

CHAPTER 5: CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Throughout the development of this plan/EIS, substantial coordination efforts have been undertaken to provide information to and solicit information from federal, state, and local officials as well as the general public. This chapter provides a summary of the outreach and consultation activities conducted during the planning process. Chapter 5 also contains lists of science team members and personnel involved in preparing the plan/EIS.

HISTORY OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The public involvement activities for this plan/EIS fulfill the requirements of the NEPA and NPS Director's Order 12 (NPS 2011).

THE SCOPING PROCESS

The NPS divides the scoping process into two parts: internal scoping and external or public scoping. Internal scoping entails discussions among NPS personnel regarding the purpose of and need for management actions, issues, management alternatives, mitigation measures, the analysis boundary, appropriate level of documentation, available references and guidance, and other related topics.

Public scoping is the early involvement of the interested and affected public in the environmental analysis process. The public scoping process helps ensure that people have an opportunity to comment and contribute early in the decision-making process. For this plan/EIS, project information was distributed to individuals, agencies, and organizations early in the scoping process, and people were given opportunities to express concerns or views and to identify important issues or other alternatives.

Public scoping is the early involvement of the interested and affected public in the environmental analysis process and helps ensure that people have an opportunity to comment and contribute early in the decision-making process.

Taken together, internal and public scoping are essential elements of the NEPA planning process. The following sections describe the various ways scoping was conducted for this impact statement.

INTERNAL SCOPING

Internal scoping meetings were held at the park March 20–22, 2007. Internal scoping is the use of NPS staff to decide what topics need to be analyzed in the plan/EIS. The meetings were attended by personnel from the park, the NPS Environmental Quality Division, and NPS Pacific West Region, as well as the USGS Pacific Island Ecosystem Research Center. Based on these meetings, the interdisciplinary team defined the purpose of, need for, and objectives of the plan, identified potential issues, discussed preliminary alternatives, and defined data needs. The results of the meetings were captured in a report now on file as part of the administrative record for this plan/EIS.

PUBLIC SCOPING

Public scoping efforts for this planning process focused on the means or processes to be used to include the public, the major interest groups, and local public entities. Based on past experience, park staff places a high priority on meeting the intent of public involvement in the NEPA process and giving the public an opportunity to comment on proposed actions.

Public Notification

The public scoping process began on February 13, 2008, with the publication of a Notice of Intent in the FR (73 FR 30:8362–8363). The Notice of Intent invited the public to submit comments on the scope of the planning process and potential alternatives through May 19, 2008. In conjunction with the publication of the notice of intent, the park also released a newsletter that was mailed in March 2008 to the project’s preliminary mailing list of government agencies, organizations, businesses, and individuals. The newsletter announced the public scoping meetings and provided background on non-native ungulates in relation to the ecosystem at the park. It also summarized the purpose of and need for a plan to protect and restore native ecosystems by managing non-native ungulates, and provided the plan objectives. Publicity also consisted of a website announcement, press releases, and informal contact with interested users. Public Notification included directing comments to the Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/havo/>.

Public Scoping Meetings

The NPS held public scoping meetings from April 29 through May 1, 2008, as follows:

- April 29, 2008 (5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.): Hilo, Hawai‘i; University of Hawai‘i at Hilo; 33 people attended.
- April 30, 2008 (5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.): Nā‘ālehu, Hawai‘i; Naalehu Community Center; 29 people attended.
- May 01, 2008 (5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.): Kona, Hawai‘i; Kona Outdoor Circle Educational Center and Botanical Garden; 19 people attended.

Each of the meetings included presentations on non-native ungulate issues at the park and on the planning process, a listening session, and open house. Park staff and other NPS specialists were on hand to record public comments, answer questions, and provide additional information to meeting attendees. The NPS received 112 pieces of correspondence during the scoping period, all of which were entered into the NPS web-based PEPC system. Each piece of correspondence was either directly entered by the commenter, uploaded as comments were submitted at the public scoping meetings, or sent in hardcopy form to the park.

Public Scoping Comments

The public scoping comment period was open from February 13, 2008, to May 19, 2008. During this period, public scoping meetings were held. Each public meeting provided numerous methods for the community to provide input on the proposed project. During the listening sessions, comments from the speakers were recorded on flipcharts and computers. During the open house portion of the meetings, each information station had a flipchart where an assigned staff person could take comments on a particular topic at issue, or on any other topic on which community members had concerns or questions. Comment sheets were provided that could be filled out and returned if commenters preferred not to make comments at the stations. A return address was provided on the comment sheets to mail back to the park at a later date if the attendees chose not to fill out sheets at the meeting. Those attending the meetings were also given a brochure providing additional opportunities for commenting on the project, including directing comments to the PEPC website at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/havo/>.

The Comment Analysis Process

Comment analysis is a process used to compile and correlate similar public comments into a usable format for decision makers and the plan/EIS interdisciplinary NPS planning team. Comment analysis assists the team in organizing, clarifying, and addressing technical information pursuant to NEPA regulations. It also aids in identifying the topics and issues to be evaluated and considered throughout the planning process.

The process includes seven main components:

- Entering correspondence that was not received directly into the PEPC database
- Reviewing all correspondence
- Developing a coding structure
- Employing PEPC for comment management
- Reading and coding public comments from correspondence received
- Interpreting and analyzing the comments to identify issues and themes
- Preparing a comment summary.

A coding structure was developed to help sort comments into logical groups by topic and issue. The NPS derived the coding structure from an analysis of the range of topics discussed during internal scoping, past planning documents, and the comments themselves. The coding structure was designed to capture all comment content rather than to restrict or exclude any ideas.

The NPS PEPC database was used to manage the comments. The database stores the full text of all correspondence and allows each comment to be coded by topic and issue. The database tallies the total number of pieces of correspondence and comments received, sorts and reports comments by particular topics or issues, and provides demographic information on the sources of each comment.

Analysis of the public comments involved assigning codes to statements made in the public's letters, email messages, and written comment forms. All comments were read and analyzed, including those of a technical nature; opinions, feelings, and suggestions for alternative elements to be considered in the plan/EIS; and comments of a personal or philosophical nature.

A comment analysis report was prepared that summarized concern statements as well as the full text of all comments corresponding to the appropriate concern statement (NPS 2008e). All scoping comments were considered to be important as useful guidance and public input to the public scoping process. With regard to development of the plan/EIS, comments in favor of or against the proposed action or alternatives, those that only agree or disagree with NPS policy, and those that offer opinions or provide information not directly related to the issues or impact analysis were considered non-substantive comments. Although the analysis process attempts to capture the full range of public concerns, the content analysis report should be used with caution. Comments from people who chose to respond do not necessarily represent the sentiments of the entire public.

Of the 458 comments received, 331 were related to the alternative concepts; 79 comments were related to the affected environment at the park; 2 comments were related to the impact analysis; and 14 comments were concerned with the purpose and need of the plan/EIS. A number of comments received suggested incorporating public hunting into lethal removal efforts.

PUBLIC REVIEW OF THE DRAFT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The draft plan/EIS was posted online at the NPS PEPC website on November 18, 2011. The EPA notice of availability for the draft plan/EIS was published on November 18, 2011, which opened the public comment period and established the closing date of January 20, 2012, for comments. The NPS notice of availability for the draft plan/EIS was published by the NPS on November 23, 2011. The public comment period was announced on the park website (www.nps.gov/havo); in a newsletter sent to interested parties, elected officials, and appropriate local and state agencies; and through press releases. The draft plan/EIS was made available through several outlets, including the NPS PEPC website at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/havo_ecosystem_deis. Hardcopies and/or compact discs were also sent to numerous stakeholders on the park's mailing list, and were available at the park visitor center, in local libraries, at the public meetings, and by request. After reviewing the draft plan/EIS, the public was encouraged to submit comments about the draft plan/EIS through the NPS PEPC website, or by postal mail sent directly to the park. Commenters also had the opportunity to provide comments on flipcharts and on park issued comment forms during the open house style public meetings.

Three public meetings were held in December 2011 to present the draft plan/EIS, continue the public involvement process, and obtain input for protecting and restoring native ecosystems by managing non-native ungulates at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. Three public meetings were held during the public comment period for the draft plan/EIS as follows:

- Monday, December 5, 2011: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park Kīlauea Visitor Center. One Crater Rim Drive, Hawai'i National Park, HI 96718; 14 people attended.
- Tuesday, December 6, 2011: Naalehu Community Center. 95-5635 Mamalahoa Hwy, Nā'ālehu, HI 96772; 19 people attended.
- Wednesday, December 7, 2011: Kona Outdoor Circle. 76-6280 Kuakini Hwy, Kailua-Kona, HI 96740; 21 people attended.

These meetings were announced to the public and numerous media outlets through a park press release, the park website, and the NPS PEPC website.

A total of 54 meeting attendees signed in during the three meetings. All of the meetings were an open house format where attendees had the opportunity to ask questions and observe informational displays illustrating the study area; the purpose, need, and objectives of the plan; summaries of the five proposed alternatives; and information on the history of non-native ungulate management at the park. The open house format allowed the attendees to submit comments and discuss issues with the project team and resource specialists in small groups. Comments made to park staff during the open house meetings were recorded on flipcharts. If the commenter did not want to submit comments at the meetings, comment forms were available at the sign-in table. Attendees could fill out the forms and submit them at the meeting or mail them to the park at any time during the public comment period. Those attending the meetings were also given a copy of a newsletter sent to the park's mailing list, which provided additional information about the NEPA process, background regarding the project, and how to comment on the project, including directing comments to the NPS PEPC website at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/havo_ecosystem_deis.

During the comment period for the draft plan/EIS, 28 pieces of correspondence were received. Correspondences were received by one of the following methods; email, hard copy letter or comment sheet via mail, comment sheet submitted at the public meetings, flipcharts from the public meetings, or direct entries into the Internet-based PEPC system by the commenter. Letters received by email or through the postal mail, as well as the comments received from the public meetings, were entered into the PEPC system for analysis. Each of these letters or submissions is referred to as a correspondence.

Once all the correspondences were entered into PEPC, each was read, and specific comments within each correspondence were identified. A total of 274 comments were derived from the correspondences received. Each comment recorded on flipcharts at the public meetings described above was counted as a separate comment. During coding, comments were also classified as substantive or non-substantive. A substantive comment is defined in the NPS Director's Order 12 Handbook as a comment that does one or more of the following (Director's Order 12, Section 4.6A):

- Question, with a reasonable basis, the accuracy of information presented in the EIS;
- Question, with reasonable basis, the adequacy of the environmental analysis;
- Present reasonable alternatives other than those presented in the EIS; and/or
- Cause changes or revisions in the proposal.

As further stated in the Director's Order 12 Handbook, substantive comments "raise, debate, or question a point of fact or policy. Comments in favor of or against the proposed action or alternatives, or comments that only agree or disagree with NPS policy, are not considered substantive" (NPS 2001a). Non-substantive comments offer opinions or provide information not directly related to the issues or impact analysis. Non-substantive comments were acknowledged and considered by the NPS, but did not require responses. Substantive comments were grouped into issues and "concern statements" prepared for responses. Members of the NPS planning team responded to the concern statements, and these responses are included in "Appendix E: Comment Response Report."

This plan/EIS will be posted on the NPS PEPC website (<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/havo>) and copies distributed to agencies, organizations, elected officials, and other entities or individuals who requested a copy. The publication of the EPA notice of availability of this final EIS in the Federal Register will initiate a 30-day wait period before the Record of Decision documenting the selection of an alternative to be implemented is signed. After the NPS publishes a notice in the Federal Register announcing the availability of the signed Record of Decision, implementation of the alternative selected in the Record of Decision can begin.

AGENCY CONSULTATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT CONSULTATION

In accordance with Section 7 of the ESA, the NPS initiated informal consultation with the USFWS concerning impacts to threatened and endangered species in 2008. The NPS sent a letter during initial scoping requesting early USFWS input on the plan/EIS, and information about the presence of federally listed species in or near the park. A response was received from USFWS which helped guide preparation of the plan/EIS. In 2011, the NPS sent a request for USFWS concurrence with the determination that the plan may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, listed species. The USFWS responded with their concurrence on July 18, 2011. The NPS also sent the draft plan/EIS to USFWS for their review during the comment period. The correspondence documenting this consultation can be found in appendix A.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT CONSULTATION

In accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, the NPS initiated consultation with several groups in 2008. The NPS sent a letter and/or met with the following groups during initial scoping for the plan/EIS:

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Department of Land and Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, State Historic Preservation Officer
- Department of Land and Natural Resources, Historic Sites Division
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
- Historic Hawai'i Foundation
- Kalapana Community Organization
- The Kalapana Community Ohana
- Ho'akea Public Relations LLC
- The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i
- Hawai'i Island Burial Council, State Historic Preservation Division
- Kalauonaone o Puna Association
- Kupuna Consultation Group.

As part of the distribution of the draft plan/EIS, the NPS sent copies of the documents to these groups, and specifically requested SHPO concurrence with the determination under Section 106 that the plan would have no adverse effects on listed cultural resources (see appendix A for a copy of this correspondence). The SHPO did not respond within 30 days, so the Section 106 consultation process is considered complete, and NPS may proceed with implementation per 36 CFR 800.5(c)(1).

NATIVE HAWAIIAN CONSULTATION

Over the course of the planning, development, and writing of the draft plan/EIS, the park met with the Kupuna Consultation Group⁶ to discuss the purpose and objectives of the proposed plan to remove non-native ungulates from park lands. The six meetings that related to the plan and ungulate control in general began in February 2008 and the last meeting was held in September 2011⁷; the meetings were held at the park. Overall, the group considered that the removal of ungulates would be positive; however, grasses and

⁶ This group is made up of individuals and or representatives of Native Hawaiian Organizations (see 36 CFR 800.2 (c)) who have knowledge of the lands that encompass Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. This group has been meeting in the park since early 1990s specifically for consultation as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800.16(f)).

⁷ Meeting notes are on file for each meeting at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Meeting dates included: February 20, 2008; May 12, 2008; October 3, 2008; April 9, 2009; January 28, 2010; and September 7, 2011.

weed growth would be an issue with regard to fire hazard / fuel load, the meat from sheep removed by volunteers should be made available to them, and the volunteers should be from the local community. Notes from these meetings have been entered into the administrative record for this project, and each meeting is summarized below.

The first meeting was the introduction of the plan to the Kupuna Consultation Group. In this meeting, a short history of flora and fauna was provided including a presentation on the impacts of non-native ungulates and continued with the history of control efforts in the park since the 1920s. Within this context the Kupuna Consultation Group responded positively to the presentation and encouraged the park to “encourage more volunteers to help” with the project. The group was glad that local community members are involved with the lottery program, but expressed concern about weed and grass control at the Kahuku area due to the removal of sheep and cattle. The option of using snares was raised and the NPS assured the Kupuna Consultation Group that snares were not being used as a primary method, but that multiple options are needed to reduce ungulate populations within the park.

Two additional meetings were held in 2008. The meeting in May provided an update on the public scoping meetings with very little feedback from the Kupuna Consultation Group. Comments emphasized the need to keep local volunteers involved and that they should be able to keep the meat from the animals they remove. The discussion provided some insight into mouflon population growth as a direct result of abundant food source. Consequently, it was noted by one member of the Kupuna Consultation Group that slow eradication is not effective to reduce numbers of individuals. One member of the Kupuna Consultation Group recalled that during previous goat drives the goats also ate native grasses. The second meeting in 2008, held in October, focused primarily on developing test methods of attracting mouflon. Here the Kupuna Consultation Group was provided with information on the general history of mouflon in Hawai‘i and their particular habitats in the wild. The park was proposing optional feed testing, mowing grasses, and hormone lures to attract the animals for capture. Since mouflon have different behavior than goats, these new methods needed to be tested and some methods used with goats do not work with sheep. Concern was expressed that the total removal of the animals could cause the weeds and grasses to grow unchecked. As an option, one member of the Kupuna Consultation Group suggested castrating sheep as a means to reduce the population within the park.

In April 2009 the Kupuna Consultation Group met with the park to consider ungulate fencing within the summit area of Kilauea. Due to the sensitive nature of the area as a traditional cultural property used by Native Hawaiians, concerns were addressed regarding timing of activities including fence building and helicopter use. The park work group agreed to inform the Park Liaison to the Hawaiian Community prior to scheduling work to ensure there would be no conflict with use of the area. The fence design with “wings” was considered a good design by one member of the Kupuna Consultation Group.

The last two meetings (one in January 2010 and the last one in September 2011) both focused on the plan alone. The January 2010 meeting focused on effects of ungulates on the environment. The 2,000 or so sheep in Kahuku are being controlled by fencing, and hunting (shooting by ground and air). Round up is considered under some of the alternatives in the plan. The Kupuna Consultation Group was concerned about the removal of sheep and the ingress of grass that increases fire hazard. Fire may not affect the archeological sites but it will burn native plants. As one Kupuna Consultation Group member expressed, the effects of sheep and pigs are problems, and when all ungulates are gone, although it would be a positive effect, the existing kikuyu grass will get thick. The NPS has a fire management plan for those areas with excess fuels. In the September 2011 meeting with the Kupuna Consultation Group, the four action alternatives and actions common to all alternatives were presented. Only three questions were raised by the Kupuna Consultation Group; two questions focused on whether contractors or volunteers would be assisting with non-native ungulate removal, and the last question was whether cattle were still

present in the Kahuku section. There was no discussion of the alternatives and no further comments from the Kupuna Consultation Group on the alternatives.

LIST OF RECIPIENTS OF THE PLAN / ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The following agencies, organizations, and businesses, as well as other entities and individuals, either received a copy of the plan/EIS or were notified of the documents' availability on PEPC.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- United States Department of Agriculture
 - Forest Service Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry
 - Natural Resources Conservation Service
 - Wildlife Services
- United States Department of Commerce
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 - National Marine Fisheries Service
- United States Department of Energy
 - Conservation and Renewable Energy Group
- United States Department of the Interior
 - National Park Service
 - Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail
 - Haleakalā National Park
 - Inventory and Monitoring Program
 - Kalaupapa National Park
 - Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park
- Pacific West Region–Honolulu Office
- Pu‘uhonua o Honaunau National Historic Park
- Pu‘ukohola Heiau National Historic Site
- United States Geological Survey
 - Hawaiian Volcano Observatory
 - Pacific Island Ecosystems Research Center
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Hakalau Wildlife Refuge
 - Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
- United States House of Representatives
 - The Honorable Tulsi Gabbard
 - The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa
- United States Senate
 - The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye (former)
 - The Honorable Brian Schatz
 - The Honorable Mazie Hirono
 - The Honorable Daniel K. Akaka (former)

HAWAI‘I AGENCIES

- Big Island Invasive Species Committee
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- East Hawai‘i Governor’s Liaison Officer
- Hawai‘i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism
- Hawai‘i Department of Health
 - Office of Environmental Quality Control
- Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources
 - Hawai‘i State Parks
 - Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement
 - Division of Forestry and Wildlife
 - Natural Area Reserves System
 - Olinda Endangered Species Facility
- Historic Preservation Division
 - Historic Sites Division
 - Land Division

- Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
 - State Parks
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
 - Hilo CRC
- State Plant Extinction Prevention Program
- Hawai‘i Department of Public Works
 - Environmental Office
- Hawai‘i Department of Transportation
 - State Highways Division
- Hawai‘i House of Representatives
 - Mark Nakashima, District 1
 - Clifton Tsuji, District 2
 - Jerry Chang, District 2 (former)
 - Richard Onishi, District 3
 - Faya Hanohano, District 4
 - Denny Coffman, District 5
 - Nicole Lowen, District 6
 - Cindy Evans, District 7
- Hawai‘i Hunting Advisory Council
- Hawai‘i Island Burial Council
- Hawai‘i Office of the Governor
 - Honorable Neil Abercrombie
 - Honorable Shan Tsutsui
 - Honorable Brian Schatz (former)
- Hawai‘i State Library
- Hawai‘i State Senate
 - Gilbert Kahele, District 1
 - Russell Ruderman, District 2
 - Joshua Green, District 3
 - Malama Solomon, District 4
 - Shan Tsutsui, District 5 (former)
- Hawai‘i Visitors and Convention Bureau
- University of Hawai‘i
 - Botany Department
 - Cooperative Extension Services
 - Department of Zoology
 - Office of Mauna Kea Management
 - Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit
 - Urban and Regional Planning Program

COUNTY AND LOCAL AGENCIES

- County of Hawai‘i
- County of Hawai‘i Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce
- County of Hawai‘i Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resources Preservation Commission
- County of Hawai‘i Research and Development
- Big Island Visitor Bureau
- Hawai‘i Community College
- Hawai‘i County Council
- Hawai‘i County Fire Department
- Hilo Public Library
- Honoka‘a Public Library
- Japanese Chamber of Commerce
- Kailua-Kona Public Library
- Kea‘au Public Library
- Kealahou Public Library
- Laupahoehoe Public Library
- Mountain View Public Library
- Na‘alehu Public Library
- North Kohala Public Library
- Ocean View Chamber of Commerce
- Pahala Public Library
- Pahoia Public Library
- Thelma Parker Public Library

ORGANIZATIONS AND BUSINESSES

- Ahahui Ka‘ahumanu O Kona
- AECOS, Inc.
- Ahahui Malama I Ka Lokahi
- Association of Watershed Partnerships
- Audubon Naturalist Society
- Woodend Sanctioned Headquarters
- Big Island Bird Hunters
- Big Island Bow Hunters
- Big Island Field Trial Association
- Big Island Gun Club
- Big Island Trap Club
- Bishop Museum
- Carnegie Institution
- Department of Global Ecology
- Chaminade University
- Conservation Council of Hawai‘i

- Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
- Defenders of Wildlife
- Ducks Unlimited
- Earthjustice
- Environment Hawai‘i, Inc.
- Forest Solutions, Inc.
- Friends of Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park
- Hanapi Foundation
- Hawai‘i Audubon Society
- Hawai‘i Hunting Tours
- Hawai‘i Island Archery Club
- Hawai‘i Island Chamber of Commerce
- Hawai‘i Natural History Association
- Hawaiian Ecosystems at Risk
- Hawaiian Silversword Foundation
- Historic Hawai‘i Foundation
- Ho‘akea Public Relations, LLC
- Hokukano Ranch
- Ho‘opuloa Hawaiian Civic Club
- Hualalai Archery Club
- Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai‘i Nei
- Hulihe‘e Palace
- Humane Society of the United States
- Ilioulaokalani Coalition
- International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.
- Kahauloa Hunt Club
- Kahua Ranch LTD
- Kai Malino Ranch
- Kalapana Community Organization
- Kalauonaone o Puna Association
- Kamehameha Schools
- Kapāpala Ranch
- Kealia Ranch
- Keauhou Bird Conservation Center
- Ken Direction Corporation
- Kennedy Wilson
- Kilauea Military Camp
- Kilauea Sporting Skeet Club
- Kona Hawaiian Civic Club
- Kona Historical Society
- Kona Outdoor Circle
- Kuakini Hawaiian Civic Club of Kona
- Kupuna Consultation Group
- Laiopua 2020
- Lanihau Partners
- Mahealani Ranch
- Marine and Coastal Solutions International, Inc.
- Mauka to Makai Ohana Club
- Mauna Loa Outfitters
- McCandless Ranch
- National Park Foundation
- National Parks Conservation Association
- National Wild Turkey Federation
- Volcano Chapter
- National Wildlife Federation
- Native Hawaiian Advisory Council
- Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- North Kohala Gun Club
- Ocean View Community Association
- Oceanit
- Palani Ranch
- Pig Hunters of Hawai‘i
- Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility
- Queen Liliuokalani Trust
- Quill Group
- Royal Order of Kamehameha
- Safari Club International
- Sierra Club
 - Moku Loa group
- Stanford University
 - Biology Department
- The Kalapana Community Ohana
- The Kalapana Ohana Association
- The Mountain Institute
- The Nature Conservancy of Hawai‘i
- The Nature Sounds Society
- The Wilderness Society
- Three Mountain Alliance
- TREE Center Hawai‘i
- Volcano Art Center
- Volcano Community Association
- Volcano Golf and Country Club
- Volcano House
- West Hawai‘i Today
- Wilderness Watch
- Yee Hop Enterprises

SCIENCE TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Affiliation/Expertise
Ian Cole	Hawai'i Division of Forestry and Wildlife Natural Area Reserves System/wildlife resources, invasive species control
Clifford Smith	Professor emeritus of Botany, University of Hawai'i / non-native ungulate management in Hawai'i
Jack Jeffrey	Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS / natural resource restoration, alien species control (predators, plants, ungulates), endangered plant and bird recovery
Steve Hess	USGS Pacific Islands Ecosystem Research Center, Biological Resources Division / studying mouflon sheep at Kahuku since 2004
Jim Jacobi	USGS Pacific Islands Ecosystem Research Center, Biological Resources Division / plant ecology, bird populations, impacts to ecosystems
Loyal Mehrhoff	USFWS, Pacific Islands Ecoregion / Field Supervisor
Peter Gogan	USGS Northern Rocky Mountain Science Center / wildlife research biologist; involved with non-native ungulate management plan at Point Reyes National Seashore
Peter Dratch	Endangered Species Program, NPS Biological Resources Management Division / Program Manager
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Ben Kawakami	Hawai'i Volcanoes / pest controller; oversees volunteer program for non-native ungulate management at the park
Tom Flanagan	NPS Environmental Quality Division / NPS Project Manager for EIS, NEPA Specialist
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Name	Title
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