

Exhibit 4 – Invitation to November 21, 2022, Consulting Party Meeting

Initial APE Development, Historic Property Identification, and Potential Effects



United States Department of Transportation
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
Office of Policy, International Affairs & Environment
Office of Environment and Energy

NATIONAL PARKS AIR TOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

November 7, 2022

Re: Continuing Consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the development of an Air Tour Management Plan at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park (HICRIS Project 2022PR00396)

Dr. Alan Downer
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources
Kakuhikewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, HI 96707

Dear Dr. Alan Downer:

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the National Park Service (NPS) are inviting you to a virtual Section 106 consulting party meeting for the development of an Air Tour Management Plan (ATMP) at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the identification of historic properties that may be affected by the implementation of the ATMP and a preliminary discussion of potential effects.

The meeting will be held on Monday, November 21st at 10:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. HST over Zoom and can be accessed at:

<https://usdot.zoomgov.com/j/1602809042?pwd=R2VrZEIBbEVvWHZkdVhGWfPsb3lpQT09>

Meeting ID: 160 280 9042

Passcode: 463688

The call-in numbers are:

Dial by your location

+1 669 254 5252 US (San Jose)

+1 646 828 7666 US (New York)

+1 551 285 1373 US

+1 669 216 1590 US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 160 280 9042

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In preparation for the meeting, the FAA is providing the enclosed proposed APE map, preliminary historic properties list, and maps of the alternatives under consideration for your review.

Should you wish to receive additional information about any of the above, please contact me at (202) 267-4185 or at judith.walker@faa.gov, copying ATMPTeam@dot.gov. If you have any logistical issues accessing the meeting or meeting materials, please reach out to ATMPTeam@dot.gov [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Judith Walker', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Judith Walker
Federal Preservation Officer
Senior Environmental Policy Analyst
Environmental Policy Division (AEE-400)
Federal Aviation Administration

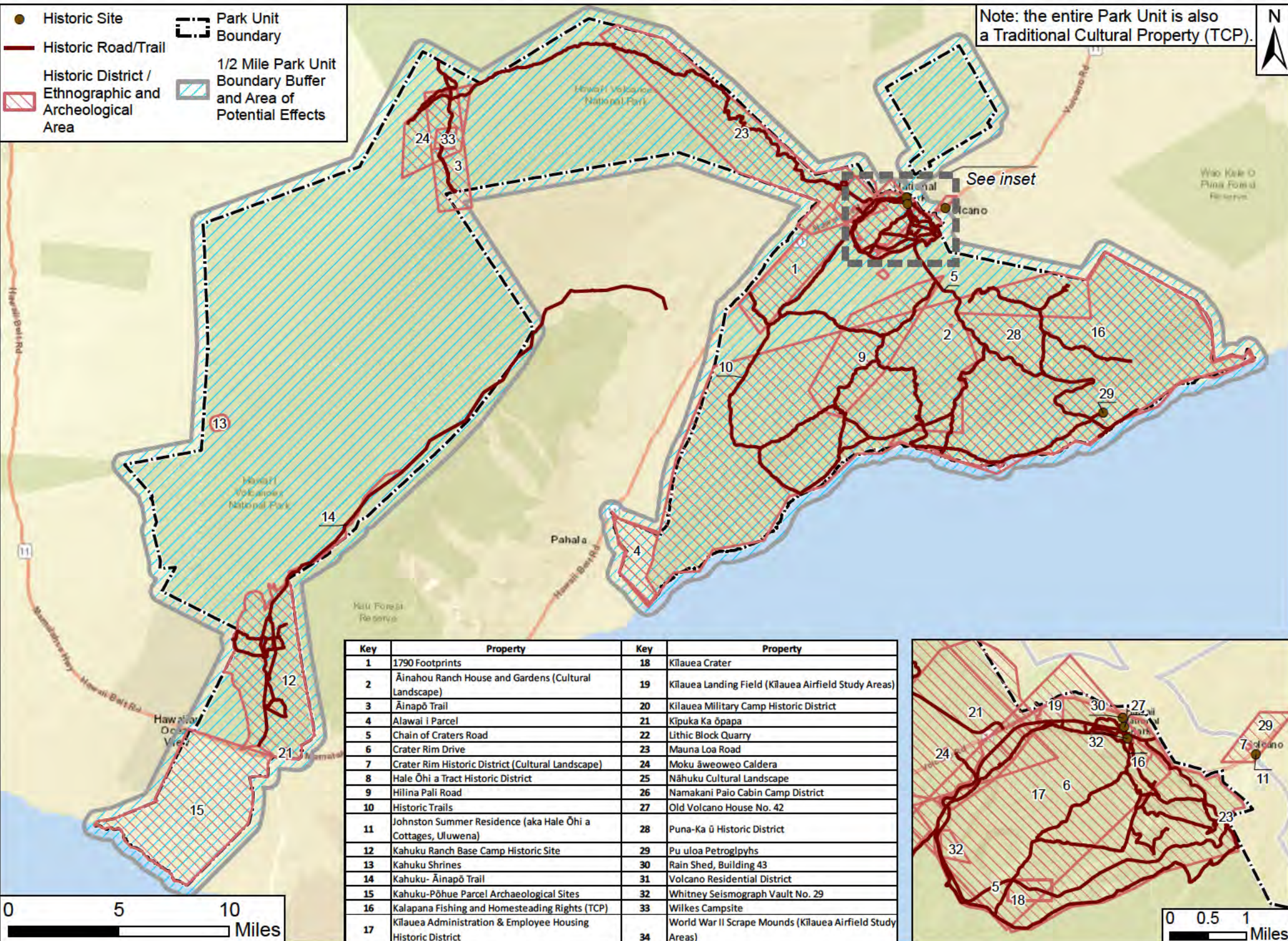
cc: Suzanne Case, State Historic Preservation Officer & DLNR Chairperson

Attachments

- A. APE Map Including Historic Properties
- B. List of Historic Properties in the APE and Description of Historic Characteristics
- C. Maps of Project Alternatives

ATTACHMENT A
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP
INCLUDING
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Area of Potential Effects with Historic Properties at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park



ATTACHMENT B

List of Historic Properties in the APE and Description of Historic Characteristics

Property Name	Property Type	Eligibility Status	Significant Characteristics
1790 Footprints	District, Site	Listed	The 1790 Footprints are scattered sets of footprints of men, women, and children and hoofprints of hogs in hardened, cement-like ash that may have been laid down during the 1790 phreatic explosions of the Kīlauea volcano. The footprints are significant for their potential association with the warriors of Keoua Kuahu'ula, a high Hawaiian chief, who passed through the Ka'u Desert during the 1790 eruption of Kīlauea. They are also significant for their potential to yield information for this historic period.
'Āinahou Ranch House and Gardens (Cultural Landscape)	Cultural Landscape	Listed	The 'Āinahou Ranch House and Gardens is significant for its association with Herbert C. Shipman, a Big Island rancher, horticulturist, philanthropist, and conservationist. It is also significant as an example of a Craftsman/Bungalow style of architecture in Hawai'i. The period of significance extends from 1941, when Shipman constructed the house as a safe haven from possible Japanese invasion during World War II, to 1971. Although the plant species on the property are more limited than during the period of significance, the landscape still retains several plant varieties, and the landscape design contributes to the property's significance.
'Āinapō Trail	Structure	Listed	The 'Āinapō Trail was a 34-mile long trail served as the customary route to the summit of Mauna Loa from the prehistoric period until 1916. The trail was engineered to ensure availability of shelter, drinking water, and firewood between the nearest permanent settlement and the summit crater; it was often used during summit eruptions to honor Pele, the goddess of volcanoes, with chants and offerings. The U.S. Army constructed a new trail to the summit for volcanologists headquartered at Kīlauea in 1916, which led to diminished usage of the 'Āinapō Trail. The trail is significant for its prehistoric and historic use as the main route to the summit, for its engineering, and for its potential to yield information.
Alawai'i Parcel	TBD	Unevaluated	The Alawai'i Parcel has not been formally evaluated, but it contains known significant archaeological resources (Pu'uUla'ula) within the parcel as well as traditional fishing areas.
Boles Field (Kīlauea Airfield Study Areas)	Site	Eligible	Boles Field was named after the Park's first superintendent, Thomas R. Boles, and was constructed on the bluff between Uwēkahuna and the Kīlauea Military Camp in 1925. Boles Field was constructed after the previous landing field, built in 1923, was destroyed by the eruption of Halema'uma'u. Soon after construction, Boles Field was found to be dangerously

			short, but it was used over the next 15 years. It was also used as a location for military trucks and heavy equipment during World War II. It is significant for its association with aviation and World War II history on the island.
Chain of Craters Road	Structure	Unevaluated	Chain of Craters Road was constructed starting in 1927. The first iteration of the road was opened in 1928 with the original alignment connecting 8 craters to Makaopuhi Crater. The road was lengthened into the Kalapana Extension in 1960, opening in 1964. The Mauna Ulu eruptions of 1969-1974 covered portions of the original alignment, which was rebuilt in 1979. The road was again damaged by eruptions in 1983. During the Kīlauea eruptions of 2014, the road was again extended into the Kalapana extension as an emergency access road. It is one of the primary roadways in the Park connecting the summit to the coastal area.
Crater Rim Drive	District, Structure	Listed	Crater Rim Drive is a 10.6-mile scenic main road within the Park that loops around the caldera rim and onto the caldera floor. The road passes through a variety of natural settings within the Park, including forests, high scrub desert, and lava fields. It is significant for its association with the early development of the Park, for its association with the CCC program and NPS rustic style, and as an engineering feat that was designed around the Park's natural landscape.
Crater Rim Historic District	District, Cultural Landscape	Listed	The Crater Rim Historic District encompasses approximately 5,000 acres in and around the Kīlauea Caldera and contains Crater Rim Drive and its associated surrounding developments. It is significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program and early Park development between the periods of 1916 and 1942. It is also architecturally significant for its distinctive NPS Rustic-style architecture and naturalistic landscape architecture.
Great Crack Parcel	TBD	Unevaluated	The Great Crack has not been formally evaluated, but it contains known potentially significant archaeological resources and traditional fishing areas.
Hale Ōhi'a Tract Historic District	District	Listed	The Hale Ōhi'a Tract Historic District is a small subdivision in Volcano Village that is marked by two large lava rock pillars containing historic buildings and structures. It is significant for its association with the development of the area of summer retreats in the early-twentieth century.
Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park	TCP	Eligible	The entirety of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park is significant as a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) for its association with Native Hawaiian culture, traditions, and sacred uses. This includes the physical manifestations of the volcano, the forested areas as well as the soundscape and the airspace. Many Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners also come to Kīlauea for ceremonies, ho'okupu, and paying tribute to the deity Pelehonuamea.

Hilina Pali Road	District	Listed	Hilina Pali Road is a secondary road in the Park road system that was built by the CCC between 1933 and 1942 and extends westerly from Chain of Craters Road for approximately 8.35 miles in a descent towards an overlook with a historic shelter overlooking the coastline. The road has several developed areas that are connected to the roadway containing a total of over 69 acres. It is significant for its association with the CCC and early Park development, as well as for its distinctive design and construction, including its use of NPS Rustic-style architecture.
Historical Corral and Chute	Structure	Eligible	The Historical Corral and Chute is significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural history of the Kahuku Ranch.
Historic Trails	Structures	Eligible	The majority of the trails in the Park are historic, ranging in age from ancient trails, trails associated with cattle ranching, historical Park trails, CCC era trails, and trails related to Thomas Jaggar and the Buffalo Soldiers (Mauna Loa Trail).
Johnston Summer Residence (aka Hale Ōhi'a Cottages, Uluwena)	Building	Listed	The Johnston Summer Residence, constructed in 1931, consists of a main house, maid's quarters, and two-story carriage house with a landscaped Japanese garden. It is significant for its association with the development of Volcano Village as a summer retreat and as an example of the Queen Anne style.
Kahuku Ranch Base Camp Historic Site (Cultural Landscape)	Site, Cultural Landscape	Eligible	The Kahuku Ranch Base Camp Historic Site spans over 5 acres and is part of the larger Kahuku Ranch. It is significant for the U.S. military's use of the ranch between 1939 to 1947 for strategic operations during World War II.
Kahuku Shrines	Site	Eligible	The entire archeological complex of the Kahuku Shrine is significant under Criteria B, C, and D. Under Criterion B, the complex is significant in its named association with the 16th/17th century ruling chief 'Umi-a-Līloa. Although the ties of this chief to specific features within the complex are tenuous, there are sufficient other regional associations with camps, trails, and temples in the high elevation area that support this evaluation. Under Criterion C, the Kahuku shrine embodies the distinctive characteristics of Emory's Necker-style marae and those of shrines on Mauna Kea and Haleakalā. Further, the complex exhibits distinctive construction methods of stacked and set slabs on edge and end that are not typically found in such concentrations in low elevation areas and thus may represent an alpine/sub-alpine construction style. Under Criterion D, the 'Umi Caverns complex offers an opportunity to examine the convergence of high elevation land use, transportation, and ceremonial activities.

Kahuku-ʻĀinapō Trail	Structure	Eligible	The Kahuku-ʻĀinapō Trail is a segment of an “old trail system” that was used in historic times for driving cattle between various cattle ranching operations associated with Parker Ranch (ca. 1912-1947). Stop over locations includes various ranches in route including Kapāpala Ranch, Keahou Ranch, Humuula Sheep Station, and Puʻu ʻŌʻō Ranch. The trail is significant for Criterion A as it contributes to broad patterns of history and Criterion D as it has the potential to yield information.
Kahuku-Pōhue Parcel Archaeological Sites	Site	Eligible	The Kahuku-Pōhue Parcel contains a total of 60 sites made up of hundreds of archaeological features and ethnographic resources that have the potential to yield information on Hawaiian history and prehistory. The parcel contains four resources that have architecture/engineering significance, including the traditional Hawaiian village at Kahakahakea, which was designed around the local topography. Sites also include a quarry, habitation features, shrines, and trail segments associated with the traditional practice of commuting between residences.
Kalapana Fishing and Homesteading Rights (TCP)	TCP	Eligible	The Kalapana Fishing and Homesteading Rights area is a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) for its association with Native Hawaiian culture and traditions. It is located within the Puna-Kaʻū Historic District and is contributing to the district. Pursuant to the act of June 20, 1938 (52 Stat. 781; 16 U.S.C. 391b and 396a) Native Hawaiian residents of the villages adjacent to the Kalapana extension area added to the Park by the above act and visitors under their guidance are granted the exclusive privileges of fishing or gathering seafood from parklands (above the high waterline) along the coastline of such extension area. These persons may engage in commercial fishing under proper State permit.
Kīlauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District (Cultural Landscape)	District, Cultural Landscape	Eligible	The Kīlauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District encompasses a collection of small-scale, rustic houses and buildings along the northeast edge of the Kīlauea Caldera. Most of the buildings and landscape features were built by CCC crews and designed following a series of master plans developed from 1931 to 1941 by the NPS Landscape and Engineering Division. The period of significance for the district is between 1927 and 1942, and it is significant for its association with the CCC and early Park planning and for its NPS Rustic-style architecture and landscape design.
Kīlauea Crater	Site	Listed	Kīlauea Crater is located within the summit depression of Kīlauea Volcano, one of the earth’s most active volcanoes. It is significant for its association with Native Hawaiian culture and tradition centered around the goddess Pele. It is also significant as a focal point of tourism and scientific study within the Park. The crater is used for traditional practices.

Kīlauea Landing Field (Kīlauea Airfield Study Areas)	Site	Eligible	Kīlauea Landing Field was a military landing field that was built in 1923 at the request of the US Army Hawaiian Department. It was the first airfield constructed on the Island of Hawai'i and used to photograph the Caldera for the first time from the air. The field was destroyed by the eruption of Halema'uma'u in the following year and was replaced by Boles Field. Kīlauea Landing Field is significant for its association with Hawaiian aviation history, military history, aerial photography, and the 1924 eruption of Kīlauea.
Kīlauea Military Camp Historic District (Cultural Landscape)	District, Cultural Landscape	Eligible	The Kīlauea Military Camp Historic District was established in 1916 and encompasses approximately 50 acres of land. It served as the location for training the local National Guard members and also served as a rest and relaxation facility for the military. During World War II, the camp was used as a Japanese internment and prisoner-of-war camp. It is significant for its association with the military history of the area as well as for its planning and design.
Kīpuka Ka'ōpapa	Site	Eligible	Kīpuka Ka'ōpapa is a significant archeological resource and is a vestige of the Ka'ū Agricultural Field Systems, an expansive area of intensive agriculture that was built as early as the 1400s. The site is made up of a complex network of rock walls, mounds and structures and is eligible under Criterion D having information potential into past traditional agricultural practices.
Lithic Block Quarry	Site	Eligible	The Lithic Block Quarry is a traditional ancient stone tool production site that is significant for its potential to yield information regarding production practices. It has been mapped with 277 individual workshops where fine-grained basalt rocks were shaped into stone tools by Native Hawaiians after the late-1600s.
Mauna Loa Road	District	Listed	Mauna Loa Road, constructed between 1934 and 1962, is a secondary road through the Park that has several developments along its route. It is significant for its association with the CCC and for its NPS Rustic-style design.
Moku'āweoweo Caldera	Site	Eligible	Moku'āweoweo Caldera is located at the summit of Mauna Loa and is considered a sacred place and ethnographic resource to many Native Hawaiians.
Nāhuku Cultural Landscape	District, Cultural Landscape	Eligible	The Nāhuku Cultural Landscape (Thurston Lava Tube) is significant for its role in the development of tourism at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park and the Hawaiian Islands. The identification of the lava tube in 1912 and its popularity as a visitor destination drew attention to the site as the Park was being established. The Thurston Lava Tube complex is also significant in the history of volcanology, allowing scientists and visitors to experience the effects of volcanic activity at close range. Furthermore, features of the Thurston Lava Tube complex are significant for the association with the history of National Park Service (NPS) design and construction and the NPS Rustic style. Certain features, such as stone walls and

			steps, constructed with native materials, are associated with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Other improvement campaigns are related to Mission 66 goals. The Thurston Lava Tube complex is also contributing to the National Register-nominated Crater Rim Drive Historic District.
Namakani Paio Cabin Camp District	District	Eligible	The Namakani Paio Cabin Camp District is a campground built in the 1960s that contains rustic cabins, camp sites, comfort stations, and picnic areas. It is significant due to its construction and design as part of the Mission 66 program and as a rare example of Hawaiian Mission 66-style architecture.
Old Volcano House No. 42	Building	Listed	The Old Volcano House No. 42 is a one-story building built in 1877 that formerly served as a hotel for visitors of Kīlauea Volcano. It is significant for its association with tourism and visitation within the Park and as an early representation of Western architecture in the area.
Pi'i Mauna Dump Site	Site	Unevaluated	The Pi'i Mauna Dump Site has not been formally evaluated, but it is a historic-age dump site encompassing approximately 450 square meters that contains a large rubble pile of old concrete, red clay fire bricks, boulders, metal fragment, and ceramics.
Puna-Ka'ū Historic District	District	Listed	The Puna Ka'ū Historic District encompasses over 300 sites including village complexes, temple sites, cave shelters, petroglyph fields, and coastal trails. These sites are significant for their potential to yield information regarding Native Hawaiian socio-political religious systems, land use, and arts. The district encompasses land that is used for traditional practices.
Punalu'u Heiau	Site	Unevaluated	The Punalu'u Heiau is a Native Hawaiian temple constructed of heavy lava slabs. It is potentially significant for its association with Native Hawaiian rituals and culture.
Punalu'u Springs	Site	Unevaluated	The Punalu'u Springs, also referred to as "Queen's Bath," is the location of a natural spring associated with Native Hawaiian culture. It was covered by lava flows in the 1980s and 1990s.
Pu'uloa Petroglyphs	Cultural Landscape	Eligible (contributing feature to the Puna-Ka'ū Historic District)	Pu'uloa is a very sacred and religious place for many of the people of Hawai'i and has been used ritually for over 500 years. It is the largest petroglyph field in the state. There are more than 23,000 petroglyph images, mostly <i>poho</i> (cupules, or depressions) in which a portion of the umbilical cord of a newborn was placed to ensure a long life. Motifs of circles, other geometric designs, as well as cryptic designs of human representations known as anthropomorphisms, canoe sails, and even feathered cape motifs can all be found in this dense concentration.
Rain Shed, Building 43	Building	Eligible	The Rain Shed, Building 43 is eligible under Criteria C. The water collection system is an example of how water supplies were developed in areas lacking wells and how the collection

			technology changed over time. The water collection system was an essential element in the development of the Park.
Volcano Residential District	District	Eligible	The Volcano Residential District encompasses several residences in Volcano Village, located just east of the Park, that were constructed prior to World War II. The district is significant for its architecture and design.
Whitney Seismograph Vault No. 29	Building	Listed	The Whitney Seismograph Vault No. 29 is an underground room constructed in 1912 that housed the study of volcanic and seismic activity at Kilauea and Mauna Loa by American scientists between 1912 and 1961. The building is significant for its association with the history of the study of volcanic and seismic activity in the area.
Wilkes Campsite	Site	Listed	Wilkes Campsite is the location and remains of an 1840-1841 expedition by American scientists on the summit of Mauna Loa. It is significant for its association with military history and the history of scientific study on the island as well as for its association with Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, the leader of the expedition. It is also significant in the areas of transportation and engineering.
World War II Scrape Mounds (Kilauea Airfield Study Areas)	Site	Eligible	The World War II Scrape Mounds were the result of efforts by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the military to destroy the two airfields and any other potential landing site for Japanese military aircraft after the Pearl Harbor attack. The features were generally caused by a bulldozer bucket that was used was 1.5 meters long, creating mounds and depressions across the landscape. The mounds are significant under Criteria A and D, due to their association with the CCC personnel efforts to deny use to the airfields, World War II in Hawai'i, and its information potential.

ATTACHMENT C

Maps of Project Alternatives

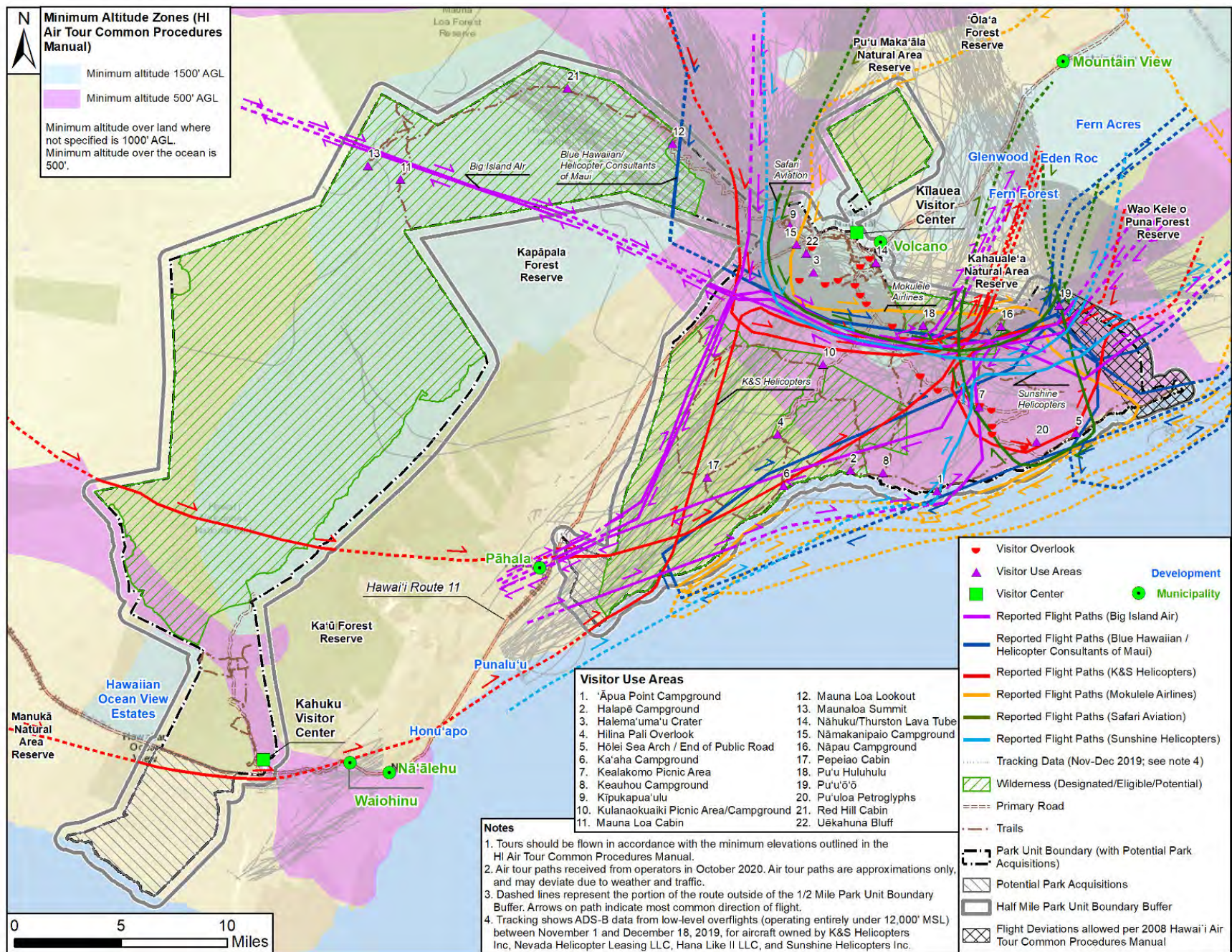


Figure 2. Alternative 1 (No Action)

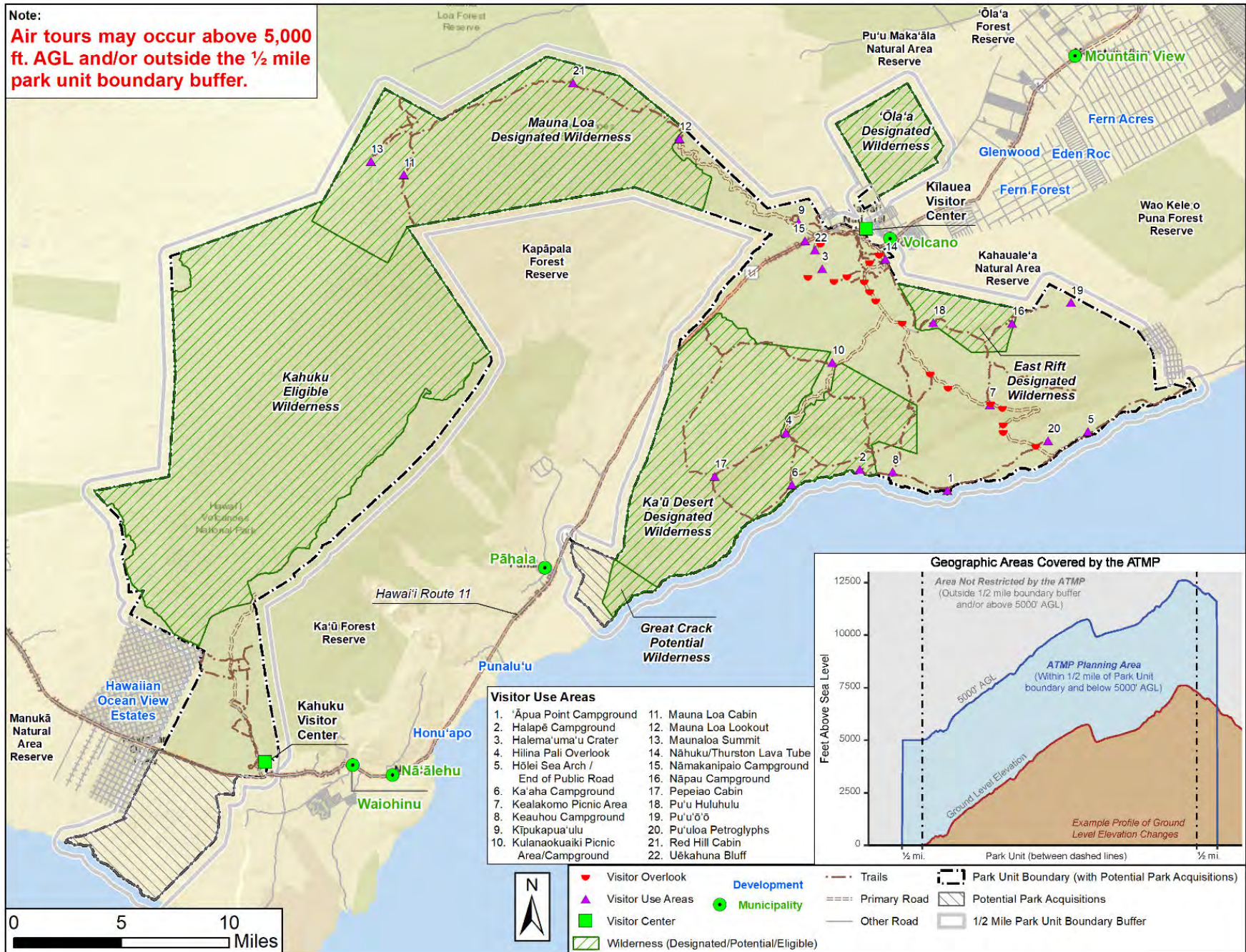


Figure 3. Alternative 2

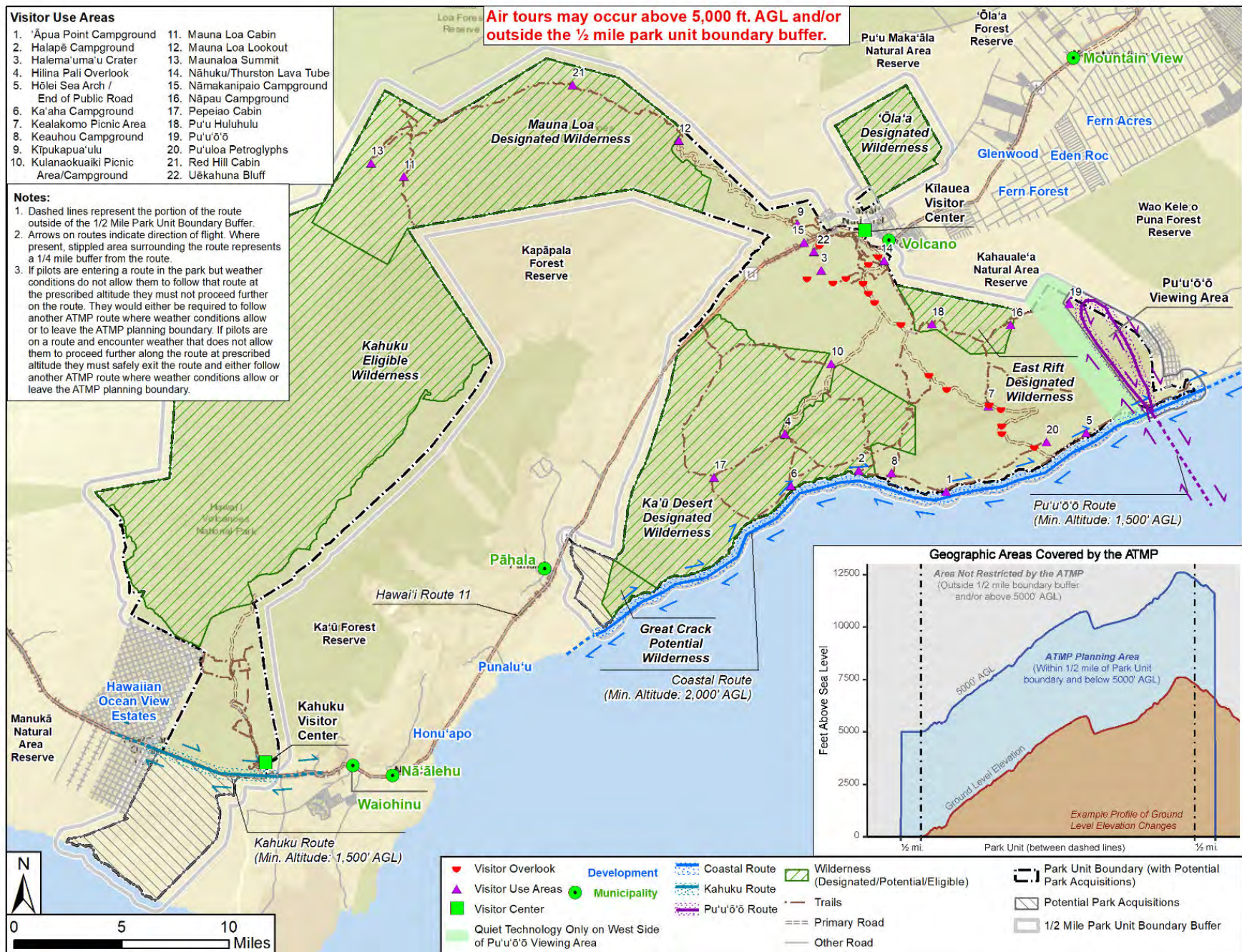


Figure 4. Revised Public Scoping Alternative 4

From: [ATMPTeam](#)
To: [Walker, Judith <FAA>](#)
Cc: [REDACTED]
[Papazian, Jennifer \(Volpe\)](#); [Rimol, Kaitlyn \(Volpe\)](#); [Hanchera, Shelby \(Volpe\)](#); [Haas, Shauna \(Volpe\)](#); [Hootman, Amy \(Volpe\)](#); [REDACTED]
Bcc: [KOkamoto@hawaiiidws.org](#); [planning@hawaiiicounty.gov](#); [Kamuela.plunkett@hawaiiicounty.gov](#); [April.Surprenant@hawaiiicounty.gov](#); [Keiko.Mercado@hawaiiicounty.gov](#); [DHHL.contactcenter@hawaii.gov](#); [REDACTED]; [Steven.T.Bergfeld@hawaii.gov](#); [kiersten@historichawaii.org](#); [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [konahawaiiancivcc@gmail.com](#); [makuufarmersassociation@gmail.com](#); [REDACTED]; [emeritt@savingplaces.org](#); [anelson@savingplaces.org](#); [Kori.Hisashima@hi.usda.gov](#); [laura.nelson@usda.gov](#); [kalenab@oha.org](#); [sylviah@oha.org](#); [kamakanaf@oha.org](#); [kaim@oha.org](#); [stanton_enomoto@ios.doi.gov](#); [REDACTED]; [scrysdale@tnc.org](#); [tcolleencole@gmail.com](#); [susan.cordell@usda.gov](#); [01@fs.fed.us](#); [donna_l_bair@fws.gov](#); [thomas_cady@fws.gov](#); [dan.malakie@paradisecopters.com](#); [steve@bigislandair.com](#); [ehamp@bluehawaiian.com](#); [jbrooke@bluehawaiian.com](#); [calvin@paradisecopters.com](#); [volcopters@aol.com](#); [joshua.greenband@mokulelehawaii.com](#); [joshua.greenband@mokuleleairlines.com](#); [murphy@safarihelicopters.com](#); [REDACTED]; [richard@schumanaviation.com](#); [doug@magnumhelicopters.com](#); [paul.morris@sunshinehelicopters.com](#)
Subject: RE: Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting Regarding the Development of an ATMP at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park
Date: Thursday, November 17, 2022 9:49:29 AM
Attachments: [2022-11-21 HAVO Final Consulting Party Meeting PowerPoint.pdf](#)
[HAVO Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting Invitation Attachments 11.2022.pdf](#)

Greetings,

Last week we sent you an email (see below) inviting you to participate in a virtual consulting party meeting being hosted by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and National Park Service (NPS). The purpose of this virtual gathering is to discuss the identification of historic properties that may be affected by the implementation of the ATMP at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, the area of potential effects, and a preliminary discussion of potential effects.

We are sending this email as a reminder that the consulting party meeting will be held Monday, November 21st from 10:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. HST over Zoom and have attached a copy of the slides for the meeting.

Best Regards,
Judith Walker

From: ATMPTeam <ATMPTeam@dot.gov>
Sent: Monday, November 7, 2022 4:04 PM
To: Walker, Judith <FAA> <judith.walker@faa.gov>
Cc: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [Papazian, Jennifer \(Volpe\)](#) <[Jennifer.Papazian@dot.gov](#)>; [Rimol, Kaitlyn \(Volpe\)](#) <[Kaitlyn.Rimol@dot.gov](#)>; [Hanchera, Shelby \(Volpe\)](#) <[Shelby.Hanchera@dot.gov](#)>; [Haas, Shauna \(Volpe\)](#) <[shauna.haas@dot.gov](#)>; [Hootman, Amy \(Volpe\)](#) <[Amy.Hootman@dot.gov](#)>; [REDACTED]
Subject: Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting Regarding the Development of an ATMP at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

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Meeting ID: 160 280 9042

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The call-in numbers are:

Dial by your location

+1 669 254 5252 US (San Jose)

+1 646 828 7666 US (New York)

+1 551 285 1373 US

+1 669 216 1590 US (San Jose)

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In preparation for the meeting, the FAA is providing the enclosed proposed APE map, preliminary historic properties list, and maps of the alternatives under consideration for your review.

Should you wish to receive additional information about any of the above, please contact me at (202) 267-4185 or at judith.walker@faa.gov, copying ATMPTeam@dot.gov. If you have any logistical issues accessing the meeting or meeting materials, please reach out to ATMPTeam@dot.gov ■

Best Regards,
Judith Walker

Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting for Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park Air Tour Management Plan

November 21, 2022

NPS Photo

National Parks ATMP Program
November 21, 2022



Federal Aviation
Administration



National
Park Service

Agenda

- Oli
- Housekeeping
- Introductions
- Provide Project Overview
- Development of Area of Potential Effects
- Identification of Historic Properties
- Review Proposed Alternatives
- Discuss Agencies' Assessment of Effects
- Next Steps
- Request Input from Consulting Parties



E Hō Mai

Composed by: Edith Kanaka'ole

E Hō Mai

*E hō mai (i) ka 'ike mai luna mai ē
'O nā mea huna no'eau o nā mele ē*

Grant us the knowledge from above
Concerning the hidden wisdom of songs,

E hō mai

Grant,

E hō mai

Grant,

E hō mai ē (a)

Grant us these things

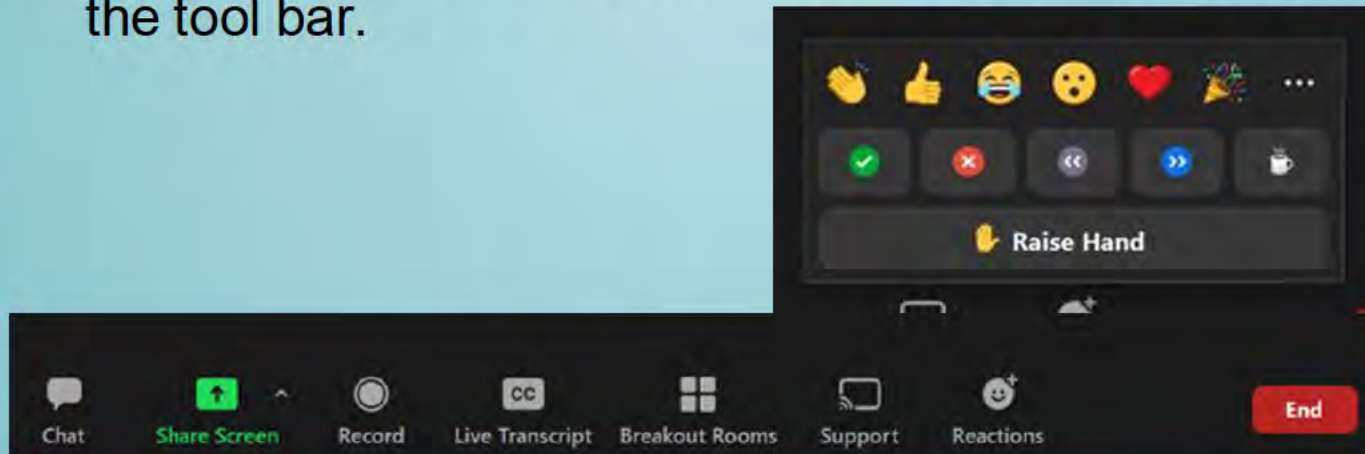
Repeat 3x

Edith K. Kanaka'ole composed this *oli* (chant) for her hula school, *Hālau O Kekuhi*. Students would perform the chant to ask for guidance from their ancestors for the undertaking that lay ahead.

Today, this *oli* is used to start an event or gathering in order to ask for guidance and direction with the endeavor at hand.

Housekeeping

- Please **mute your mic** except when talking, this improves the sound quality for all.
- Please type your full name in chat box to identify yourself if your name does not appear in Zoom.
- If you have any questions/comments please use the "Raise Hand" icon or submit your comment in the chat box.
 - The raise your hand icon can found under "Reactions" on the tool bar.



Introductions – Federal Agencies

Federal Aviation Administration

- Judith Walker – Federal Preservation Officer
- Keith Lusk – Program Manager

National Park Service, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

- Rhonda Loh - Superintendent
- Danielle Foster- Environmental Protection Specialist
- Summer Roper Todd - Archeologist & Cultural Resources Program Manager
- Charone O'Neil-Naeole – Hawaiian Community Liaison



Introductions – Consulting Parties

- Native Hawaiian Organizations
- Kūpuna
- Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD)
- Adjacent Land Managers
- Operators



NPATMA Overview

- Enacted April 5, 2000
- Requires an ATMP or Voluntary Agreement
- The agencies have chosen to develop an ATMP for this park
- Required FAA to grant Interim Operating Authority (IOA) for existing commercial air tour operations
 - Based on the number of flights conducted in the 12-month period prior to enactment of NPATMA (or average of three prior years)
 - Granted 26,664 IOA to 10 operators for Hawai'i Volcanoes
 - IOA was published in the Federal Register in 2005
- Established the National Parks Overflights Advisory Group (NPOAG) to provide advice and guidance to the agencies from personnel with aviation, environmental, and tribal interests.



Project Overview

- **Purpose:** comply with National Parks Air Tour Management Act (NPATMA) and other applicable laws, consistent with the Plan and Schedule for Completion of Air Tour Management Plans (ATMPs) at 23 Parks under Court Order
- **Need:** NPATMA requires the FAA, in cooperation with the NPS, to develop an ATMP for Parks with applications to conduct commercial air tours.
- **Objective of the ATMP:** under NPATMA - develop acceptable and effective measures to mitigate or prevent the significant adverse impacts, if any, of commercial air tour operations on the natural and cultural resources, traditional cultural properties (TCPs), sacred sites and ceremonial areas, wilderness character, and visitor experiences

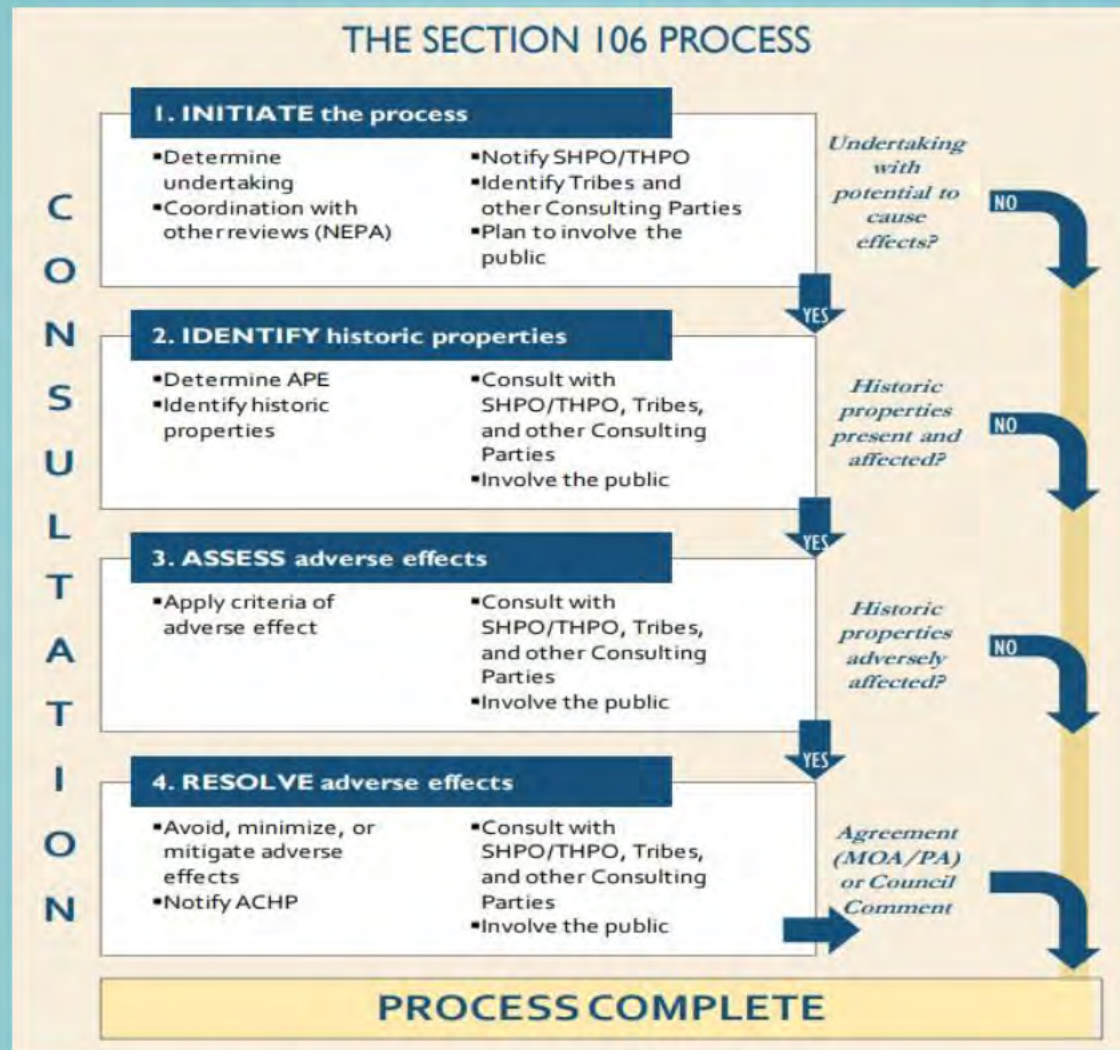


Project Overview

- Undertaking- development of an ATMP for the Park
- ATMP would regulate commercial air tours over the Park or within a half-mile buffer during which the aircraft flies below 5,000 ft. AGL
- Three alternatives are being considered for the ATMP at the Park
- Consultation under Section 106 was initiated in 2021 and is ongoing
- Both the FAA and NPS must prepare National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation and sign the decision document for the ATMP
 - The FAA is acting as the lead agency overseeing compliance with NEPA and Section 106 consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), with the NPS serving as a cooperating agency
 - An Environmental Assessment (EA) will be prepared for the Park



Steps of the Section 106 Process



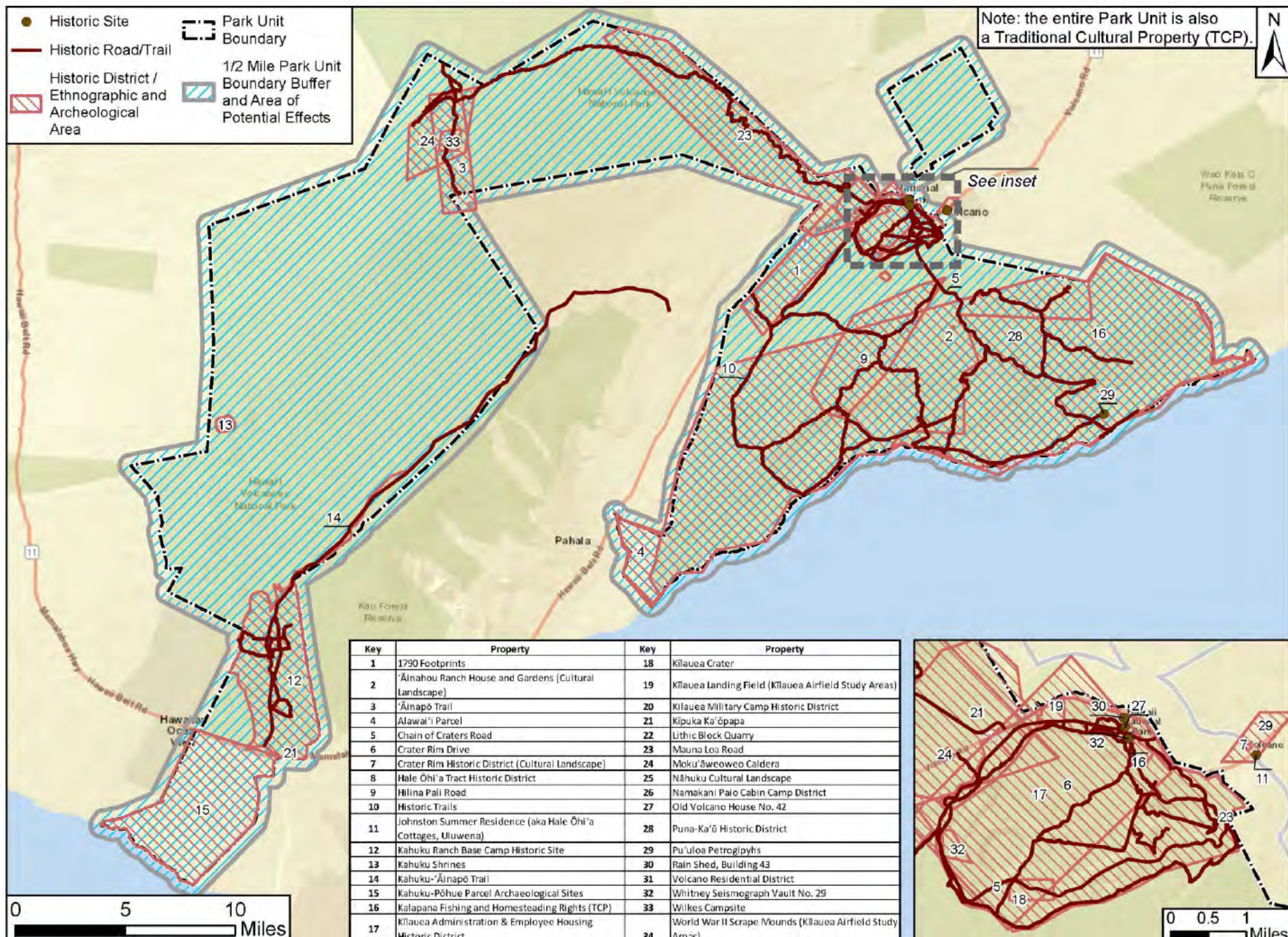
Graphic from *NEPA and NHPA: A Handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106*

Development of Area of Potential Effects

Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as *“the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alteration in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.”* 36 CFR 800.16(d)

- The APE is based on the undertaking and its potential impacts to cultural resources in accordance with 36 CFR 800.
- Potential impacts include the introduction of audible or visual elements

Area of Potential Effects with Historic Properties at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park



Preliminary Identification of Historic Properties

For identifying historic properties within the APE, the FAA and NPS consider the:

- views of consulting parties, planning, research, and studies
- the magnitude and nature of the undertaking
- the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the use of traditional cultural properties associated with cultural practices, customs or beliefs that continue to be practiced today

Current Identification Efforts include:

- data pulled from NPS and the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division's (SHPD) Hawai'i Cultural Resource Information System identified 41 above-ground historic properties within the APE, which includes a TCP, the entire boundary of the park, and several cultural landscapes

Preliminary Identification of Historic Properties

- Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) defined as entire park boundary
- 'Āinahou Ranch
- 1790 Footprints
- Wilkes Campsite
- Whitney Vault
- Kīlauea Crater
- Old Volcano House No. 42 (1877 Volcano House)
- Hilina Pali Road
- Mauna Loa Road
- 'Āinapō Trail
- Puna-Ka'ū Historic District
- Pu'uloa Petroglyphs
- Crater Rim Drive National Register
- Kahuku Ranch Base Camp Historic Site
- Boles Field (Kīlauea Airfield Study areas)
- Kīlauea Landing Field (Kīlauea Airfield Study areas)
- World War II Scrape Mounds (Kīlauea Airfield study areas)
- Historic Trails
- Moku'āweoweo Caldera
- Kahuku-Pōhue parcel
- Alawai'i parcel
- Great Crack
- Kilauea Military Camp Historic District
- Lithic Block Quarry
- Crater Rim Historic District
- Kīlauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District
- Historical Corral and Chute
- Kahuku Shrines
- Kalapana Fishing and Homesteading Rights
- Nāhuku Cultural Landscape
- Namakani Paio Cabin Camp District
- Rain shed, building 43
- Kipuka Kaopapa- Ka'ū Agricultural Field Systems
- Kahuku Ranch Cultural Landscape
- Kahuku-'Āinapō Trail
- Volcano Residential District
- Chain of Crater Road
- Hale Ōhi'a Tract Historic District
- Johnston Summer Residence (aka Hale Ōhi'a cottages, Uluwena)
- Punalu'u Heiau
- Punalu'u Springs

Questions or Comments?



Existing Air Tour Operations – Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

Operator	Aircraft Type	2017 Reported Tours	2018 Reported Tours	2019 Reported Tours	3-year Reported Average No. of Air Tours (2017-2019)	Interim Operating Authority (IOA)
Above itAll Inc. (Sporty's Academy Hawai'i, Hawai'i Island Hoppers, Hawai'i Airventures, Benchmark Flight Center)	no data	0	0	0	0	3,878
Big Island Air Inc.	fixed wing	102	7	0	36	1,643
Hawai'i Helicopters Inc. (Helicopter Consultants of Maui, Inc.)	helicopter	139	50	67	85	141
Helicopter Consultants of Maui Inc. (Hawai'i Helicopter, Blue Hawaiian Helicopters)	helicopter	12,300	6,059	7,325	8561	12,413
K&S Helicopters (Paradise Helicopters)	helicopter	877	552	248	559	1,684
Manuiwa Airways Inc. (Volcano Helicopters, Volcano Heli-Tours)	no data	0	0	0	0	800
Mokulele Flight Service Inc. (Mokulele Airlines)	fixed wing	0	15	0	5	60
Safari Aviation Inc. (Safari Helicopter Tours)	helicopter	1,977	1,050	995	1341	3,920
Schuman Aviation Company, Ltd. (Makani Kai Helicopters)	no data	0	0	0	0	25
Sunshine Helicopters Inc.	helicopter	1,125	600	641	789	2,100
		16,520	8,333	9,276	11,376	26,664

Existing Air Tour Operations

- 10 operators with Interim Operating Authority (IOA) – 7 are reporting tours
- 11,376 flights per year on average.
- IOA for up to 26,664 flights, most are helicopter operations with a few fixed wing operations
- No time-of-day restrictions
- No provisions for NPS to establish temporary no-fly periods.
- Tours occur year-round on most days of the year.
- January is the peak operation month with a 3-year average of 1,474 flights or about 47.5 flights per day during the peak month



Proposals for the Undertaking

- ~~Alternative 1 (No Action)~~
 - No Action – Continuation of current conditions up to IOA limits
 - Not selectable as NPATMA requires implementation of ATMP or Voluntary Agreement
- **Alternative 2 (No Air Tours within Planning Area)**
 - No air tours within 5,000ft AGL over or within ½ mile of the Park
 - Air tours could still occur outside of this area and around the Park
- **Alternative 4 (Revised from Public Scoping)**
 - Reduction in annual number of commercial air tours over the Park
 - Three routes with altitudes ranging from 1,500 – 2,000ft AGL
 - Flights permitted between 10AM-2PM/QT flights from 9AM – 5 PM
 - No air tours on Sundays
 - Only QT flights on Wednesdays
 - Circling allowed only on one route

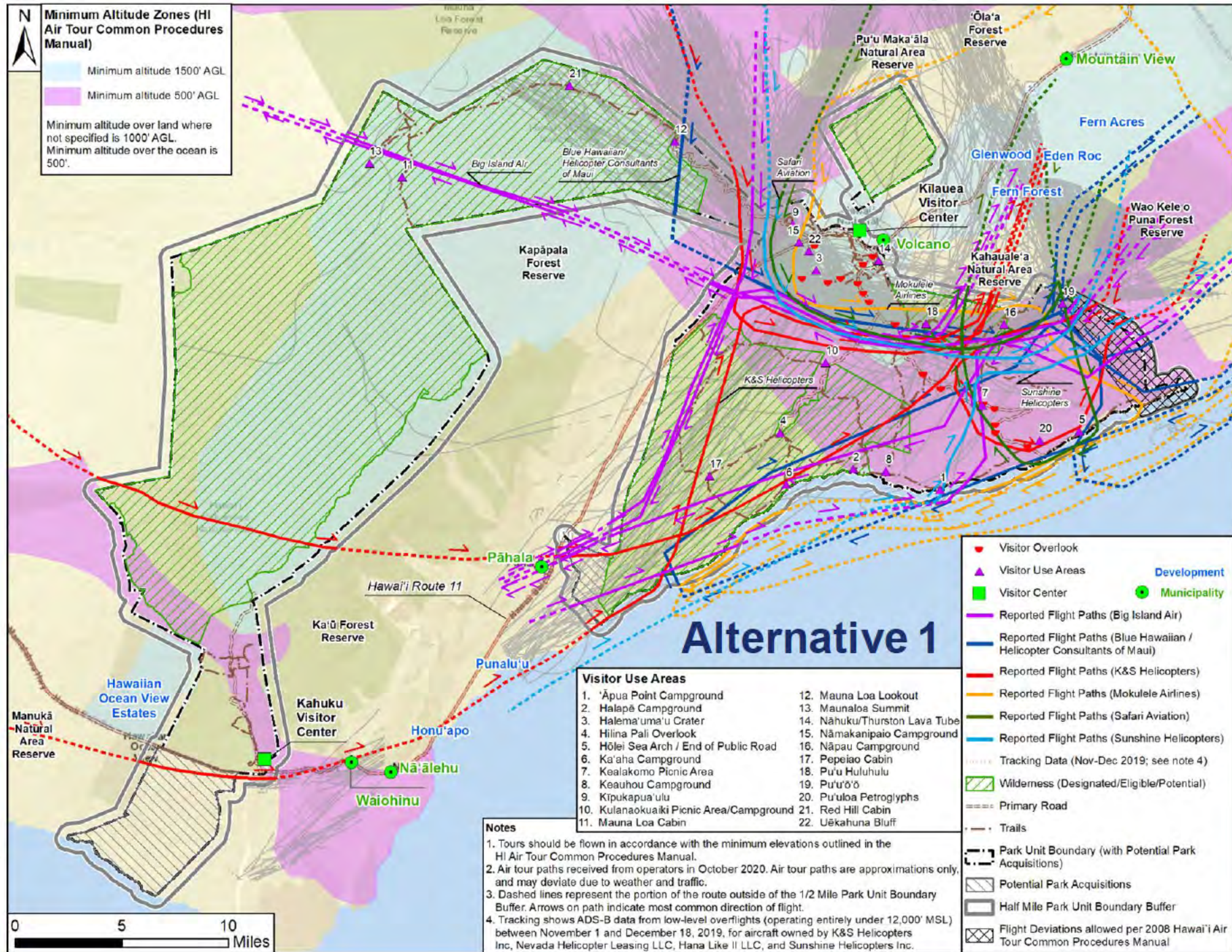


Minimum Altitude Zones (HI Air Tour Common Procedures Manual)

Minimum altitude 1500' AGL

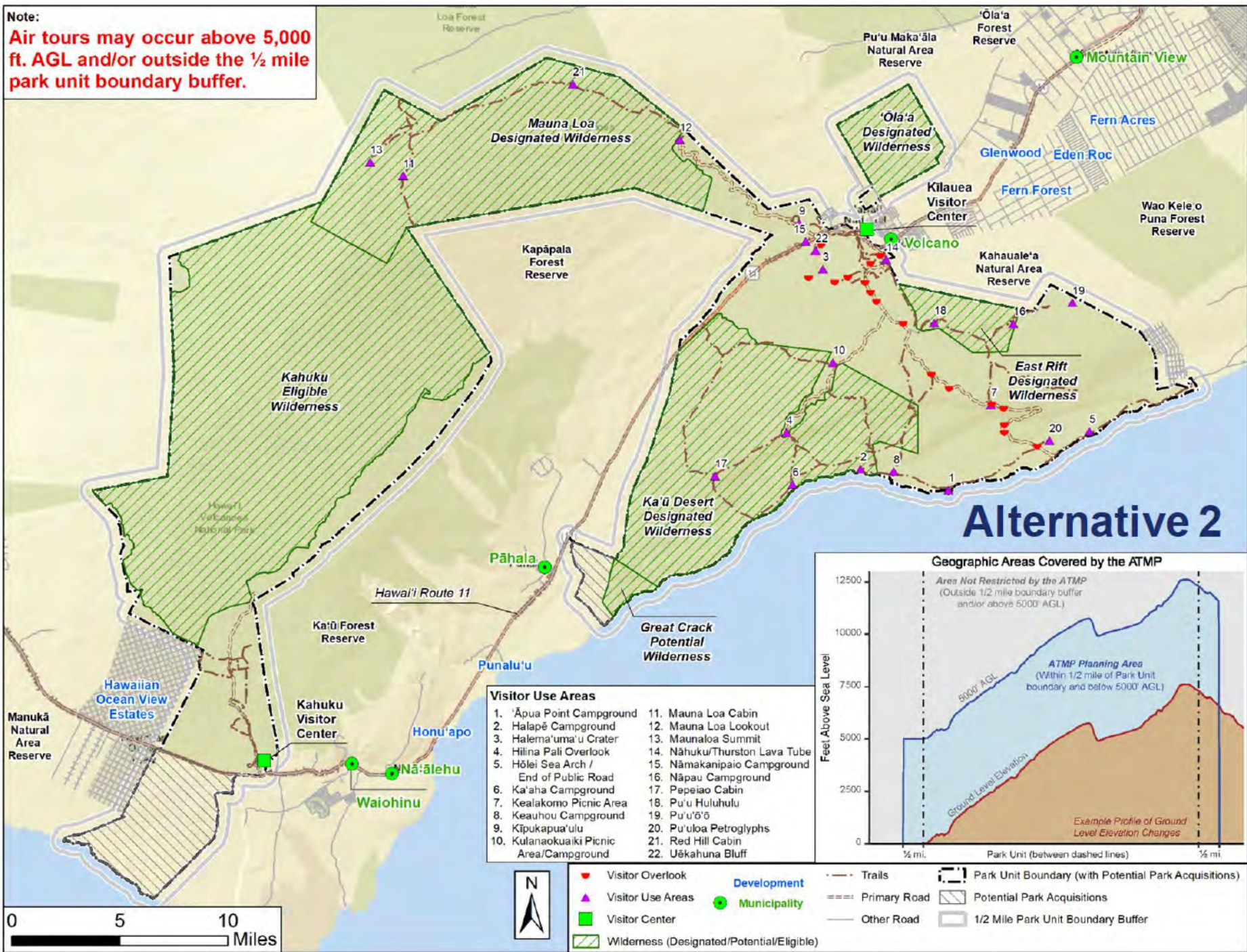
Minimum altitude 500' AGL

Minimum altitude over land where not specified is 1000' AGL.
Minimum altitude over the ocean is 500'.



Note:

Air tours may occur above 5,000 ft. AGL and/or outside the ½ mile park unit boundary buffer.



1. Āpua Point Campground	11. Mauna Loa Cabin
2. Halapē Campground	12. Mauna Loa Lookout
3. Halema'uma'u Crater	13. Maunaloa Summit
4. Hilina Pali Overlook	14. Nāhuku/Thurston Lava Tube
5. Hōlei Sea Arch / End of Public Road	15. Nāmakanipaio Campground
6. Ka'aha Campground	16. Nāpau Campground
7. Kealakomo Picnic Area	17. Peapea Cabin
8. Keaouhu Campground	18. Pu'u Huluhulu
9. Kīpukapua'ulu	19. Pu'u'ō'ō
10. Kulanaekuaiki Picnic Area/Campground	20. Pu'uloa Petroglyphs
	21. Red Hill Cabin
	22. Ūkēhuna Bluff

1. Dashed lines represent the portion of the route outside of the 1/2 Mile Park Unit Boundary Buffer.
2. Arrows on routes indicate direction of flight. Where present, stippled area surrounding the route represents a 1/4 mile buffer from the route.
3. If pilots are entering a route in the park but weather conditions do not allow them to follow that route at the prescribed altitude they must not proceed further on the route. They would either be required to follow another ATMP route where weather conditions allow or to leave the ATMP planning boundary. If pilots are on a route and encounter weather that does not allow them to proceed further along the route at prescribed altitude they must safely exit the route and either follow another ATMP route where weather conditions allow or leave the ATMP planning boundary.

Visitor Use Areas

1. Āpuā Point Campground
2. Halapē Campground
3. Halema'uma'u Crater
4. Hilina Pali Overlook
5. Hōlei Sea Arch / End of Public Road
6. Ka'aha Campground
7. Kealakomo Picnic Area
8. Keauhou Campground
9. Kīpukapua'ulu
10. Kulanaokuaiki Picnic Area/Campground
11. Mauna Loa Cabin
12. Mauna Loa Lookout
13. Maunaloa Summit
14. Nāhuku/Thurston Lava Tube
15. Nāmakanipaio Campground
16. Nāpau Campground
17. Pepee Cabin
18. Pu'u Huluhulu
19. Pu'u'ō'ō
20. Pu'uolua Petroglyphs
21. Red Hill Cabin
22. Uēkahuna Bluff

Notes:

1. Dashed lines represent the portion of the route outside of the 1/2 Mile Park Unit Boundary Buffer.
2. Arrows on routes indicate direction of flight. Where present, stippled area surrounding the route represents a 1/4 mile buffer from the route.
3. If pilots are entering a route in the park but weather conditions do not allow them to follow that route at the prescribed altitude they must not proceed further on the route. They would either be required to follow another ATMP route where weather conditions allow or to leave the ATMP planning boundary. If pilots are on a route and encounter weather that does not allow them to proceed further along the route at prescribed altitude they must safely exit the route and either follow another ATMP route where weather conditions allow or leave the ATMP planning boundary.

Air tours may occur above 5,000 ft. AGL and/or outside the 1/2 mile park unit boundary buffer.

Alternative 4

Geographic Areas Covered by the ATMP

12500
10000
7500
5000
2500
0

Feet Above Sea Level

5000' AGL

ATMP Planning Area (Within 1/2 mile of Park Unit boundary and below 5000' AGL)

Area Not Restricted by the ATMP (Outside 1/2 mile boundary buffer and/or above 5000' AGL)

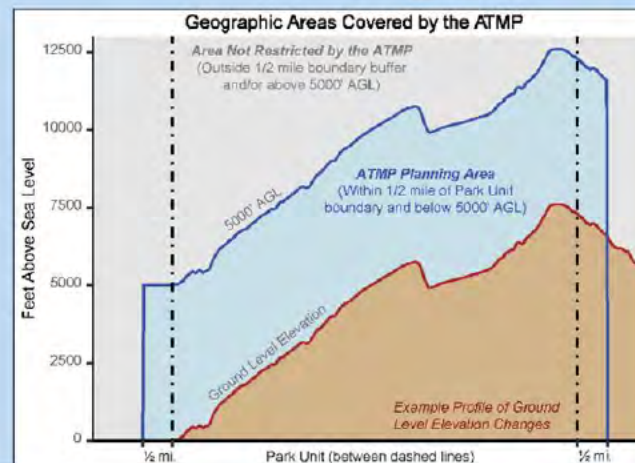
Ground Level Elevation

Example Profile of Ground Level Elevation Changes

1/2 mi. Park Unit (between dashed lines) 1/2 mi.

Legend:

- Visitor Overlook
- Visitor Use Areas
- Visitor Center
- Quiet Technology Only on West Side of Pu'u'ō'ō Viewing Area
- Development
- Municipality
- Coastal Route
- Kahuku Route
- Pu'u'ō'ō Route
- Wilderness (Designated/Potential/Eligible)
- Park Unit Boundary (with Potential Park Acquisitions)
- Potential Park Acquisitions
- 1/2 Mile Park Unit Boundary Buffer
- Trails
- Primary Road
- Other Road



Alternative 4

-  Visitor Overlook  Development  Coastal Route  Wilderness (Designated/Potential/Eligible)  Park Unit Boundary (with Potential Park Acquisitions)
-  Visitor Use Areas  Municipality  Kahuku Route  Trails
-  Visitor Center  Pu'u'ŏ'ŏ Route  Primary Road
-  Quiet Technology Only on West Side of Pu'u'ŏ'ŏ Viewing Area  Other Road  Potential Park Acquisitions
-   1/2 Mile Park Unit Boundary Buffer

Assessment of Effects

- **The proposed ATMP draft alternatives would not require land acquisition, construction, or ground disturbance**
 - No physical effects to historic properties anticipated
- **Focus of the assessment – new introduction of visual or audible elements beyond current effects that could diminish the integrity of any identified significant historic property**
 - The FAA and NPS will consider consulting parties' input on potential adverse effects
 - Analyze visual and audible elements of air tours



Questions or Comments?



Next Steps – Section 106 Consultations

The FAA and the NPS will:

- Revise alternatives as needed based on the comments received during consultation
- Continue to consult on the APE and identification of historic properties (including TCPs or sacred sites) within the APE
- Complete impact modeling and analysis
- Complete and distribute EA and Draft ATMP for comment
- Be open to holding additional consultation meetings to discuss development of an ATMP and ways to avoid or minimize any adverse effects that could result from air tours in the APE
- Send a consolidated consultation letter summarizing the FAA's steps in the Section 106 process and the effects to historic properties for consulting party input this winter
- Complete and distribute EA and Draft ATMP for comment and hold a public meeting

The findings reached during the Section 106 consultation process will inform decision on the final ATMP.

THANK YOU

- **Should you wish to provide further input on cultural property identification and/or the area of potential effects, please contact:**
 - Judith Walker at (202) 267-4185 or at judith.walker@faa.gov, copying ATMPTeam@dot.gov

