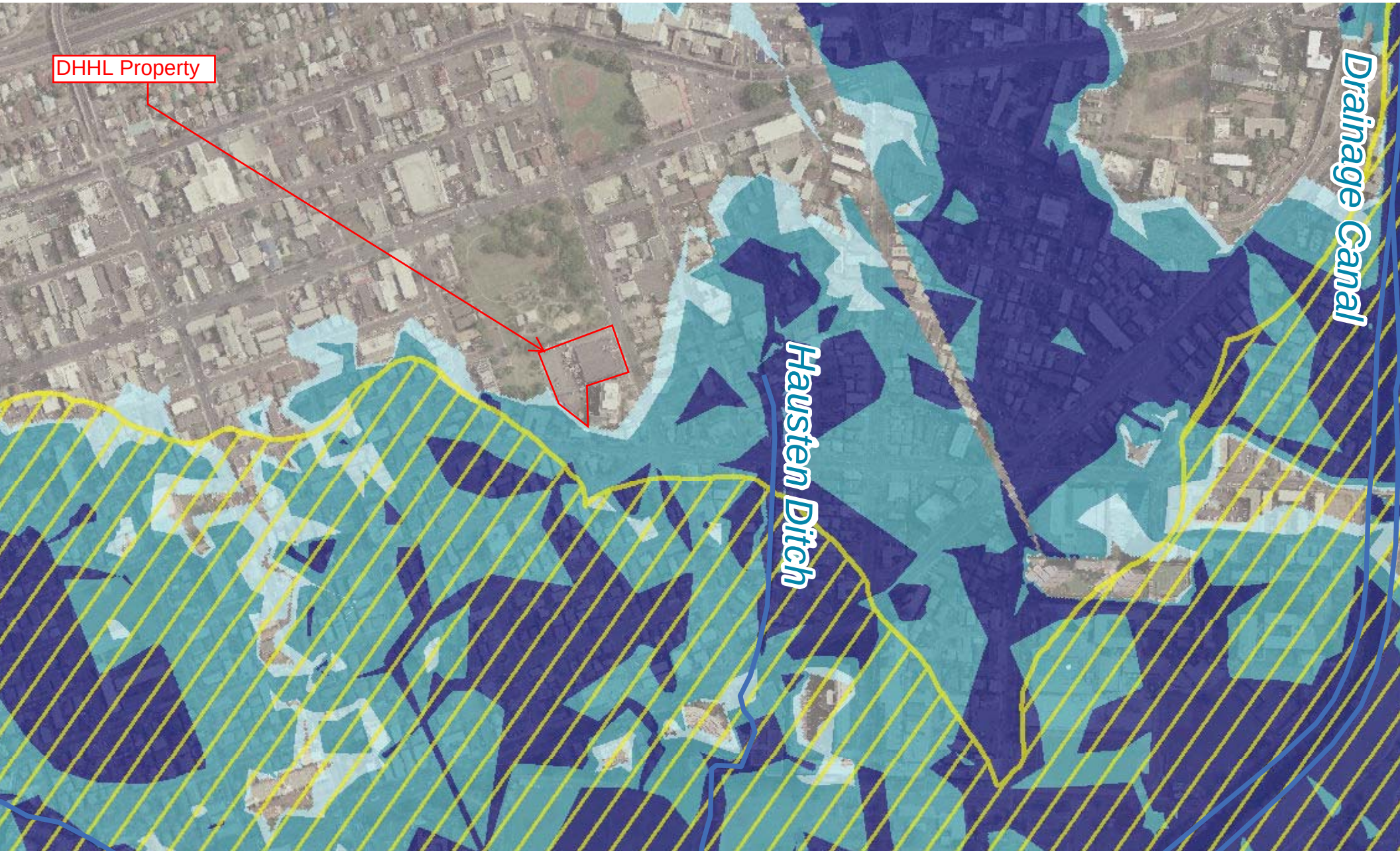


EXHIBIT A

LOCATION OF FORMER BOWL-O-DROME PARCELS OWNED BY DHHL

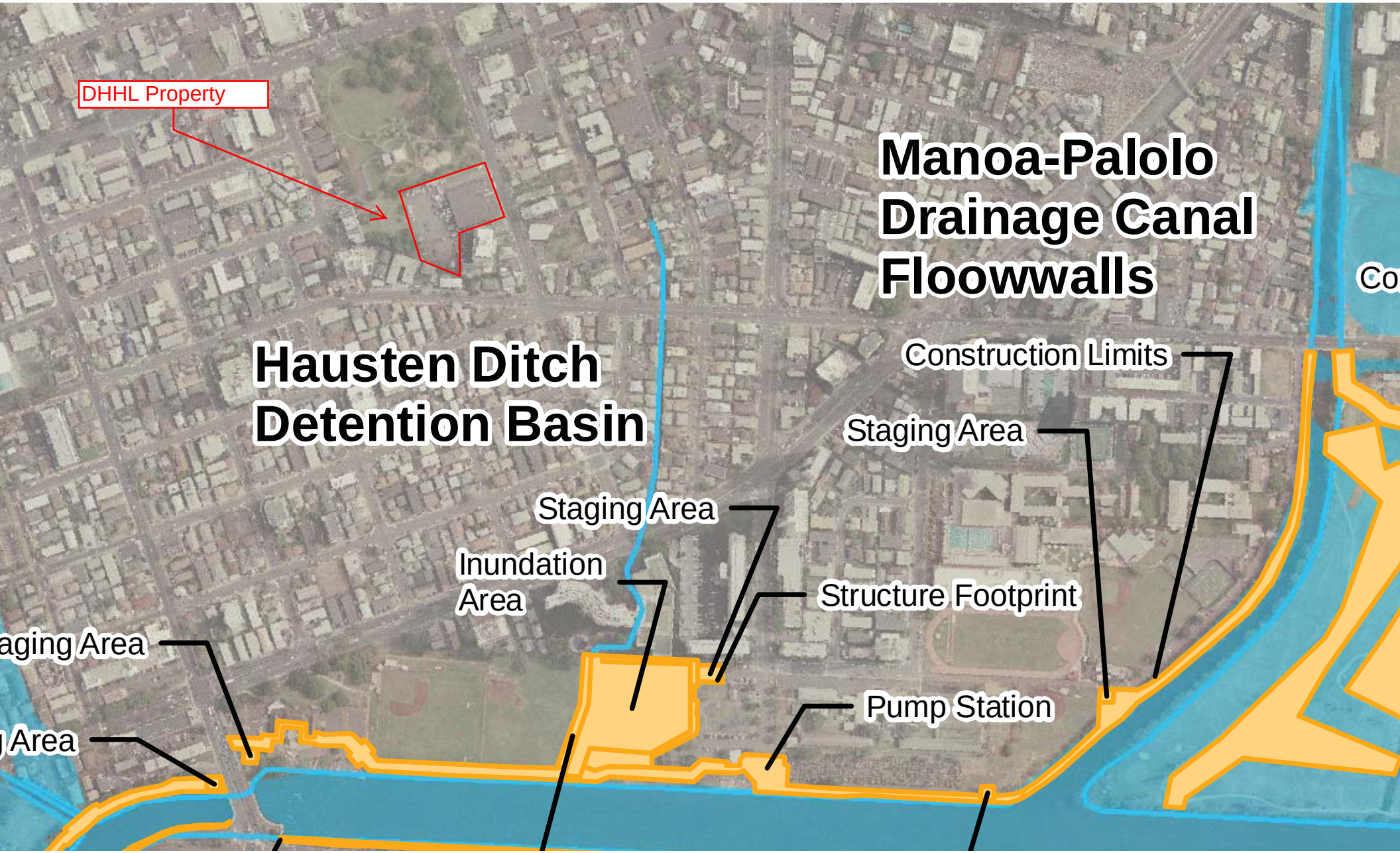


EXHIBIT B

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Jobie M.K. Masagatani
State of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
P.O. Box 1879
Honolulu, Hawaii 96805

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you and/or your organization has no comments, requests for information, or concerns regarding adverse effects of the FEIS and is generally supportive of the recommended plan.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

This page is intentionally left blank.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

September 30, 2015

State of Hawaii, DLNR Engineering Division
Attn: Gayson Ching
P.O. Box 373
Honolulu, HI 96809 via email: Gayson.Y.Ching@hawaii.gov

Honolulu District, USACE
Attn: Ala Wai Canal Project
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-C
Fort Shafter, HI 96858 via email: AlaWaiCanalProject@usace.army.mil

Dear Mr. Ching and USACE,

SUBJECT: Public Comment Period and Public Meeting for the Ala Wai Canal Project, Draft Feasibility Report/EIS

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. The Department of Land and Natural Resources' (DLNR) Land Division distributed or made available a copy of your report pertaining to the subject matter to DLNR Divisions for their review and comments.

At this time, enclosed are comments from (1) Land Division; (2) Division of Boating & Ocean Recreation; (3) Division of Aquatic Resources; and (4) Engineering Division. No other comments were received as of our suspense date. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Supervising Land Agent Steve Molmen at 587-0439. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator

Enclosure(s)

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

August 25, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: **DLNR Agencies:**
_X_ Div. of Aquatic Resources
_X_ Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
_X_ Engineering Division
_X_ Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
___ Div. of State Parks
_X_ Commission on Water Resource Management
_X_ Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
_X_ Land Division – Oahu District
_X_ Historic Preservation

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Public Comment Period and Public Meeting for the Ala Wai Canal Project, Draft Feasibility Report/EIS
LOCATION: Ala Wai Watershed, City and County of Honolulu, O`ahu, Hawai`i
APPLICANT: State of Hawai`i, Department of Land and Natural Resources; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above-referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document which can be found at www.AlaWaiCanalProject.com.

Please submit any comments by September 28, 2015. If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Supervising Land Agent Steve Molmen at (808) 587-0439. Thank you.

Attachments

Comments:
The Draft Feasibility Report/EIS assesses the risk of flooding in the Ala Wai Watershed and includes alternative plans to reduce flood risks.
The Board's approval is required for any improvements built upon State land to reduce the flood risk. ie. An easement disposition for drainage purposes.

( ) We have no objections.
( ) We have no comments.
(✓) Comments are attached.

Signed: _____
Print Name: Ling Chee
Date: 8/26/15

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2015 SEP -4 AM 11:10
DEPT. OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

August 25, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: **DLNR Agencies:**
_X_ Div. of Aquatic Resources
_X_ Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
_X_ Engineering Division
_X_ Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
___ Div. of State Parks
_X_ Commission on Water Resource Management
_X_ Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
_X_ Land Division – Oahu District
_X_ Historic Preservation

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Public Comment Period and Public Meeting for the Ala Wai Canal Project, Draft Feasibility Report/EIS
LOCATION: Ala Wai Watershed, City and County of Honolulu, O`ahu, Hawai`i
APPLICANT: State of Hawai`i, Department of Land and Natural Resources; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above-referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document which can be found at www.AlaWaiCanalProject.com.

Please submit any comments by September 28, 2015. If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Supervising Land Agent Steve Molmen at (808) 587-0439. Thank you.

Attachments

( ) We have no objections.
(X) We have no comments.
( ) Comments are attached.

Signed: Edward R Underwood
Print Name: Edward R Underwood
Date: 9/3/15

AUG27'15AM10:35BOR ADM

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2015 SEP 29 AM 10:54
DEPT. OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES STATE OF HAWAII

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

RECEIVED
AUG 26 2015
AQUATIC RESOURCES

DAR #5175

August 25, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: **DLNR Agencies:**
- X Div. of Aquatic Resources
- X Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- X Engineering Division
- X Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- ___ Div. of State Parks
- X Commission on Water Resource Management
- X Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- X Land Division – Oahu District
- X Historic Preservation

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Public Comment Period and Public Meeting for the Ala Wai Canal Project, Draft Feasibility Report/EIS
LOCATION: Ala Wai Watershed, City and County of Honolulu, O`ahu, Hawai`i
APPLICANT: State of Hawai`i, Department of Land and Natural Resources; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above-referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document which can be found at www.AlaWaiCanalProject.com.

Please submit any comments by September 28, 2015. If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Supervising Land Agent Steve Molmen at (808) 587-0439. Thank you.

Attachments

( ) We have no objections.
(X) We have no comments. GRH
( ) Comments are attached.

Signed: Alton Miyasaka
Print Name: Alton Miyasaka, Acting Administrator
Date: 9-28-15

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

August 25, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: FR:

DLNR Agencies:
X Div. of Aquatic Resources
X Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
X Engineering Division
X Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
___ Div. of State Parks
X Commission on Water Resource Management
X Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
X Land Division – Oahu District
X Historic Preservation

FROM: TO:
Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Public Comment Period and Public Meeting for the Ala Wai Canal Project, Draft Feasibility Report/EIS
LOCATION: Ala Wai Watershed, City and County of Honolulu, O`ahu, Hawai`i
APPLICANT: State of Hawai`i, Department of Land and Natural Resources; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Transmitted for your review and comment on the above-referenced document. We would appreciate your comments on this document which can be found at www.AlaWaiCanalProject.com.

Please submit any comments by September 28, 2015. If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Supervising Land Agent Steve Molmen at (808) 587-0439. Thank you.

Attachments

( ) We have no objections.
( ) We have no comments.
(✓) Comments are attached.

Signed: Carly S. Chang, Chief Engineer
Print Name: Carly S. Chang, Chief Engineer
Date: 9/25/15

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION

LD/Russell Y. Tsuji
REF: Public Comment Period and Public Meeting for the Ala Wai Canal Project Draft Feasibility Report/EIS
Oahu.070

COMMENTS

( ) We confirm that the project site, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Flood Zone ___.

( ) Please take note that the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is located in Zone ___.

( ) Please note that the correct Flood Zone Designation for the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is ___.

(X) Please note that the project(s) located in the Flood Hazard Zones (A, AO, AH, AE, AEF, V, VE, and XS) must comply with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) presented in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), whenever development within a Special Flood Hazard Area is undertaken. If there are any questions, please contact the State NFIP Coordinator, Ms. Carol Tyau-Beam, of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division at (808) 587-0267.

Please be advised that 44CFR indicates the minimum standards set forth by the NFIP. Your Community's local flood ordinance may prove to be more restrictive and thus take precedence over the minimum NFIP standards. If there are questions regarding the local flood ordinances, please contact the applicable County NFIP Coordinators below:

(X) Mr. Mario Siu Li at (808) 768-8098 of the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting.

( ) Mr. Carter Romero (Acting) at (808) 961-8943 of the County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works.

( ) Mr. Carolyn Cortez at (808) 270-7253 of the County of Maui, Department of Planning.

( ) Mr. Stanford Iwamoto at (808) 241-4896 of the County of Kauai, Department of Public Works.

( ) The applicant should include project water demands and infrastructure required to meet water demands. Please note that the implementation of any State-sponsored projects requiring water service from the Honolulu Board of Water Supply system must first obtain water allocation credits from the Engineering Division before it can receive a building permit and/or water meter.

( ) The applicant should provide the water demands and calculations to the Engineering Division so it can be included in the State Water Projects Plan Update.

( ) Additional Comments: _____

_____

( ) Other: _____

_____

Should you have any questions, please call Mr. Dennis Imada of the Planning Branch at 587-0257.

Signed: _____
CARTY S. CHANG, CHIEF ENGINEER

Date: 9/25/15

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Russell Tsuji
State of Hawaii, Department of Lands and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you have provided a references to State policy requirements. The final FEIS will provide an overview of compliance with applicable Federal laws and policies, some of which are administered at a State level. Section 5 details an assessment of impacts resulting from the final array of alternatives. Section 7 details to compliance with applicable Federal laws and policies. The intent of the FEIS is to demonstrate compliance with all applicable Federal laws and policies.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

This page is intentionally left blank.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
715 SOUTH KING STREET, SUITE 311 ● HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 ● AREA CODE 808 ● PHONE: 768-7762 ● FAX: 768-7792

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR

GARY K. NAKATA
DIRECTOR

BARBARA YAMASHITA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

September 21, 2015

Honolulu District, USACE
Attention: Ala Wai Canal Project
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-C
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858

To Whom It May Concern:

SUBJECT: Ala Wai Canal Project, O'ahu, Hawai'i Feasibility Study with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement

We have reviewed your letter and the Draft Feasibility Study Report with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Our review of the documents provided indicates the proposed project will have no adverse impacts on any Department of Community Services' activities or projects at this time. Thank you for providing us with the opportunity to comment on this matter.

Sincerely,

Gary K. Nakata
Director

GKN:jc

cc: Gayson Ching, State of Hawaii
DLNR Engineering Division

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Gary Nakata
City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services
715 South King Street, Suite 311
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you and/or your organization has no comments on the FEIS.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

From: victim@centurylink.net
To: Ala Wai Canal Project
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Ala Wai Canal Project
Date: Thursday, September 24, 2015 6:04:25 PM

Dear USACE Representative,

As a tourist to Waikiki it has always concerned us when brown water enters Waikiki from the Canal.

Also wonder why the Ala Wai Canal is stagnant water when it could have a current of salt water making it possible to use it for swimming etc.

Improving the Canal in addition to renovating the War Memorial in East Waikiki should be a priority. A War Memorial allowed to deteriorate is an insult to those who have served in the military.

Thanks for your attention,

Sincerely,

Timothy O. Carvelli
2460 13th Ave East
North Saint Paul, Minnesota 55109

email: victim@centurylink.net <mailto:victim@centurylink.net>

Ph: 651-770-6729

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Timothy Carvelli
2460 13th Avenue East
North St. Paul, MN 55109

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you have submitted comments pertaining to the following issues:

- Improvement to water quality within Ala Wai Canal
- Deterioration of the War Memorial in East Waikiki

Unfortunately, the issues noted above are not topics addressed by the FEIS nor does USACE have the authorization to study those issues. It is suggested that you contact the State of Hawaii Department of Health for information related to water quality and the Natatorium for information related to the War Memorial.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

From: derek
To: Ala Wai Canal Project; gayson.y.ching@hawaii.gov
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Comments to Draft Feasibility Report/EIS - Ala Wai Canal Project
Date: Wednesday, October 07, 2015 4:29:05 PM

To the Army Corp of Engineers and the State of Hawaii:

I am a resident of upper Manoa Valley and owner of a property (3590 Waakaua Street) abutting the access road that will be impacted by the subject project. I have serious concerns about the construction of the earthen dams/detention basins and debris catchment for the Waiakeakua & Waihi Streams. The following are my questions and comments for your consideration.

Please advise what was the motivating reasons and factors behind this project; and what factors were considered in locating the Waiakeakua debris and detention basin. Also, what kind of fortifications is planned to the access road and to the bridges?. How long they expect the construction activities to last? Will regular maintainance be using the access road? How often?

My concern is about the use of the access road that abuts many of our homes, and the appropriateness and ability of that road to handle the transportation of construction equipment. Noise and exhaust/ dust are obvious concerns but safety should be paramount, and specifically addressed. I have personally seen regular size trucks slip and slide on the mud and needing a shove by their passengers. I can only imagine what horrible consequences may occur if a larger construction vehicle was to slip or overturn. The current fence would not provide much resistance to a larger vehicles that goes astray. In its current condition as an unpaved mud road, the access road would seem to be inadequate.

Another concern is maintenance. While the catchment may be well and good, if it is not properly maintained, that may cause unintended and more disastrous consequences. On the other hand, regular maintenance may impact the peacefulnessof our neighborhood and the access road may be inadequate.

Getting the correct location and alignment with respect to your property is critical. As shown in Drawing C-302, the proposed plan consists of constructing a significant structure (105 feet by 110 feet debris and detention basin) northeast and upslope of your property

How long the construction activity is expected to take and what precautions they will take to protect your property and minimize noise impacts?

One minor observation: Drawing C-302 is labeled as a 10% design but the report says it is a 35% design.

Respectfully submitted,
Derek Wong

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Derek Wong
3590 Waakaua Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you have submitted comments pertaining to the following issues:

- Alternative Plan Selection
- Operations, maintenance and public safety of the project features
- Effects of noise as a result of the recommended plan

The strategy towards managing the flood risk utilized in the plan formulation contained within the FEIS is the dual approach of detention of flood flows in the upper watershed combined with line of protection features (i.e. floodwalls and levees) in the lower watershed. This approach provides benefits for those within the upper watershed, but also reduces the scale of the features necessary for flood risk management in the lower watershed. USACE conducts planning efforts in accordance with the Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies, established by the Water Resources Council in 1983. This study has been guided by this planning process though each phase. The general problems and opportunities are stated as specific planning objectives and constraints to provide focus for the formulation of alternatives. These objectives and constraints have been documented since 2012 when the study was rescoped to focus exclusively on flood risk management. The formulation of alternatives is an iterative process and plans are evaluated and compared to determine which alternative achieves the study objectives and avoids study constraints in the most effective and efficient manner. Objectives and constraints are detailed in Section 2 of the FEIS, and Section 3 includes details of the process by which alternatives were selected and eliminated, leading to a final array of viable alternative plans. Each of the alternative plans in this final array was a valid plan that achieved planning objectives and avoided planning constraints to some degree. These plans were screened against multiple criteria and compared to determine which plan was most effective and efficient in achieving study objectives and avoiding study constraints.

All flood risk management alternatives considered for the study have a variety of impacts; there is no alternative that has no impacts, and there is no alternative that has only positive impacts. USACE policy requires a recommendation consistent with the alternative plan that reasonably maximizes the net economic benefits with consideration to the environmental impacts. Sections 4 and 5 of the FEIS includes an evaluation and comparison of these alternative plans. Section 8 outlines the recommended plan. This plan includes:

- Six in-stream debris and detention basins in the upper reaches of the watershed
- One stand-alone debris catchment structure
- Three multi-purpose detention basins

- Floodwalls along the Ala Wai Canal (including two pump stations); a levee on the outer perimeter of the Ala Wai Golf Course
- A flood warning system
- Fish passage environmental mitigation features at two locations

Attached is the 35% design for the Waikeakua Debris and Detention Structure. Table 49 details the general construction schedule which extends from 2021-2024. It is likely that the construction of the debris and detention basins would occur first in this schedule and be completed prior to the 2024 date. The details relating to construction schedule will be further explored in the design phase of the study. If constructed, ownership, operations and maintenance of the structure would be the responsibility of the non-Federal sponsor.

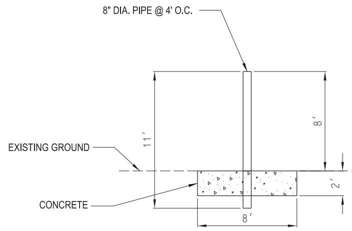
Table 9, page 3-22 of the draft FEIS (page 3-23 of the final) details cursory operations and maintenance requirements based on project feature. These obligations are identified during the feasibility phase for the purpose of developing initial cost estimates. If approved, a detailed operations and maintenance plan will be developed during the design phase of the study. Debris and detention structures are intended to pass normal stream flows without impounding water. The structure are designed to function only during storm events, therefore, no impoundment of water is anticipated outside of such storm events. Maintenance for specific project features is detailed in Table 9 of the FEIS. General maintenance will consist of clearing vegetation 20-feet around the structure twice per year and an annual inspection of the debris catchment or more frequent if flood events occur. Debris catchments must be cleared as needed.

The non-Federal sponsors must enter into a Project Partnership Agreement with USACE to construct the Project. This agreement sets the required cost sharing of the Project between the non-Federal sponsors and the Federal government and requires that the non-Federal sponsors be solely responsible for the Operation and Maintenance of the Project. The sponsors are responsible for financing their local share and operation and maintenance costs.

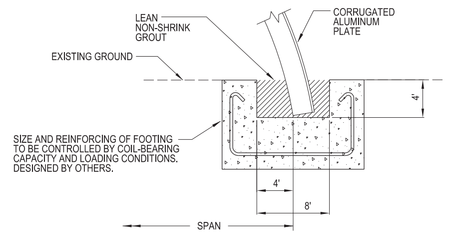
The effects of noise created by the recommended plan are documented in Section 5.14 of the FEIS. Permissible standards are established by the State of Hawaii and vary between allowable daytime and nighttime noise levels. Permissible noise levels will likely be exceeded temporarily within areas of close proximately to the constructed features. Several best management practices are proposed within the FEIS including proper tuning and balancing of construction equipment, use of noise barriers and/or mufflers on engines, restriction of construction activities to typical working days/hours, and keeping unnecessary noise to a minimum during the construction period.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

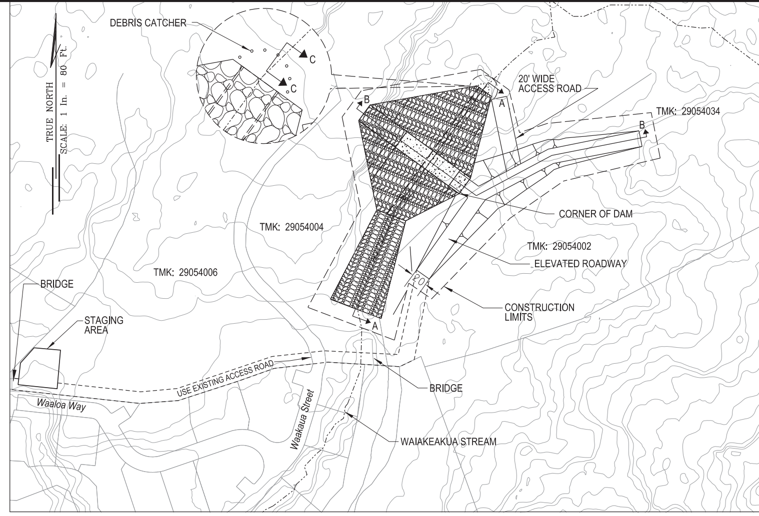
http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx



WAIAKEAKUA DEBRIS AND DETENTION BASIN
SECTION C-C
SCALE: 1"=5'



SLOTTED CONCRETE FOOTING
WAIAKEAKUA DEBRIS AND DETENTION BASIN
SECTION D-D
SCALE: NTS

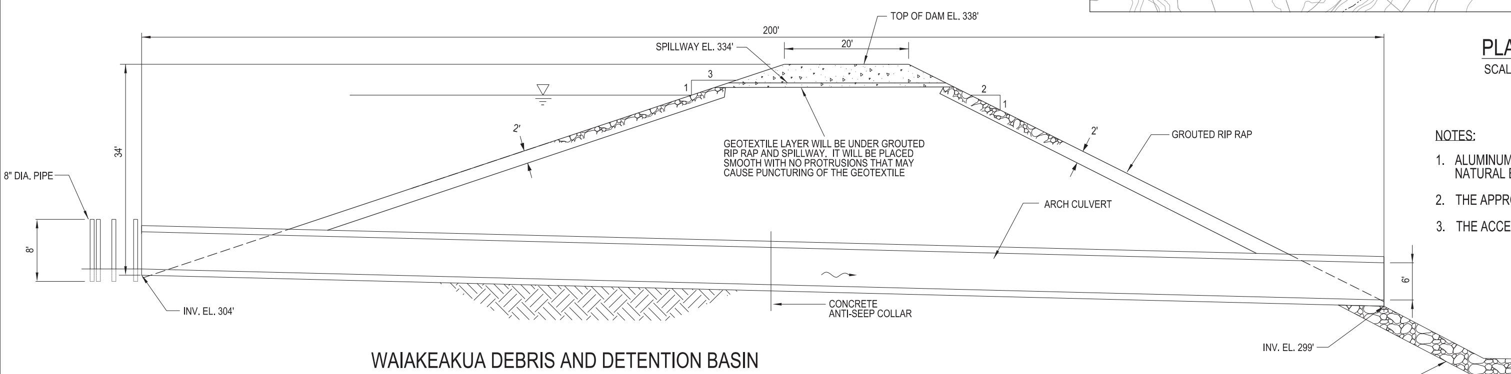


PLAN
SCALE: 1"=80'

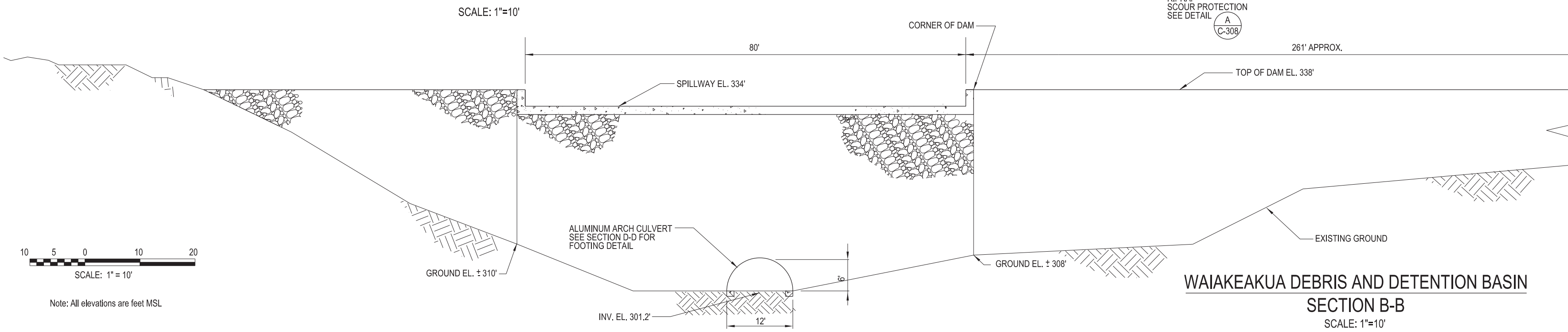
SOLID LINE = 5' CONTOURS
80 40 0 80 160
SCALE: 1" = 80'

NOTES:

1. ALUMINUM ARCH CULVERT METAL THICHNESS IS 1.50". WITH A NATURAL BOTTOM.
2. THE APPROXIMATE AREA UNDER THE ARCH CULVERT IS 35.3 SQ FT.
3. THE ACCESS ROAD WILL ALSO BE USED FOR MAINTENANCE.



WAIAKEAKUA DEBRIS AND DETENTION BASIN
SECTION A-A
SCALE: 1"=10'



Note: All elevations are feet MSL

WAIAKEAKUA DEBRIS AND DETENTION BASIN
SECTION B-B
SCALE: 1"=10'

US Army Corps of Engineers® Honolulu District

MARK	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR.	MARK	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR.

35% DESIGN

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HONOLULU DISTRICT
HONOLULU, HAWAII

DESIGNED BY: JHH	DATE:	REVISION:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:	SOLICIT./ CONTRACT NO.:	
SUBMITTED BY:		LOCATION CODE	
PLOT SCALE:	PLOT DATE: 8/30/2016	DRAWING NUMBER:	
SIZE: ANSI D	FILE NAME: Ala_Wai_C-302xxx		

ALA WAI CANAL PROJECT

WAIAKEAKUA DEBRIS AND DETENTION BASIN
PLAN AND SECTIONS

SHEET IDENTIFICATION
C-302
SHEET 11 OF 31

FILE: pw:\\COE-POHPWP08FTS.poh.ds.usace.army.mil:coe-pohpw08fts.poh.ds.usace.army.mil\Documents\11 Other Locations\2 - O'ahu\Civil Works\Ala Wai Water Shed\Ala Wai Canal Project\01-Drawings\Civil\Final\NEW TSP\Ala_Wai_C-302xxx
MODEL NAME: C-302
DATE & TIME: 8/30/2016 10:30:01 AM
LAST SAVED BY: j3ec9cp9
PLOTDRIVER: c:\pw-work\poh-1\j3ec9cp9\d0115194\PDF-AECv3.pltcfg
PEN TABLE: BW_and_Grayscale_Pen
PRINTED BY: j3ec9cp9

From:	Kuwaye, Kristen
To:	Ala Wai Canal Project; "Gayson.Y.Ching@hawaii.gov"
Cc:	Liu, Rouen
Subject:	[EXTERNAL] Public Comment Period and Public Meeting for the Ala Wai Canal Project
Date:	Wednesday, October 07, 2015 1:28:39 PM

Kristen Kuwaye on behalf of Rouen Liu

To whom it may concern,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the subject project. Hawaiian Electric Company has no objection to the project. Should HECO have existing easements and facilities on the subject property, we will need continued access for maintenance of our facilities.

We appreciate your efforts to keep us apprised of the subject project in the planning process. As the proposed Ala Wai Canal Project comes to fruition, please continue to keep us informed. Further along in the design, we will be better able to evaluate the effects on our system facilities.

If you have any questions, please call me at 543-7245.

Sincerely,

Rouen Q. W. Liu

Permits Engineer

Tel: (808) 543-7245

Email: Rouen.liu@hawaiianelectric.com <mailto:Rouen.liu@hawaiianelectric.com>

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Rouen Q.W. Liu
Hawaiian Electric Company
e-mail: Rouen.liu@hawaiianelectric.com

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you and/or your organization has no objections to the recommendations of the FEIS. Temporary and permanent relocation of utilities have been evaluated in the final FEIS, Appendix I3. Relocation of utilities will be revisited in detail during the design phase of the study and will be the responsibility of the non-Federal sponsor.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

From: Glenn Otaguro
To: Ala Wai Canal Project
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Draft Feasibility Report/EIS
Date: Sunday, October 11, 2015 8:28:58 PM

As a concerned resident of Manoa Valley who has a stake in this project, I wholeheartedly support the project in its current condition. In 2004 when our driveway was flooded, I was frustrated as the lack of care anyone was providing. I have been attending almost every single meeting on Manoa Stream since the flood and I plan on continuing to attend all meetings to make sure this project goes forward.

I have been doing what I can to push the information on this project forward and into the public eye.

Additionally, when the project is completed, I was told a flood notification plan will be in place to notify residents of an impending flood. I would like to be a part of this plan. I currently am providing a stream monitoring response plan for Manoa Stream during flood warnings and am interested in participating in the implementation of a flood notification plan.

Glenn Otaguro

Manoa Valley CERT

Zone 2 Lead

3158-B East Manoa Road

Honolulu, HI 96822

(808) 226-9275

<Blockedhttp://t.sidekickopen21.com/e1t/o/5/f18dQhb0S7ks8dDMPbW2n0x6l2B9gXrN7sKj6v4f9G8W2Bg_Wl8qSrZWW4X9JSd1pctGFW5mQrvl1k1H6H0?si=4562937710116864&pi=a919e8ea-accf-443b-b843-d5241d65306a>

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Glenn Otaguro
Manoa Valley Cert
3158-B East Manoa Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you and/or your organization has no comments, requests for information, or concerns regarding adverse effects of the FEIS and is generally supportive of the recommended plan. A flood warning system is included in the recommended plan and will be developed in detail during the design phase of the study.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

EPO 15-219

September 15, 2015

Honolulu District, USACE
ATTN: Ala Wai Canal Project
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-C
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858
Email: AlaWaiCanalProject@usace.army.mil

Dear Ala Wai Canal Project:

SUBJECT: Draft Feasibility Study Report with Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Ala Wai Canal Project
TMK: Various Tax Map Keys

The Department of Health (DOH), Environmental Planning Office (EPO), acknowledges receipt of your EIS to our office via the OEQC link:
http://oeqc.doh.hawaii.gov/Shared%20Documents/EA_and_EIS_Online_Library/Oahu/2010s/2015-08-23-OA-5B-DEIS-Ala-Wai-Canal-Project.pdf

EPO strongly recommends that you review the standard comments and available strategies to support sustainable and healthy design provided at: http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/landuse. Projects are required to adhere to all applicable standard comments.

EPO offers the following comments:

1. We suggest you review the requirements for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. We recommend contacting the Clean Water Branch at (808) 586-4309 or cleanwaterbranch@doh.hawaii.gov after relevant information is reviewed at:
    a. http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb
    b. http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/site-map/clean-water-branch-home-page/standard-npdes-permit-conditions
    c. http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/site-map/clean-water-branch-home-page/forms

2. EPO recommends you review the need and/or requirements for a Clean Air Branch permit. The Clean Air Branch can be consulted via e-mail at: Cab.General@doh.hawaii.gov or via phone: (808) 586-4200.

3. If noise created during the construction phase of the project may exceed the maximum allowable levels as set forth in Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-46, "Community Noise Control". A noise permit may be required and should be obtained before the commencement of work. Please call the Indoor and Radiological Health Branch at (808) 586-4700 and review relevant information online at: http://health.hawaii.gov/irhb/noise
4. EPO also suggests that the Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office's Site Discovery and Response (SDAR) Section be contacted. The SDAR section protects human health and the environment by identifying, investigating, and remediating sites contaminated with hazardous substances (non-emergency site investigations and cleanup). The HEER Office's SDAR Section can be contacted at: (808) 586-4249 and relevant information can be reviewed at: http://eha-web.doh.hawaii.gov/eha-cma/Leaders/HEER/site-assessment-and-cleanup-programs

EPO encourages you to examine and utilize the Hawaii Environmental Health Portal. The portal provides links to our e-Permitting Portal, Environmental Health Warehouse, Groundwater Contamination Viewer, Hawaii Emergency Response Exchange, Hawaii State and Local Emission Inventory System, Water Pollution Control Viewer, Water Quality Data, Warnings, Advisories and Postings. The Portal is continually updated. Please visit it regularly at: https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov

You may also wish to review the revised Water Quality Standards Maps that have been updated for all islands. The Water Quality Standards Maps can be found at: http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/site-map/clean-water-branch-home-page/water-quality-standards/.

In order to better protect public health and the environment, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a new environmental justice (EJ) mapping and screening tool called EJSCREEN. It is based on nationally consistent data and combines environmental and demographic indicators in maps and reports. EPO encourages you to explore, launch and utilize this powerful tool in planning your project. The EPA EJSCREEN tool is available at: http://www2.epa.gov/ejscreen

We request that you utilize all of this information on your proposed project to increase sustainable, innovative, inspirational, transparent and healthy design.

Mahalo nui loa,

Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre, AICP
Program Manager, Environmental Planning Office

Attachment: EJSCREEN, 3 page report

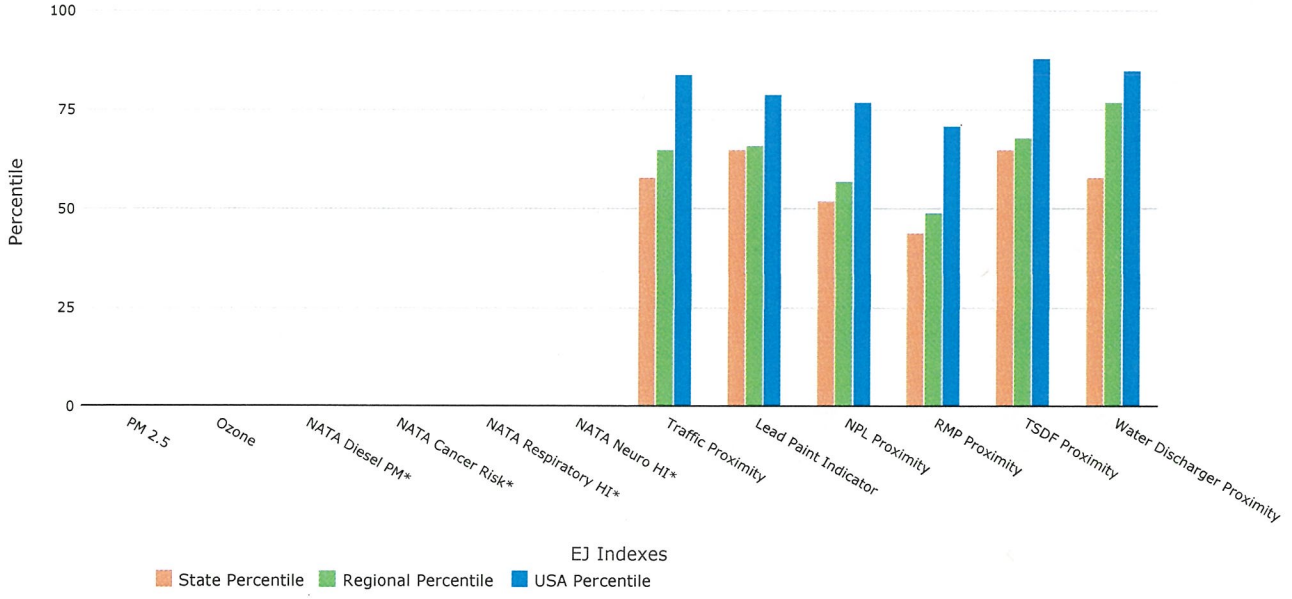
c: Lisa Kettley, CH2M HILL
Gayson Ching, DLNR Engineering Division {email: Gayson.Y.Ching@hawaii.gov}
DOH: CWB, CAB, WWB, IRHB, HEER {via email only)

Save as PDF

EJSCREEN Report for .5 mile Ring around the Corridor
HAWAII, EPA Region 9
Approximate Population: 50264
DFSR DEIS Ala Wai Canal

Selected Variables	Percentile in State	Percentile in EPA Region	Percentile in USA
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for Ozone	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for NATA Diesel PM*	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for NATA Air Toxics Cancer Risk*	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for NATA Respiratory Hazard Index*	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for NATA Neurological Hazard Index*	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	58	65	84
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	65	66	79
EJ Index for NPL Proximity	52	57	77
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	44	49	71
EJ Index for TSDF Proximity	65	68	88
EJ Index for Water Discharger Proximity	58	77	85

EJ Index for the Selected Area Compared to All People's Block Groups in the State/Region/US



This report shows environmental, demographic, and EJ indicator values. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

September 15, 2015

Digitized Line

1:18,056

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 mi

0 0.25 0.5 1 km

Selected Variables	Raw data	State Average	%ile in State	EPA Region Average	%ile in EPA Region	USA Average	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in µg/m^3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.95	N/A	9.78	N/A
Ozone (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.7	N/A	46.1	N/A
NATA Diesel PM (µg/m^3)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NATA Air Toxics Cancer Risk (risk per MM)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NATA Respiratory Hazard Index*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NATA Neurological Hazard Index*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	130	280	62	190	62	110	79
Lead Paint Indicator (% pre-1960s housing)	0.19	0.17	61	0.25	54	0.3	47
NPL Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.047	0.092	46	0.11	41	0.096	49
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.091	0.18	48	0.41	20	0.31	31
TSDF Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.1	0.092	73	0.12	68	0.054	88
Water Discharger Proximity (count/km)	0.31	0.33	64	0.19	86	0.25	80
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	52%	51%	52	46%	60	35%	76
Minority Population	71%	77%	30	57%	62	36%	80
Low Income Population	32%	25%	69	35%	50	34%	52
Linguistically Isolated Population	15%	6%	89	9%	76	5%	89
Population with Less Than High School Education	8%	10%	50	18%	33	14%	37
Population under Age 5	4%	6%	24	7%	23	7%	25
Population over Age 64	17%	14%	64	12%	79	13%	73

*The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) environmental indicators and EJ indexes, which include cancer risk, respiratory hazard, neurodevelopment hazard, and diesel particulate matter will be added into EJSCREEN during the first full public update after the soon-to-be-released 2011 dataset is made available. The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: http:// www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/natamain/index.html.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not

provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG

Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study
Response to Public Comments Received from Review
of the Draft Feasibility Report
02 May 2017

ATTN: Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre
State of Hawaii, Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3378

This letter is written in response to the receipt of your comments submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the State of Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) during the public review of the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which occurred from 20 AUG 2015-09 NOV 2015. Thank you for taking the time to review the draft FEIS and submit comments. It is noted that you have provided a references to State policy requirements. The final FEIS will provide an overview of compliance with applicable Federal laws and policies, some of which are administered at a State level. Section 5 details an assessment of impacts resulting from the final array of alternatives. Section 7 details to compliance with applicable Federal laws and policies. The intent of the FEIS is to demonstrate compliance with all applicable Federal laws and policies.

Thank you for your interest in the study. Your written comments and this response are included as an appendix to the final FEIS. An electronic copy of this document is currently available to the public at the following location:

http://www.poh.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CivilWorksProjects/AlaWaiCanal.aspx