Project Title	Interstate H-1 Resurfacing, Miller Pedestrian Overpass to Kapiolani Interchange
Federal-Aid Project No.	H1IJK-01-17M
Project Description	The State of Hawaii intends to fund the Department of Transportation (HDOT), Highways Division Interstate Route H-1 Resurfacing, Miller Pedestrian Overpass to Kapiolani Interchange Project.
	The project proposes to resurface a portion of the Interstate H-1 Freeway from the Miller Pedestrian Overpass to Kapiolani Interchange (Mile Post 21.80 to Mile Post 24.90), including all ramps, overpasses and side streets. The purpose of the project is to increase motorist safety by addressing and bringing the following to current standards: pavement conditions, guardrails, speed limit, lighting, pavement markings, fences, and traffic counting stations. All proposed improvements will occur within the existing road right-of- way.
	The project will involve best management practices during demolition and construction activities consistent with the project's erosion control plan. Night work and closure of travel lanes is expected.

Part 1: Programmatic Agreement Qualification This part must be completed in order to determine if action can be covered under the Programmatic Agreement for HDOT to approve the CE. Proceed with Part 2 only if all answers are answered "No." If any of the answers are "Yes," do not proceed with Part 2. The action MAY NOT be processed under the Programmatic Agreement and must instead defer to FHWA to review and determine if the project may qualify for a CE under 23 CFR 771.117(d).

Yes	No	Is not consistent with 23 CFR 771.117(a) and (b)
Yes	No	Involves acquisitions of more than a minor amount of right-of-way. A minor amount is defined as: <u>Resurfacing, Reconditioning, Restoration, Rehabilitation Projects</u> – Permanent – Less than one acre for any one mile Temporary – Less than two acres for any one mile <u>Bridge Rehabilitation (including full deck replacement) or Minor Replacement</u> Projects –
		Less than one half acre per bridge
Yes	No	Involves acquisitions that result in any residential or non-residential
		displacements;
Yes	No	Results in capacity expansion of a roadway by addition of through lanes;

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Yes	No	Involves the construction of temporary access, or the closure of existing road,
		bridge, or ramps, that would result in major traffic disruptions. Major traffic
		disruption is defined as closure of interstate access, reduction in capacity by more
		than 50 percent in one direction on the Interstate System, full closure of an NHS
		route, and full closure of bridges on the NHS;
Yes	No	Involves a change in Interstate access;
Yes	No	Results in a determination of adverse effect on historic properties pursuant to
		Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108)
Yes	No	Involves the use of properties protected by Section 4(f) of the US Department of
		Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. § 303/23 U.S.C. § 138) that require preparation of
		an Individual Section 4(f) Evaluation;
Vac	No	
Yes	NOM	Require the acquisition of lands under the protection of Section 6(f) of the Land
		and Water Conservation Act of 1965 (54 U.S.C. § 200305);
Yes	No	Requires a US Coast Guard bridge permit (33 U.S.C. § 401);
Yes	No	Requires an Individual Permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33
		U.S.C. § 1344) and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act;
Yes	No	Requires work in a designated regulatory floodway, or work affecting the base
		floodplain (100-year flood), pursuant to Executive Order 11988 and 23 CFR 650
		subpart A;
Vac	No	
Yes	No	Is defined as a "Type I project" per 23 CFR 772.5;
Yes	No	Requires formal consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act;
Yes	No	Generates substantial public controversy or opposition, for any reason;
Yes	No	Is not consistent with the State's Coastal Zone Management Plan.
	a	

Part 2: 23 CFR 771.117(c) Check applicable activity listed in 23 CFR 771.117(c)

1	Activities which do not involve or lead directly to construction such as planning and research
	activities; grants for training; engineering to define the elements of a proposed action or
	alternatives so that social, economic, and environmental effects can be assessed; and Federal-
	aid system revisions which establish classes of highways on the Federal-aid highway system.
2	Approval of utility installations along or across a transportation facility.
3	Construction of bicycle and pedestrian lanes, paths, and facilities.
4	Activities included in the State's highway safety plan under 23 U.S.C. 402.
5	Transfer of Federal lands pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 107(d) and/or 23 U.S.C. 317 when the land
	transfer is in support of an action that is not otherwise subject to FHWA review under NEPA.
6	The installation of noise barriers or alterations to existing publicly owned buildings to provide
	for noise reduction.
7	Landscaping.
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8	Installation of fencing, signs, pavement markings, small passenger shelters, traffic signals, and railroad warning devices where no substantial land acquisition or traffic disruption will occur.
9	The following actions for transportation facilities damaged by an incident resulting in an emergency declared by the Governor of the State and concurred in by the Secretary, or disaster or emergency declared by the President pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5121) (Include copy of emergency declaration) (i) Emergency repairs under 23 U.S.C. 125;
	 (i) Entrigency repairs under 25 close. 125, (ii) The repair, reconstruction, restoration, retrofitting, or replacement of any road, highway, bridge, tunnel, or transit facility (such as a ferry dock or bus transfer station), including ancillary transportation facilities (such as pedestrian/bicycle paths and bike lanes), that is in operation or under construction hen damaged and the action:
	 (A) Occurs within the existing right-of-way and in a manner that substantially conforms to the preexisting design, function, and location as the original (which may include upgrades to meet existing codes and standards as well as upgrades warranted to address conditions that have changed since the original construction); and (D) be approved avid in a 2 present of the destant for the destant in the
10	(B) Is commenced within a 2-year period beginning on the date of the declaration. Acquisition of scenic easements.
11	Determination of payback under 23 U.S.C. 156 for property previously acquired with Federal-aid participation.
12	Improvements to existing rest areas and truck weigh stations.
13	Ridesharing activities.
14	Bus and rail car rehabilitation.
15	Alterations to facilities or vehicles in order to make them accessible for elderly and handicapped persons.
16	Program administration, technical assistance activities, and operating assistance to transit authorities to continue existing service or increase service to meet routine changes in demand.
17	The purchase of vehicles by the applicant where the use of these vehicles can be accommodated by existing facilities or by new facilities which themselves are within a CE.
18	Track and railbed maintenance and improvements when carried out within the existing right- of-way.
19	Purchase and installation of operating or maintenance equipment to be located within the transit facility and with no significant impacts off the site.
20	Promulgation of rules, regulations, and directives.
21	Deployment of electronics, photonics, communications, or information processing used singly or in combination, or as components of a fully integrated system, to improve the efficiency or safety of a surface transportation system or to enhance security or passenger convenience. Examples include, but are not limited to, traffic control and detector devices, lane management systems, electronic payment equipment, automatic vehicle locaters, automated

	passenger counters, computer-aided dispatching systems, radio communications systems, dynamic message signs, and security equipment including surveillance and detection cameras
	on roadways and in transit facilities on buses.
22	Project as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101, that would take place entirely within the existing
	operational right-of-way. Existing operational right-of-way refers to right-of-way that has
	been disturbed for an existing transportation system or is maintained for a transportation
	purpose. This area includes the features associated with the physical footprint of the project
	including but not limited to the roadway, bridges, interchanges, culverts, drainage, clear zone,
	traffic control signage, landscaping, and any rest areas with direct access to a controlled
	access highway. This also includes fixed guideways, mitigation areas, areas maintained or
	used for safety and security of a transportation facility, parking facilities with direct access to
	an existing transportation facility, transportation power substations, transportation venting
	structures, and transportation maintenance facilities.
	(Note: Portions of the right-of-way that have not been disturbed or that are not maintained for
	transportation purposes are not in the existing operational right-of-way.
	Existing operational right-of-way also does not include areas outside those areas necessary for
	existing transportation facilities such as uneconomic remnants, excess right-of-way that is
	secured by a fence to prevent trespassing, or that are acquired and held for a future
	transportation project. A transportation facility must already exist at the time of the review of
	the proposed project being considered for the CE. This precludes the acquisition of right-of-
	way and the subsequent use of this CE to build within that right-of-way.)

23	Federally-funded project: Enter project cost \$ and Federal funds \$		
	(i) That receive less than \$5,000,000 (as adjusted annually by the Secretary to reflect		
	any increases in the Consumer Price Index prepared by the Department of Labor,		
	see www.fhwa.dot.gov or www.fta.dot.gov) of Federal funds; or		
	(ii) With a total estimated cost of not more than \$30,000,000 (as adjusted annually by		
	the Secretary to reflect any increases in the Consumer Price Index prepared by		
	the Department of Labor, see www.fhwa.dot.gov or www.fta.dot.gov) and Federal		
	funds comprising less than 15 percent of the total estimated project cost.		
24	Localized geotechnical and other investigation to provide information for preliminary design		
	and for environmental analysis and permitting purposes, such as drilling test bores for soil		
	sampling; archeological investigations for archeology resources assessment or similar survey;		
	and wetland surveys.		
25	Environmental restoration and pollution abatement actions to minimize or mitigate the		
	impacts of any existing transportation facility (including retrofitting and construction of		
	stormwater treatment systems to meet Federal and State requirements under sections 401 and		
	402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33U.S.C. 1341; 1342)) carried out to address		
	water pollution or environmental degradation.		
26	Modernization of a highway by resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, adding		
	shoulders, or adding auxiliary lanes (including parking, weaving, turning, and climbing		
	lanes), if the action meets the constraints in paragraph (e) of this section [771.117(e)]. Note:		
	In order to use this CE, certain constraints must be met. Complete Part 3.		

27	Highway safety or traffic operations improvement projects, including the installation of ramp metering control devices and lighting, if the action meets the constraints in paragraph (e) of this section [771.117(e)]. Note: In order to use this CE, certain constraints must be met.		
	Complete Part 3.		
28	Bridge rehabilitation, reconstruction, or replacement or the construction of grade separation to replace existing at-grade railroad crossings, if the action meets the constraints in paragraph (e)		
	of this section [771.117(e)]. Note: In order to use this CE, certain constraints must be		
	met. Complete Part 3.		
29	Purchase, construction, replacement or rehabilitation of ferry vessels (including improvements to ferry vessel safety, navigation, and security systems) that would not require a change in the function of the ferry terminals and can be accommodated by existing facilities or by new facilities which themselves are within a CE.		
30	Rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing ferry facilities that occupy substantially the same geographic footprint, do not result in a change in their functional use, and do not result in a substantial increase in the existing facility's capacity. Example actions include work on pedestrian and vehicle transfer structures and associated utilities, buildings, and terminals.		

Part 3: 23 CFR 771.117(e) This part must be completed in order to use CE under 23 CFR 771.117(c)(26), (c)(27), or (c)(28). If any of the answers are "Yes," the action MAY NOT be processed under 23CFR 771.117(c)(26), (c)(27), or (c)(28) and must instead defer to FHWA to review and determine if the project may qualify for a CE under 23 CFR 771.117(d)(13)

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No	An acquisition of more than a minor amount of right-of-way or that would result	
	in any residential or non-residential displacements;	
No	An action that needs a bridge permit from the U.S. Coast Guard, or an action that	
	does not meet the terms and conditions of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	
	nationwide or general permit under section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or	
	section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899;	
No	A finding of "adverse effect" to historic properties under the National Historic	
	Preservation Act, the use of a resource protected under 23 U.S.C. 138 or 49 U.S.C.	
	303 (section 4(f)) except for actions resulting in de minimis impacts, or a finding	
	of "may affect, likely to adversely affect" threatened or endangered species or	
	critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act;	
No	Construction of temporary access or the closure of existing road, bridge, or ramps	
	that would result in major traffic disruptions;	
No	Changes in access control;	
No	A floodplain encroachment other than functionally dependent uses (e.g., bridges,	
	wetlands) or actions that facilitate open space use (e.g., recreational trails, bicycle	
	and pedestrian paths); or construction activities in, across or adjacent to a river	
	component designated or proposed for inclusion in the National System of Wild	
	and Scenic Rivers.	
	No No No	

Part 4: Determination

Categorical Exclusion 23 CFR 771.117 (c)

It is determined, after review of this document and coordination with other agencies, that no significant environment effects will result from the implementation of this project.

SIGNATURES

Prepared By:

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Preparer has completed the Introduction to NEPA and Transportation Decision-making webbased course FHWA-NHI-142052 (in-person course FHWA-NHI-142005 may be considered a substitute if taken within five years)

Apr 21, 2020

Ka Chun Wat

Date

Project Engineer/Manager Hawaii Department of Transportation

Approved By:

Approver has completed the Introduction to NEPA and Transportation Decision-making webbased course FHWA-NHI-142052 (in-person course FHWA-NHI-142005 may be considered a substitute if taken within five years)

Apr 21, 2020

p.L

Date

Oahu District Engineer, Highway Division Hawaii Department of Transportation

c: FHWA, SSFM, bc: HWY, HWY-DS, HWY-DE