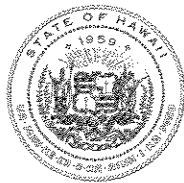


LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
869 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

RODNEY K. HARAGA
DIRECTOR

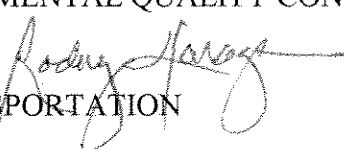
Deputy Directors
BRUCE Y. MATSUI
BARRY FUKUNAGA
BRENNON T. MORIOKA
BRIAN H. SEKIGUCHI

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HWY-TO
2.8814

September 12, 2005

TO: THE HONORABLE GENEVIEVE SALMONSON
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

FROM: RODNEY K. HARAGA 
DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI) FOR
HAWAII REGIONAL SECURITY OPERATIONS CENTER,
NAVAL COMPUTER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS AREA MASTER
STATION PACIFIC,
WAHIAWĀ, O'AHU, HAWAII

The State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, has reviewed the comments received during the 30-day public comment period which began on April 23, 2005. The agency has determined that this project will not have significant environmental effects and has issued a FONSI. Please publish this notice in the next available *Environmental Notice*.

We have enclosed the following items:

1. Completed OEQC Publication Form
2. Three copies of the final environmental assessment (two hard copies and one electronic version)
3. Updated project summary on diskette.

Please contact Mr. Reed Matsuo of our staff at 692-7674, if you have any questions.

Enclosures

RECEIVED
SEP 13 P2:14
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

In light of this, the Navy has no basis to change its previous determination of “no historic properties affected.”

3.3.1.2 Kunia

Building 9 is located within the Modernization/Expansion Alternative project site. This underground bombproof structure was constructed in 1942 and designed to accommodate the assembly and disassembly operations of large bombers, in addition to protecting personnel. A five-foot thick layer of soil, or a sufficient depth to allow pineapple cultivation, covers the structure and provides camouflage.

During World War II, Building 9 was assigned to the Seventh Air Force. Large bombers of the Seventh Air Force such as B-24s, B-17s, and B-26s were serviced there. These bombers were used in major bombing operations in the Mariana Islands, the Philippines, Japan, and Okinawa. Following World War II, the structure was used for ammunition and torpedo storage. It underwent renovations in 1953, and again in 1966 for hardening against chemical, biological, and radiological attacks. In the Vietnam War the building was used as a communications base. Due to these historical associations, Building 9 has been evaluated as eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

The Modernization/Expansion Alternative is located in Kunia, an area documented in legendary, mythical, and historic oral tradition as the location for a number of battles as well as the residence and birthplace for ruling chiefs (PACNAVFACENGCOM, 1998). Kunia may have been chosen as a location for battle because it was relatively an open country and the distance from the coast to this inland region provided time for the facing armies to assemble for combat. However, as with the Proposed Action, historical or ethnographic data found no indications of any specific places of traditional cultural importance within the Kunia site.

There are no known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Modernization/Expansion Alternative. This finding was further confirmed by surveys of the area conducted by PACNAVFACENGCOM in 1998 and Roberts *et al.* in 2004, neither of which found any evidence of significant archaeological sites. Furthermore, the history of modern land use has affected the preservation of the archaeological record. The vicinity of the Modernization/Expansion Alternative project site was used heavily for pineapple cultivation since 1900. The agricultural use of mechanized equipment associated with this cultivation has been shown to have impacted industrially cultivated areas and their surroundings (Erkelens and Athens, 1994).

Most of the project site within the Modernization/Expansion Alternative has also been disturbed by the construction of various facilities including support and administrative buildings, an underground facility, parking areas, roads, and recreation areas. Excavations in 1972 found that approximately one third of the KRSOC installation was filled, graded, and paved to serve as an automobile parking lot for the underground facility (Foote *et al.*, 1972). A retaining wall in the southwestern corner of the installation serves as additional evidence of the extensive ground disturbance which has occurred there, in association with the underground facility's construction.

of the property for the proposed use (Environet, 2004). Environmental conditions of concern due to the previous use of the property for agricultural production include potential agricultural pesticides and herbicides that may be present in the soil and an agricultural bioremediation demonstration site located on the north side of Whitmore Avenue approximately 0.2 miles (0.3 km) west of the NCTAMS PAC base entry control point.

3.13.2 Kunia

Potential areas of concern in the Modernization/Expansion project site include a waste oil disposal site near the existing warehouse (Building 25), surface soil petroleum contamination in the vicinity of the new access roadway, and the site of a 305,000-gallon underground storage tank (UST), formerly located about 300 feet (91 m) east of Building 9. The tank had stored diesel fuel and was removed in 1994 after failing a tightness test. The area around existing exterior transformers may require remediation due to the historical maintenance practice of oil disposal near the transformer. Asbestos-containing material and lead-based paint are present in Building 9.

Soils in the Modernization/Expansion project site may contain chemical residue associated with agricultural production due to the historical use of the site for pineapple cultivation.

The Modernization/Expansion project site is located within the 6,000-acre (2,428-ha) Del Monte Corporation Superfund site (EPA ID# HID9806376341) added to the National Priorities List on December 16, 1994 due to concerns with agriculture-related soil and groundwater contamination. Areas of environmental contamination identified for remediation, including the Kunia Well spill area, are centered around Kunia Camp.

3.14 Electromagnetic Radiation and Electromagnetic Interference Hazards

Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR) generated from transmitter sites and tracking radar may constitute hazards to ordnance, personnel, and fuels or other volatile liquids. In addition, transmitting antennas can cause electromagnetic interference (EMI) or degradation of performance to electronic equipment in nearby areas.

3.14.1 NCTAMS PAC

EMR and EMI concerns at NCTAMS PAC are generally related to the antennae and satellite communications facilities found at the installation. The actual degree of hazard at a specific location varies depending on the type of antennae, radio frequencies transmitted, and the amount of radio frequency energy radiated. Required separation distances and clearances around transmitter facilities are strictly enforced to minimize EMR and EMI risks at NCTAMS PAC.

3.14.2 Kunia

There are no identified hazards from EMR and no concerns for EMI at KRSOC (PACNAVFACENGCOM, November 1998).