EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

HONOLULU

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR

June 22, 1983

Mr. Roy R. Takemoto, Chairman
Environmental Quality Commission
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Takemoto:

Based on the recommendation of the Office of Environmental Quality Control, I am pleased to accept the environmental impact statement for the Halawa Medium Security Facility on Oahu as satisfactory fulfillment of the requirements of Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

This environmental impact statement will be a useful tool in deciding whether this project should be allowed to proceed. My acceptance of the statement is an affirmation of its adequacy under applicable laws and does not constitute an endorsement of the proposal.

When the decision is made regarding this action, I expect the proposing agency to carefully weigh the societal benefits against the environmental impact which will likely occur. This impact is adequately described in the statement, and, together with the comments made by reviewers, provide a useful analysis of alternatives to the proposed action.

With warm personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

George R. Ariyoshi

George R. Ariyoshi

cc: Honorable Hideo Murakami

REVISED

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

for

HALAWA MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY

prepared for:
Department of Accounting & General Services

prepared by:
Wilson Okamoto & Associates, Inc.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE OF HAWAII

REVISED
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

FOR THE

HALAWA MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY

This Environmental Document is Submitted
Pursuant to Chapter 343, HRS

Responsible Official: Hideo Murakami
Hideo Murakami, Comptroller

Date: 6-6-83

Accepting Authority: Governor, State of Hawaii

Prepared by:

Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.
Engineers, Planners, Architects

June 1983

FOREWORD

This Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared for the State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services, to disclose information on its proposed Halawa Medium Security Correctional Facility situated on certain property at Halawa, on the Island of Oahu and more particularly described in Figures 1 and 2. This document is prepared pursuant to Chapter 343, Environmental Quality Commission and Environmental Impact Statement, of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, and the Environmental Quality Commission's Rules and Regulations. The information contained herein will serve as supplementary application material to fulfill the requirements of certain governmental approvals needed prior to development. Specifically, these approvals are:

- The reclassification of a portion the Property (approximately 1.2 acres) from the State Conservation District to an Urban District designation.
- Conservation District Use Permit from the State Land Board for improvements such as drainage, access, and other utilities which may be located within the Conservation District.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit for improvements to South Halawa Stream.

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SUMMARY

Proposing Agency: Department of Accounting and General Services, State of Hawaii

Proposed Project: Halawa Medium Security Facility at Halawa, Oahu

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I. PROPOSED ACTION

A. Projected continued growth in Hawaii's correctional facilities bedspace requirements has created an immediate need for new facilities. To accommodate this growing demand, a new medium security facility is proposed in Halawa Valley, Oahu, adjacent to the existing Halawa High Security Facility. The proposed project shall include site development (i.e., site preparation, utilities and infrastructure improvements) and construction of a new correctional facility to house approximately 500 medium security inmates.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT

A. The region surrounding the project site consists of a mixture of land uses, including residential, transportation, institutional, industrial, recreational, commercial, and military uses.

Immediately adjacent areas of Aiea, Halawa, Foster Village, and Moanalua Valley are predominantly middle-class, single-family residential communities.

The project site consists of approximately 23 acres of vacant, undeveloped land situated on TMK 9-9-10:28, portion of 9-9-10:30 and portion of 9-9-10:10.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. Short term construction related impacts include those associated with air quality, water quality, and noise.

B. Long-term project related impacts are anticipated to be minimal as the project site is situated within a highly urbanized setting. Long-term project related impacts examined in the EIS include flora and fauna, visual, archaeological, drainage, socio-economic, and access.

IV. RELATIONSHIP TO PUBLIC LAND USE POLICIES AND CONTROLS

A. Land use considerations pertinent to the project site are as follows:

1. State Land Use Classification: Urban and Conservation
2. Current Development Plan Designation: Public Facility and Industrial
3. Zoning: R-6 Residential, AG-1 Agricultural, and P-1 Preservation. Public uses such as the Medium Security Facility are permitted on the project site.

V. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

A. Four alternative sites were considered for the Halawa Medium Security Facility. On the basis of their review, these sites were deemed less desireable by DSSH.

B. The no action alternative is considered to be unacceptable due to current overcrowding in existing facilities and anticipated continued growth in bedspace demand.

VI. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

A. The short-term or construction-related impacts will be temporary and localized. The use of the undeveloped lands for the Halawa Medium Security Facility will foreclose future options for the use of the land. However, the project's benefits to society in terms of community welfare and inmate health, safety, and welfare will be enhanced and preserved.

VII. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

A. Permanent commitment of resources will include conversion of vacant, undeveloped land to an urbanized setting and materials and labor for site development and facility construction.

VIII. LIST OF NECESSARY APPROVALS

A. Conservation District Use Application

B. State Land Use Boundary Amendment

C. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Chapter I
INTRODUCTION

I INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

Projected continued growth in Hawaii's correctional facilities bedspace requirements has created an immediate need for a new facility. Existing Statewide correctional facility bedspace totals 543, as shown in Table I.1. An additional 336 bedspaces are either under construction or planned through the year 1985. However, this total is considered inadequate to meet projected needs. A total Statewide bedspace requirement of 2,752 is projected for the year 1997 (see Table I.2). For the Island of Oahu alone, a total bedspace requirement of 2,185 is foreseen for the year 1997.

Moreover, longer than anticipated minimum sentences has created an existing bedspace shortage which has required use of approximately 400 additional temporary bedspaces at the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). Housing of inmates in areas designated for programs has impacted the system's capability to provide secure and humane living conditions (Aotani, 1982).

Immediate need for new facilities is particularly evident on the Island of Oahu, where older facilities at the OCCC have short remaining useful lives and where commitment rate is highest among all islands.

TABLE I.1

EXISTING PERMANENT STATEWIDE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY BEDSPACES

Facility	Number of Bedspaces
Halawa High Security Facility	90
Oahu Community Correctional Center	276
Hawaii Community Correctional Center	24
Maui Community Correctional Center	22
Kauai Community Correctional Center	16
Kulani Correctional Facility	75
Kamehameha Conditional Release Center	8
Laumaka Conditional Release Center	15
TOTAL	526

Source: Department of Social Services and Housing, 1983

TABLE I.2

PROJECTED CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES BEDSPACE NEEDS

Year	COUNTY				State Total
	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	
1982	911	89	80	48	1128
1983	996	96	91	54	1237
1984	1081	104	95	59	1339
1985	1166	114	114	63	1457
1986	1250	124	114	68	1556
1987	1335	134	122	74	1665
1988	1420	142	133	79	1774
1989	1505	151	141	85	1882
1990	1590	161	148	89	1988
1991	1675	168	161	97	2101
1992	1760	176	167	104	2207
1993	1845	187	175	108	2315
1994	1930	198	186	119	2433
1995	2015	206	196	123	2540
1996	2100	215	203	126	2644
1997	2185	223	212	132	2752

Source: DAGS, 1981

Specifically, the higher than projected inmate population at the OCCC has resulted in a need for more and larger program spaces to accommodate the long-term felon.

To address the above needs, State funding was obtained by the Department of Social Services and Housing (DSSH) for acquisition, planning, and design of a new medium security correctional facility. A site selection study was conducted by the Department of Accounting and General Services in 1981 to evaluate alternative sites at Halawa, in the vicinity of the existing Halawa High Security Facility, in South Halawa Valley (see Figure 1).

Upon review of the alternate sites, a site (TMK 9-9-10:28, portion of 9-9-10:30, and portion of 9-9-10:10) consisting of approximately 23 acres (see Figure 2), situated adjacent to the existing Halawa High Security Facility (HSF) was selected by DSSH for the Medium Security Facility (MSF).

Site development work is projected to start in October, 1983, with facilities construction to follow in May, 1984. Project completion is scheduled for May, 1986.

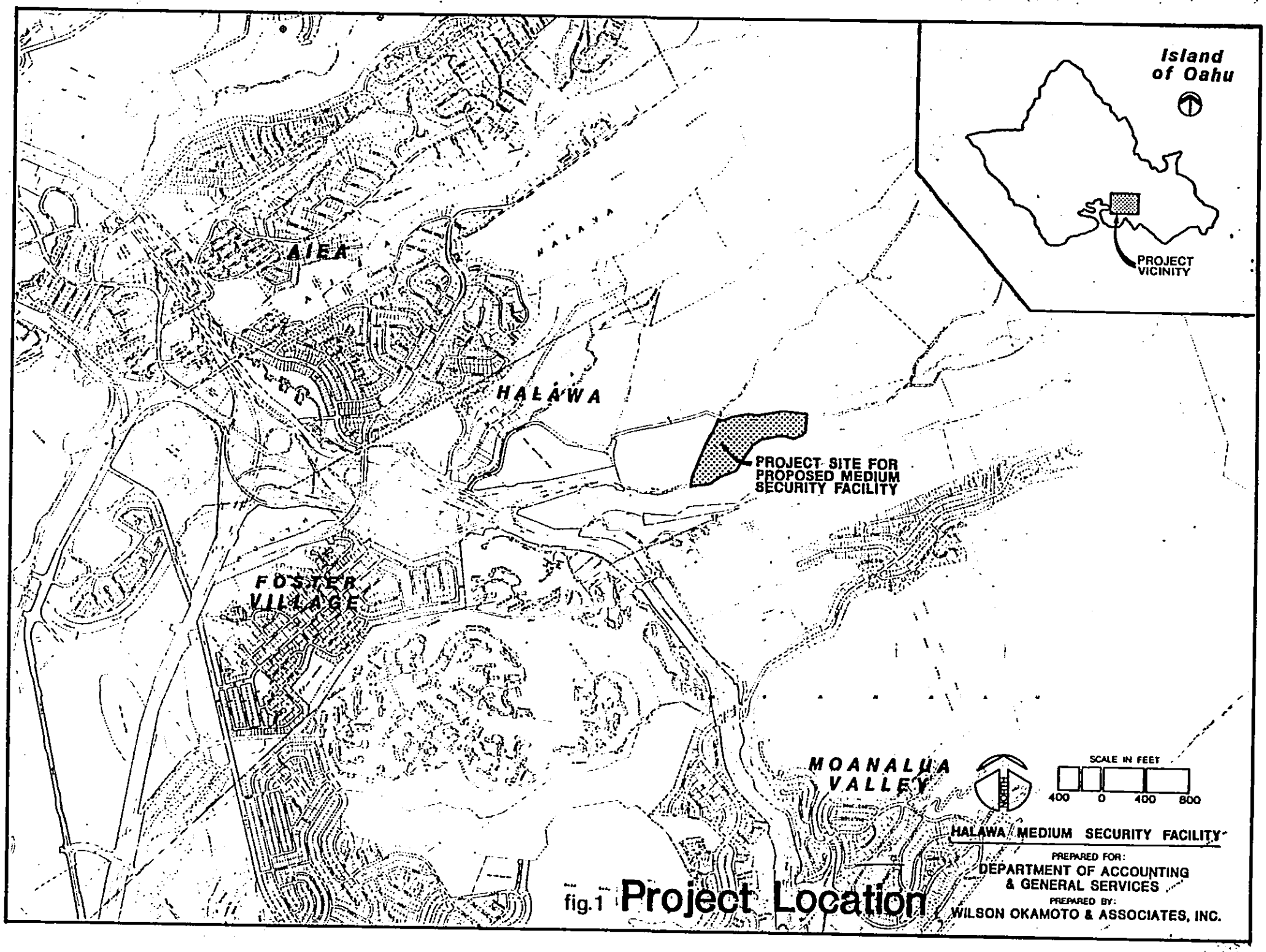


fig.1 **Project Location**

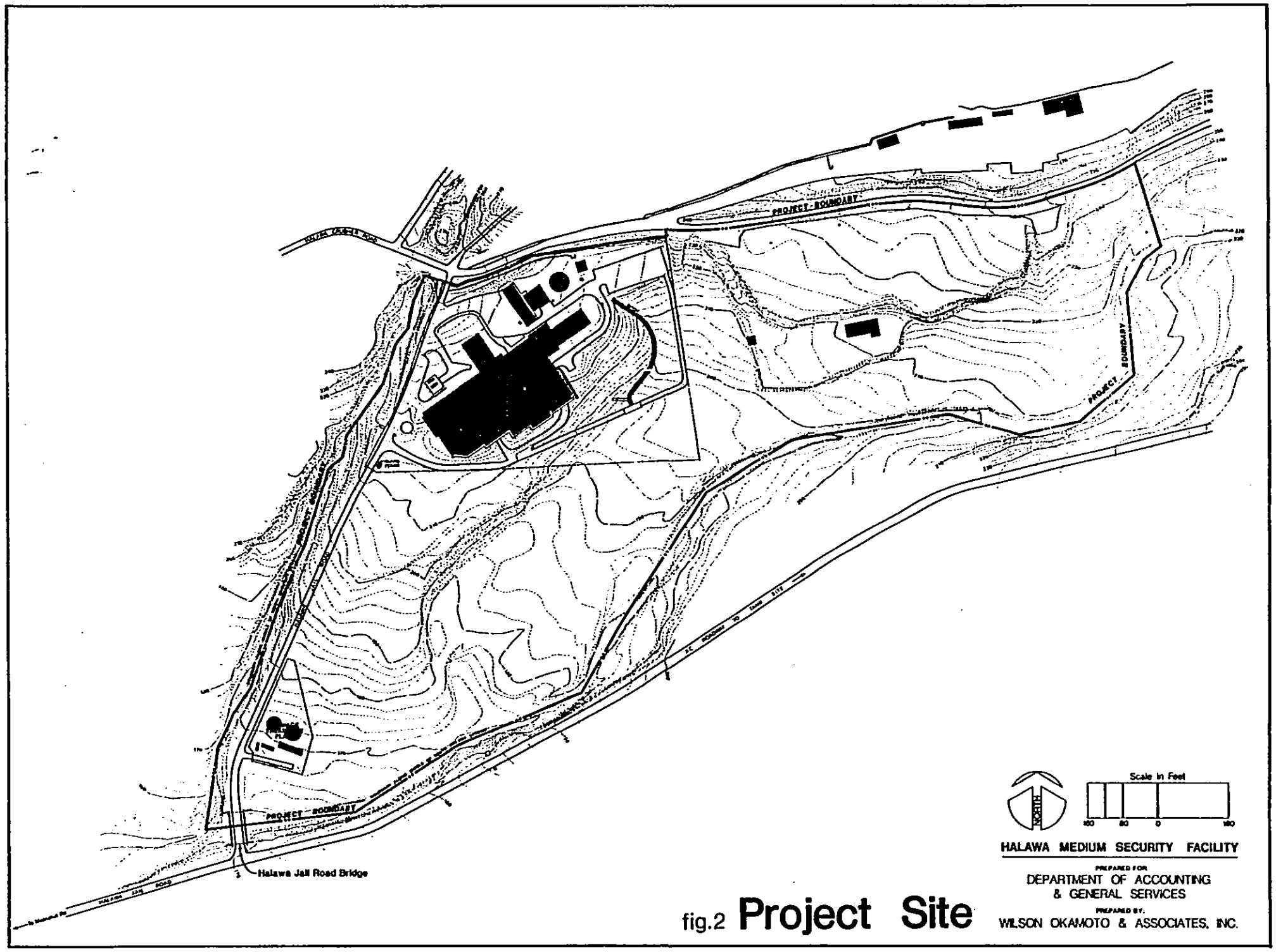


fig.2 **Project Site**

HALAWA MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY

PREPARED FOR
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
& GENERAL SERVICES

PREPARED BY:
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES, INC.

B. Functional and Security Considerations

Both high and medium security facilities require similar physical constraints; secure external perimeter, cells. High security facilities require extensive hardware while lesser degrees are required for medium security facility. Inmate movement is highly restricted and controlled within a high security facility; inmates are escorted during movement and restricted to specific areas. Within a medium security facility, various levels of restriction exists. Movements are still under staff supervision, but small groups may be allowed to move at a time; visual observation by staff as opposed to escorted, is permitted.

The high security inmate requires maximum control and supervision. These individuals are those who, by their behavior, have identified themselves as assaultive, predacious, riotous or serious escape risks. Such inmates have demonstrated inability to relate with the general population without being dangerous to other inmates, or are disruptive to the orderly running of the institution. These individuals may be restricted from certain work assignment, as well as parts of the institution.

The medium security inmate poses a lesser degree of risk to staff and other inmates. Movement within the perimeter may be unescorted, but shall be within staff view at all times. These individuals are eligible for all activities within the perimeter.

TABLE I.3

SECURITY PARAMETERS

	High Security	Medium Security
Target Population	Assaultive, predacious, escape-risks, maximum security risk.	Lesser security risks.
Physical Constraints:		
Perimeter	Secure	Secure
Towers	Manned, 24 hr.	Manned, 24 hr.
Detection Devices	Yes	Yes
Hardware	Extensive	Moderate
Program/Internal Movement	All in-building programs access restricted.	All in-perimeter programs.
	Escorted movement only.	Movement unescorted but observed by staff.
	Always observed and supervised by staff.	Frequent and direct observation by staff.
	Fed in cells or dayrooms.	May be fed in small groups in dining hall under staff supervision.

The proposed Halawa MSF will be designed to accommodate approximately 500 medium security male inmates. The facility shall be designed to provide program facilities having the following objectives:

- o Ensuring protection of society by confining and supervising persons detained or committed to the institution.
- o Providing a safe, healthful, and humane environment for all inmates.
- o Assisting in the redirection of inmates.

Facility requirements have been identified and organized according to type of user, function, and security needs. Eight (8) different categories or zones describing the facility requirements have been established and are summarized by function below (Walker McGough Foltz Lyerla, 1982).

ZONE I ADMINISTRATION/PUBLIC

Users: Public (by permission); Staff.

Functions: Entry Gate; Armory/Staff Area; Public Area; Branch Administration; Program Control Administration; Central Records; Support Services Administration; Staff and Public Parking; State Vehicles.

ZONE II SECURITY

Users: Security Staff.

Functions: Central Control.

ZONE III INTERFACE

Users: Public (by permission); Staff; Inmates (by permission).

Functions: Inmate Visiting (General); Parole Hearing & Interview; Staff Dining; Outdoor Visiting.

ZONE IV CONTROLLED MOVEMENT

Users: Staff; Inmates (by permission); Public (controlled movement to visiting); Volunteers (by permission).

Functions: Intake/Receiving; Special Holding; Secure Outdoor Recreation; Secure Auto Sallyport.

ZONE V GENERAL POPULATION

Users: Staff; Inmates; Public (escorted guests to

Religious Services only); Volunteers (by permission).

Functions: Medical Services; Religious Services; Indoor Recreation; General Residency; Food Services; Academic Education; Library Services; Multipurpose Area; Outdoor Recreation.

ZONE VI INDUSTRIES

Users: Staff; Inmates.

Functions: Zone VI Entry; Zone VI Dining; Correctional Industries; Construction Maintenance/Grounds Maintenance; Laundry; Vocational Education; Commissary; Exterior Circulation; Maintenance Yard.

ZONE VII SUPPORT

Users: Staff (some by permission); Public (by permission).

Functions: Boiler Room; Warehouse; Loading Area/Gas Pump; Trash Compactor.

Schematically, the Halawa MSF (see Figure 3) will incorporate four cellblock modules to house the general inmate population (Zone V). Each cellblock module can be isolated in case of emergency.

A major feature of the MSF will be a mall or "main street" which separates the cellblock modules from general population services (Zone V) and industries (Zone VI). This feature will permit surveillance of the inmates as they move from their cells to industrial and vocational facilities, with a minimum of manpower at an appropriate level of security. Two high security control towers will overlook the "main street" as well as yard areas and the recreation field.

Both the HSF and MSF will be enclosed with perimeter security systems which incorporate double security fence lines and a perimeter road for roving patrols.

Building and site improvements are designed to minimize "blind spots" or areas where inmates could conceal themselves. This is especially important along the "main street" and in the outdoor yard areas.

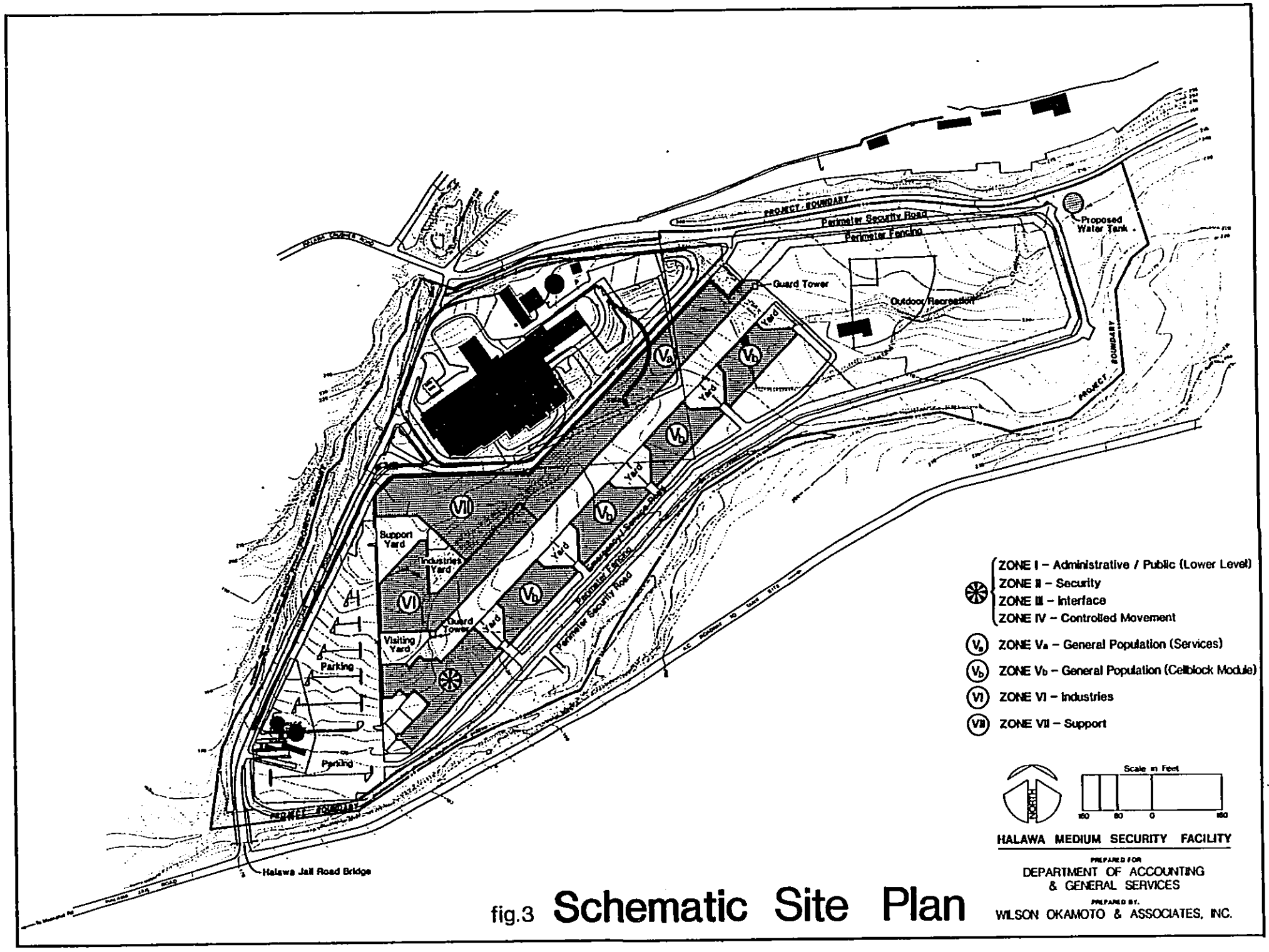


fig.3 **Schematic Site Plan**

C. Spacial Requirements

Gross estimated total building area required is 326,261 square feet; gross total open area required is 279,200 square feet. Estimated spatial requirements for the Halawa MSF are summarized in Table I.4.

Inasmuch as the proposed Halawa MSF will be situated adjacent to the Halawa High Security Facility, the sharing of functions will be considered in design. Possible shared functions include the shared use of:

- Perimeter security systems
- Halawa MSF's medical services area
- Halawa MSF's vehicle maintenance area
- Halawa MSF's food storage facilities
- Halawa MSF's audio/visual maintenance capabilities

TABLE I.4

SUMMARY OF SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE HALAWA MSF

Category	Space Requirements (s.f.)	
	Building	Open
Administration/Public	16,396	66,500
Security	1,685	0
Interface	4,962	10,000
Controlled Movement	15,340	7,000
General Population	193,399	87,000
Industries	62,255	56,200
Support	32,224	52,500
TOTAL	326,261	279,200

Chapter II

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Site Improvements

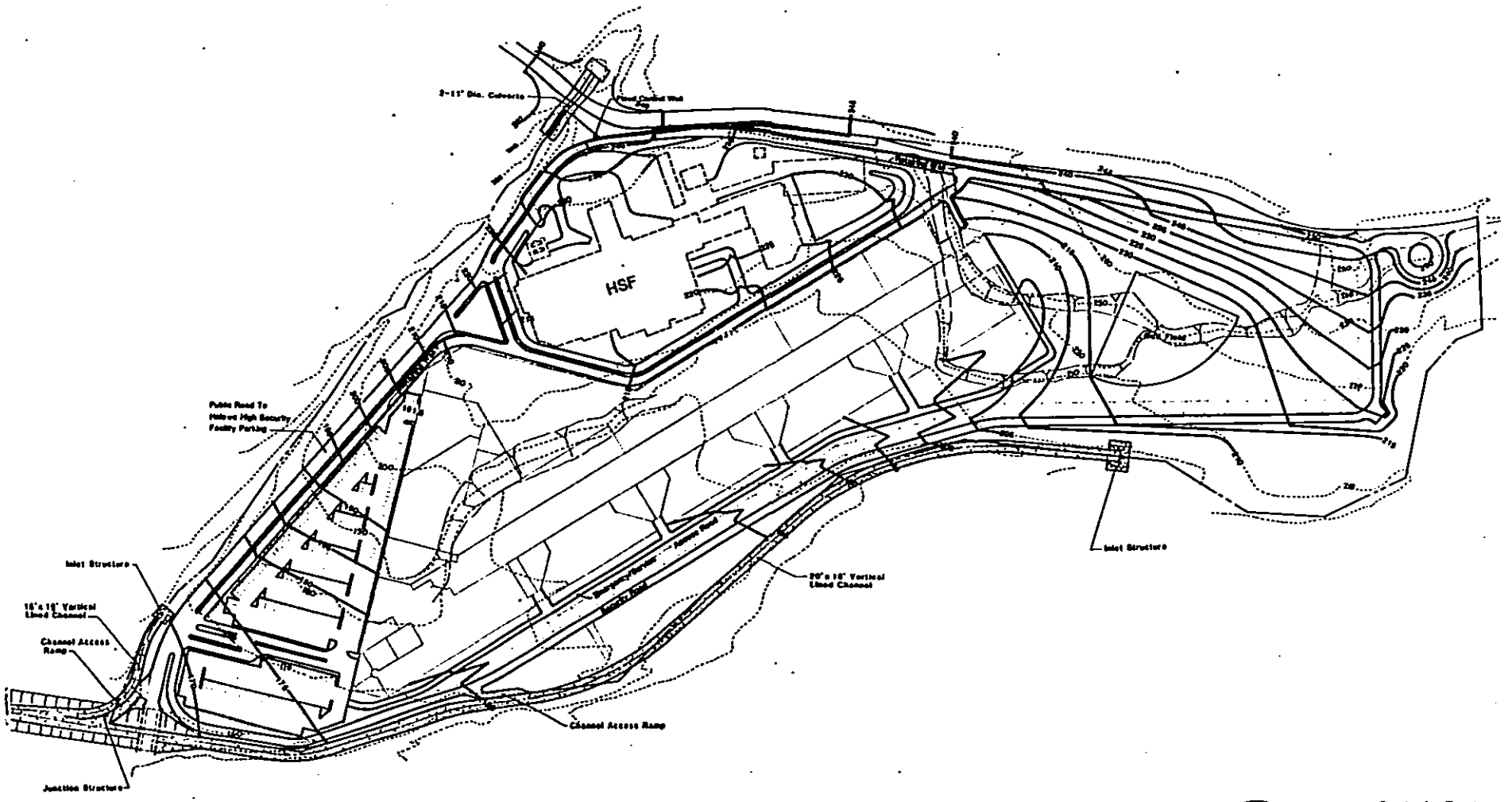
Site development for the new facility shall include site preparation, drainage improvements, and water and sewer system improvements.

1. Site Preparation

Site preparation shall include grading operations to clear existing vegetation, boulders, abandoned vehicles, and other deleterious materials. Near surface organically contaminated soils, as well as any uncompacted fill material would be removed and disposed of off-site. Based on the preliminary grading plan for the site (see Figure 4), approximately 122,000 cubic yards of excavation and 107,000 cubic yards of embankment are required.

2. Water System Improvements

Improvements to the water system (see Figure 5) will be required to meet the additional water demands of the MSF. Total domestic maximum daily demand for both the



Scale in Feet

160 80 0 60

HALAWA MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY

PREPARED FOR
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
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PREPARED BY
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fig.4 **Preliminary Grading Plan**

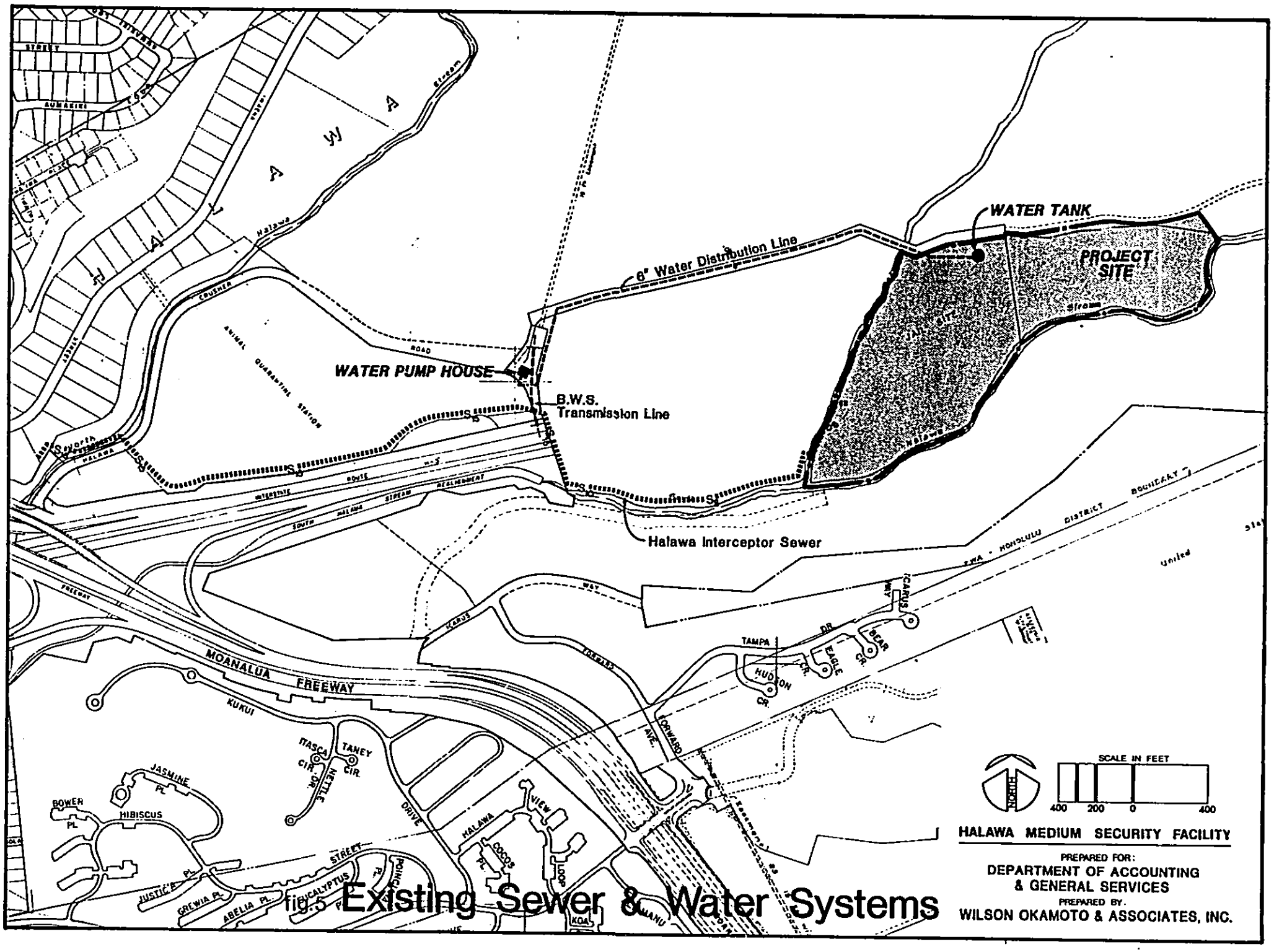

fig.5 Existing Sewer & Water Systems

HSF and MSF is estimated to be 208,000 gallons. Additionally, a fire flow of 2,000 gallons per minute for two hours will be required.

To provide for this additional demand, water system improvements are proposed as follows:

- Install additional 100,000 gallon water storage tank.
- Replace existing pumps with larger pumps to provide additional boosting capacity.
- Install additional transmission line adjacent and parallel to existing 6" transmission line.

The improved system will continue to operate as a private system, with the State assuming operations and maintenance responsibilities.

The Board of Water Supply (BWS) has reviewed, with no objections, the proposed system's interconnection with the BWS system. In keeping with its normal policy, however, the Board of Water Supply will not issue a water commitment for the project until the building permit is submitted for review and approval.

3. Sewer System Improvements

A new Halawa Interceptor Sewer was recently constructed by the State of Hawaii to service the Halawa HSF (See Figure 5). The Interceptor is connected to an existing 18" line which conveys sewage to the Pearl City Treatment Plant. The new Halawa Interceptor has been determined to be adequate to service both the HSF and MSF.

4. Drainage Improvements

The computed 100-year, 6-hour peak discharge for the North Tributary at a point upstream from its convergence point with the South Halawa Stream is 1,900 cfs. The 100-year, 6-hour peak discharge for the South Halawa Stream, upstream of the convergence point is 5,400 cfs.

Backwater analysis for the South Halawa Stream for the 100-year storm enabled the delineation of flood boundaries along the project site. As shown in Figure 7, under existing unimproved conditions, portions of the project site would be inundated by the design storm.

Drainage improvements will be implemented to contain potential floodwaters of the South Halawa Stream.

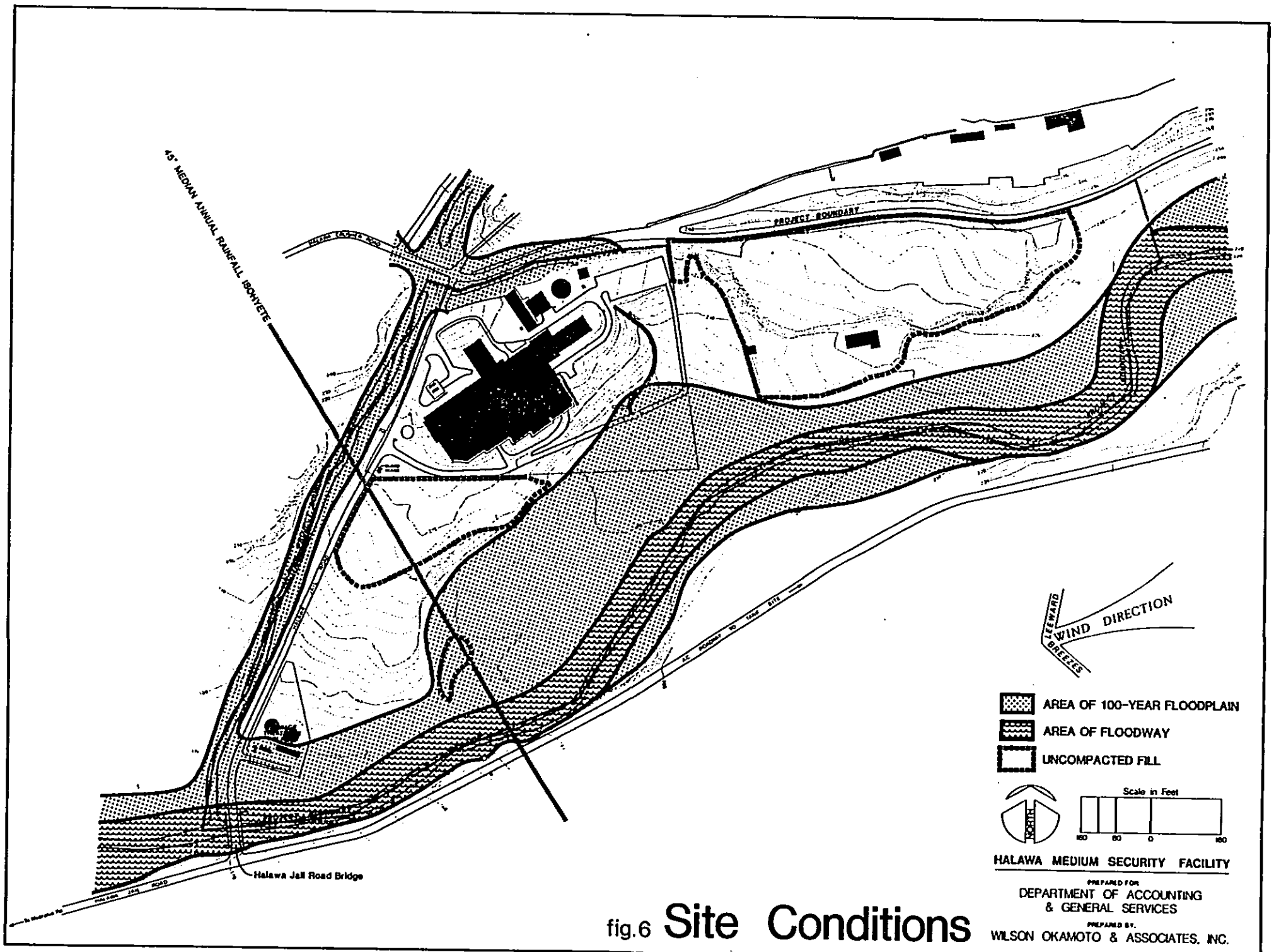

fig.6 **Site Conditions**

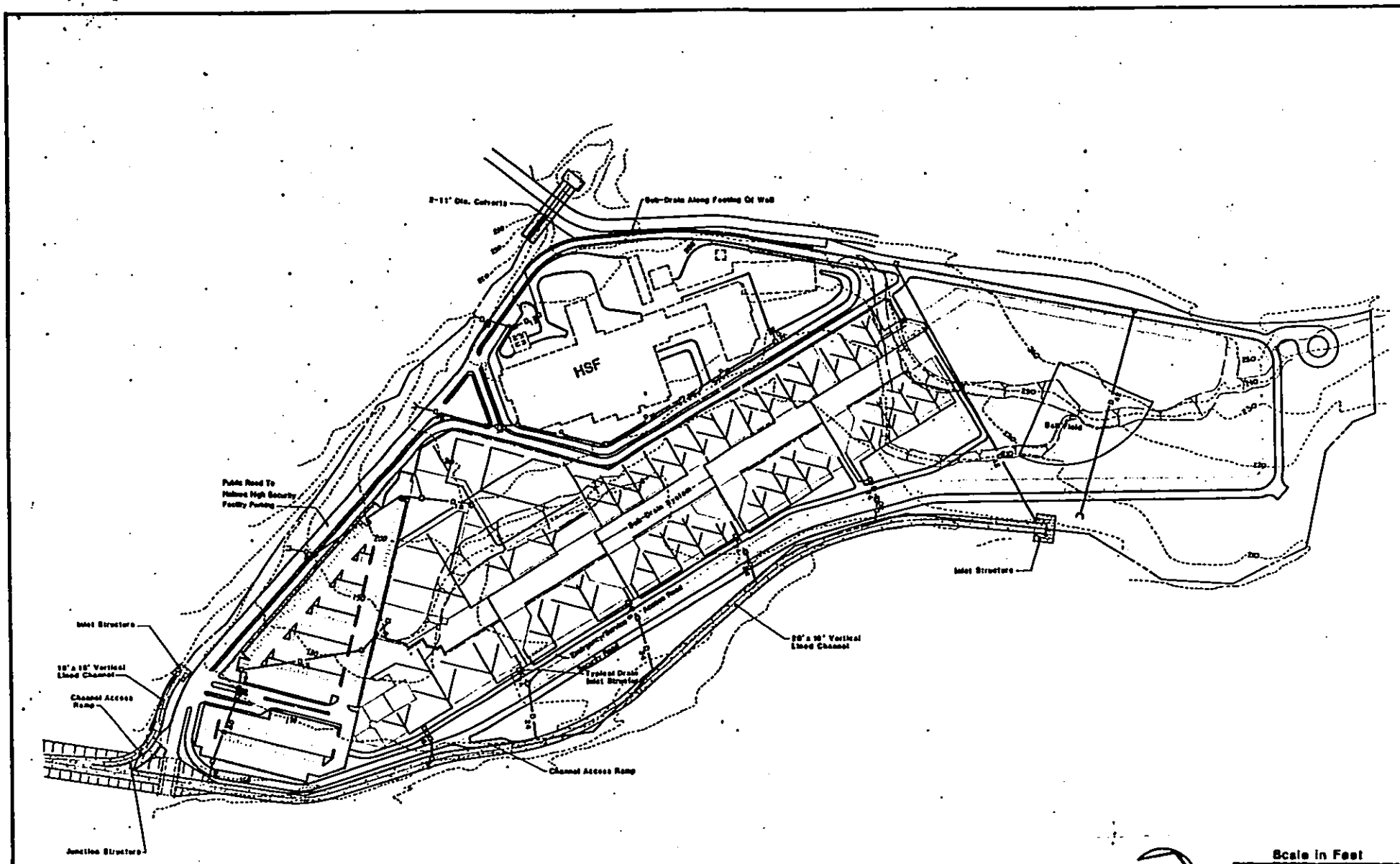

fig.7 **Preliminary Drainage Plan**

Channel improvements to the South Halawa Stream will involve concrete lining a section approximately 2,000 lineal feet starting at a point immediately downstream of the Halawa Jail Road Bridge and continuing upstream along the project site. The preliminary drainage plan is shown in Figure 7.

In addition to the South Halawa Stream improvements, sections of the North Tributary will need to be improved to ensure the safe conveyance of storm runoff downstream. First, to provide for the efficient merging of storm runoff of the North Tributary and South Halawa Stream, a concrete channel section of approximately 200-300 lineal feet, with a junction structure is proposed to be installed along the North Tributary, at the confluence of the two drainageways.

Secondly, improvement at the North Tributary's Halawa Crusher Road crossing will be required to remedy the capacity constraints of the existing 48" culvert. To address this problem, a larger culvert is proposed to be installed at the crossing.

Drainage improvements of the project site itself will involve site grading to divert flows away from building

structures and installation of drainage pipes and subdrains to convey storm waters off-site, to the South Halawa Stream and North Tributary.

B. Proposed Medium Security Facility

1. Housing Modules

General inmate housing has been programmed into four modules of 124 units. Cells have a net area of 80 square feet. Dayrooms and multipurpose rooms provide program space and passive recreation area. The buildings will be positioned in such a way as to take advantage of natural ventilation. The living spaces will be located above the flood plain.

All general housing units are designed for close custody/medium security. The actual level of security will be regulated by management and can vary from cell block to cell block. This flexibility allows for the broad range of classification that falls under the medium security definition. Protective custody may be housed in properly segregated housing units.

The housing module configuration will be designed to allow for security operations from two work stations and one control room.

Overall module security will be provided with two high security control towers that will overlook the "main street" used for unescorted inmate circulation. It will also overlook the outdoor yard areas and the recreational field.

2. Inmate Program Facilities

Facilities have been provided for industrial, vocational, and academic education programs. These programs could provide inmates with training and experience in employment areas such as maintenance, laundry, mechanics, retail sales, or crafts.

All access to the industrial and vocational program facilities area will be controlled through a secured entry zone. Inmates will be searched and passed through a metal detector prior to leaving these facilities.

Academic programs will provide inmates with a variety of training and learning opportunities. Facilities include classrooms, testing and diagnostic center, audio-visual center, and library and multi-purpose area.

3. Support Facilities

The Halawa Medium Security Facility will have a wide range of support facilities including food service, laundry, medical services, religious services, and commissary. Many of these facilities will be manned by inmate workers under appropriate supervision.

Chapter III

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

III. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

A. Regional

1. Community Character

The region surrounding the proposed site consists of a mixture of land uses, including residential, transportation, institutional, industrial, recreational, commercial, and military uses. This combination of uses typifies a highly urbanized setting, which, from a regional standpoint, is not incompatible with the proposed project.

Immediately adjacent residential communities include Aiea, Halawa, Foster Village, and Moanalua Valley. These areas are predominantly middle-class, single-family residential communities. Additionally, military housing is located at Red Hill, adjacent to Halawa Valley.

The area more immediate to the project site in Halawa Valley is industrial/institutional in nature and includes the State Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Quarry, the City and County Bus Maintenance Facility, and the Halawa High Security Facility.

2. Socio-Economic Setting

The population (1980) of census tracts representing the surrounding areas is presented in Table III.1. The number of families represented by these population figures is 15,230, which represents a total population of 53,180 people. Recent socio-economic data shows that these communities are stable, middle-class areas. Ethnic distribution of the resident population, as of 1980, is as follows: Caucasian - 33.7%; Japanese - 27.2%; Filipino - 13.0%; Chinese - 6.5%; Hawaiian or Part Hawaiian - 6.2%; Korean - 2.9%; Other - 10.4%.

Data for the more immediate areas of Aiea, Halawa, and Foster Village census tracts show that approximately 55.4% of the residents have lived in these areas for 20 years or more. Another 19% of the population have lived in the area between 10-19 years.

The average household size in these three areas is 3.68 persons/household. A large majority of residents (72%) live in single-family dwelling units. Nearly three-fourths of the resident population own their housing units. This ownership percentage compares with the Oahu islandwide figure of 59%.

Approximately 84% of household heads living in the three areas are employed compared to an Oahu total of 75%. Roughly 33% of

Table III.1.

1980 CENSUS DATA

Location	Census Tract No.	Caucasian	Japanese	Filipino	Chinese	Hawaiian	Korean	Other	TOTAL	Housing Units
Moanalua Valley	67.01	1,236	3,774	791	951	287	124	314	7,477	1,873
Red Hill	67.02	1,012	331	446	139	472	78	277	2,755	867
Salt Lake	68.01	7,841	3,656	2,795	1,187	988	1,006	3,216	20,689	7,008
Foster Village	75.01	4,421	705	669	163	447	119	943	7,467	2,057
Halawa Valley	75.02	268	7	7	1	37	3	121	444	18
Halawa	75.03	807	2,298	551	488	434	75	212	4,865	1,325
Aiea	77.01	923	1,768	1,311	167	201	55	220	4,645	1,231
Aiea Heights	77.02	1,407	1,939	347	367	455	91	232	4,838	1,445
	TOTAL	17,915	14,478	6,917	3,463	3,321	1,551	5,535	53,180	15,824

households have incomes greater than $24,840 (1979 dollars). Oahu's 1979 median household income was $20,700.

3. Existing Land Use

Halawa Valley, north of Moanalua Freeway, is branched into the North Halawa and South Halawa Valleys. Urbanization to date has been limited to areas seaward of the project site. Urban land activities in the Valley are predominantly industrial in nature. Specific uses include the Halawa Quarry, State Animal Quarantine Station, City and County Bus Maintenance Facility, Halawa High Security Facility, and an industrial park.

The proposed site, located adjacent to the existing Halawa HSF is undeveloped, and like surrounding undeveloped lands is covered with scrub-type vegetation.

4. Climate

Climatic conditions in the Honolulu-Pearl City region surrounding the proposed Halawa MSF site is characterized by moderate temperatures and rainfall. Average high and low temperatures range between the low 60^{0}'s to the mid 80^{0}'s over the course of the year. Located leeward of the prevailing northeasterly tradewinds, the proposed site experiences a median annual rainfall of approximately 45 inches/year.

5. Police/Fire Services

The communities within the project region are located in the eastern section of the "Ewa District" otherwise known as "District 3" by the Honolulu Police Department. This district is serviced by the Pearl City District Station, with an authorized strength of 169 officers working in 3 shifts. District 3 covers the area between Kaena Point and the Halawa Jail Access Road.

Fire Protection for the project region is provided by the 4th Battalion of the Honolulu Fire Department (HFD). HFD stations include Station 10 - Aiea Fire Station; Station 30 - Moanalua Fire Station; and Station 38 - Waiau Fire Station.

6. Schools

The State of Hawaii has numerous schools serving the communities within the project region. Elementary schools (grades K-6) include Webling Elementary, Aiea Elementary, Alvah Scott Elementary, Red Hill Elementary, and Makalapa Elementary with a combined student enrollment of 2,952. Aiea Intermediate with a total enrollment of 859 students in grades 7 and 8 is the only intermediate school located in the area. High schools (grades 9-12) in the area include Aiea High School and Radford High School with a combined student enrollment of 3,689.

St. Elizabeth School, grades K-8, is a privately operated school serving the community and has a total enrollment of 251 students.

7. Parks

Numerous parks and recreational facilities are located in the project region. District parks in this area include Halawa District Park and Aiea Recreation Center, with areas of 20.3 acres and 6.7 acres respectively. Aiea Field Annex with an area of 2.1 acres is considered a part of the Aiea Recreation Center.

The upgraded Halawa District Park includes a new Gymnasium/Recreation Center Complex. Additional proposed improvements include the construction of a swimming pool and the acquisition of 3 additional acres of land.

Neighborhood Parks in the area include Napuanani Park, Ieie Park and Makalapa Park, with respective areas of 4.4, 0.1, and 6.4 acres. Golf courses in the area include Moanalua Golf Course and Pearl Country Club Golf Course.

Other recreational facilities in the area are Aloha Stadium with a seating capacity of 50,000 and Castle Park, a privately-owned 16-acre amusement center.

8. Electrical/Telephone Services

Within the project region, electrical power is provided by Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (HECO) through an extensive network of 46 KV and 138 KV overhead transmission lines and several electrical substations which include the Halawa, Hila, Aliamanu, Quarry, Camp Smith, and Aiea Substations (see Figure 8). Although HECO does not have any plans to expand their system in the Halawa Valley area, system modifications may be required with the construction of the proposed Interstate H-3 Freeway. Sufficient power can be provided to serve new facilities built on the project site.

Telephone service within the project region is provided by Hawaiian Telephone Co. (HTCO) through a combined system of both aerial and underground lines that radiate out from the Aiea central office (see Figure 8). In keeping with tariff policies of HTCO, the State would provide all of the on-site underground supporting structures such as conduits, handholes, and service laterals. HTCO would install and maintain the necessary cables.

B. Site

1. Land Ownership

Project site lands are owned by the State of Hawaii and the

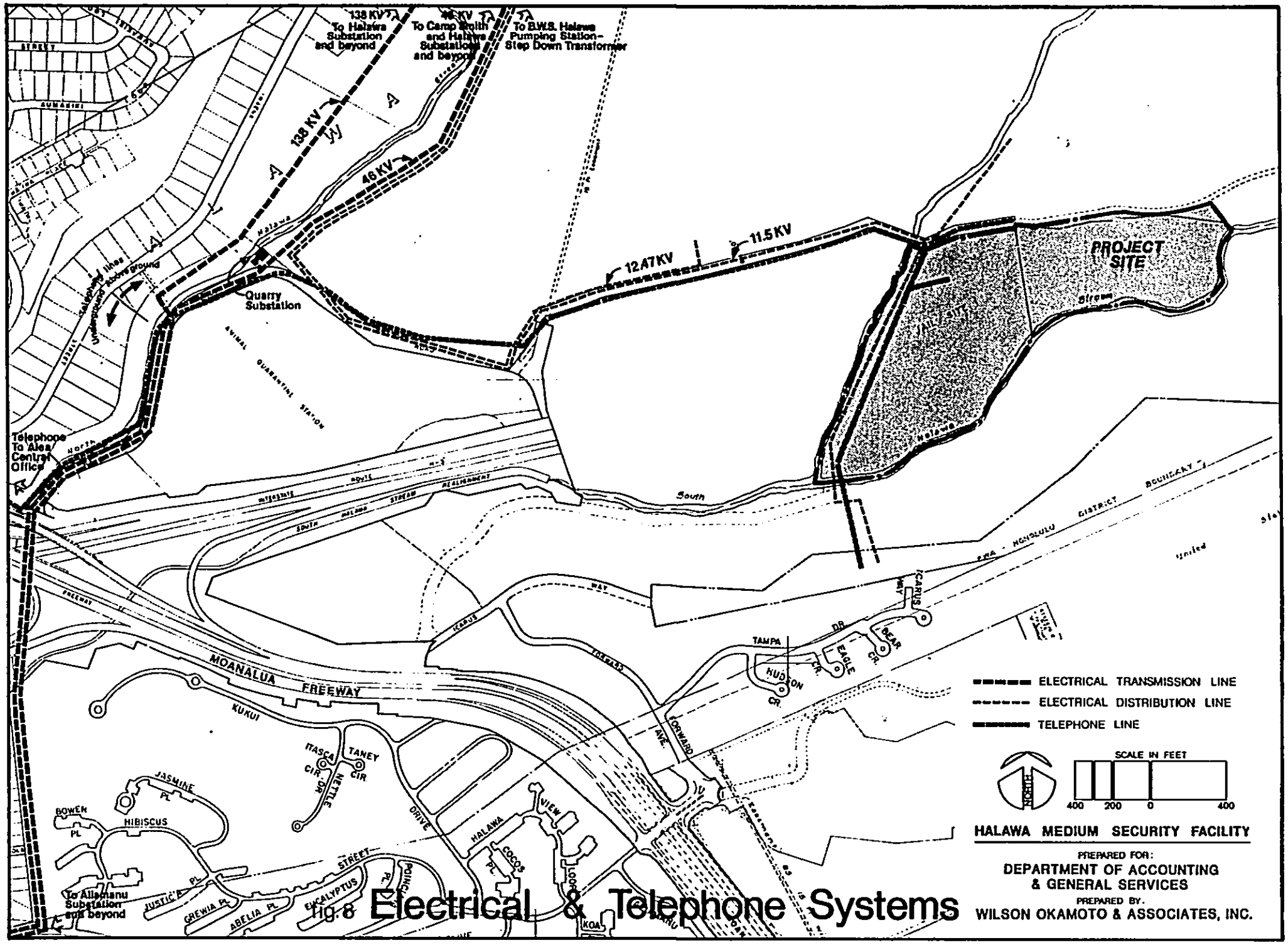

Fig. 8 Electrical & Telephone Systems

Queen's Medical Center, as shown in Figure 9. The State-owned portion (TMK 9-9-10:30) totals 20.365 acres; the Queen's Medical Center-owned portion (TMK 9-9-10:28 and portion of 10) encompasses 10.866 acres.

Lands surrounding the project site are held by the Queen's Medical Center (TMK 9-9-10:27 and 10) and by the United States of America (Navy) (TMK 9-9-10:6).

2. Topography

The proposed site for the Halawa MSF is characterized by moderate slopes rising from the South Halawa Stream's flood plain. The stream bed elevation ranges from approximately 215 feet near the site's northeast boundary to approximately 155 feet at the Halawa Jail Road Bridge.

The Halawa HSF, located Ewa (west) of the proposed site is situated on an upward sloping plateau and ranges in elevation between 220 feet on the South Halawa Stream-side, and 230 feet on the Ewa-side. Slopes northeast (mauka) of the Halawa HSF are moderate, rising from the stream bed at a slope of roughly 18%.

At the lower end of the project site, slopes are more variable, as the convergence of drainage basins near the Halawa Jail Road Bridge creates a narrowing ridge.

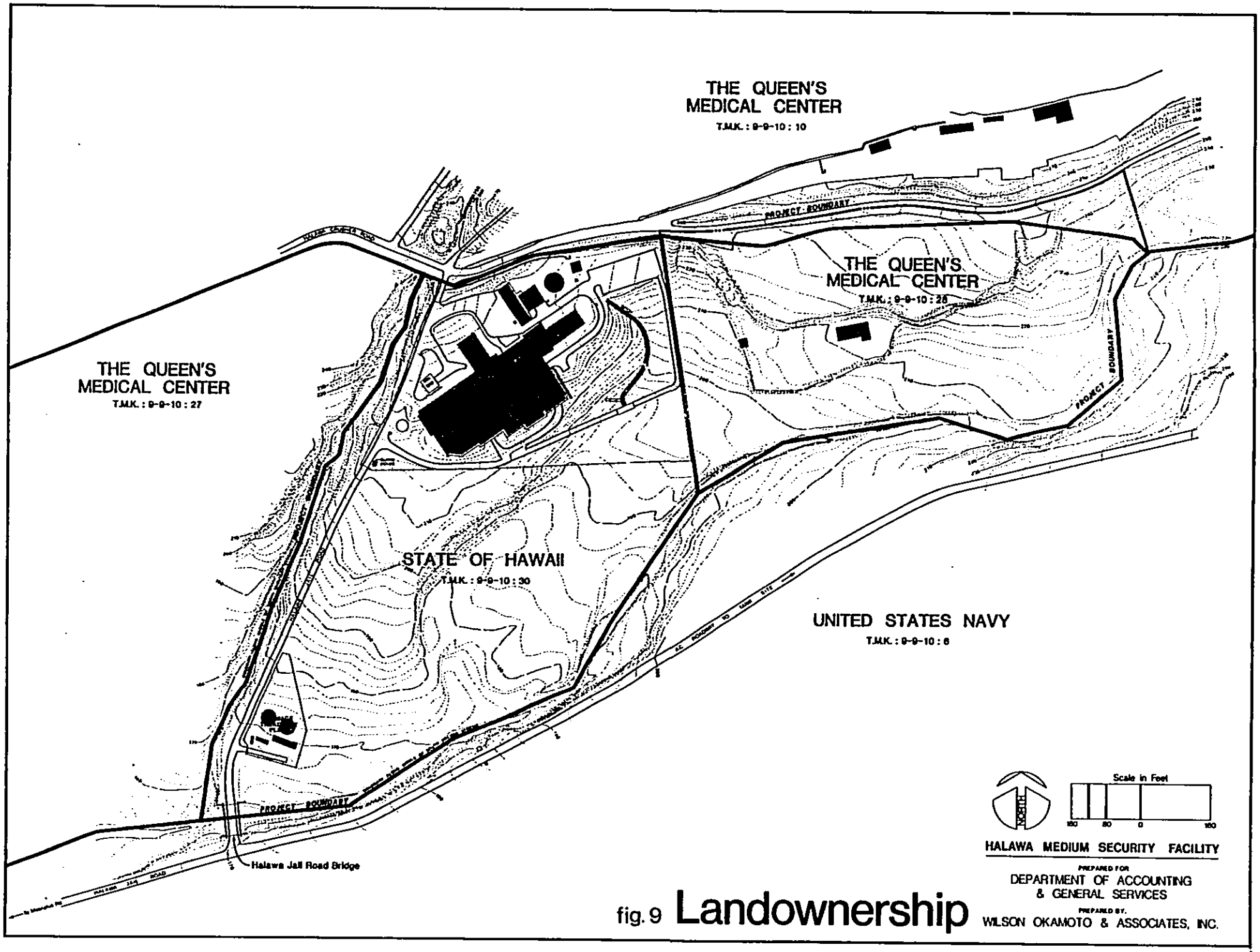

fig. 9 **Landownership**

3. Subsurface Characteristics

Subsurface investigations conducted for the project show that the site is underlain by alluvial (water-deposited) and colluvial (gravity deposited) sediments (F.G.E., Ltd., 1982). The soils generally consist of layers of highly plastic, expansive clay, silt, clayey gravel and boulders. The expansive clay is predominant along the higher valley side slopes where it forms a colluvial layer with the boulders.

The expansive clays have a high affinity for moisture and exhibit reduced shear strengths as moisture content increases. These characteristics present potential slope stability problems.

Except for the area immediately adjacent to South Halawa Stream, the lower site is generally underlain by dense boulder and gravel formations which can adequately support the proposed facilities.

The areas immediately adjacent to the South Halawa Stream are underlain by discontinuous layers of medium stiff clay. These compressible layers may present stability problems for building structures, but may accommodate lightly-loaded appurtenances such as roadways.

Two uncompacted fill embankments are present in the upper areas of the site (see Figure 6), with a smaller localized uncompacted fill area situated in the low-lying areas of the site. These uncompacted fills should be removed in areas where new construction is planned.

Predominant soil types, as classified by the SCS (1972), include Kawaihapai Stony Clay Loam (KlaA) and Kaena Clay (KaeB) (see Figure 10).

4. Access

Existing access to the project site is provided by the Halawa Jail Road (see Figure 11). The easement for the Halawa Jail Road is granted by the U.S. Navy. The Jail Road is a two-way, paved road, connected to the Ewa-bound side of Moanalua Road, before the Halawa/Stadium off-ramp.

Traffic egressing from the Jail Road onto Moanalua Road is required to turn right onto the Halawa/Stadium off-ramp. East and west-bound access to the Moanalua Freeway is provided at Kahuapaani Street, near Ulune Street.

The Halawa Crusher Road also provides access to the site vicinity. This privately owned, two-lane paved roadway runs

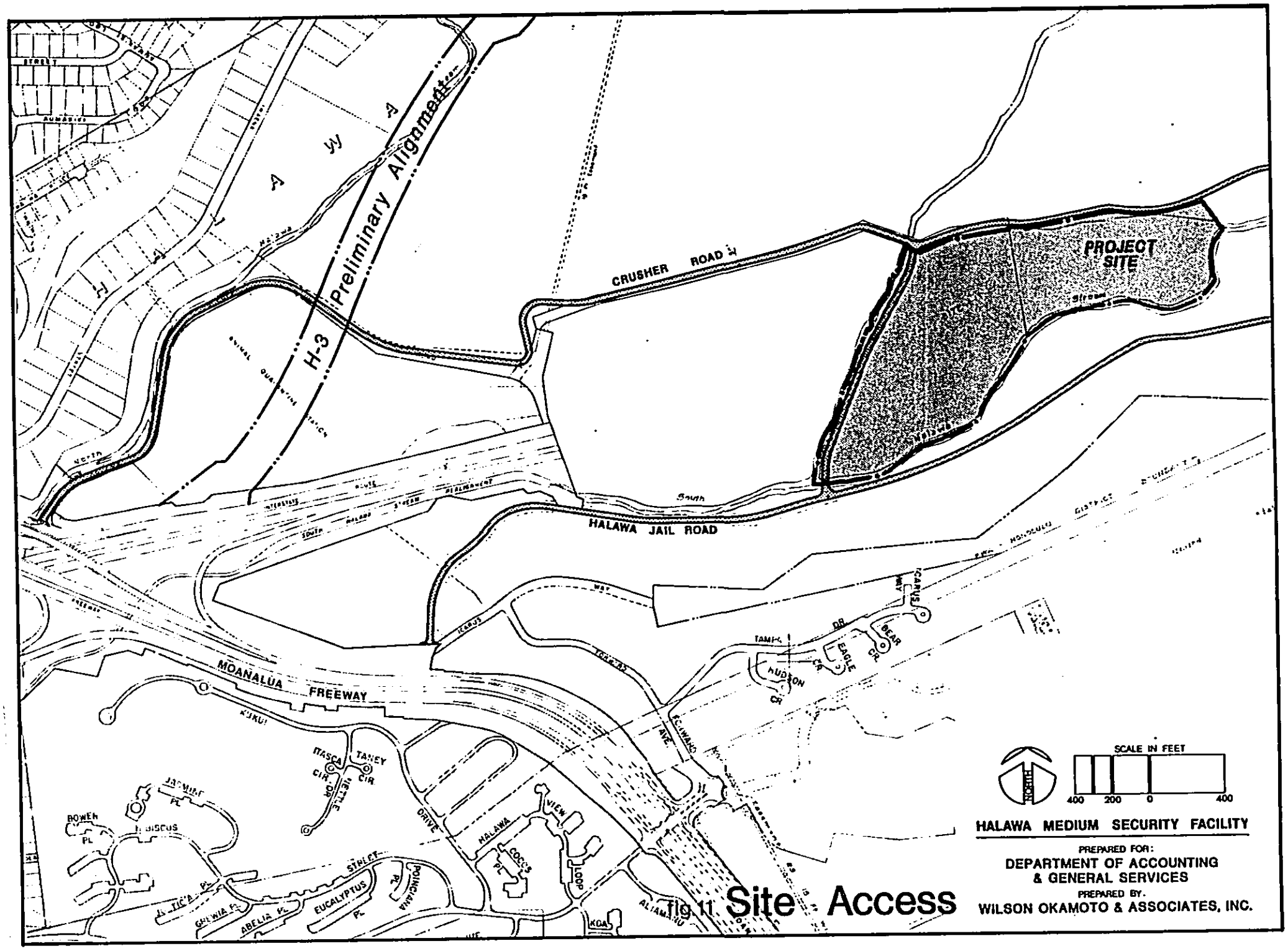

Fig 11 Site Access

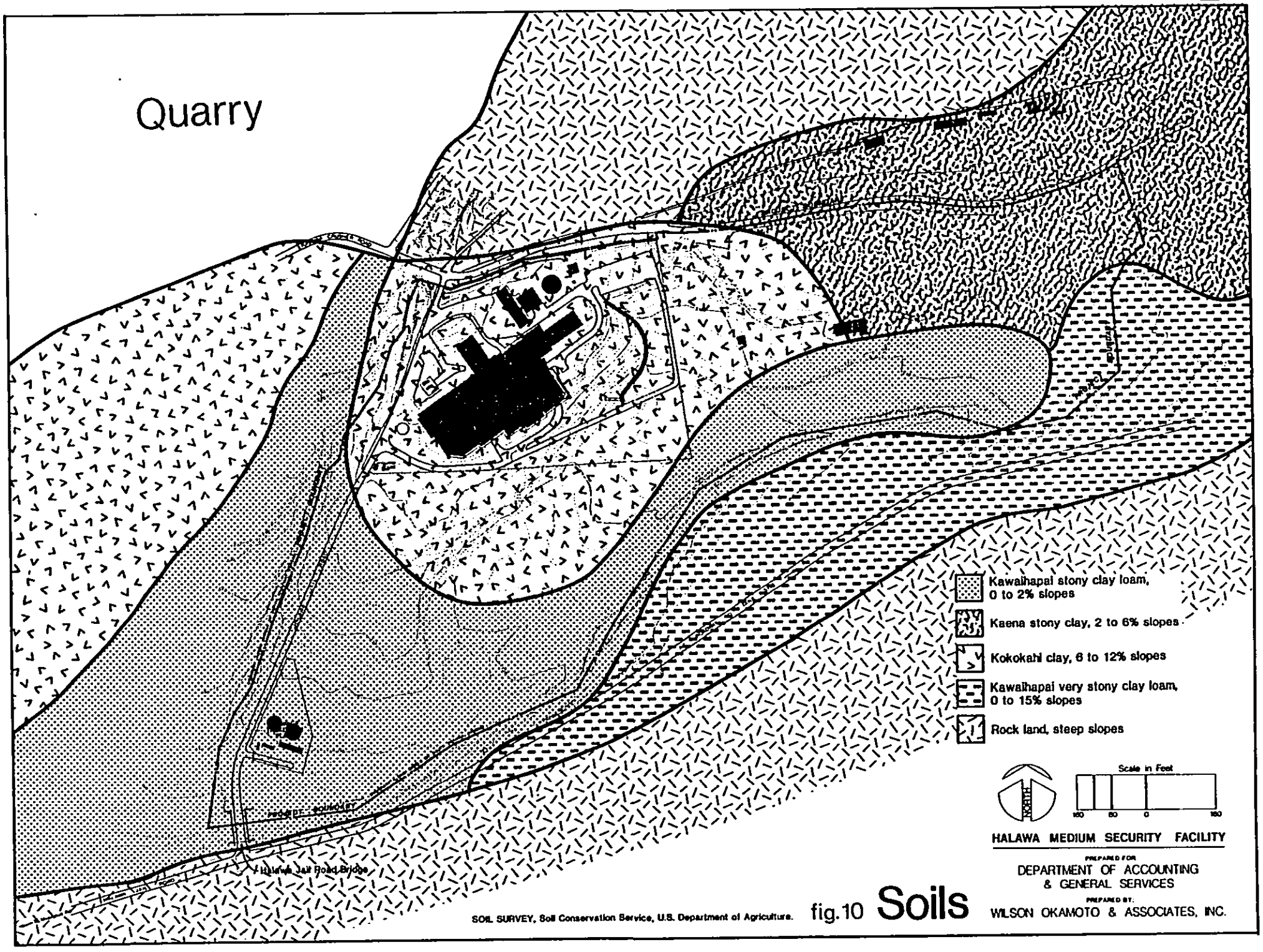
Quarry
Kawaihapai stony clay loam, 0 to 2% slopes
Kaena stony clay, 2 to 6% slopes
Kokokahi clay, 6 to 12% slopes
Kawaihapai very stony clay loam, 0 to 15% slopes
Rock land, steep slopes
Scale in Feet
160 80 0 160
HALAWA MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY
PREPARED FOR
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING & GENERAL SERVICES
PREPARED BY:
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Halawa Jail Road Bridge
SOIL SURVEY, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

fig.10 **Soils**

along the Ewa-side of the Animal Quarantine Station, continuing inland, along the Ewa-side of the Halawa HSF.

It is noted that the proposed H-3 Freeway alignment passes through the Animal Quarantine Station and continues into the North Halawa Valley. When the H-3 Freeway improvements are implemented, the State proposes to close the access point of the Halawa Jail Road at Moanalua Freeway and provide an alternate access that will be integrated into the H-3 interchange.

5. Water System

Water to the adjacent Halawa High Security Facility is provided by a system consisting of two 150 gpm pumps (located immediately north of the Animal Quarantine Station), 6" water line, and 100,000 gallon elevated tank (see Figure 4). The pump draws water from a 12" lateral at elevation 135 feet.

6. Sewer System

The existing Halawa High Security Facility is connected to the Halawa Interceptor Sewer. Effluent from the Halawa Facility is conveyed via pipes ranging in size from 8 inches to 18 inches to the interceptor which conveys sewage to the Honouliuli Treatment Plant.

7. Drainage

The proposed project site lies between the South Halawa Stream and the North Tributary which converges at a point below the Halawa Jail Bridge. The drainage area of the North Tributary above its point of convergence with the South Halawa Stream is approximately 0.60 square mile. The drainage area of the South Halawa Stream above the point of convergence is approximately 2.84 square miles.

8. Archaeology

Substantial archaeological and historical fieldwork was conducted in South Halawa Valley by the Bishop Museum for the State Department of Transportation's Environmental Impact Statement for Interstate H-3. Surveys conducted for H-3 included the project site. Four archaeological findings were identified on or about the proposed site for the Halawa MSF (see Figure 12). The findings were designated as sites B1-21, B1-22, B1-23, and B1-24. Sites B1-22 and B1-24 located on talus slopes, are considered agricultural terraces. The actual number of terraces at each site is indeterminate due to "the crude nature of the construction, and because of destruction by either bulldozer or cane-field operations" (Ayres, 1971).

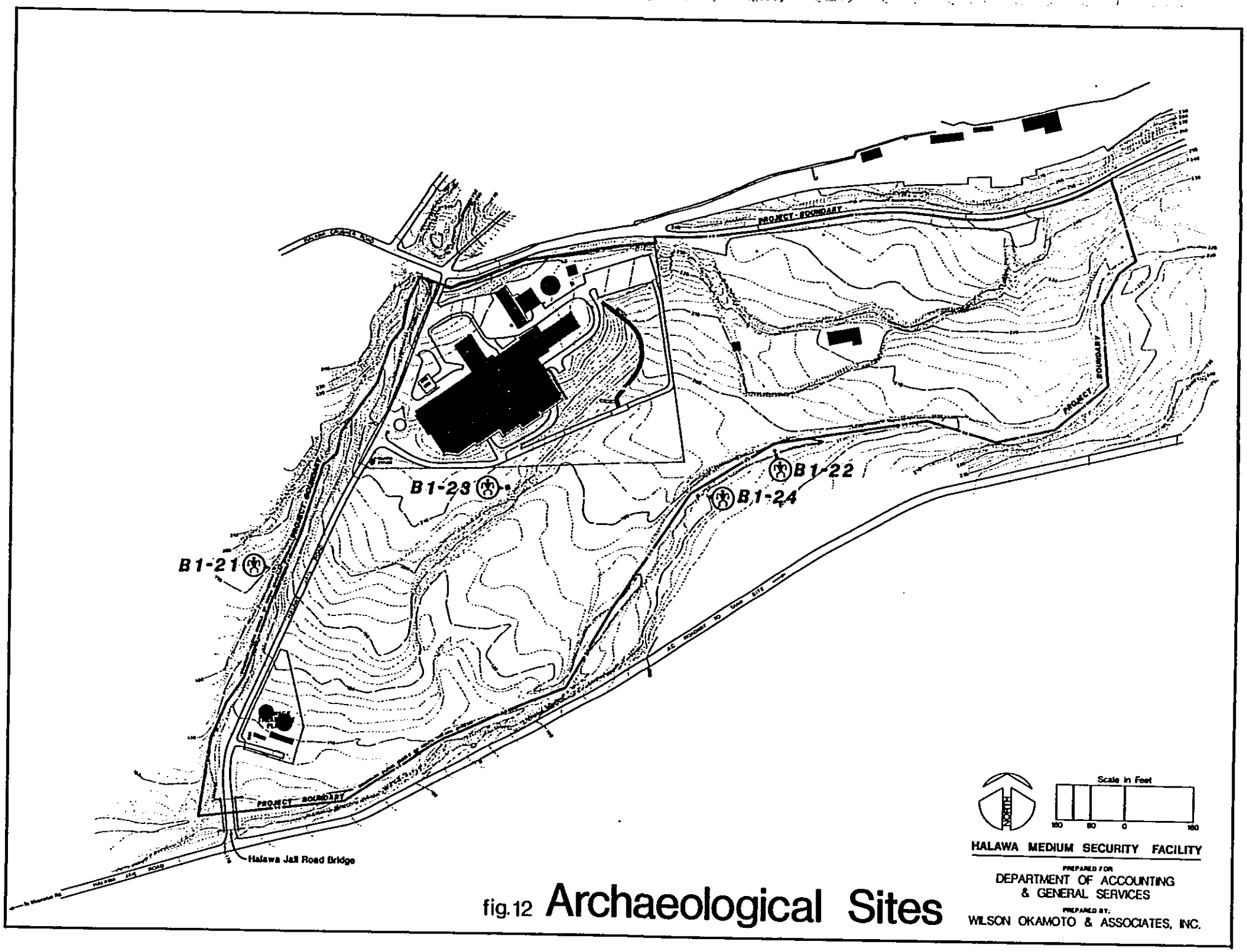

fig.12 **Archaeological Sites**

HALAWA MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY

PREPARED FOR
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
& GENERAL SERVICES

PREPARED BY:
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Site B1-23, located on the south side of the Halawa HSF, is a residential platform 28 meters in length. The platform, built against a steep natural slope, was constructed with angular stones averaging 30 centimeters in diameter. The top surface of the platform ranges in width between 1.5 to 4 meters.

Site B1-21 is located immediately west of the project site, mauka of the access road to the Halawa HSF. This site has been identified as a wall.

Based on archaeological significance, sites B1-22 and B1-24 are not recommended for preservation and reconstruction or for further excavation. Site B1-23 will be monitored during construction but does not require preservation.

9. Fauna

Work conducted by Berger (1971) in Moanalua and South Halawa Valleys and by Shallenberger (1977) for the Interstate H-3 project provides information on fauna likely to be found around the Halawa MSF site. Terrestrial fauna identified in North Halawa Valley and Moanalua Valley include mongoose and rats, both introduced species.

Introduced bird species identified in the South Halawa Valley included: Spotted Dove; Barred Dove; Shama Thrush; Japanese White-eye; Linnet; Rice Bird; Cardinal; Red-Crested Cardinal.

10. Flora

Vegetation in Halawa, from the Halawa Interchange, inland towards the Halawa HSF, is described by Lamoureux (1971) in his work conducted for the Interstate H-3 Environmental Impact Statement. Vegetation in this area is dominated by Haole Koa with some Christmas berry. Both species range from shrubs to small trees. Opiuma and monkeypod trees are also located in the area, with monkeypods typically growing along the banks of South Halawa Stream.

Flora are almost entirely introduced. The only native species identified was the morning glory vine.

Chapter IV
POTENTIAL IMPACTS

IV. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A. Short-Term Construction Related Impacts

During the period of project construction, temporary impacts to the environment may arise. These potential impacts are discussed below.

1. Air Quality

Air quality during construction may be temporarily affected by construction machinery and fugitive dust generated during sitework. Measures will be implemented by the Contractor, as required, to minimize dust problems. Once completed, the operation of the facility should not impinge upon the ambient air quality of the area.

2. Water Quality

Site preparation work will expose surface areas creating potential for erosion from surface runoff. To ensure minimal impacts of erosion on coastal water quality, compliance with City and County grading and erosion and sediment control ordinances will be enforced. Towards this end necessary erosion control procedures will be implemented.

3. Noise

Construction equipment may generate higher ambient noise levels in the immediate vicinity of the project site. To ensure minimal impacts from noise, compliance with State regulations on noise control will be enforced.

B. Long-Term Project Related Impacts

1. Flora and Fauna

The proposed project will involve removal of existing vegetation and regrading of the land to accommodate new facilities and required open spaces. However, no significant species of flora or fauna have been identified on the project site.

The South Halawa Stream is intermittent, serving principally as a drainageway for storm runoff. Therefore, stream biota should not be a significant consideration relative to drainage improvements made to the stream.

2. Visual

The project site is situated in an area having limited visual access to the public. The proposed Halawa MSF, located within

an existing industrial use area, will have a low physical profile and should not create any permanent adverse visual impacts (See Figure 13).

3. Archaeological

Four remnant archaeological sites have been identified on the proposed project site. Three of these sites are not considered significant and do not require preservation, as the project site has been previously altered. Site B1-23 will be monitored during construction but does not require preservation.

4. Drainage

Due to limited land space offered by the proposed site, building facilities are partially situated within the existing 100-year flood boundary. To address this situation, drainage improvements will be implemented, consisting of about 2,000 feet of concrete-lined channel, starting at the Halawa Jail Road Bridge and progressing upstream.

The drainage improvements will be designed to mitigate threat of flooding to on-site facilities and will not aggravate flooding conditions on the surrounding lands or downstream areas to any significant degree. Additional discharge, as a result of the

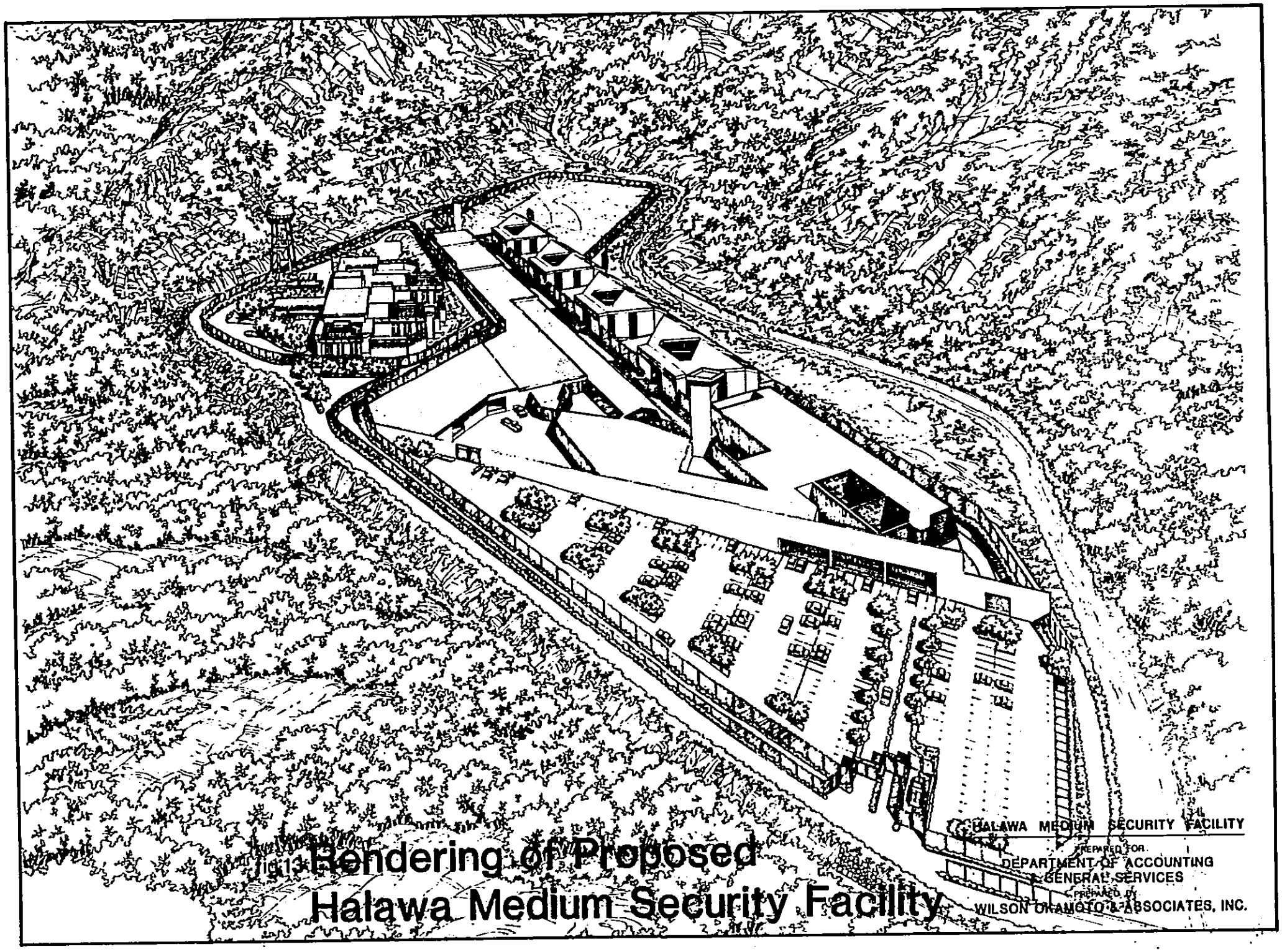

Fig. 13 Rendering of Proposed Halawa Medium Security Facility

proposed project, is 44 cfs, which represents 0.3 percent of the peak discharge at a point 2,000 feet upstream from Salt Lake Boulevard. This increase at the above point represents an increase in the water surface of approximately 3/16", which is within the allowable one-foot increase allowed by ordinance No. 80-62, Section 21-11.10(b). From this analysis, it was concluded that the proposed MSF will not aggravate flood hazard threat downstream of Salt Lake Boulevard, which is attributable to the existing accumulation of stream deposits.

5. Socio-Economic

The project site is located within an area of high urbanization. However, the physical isolation of the prison site from residential areas, and state-of-the-art facility design technology, will assure that the State's objective of "ensuring protection of society" (Chapter I.A.) is maintained.

Jobs required for construction and operation of the new facility should have a positive impact on the local economy. The completed multi-million dollar project will require a permanent staff of administrators, adult corrections officers, social workers, and a range of support staff.

6. Access

Access via the existing Halawa Jail Road from Moanalua Freeway was to be closed by the State Department of Transportation and an alternate route provided as part of the H-3 Freeway project.

However, since the alignment of the H-3 Freeway was changed to the North Halawa Valley, previous designs are no longer applicable. The State still proposes to close access to the Halawa Jail Road at Moanalua Freeway. However, details regarding alignment and implementation have not been developed. Detailed plans for a new access road will be developed in coordination with the redesign of the H-3 Freeway at Halawa, and will consider new traffic generated by the MSF.

As an interim measure, the State Department of Transportation recently completed improvements to the intersection of Moanalua Road and Halawa Jail Road. Improvements included increasing the curve radius to better accommodate larger vehicles exiting the Halawa Jail Road. Additionally, an acceleration lane was added to provide safer conditions for vehicles merging onto the Stadium Off-Ramp. Until the new access is constructed, the existing access will be utilized.

Chapter V

RELATIONSHIP TO PUBLIC LAND USE POLICIES AND CONTROLS

V. RELATIONSHIP TO PUBLIC LAND USE POLICIES AND CONTROLS

A. State Land Use Classification

The proposed project site falls within the State Land Use Urban District (see Figure 14). The project site does, however, encompass a Conservation-designated strip of land bounded by the Halawa Crusher Road and Parcel 9-9-10:30, immediately mauka of the Halawa HSF. A petition to reclassify this one acre parcel from Conservation to Urban is proposed to be filed with the State Land Use Commission. Surrounding parcels (TMK 9-9-10:10 and 9-9-10:6) along the South Halawa Stream and inland, are designated Conservation.

Lands classified urban are subject to compliance with City and County plans and policies. Conservation lands are governed by administrative rules (Regulation No. 4) of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Regulation No. 4 of the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) establishes the regulatory provisions governing the use of State lands falling within State Land Use Conservation Districts. Conservation lands are divided into five (5) subzones, with each subzone having specified permissible uses.

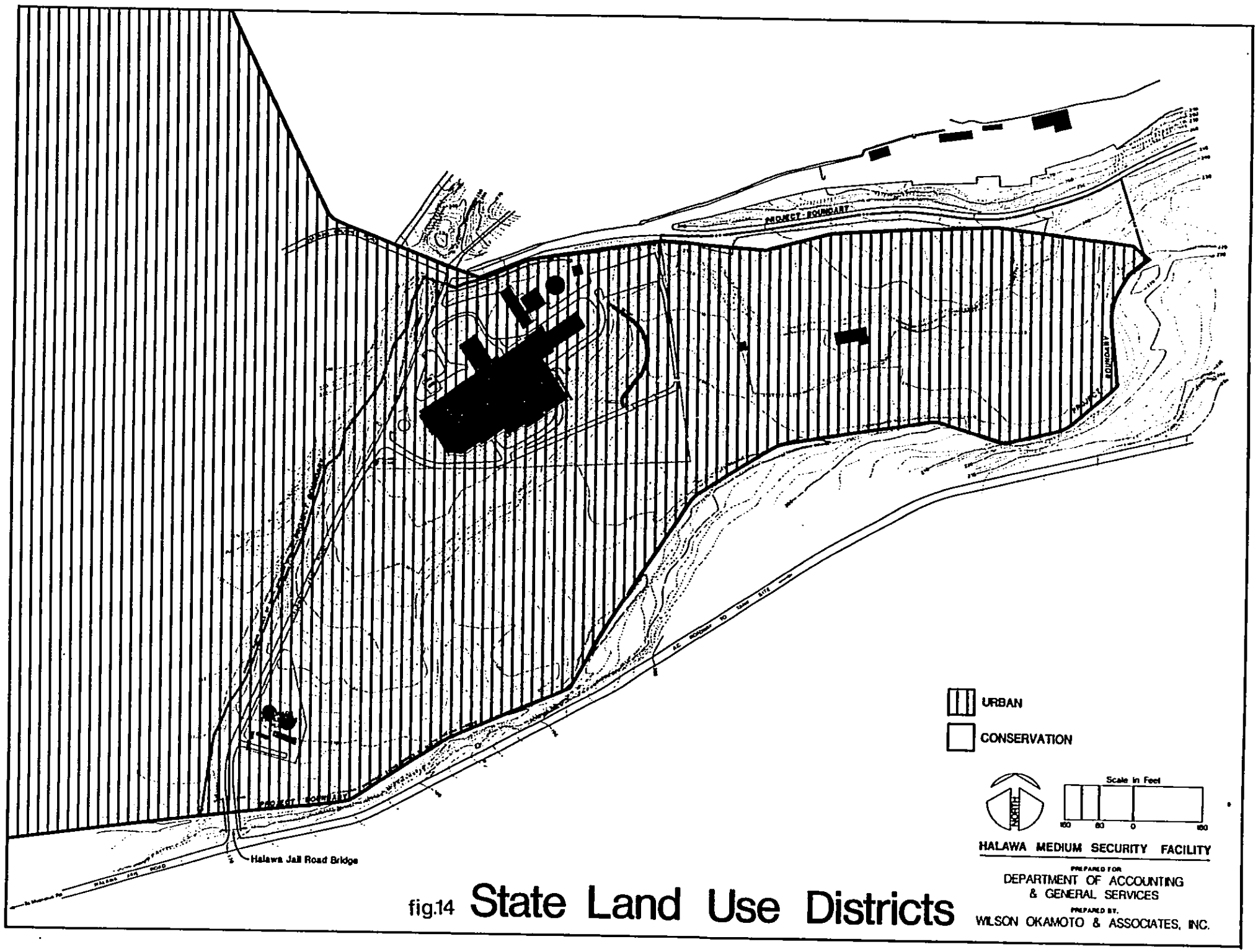

fig.14 State Land Use Districts

Conservation lands immediately surrounding the project site are categorized in the General subzone. Uses permitted within the General subzone include flood, erosion, or siltation control projects. As such, the proposed stream drainage improvements are permissible. To implement drainage and site improvements which affect Conservation lands, a Conservation District Use Application will be filed with the State Board of Land and Natural Resources.

B. General Plan and Development Plan

The General Plan for the Island of Oahu establishes policies for long-range development. The General Plan sets forth the general social, economic, environmental, and design objectives for the City and County.

To help implement the General Plan, the Primary Urban Center (PUC) Development Plan was adopted (Ordinance No. 81-79). The PUC Development Plan sets forth the desired sequence, patterns and characteristics of future development by means of a map showing the planned distribution and intensity of land uses and public facilities. The proposed site for the Halawa MSF is currently designated public facility and industrial (see Figure 15). The State of Hawaii has submitted a request to amend the portion designated industrial to public facility.

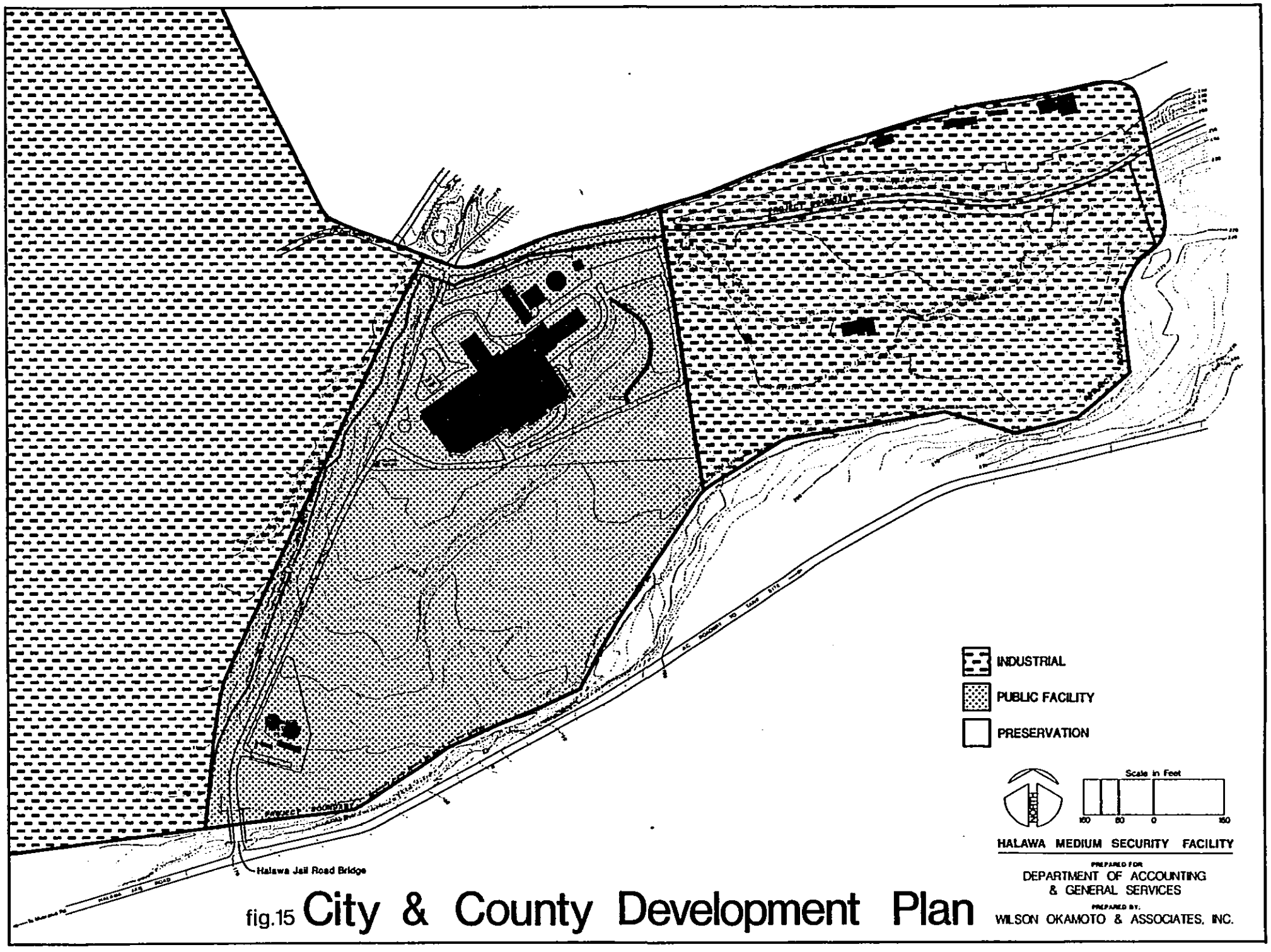

fig.15 City & County Development Plan

C. Zoning

Parcels 28 and 30 of TMK 9-9-10 are zoned R-6 Residential (Figure 16). Zoning for adjacent parcels 10 and 6 include a mixture of Ag-1, Agriculture, and P-1, Preservation. Public uses such as the proposed correctional facility are permitted on the project site.

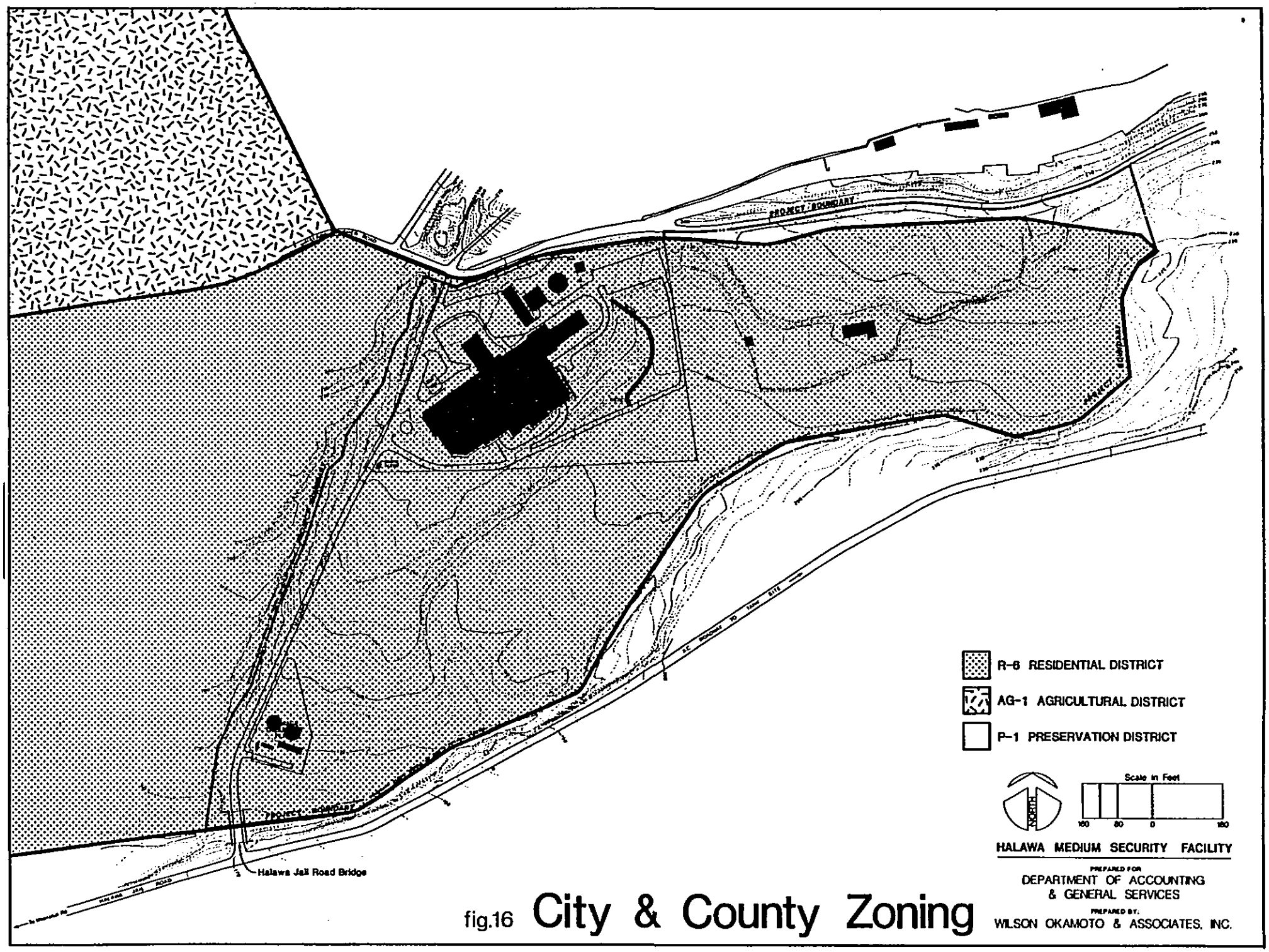

fig.16 City & County Zoning

Chapter VI

ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERED

VI. ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERED

A. Alternative Sites

In addition to the selected site, four (4) other sites were considered for the Halawa MSF, as shown in Figure 17. Each site was first evaulated with respect to minimum site criteria which addressed site size; shape; vulnerability to tsunami, flooding, and landslides; timing (i.e., site availability); displacement; and preservation (i.e., historic, cultural, scenic considerations). On the basis of the minimum site criteria, site 4 was deleted from further consideration.

All other viable sites were subject to additional evaluative criteria which included general, community, and cost considerations. General criteria were concerned with meeting program requirements of the Halawa MSF. General criteria addressed site characteristics, roadway and utilities, accessibility, and environment. Community criteria addressed potential community needs such as relationship to land use plans and policies, and impacts upon the community (e.g., displacement, landownership). Based on their review of the sites, Site 1 was chosen by DSSH for the MSF. Summary data on the alternative sites are presented in Table VI.1.

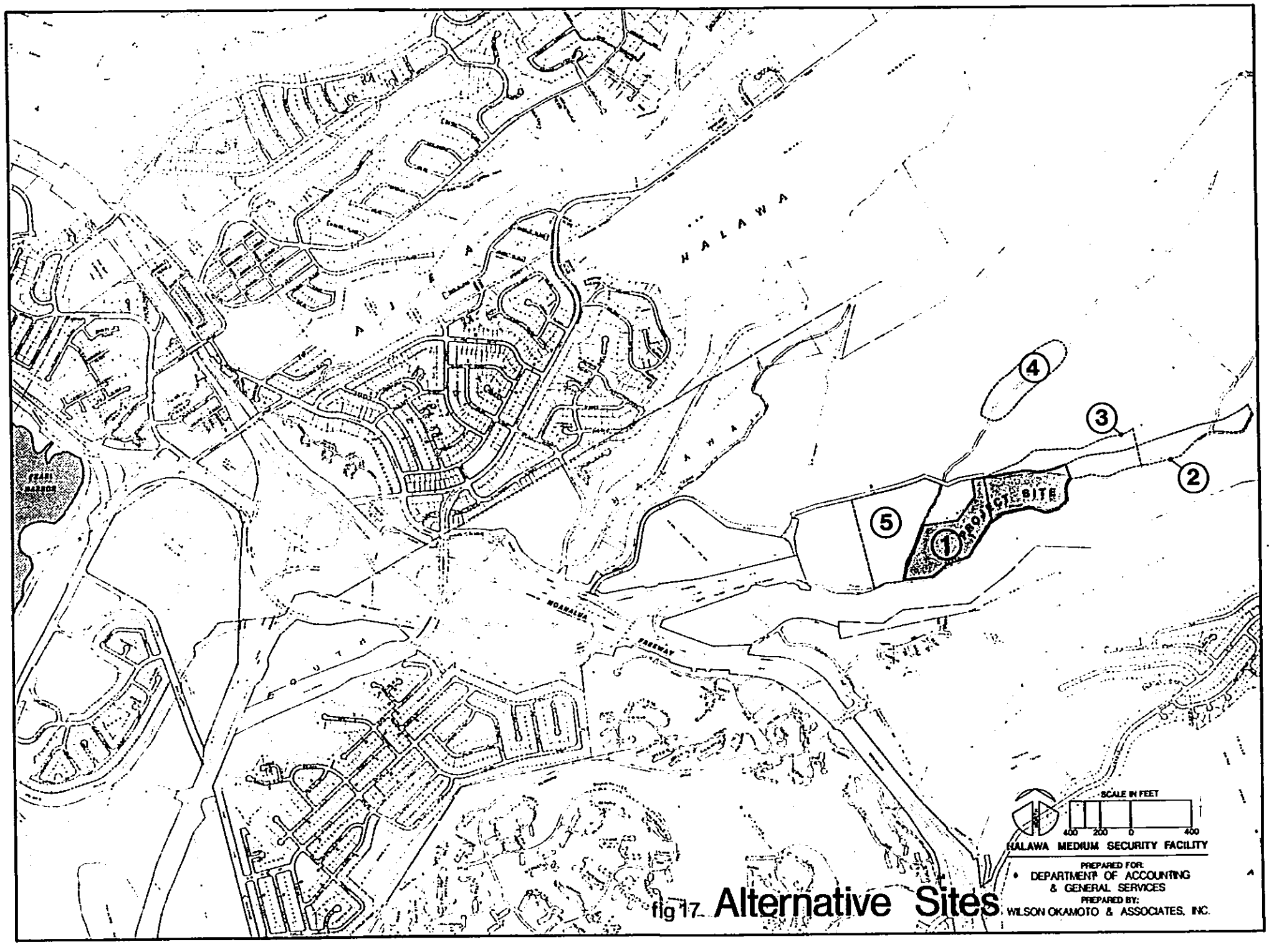

fig 17. Alternative Sites

TABLE VI.1

SUMMARY DATA OF ALTERNATIVE SITES

Item	Site 1 Selected Site	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
Tax Map Key/Acres					
9-9-10:30	10.2	-	-	-	-
9-9-10:28	10.8	10.8	10.8	-	-
9-9-10:10	2.0	13.2	14.2	25.0	-
9-9-10:26	-	1.0	-	-	-
9-9-10:27	-	-	-	-	22.0
Total Area (Acres)	23.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	22.0
Average Slope (%)	7	7	7	10	6
Owners	State/ Queens Medical Center (QMC)	QMC	QMC	QMC	QMC
Existing Use	Vacant/ Storage	Storage/ Vacant	Storage	Vacant	Storage

Source: DAGS, 1981

B. No Action

The no action alternative is considered to be unacceptable due to current overcrowding in existing facilities, and anticipated continued growth in bedspace demand. Should overcrowding conditions persist, protection of society and provision of safe healthful environment for inmates cannot be ensured.

Chapter VII

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT & THE MAINTENANCE & ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

VII. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

The short-term or construction-related impacts will be temporary and localized. The use of the undeveloped land for the Halawa MSF will foreclose future option's for the use of the land. However, the project's benefits to society in terms of community welfare and inmate health and safety will be enhanced and preserved with the implementation of the MSF. These intangible benefits are deemed to outweigh the short-term impacts and foreclosure of future use of land.

Chapter VIII

IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

VIII. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

Permanent commitment of resources for the project will include the following:

- o Conversion of vacant, undeveloped land to an urbanized setting.
- o Materials and labor for site development and facility construction.

Chapter IX

SUMMARY OF UNRESOLVED ISSUES

IX. SUMMARY OF UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The continued use of the Halawa Jail Road as access for the HSF and MSF is a central issue surrounding the proposed project. Concerns regarding traffic safety at the Halawa Jail Road-Moanalua Road intersection have been raised by the Honolulu Police Department and the U.S. Navy Facilities Engineer. The Police Department recommends "that the Halawa Jail Road at Moanalua Road be closed before construction of the proposed facility even begins." The U.S. Navy is requesting a "need for a commitment from the State of Hawaii to close the Halawa Jail Road and to provide a new access road to the Security Facility".

In recognition of these concerns, the State is planning to provide a new access road to service both correctional facilities. To ensure necessary funding and coordination, the proposed new road will be designed and constructed in conjuction with the H-3 Freeway project. It is estimated that the Halawa segment of the H-3, and the new access road will be completed in 1987. Inasmuch as the Halawa MSF is scheduled to be completed in mid-1986, the State will continue to use the Halawa Jail Road during the period prior to the completion of the H-3 project.

To help address safety concerns, the State Department of Transportation recently completed intersection improvements at Halawa Jail Road and Moanalua Road, including the provision of a new acceleration lane. It is noted that during the construction period, construction equipment and

vehicles will utlize the Halawa Crusher Road to gain site access, thereby mitgating construction-related impacts to the Halawa Jail Road.

Given the need to temporarily use the Halawa Jail Road, the State will continue coordination with concerned parties to ensure that all reasonable measures are explored to provide maximum public safety.

Chapter X

LIST OF NECESSARY APPROVALS

X. LIST OF NECESSARY APPROVALS

Government approvals will be required for the following:

- o Conservation District Use application for improvements in Conservation land (e.g., improvement to South Halawa Stream)
- o State Land Use Boundary Amendment for a one acre parcel situated along the Ewa edge of the project site from Conservation to Urban classification
- o U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Permit for channel improvements to South Halawa Stream.

Chapter XI

AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE E.I.S.

XI. AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE EIS

Letters soliciting input on the proposed project were sent to the following agencies and organizations:

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P. O. Box 5004
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858

Mr. Robert Shallenberger
Division of Ecological Services
Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
P. O. Box 50167
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior
P. O. Box 50166
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Headquarters
U.S. Naval Base
Box 110
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860

Mr. J.M. Kilian
U.S. Navy Real Estate Office
Real Estate Division
Pacific Division Naval Facility Engineering Command
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860

U.S. Coast Guard
14th Coast Guard District
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Mr. H. Kusumoto, Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
U.S. Department of Transportation
P. O. Box 50206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

STATE AGENCIES

First Circuit Court
c/o Mr. Lester Cingcade, Administrative Director
Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts
417 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Jack K. Suwa, Chairman
Department of Agriculture
State of Hawaii
P. O. Box 22159
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Brig. General Arthur U. Ishimoto
Adjutant General
Department of Defense
State of Hawaii
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Ms. Donnis Thompson, Superintendent
Department of Education
State of Hawaii
P. O. Box 2360
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Office of Hawaiian Affairs
State of Hawaii
567 S. King Street, Suite 100
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ms. Georgiana K. Padeken, Chairperson
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
State of Hawaii
P. O. Box 1879
Honolulu, Hawaii 96805

Mr. Charles Clark, Director
Department of Health
State of Hawaii
P. O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

Mr. Susumu Ono, Chairman
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii
P. O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Mr. Hideto Kono, Director
Department of Planning and Economic Development
State of Hawaii
P. O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Mr. Thomas Hugo, Chairman
Hawaii Paroling Authority
Department of Social Services and Housing
State of Hawaii
250 S. King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Kendrick Wong, Executive Director
Intake Service Center
Department of Social Services and Housing
State of Hawaii
2199 Kamehameha Highway
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

Mr. Ryokichi Higashicnna, Director
Department of Transportation
State of Hawaii
869 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dr. Doak C. Cox, Director
Environmental Center
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Crawford Hall 317
2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Water Resources Research Center
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Holmes Hall 283
2540 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Mr. Melvin M. Nonaka, Chief
Fire Department
City and County of Honolulu
1455 S. Beretania Street, Room 305
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dr. Willard T. Chow
Chief Planning Officer
Department of General Planning
City and County of Honolulu
650 S. King Street, 8th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Mr. Joseph Conant, Director
Department of Housing and Community Development
City and County of Honolulu
650 S. King Street, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Michael McElroy, Director
Department of Land Utilization
City and County of Honolulu
650 S. King Street, 7th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ms. Emiko I. Kudo, Director
Department of Parks and Recreation
City and County of Honolulu
650 S. King Street, 10th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Francis Keala, Chief of Police
Police Department
City and County of Honolulu
1455 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Mr. Charles Marsland, Prosecuting Attorney
Department of the Prosecuting Attorney
City and County of Honolulu
1164 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Michael J. Chun, Director
Department of Public Works
City and County of Honolulu
650 S. King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Roy Parker, Director
Department of Transportation Services
City and County of Honolulu
650 S. King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Kazu Hayashida
Manager and Chief Engineer
Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
630 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
U.S. Senate
Prince Kuhio Federal Building, Room 6104
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Honorable Spark M. Matsunaga
U.S. Senate
Prince Kuhio Federal Building, Room 3104
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Honorable Daniel K. Akaka
U.S. House of Representatives
Prince Kuhio Federal Building, Room 5104
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Honorable Cecil Heftel
U.S. House of Representatives
Prince Kuhio Federal Building, Room 4104
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Honorable Norman Mizuguchi
The Senate
State of Hawaii
State Capitol, Room 207
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Honorable Dante K. Carpenter, Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
State of Hawaii
State Capitol, Room 232
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Honorable Connie C. Chun
House of Representatives
State of Hawaii
State Capitol, Room 438
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Honorable Tom Okamura
House of Representatives
State of Hawaii
State Capitol, Room 440
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Honorable Herbert J. Honda, Chairman
Committee on Corrections and Rehabilitation
House of Representatives
State of Hawaii
State Capitol, Room 417
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Honorable Rudy Pacarro
City Council
City and County of Honolulu
City Hall
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

UTILITIES

The Gas Company
P. O. Box 3379
Honolulu, Hawaii 96842

Hawaiian Electric Company
P. O. Box 2750
Honolulu, Hawaii 96840

Hawaiian Telephone Company
P. O. Box 2200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96841

ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHERS

Ms. Alice B. Takehara, Chairperson
Aiea Neighborhood Board #20
c/o Aiea Library
99-143 Moanalua Road
Aiea, Hawaii 96701

Life of the Land
250 S. Hotel St., Suite 211
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Mr. Kenneth R. Nurse, President
Queen Emma Foundation
P. O. Box 3170
Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

Lone Star Hawaii, Inc.
190 S. King Street, Suite 1480
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Sierra Club, Hawaii Chapter
P. O. Box 22897
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Conservation Council for Hawaii
P. O. Box 2923
Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

Hawaii's Thousand Friends
1154 Fort St. Mall #220
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Audubon Society of Hawaii
P. O. Box 5032
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Outdoor Circle
200 N. Vineyard Boulevard #502
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

League of Women Voters
116 S. King Street, #504
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

East Foster Village Community Association
Ms. Annette H. Pierre, President
1638 Pukea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96818

Makalapa Puu Wai Momi Community Association
Ms. Bernadette Chung, President
99-119D Kohomua Street
Aiea, Hawaii 96701

Moanalua Valley Community Association
Ms. Elizabeth Arakaki, President
1601 Ala Makani Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

Aliamanu/Salt Lake/Foster Village
Neighborhood Board No. 18
Ms. Betty Tatum, Chairman
c/o Neighborhood Commission
Honolulu Hale
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

West Foster Village Community Association
Ms. Marilyn Trankle, President
1396 Uila Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96818

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

Aotani and Associates, Architectural Space and Facility Requirements, Halawa Medium Security Facility, Prepared for Department of Accounting and General Services, State of Hawaii, February 1982.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TO PREPARATION NOTICE

HEADQUARTERS
NAVAL BASE PEARL HARBOR
BOX 110
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII 96860

IN REPLY REFER TO:
0023:WKL:jal
Ser 2698

16 DEC 1982

RECEIVED
DEC 20 1982
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Mr. Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager
Wilson Okamoto & Associates, Inc.
1150 South King Street, Suite 800
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

Proposed Halawa Medium Security Correctional Facility

Thank you for your letter of 12 October 1982 regarding the proposed correctional facility for which a master plan and environmental assessment are being prepared. Your letter had asked for assistance in identifying community and agency concerns early in the planning process.

Accordingly, we submit the following comments:

a. Stream Channel Improvement and Realignment

Mr. Gary Okamoto, Planner for your organization, wrote on 5 October 1982 to Mr. Michael Kilian, Director, Real Estate Division, Facilities Planning Department of the Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, of some plans that do not appear on your sketch map, as follows:

> "We would like to explore the possibility of utilizing a small area of adjacent vacant Navy lands for stream channel improvement and realignment. The improved channel would be 25 to 50 feet wide, concrete lined (unlined if cut into rock), and fenced. An inlet structure would have to be constructed at some point upstream of the project site, also requiring use of Navy lands."

If such Navy permission for the use of property were arranged in the future, the question of ground support for the existing road and the evaluation of the realignment of the existing stream must be addressed.

As the proposed $50 million project is adjacent to the stream channel, the impacts of the runoff during construction on site affecting this stream should be addressed in any environmental assessment, especially adherence to the existing City and County of Honolulu Grading Ordinance. In 1977, the U.S. Navy sponsored a community-wide Environmental Conference on Erosion and Tributary Flow to highlight such concerns for the siltation of Pearl Harbor from tributary streams in the Central Oahu Drainage Basin.

b. Navy's Red Hill Fresh Water Pump Station

The Navy's fresh water pump station is located below the proposed facility on the southwest side. Therefore, utmost care should be exercised in the construction and the use of the facility site to avoid contamination of the ground water supply.

c. Navy's Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility

The proposed site for the correctional facility will be adjacent to the Navy's Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility. Ingress/egress to and from the present Halawa High Security Facility and the Red Hill Fuel Storage Facility is the Halawa Jail Access Road. The impact of the proposed correctional facility would result in the following:

(1) Additional security problems associated with the safety and well-being of the employees of the Fuel Department and contractor and maintenance personnel traveling to and from Red Hill. In the past, two incidents have been recorded where Fuel Department personnel have been abducted by people leaving the correctional facility.

(2) The addition of another facility will contribute towards increased traffic congestion, littering and vandalism by people visiting the inmates at the facility. Visitors to the present facility drive at excessive speeds which could have resulted in serious accidents.

We hope that these observations will be helpful to you in identifying concerns at this early stage of your work. If there are any questions, please call Mr. W. K. Liu at 471-8471.

Sincerely,

M. M. DALLAM
CAPTAIN, CEC, U. S. NAVY
FACILITIES ENGINEER
BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDER

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS
1150 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814
(808) 521-2161

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Captain M.M. Dallam, Facilities Engineer
Headquarters
Naval Base Pearl Harbor
Box 110
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility

Dear Captain Dallam:

Thank you for December 16, 1982 letter (0023:WKL:jal Ser 2698) commenting on the proposed Halawa Medium Security Facility. The following information is provided to clarify the issues identified in your letter.

a. Stream Channel Improvement and Realignment

The proposed improvements to the South Halawa Stream will involve concrete lining a 2,000 linear feet section starting at the Halawa Jail Bridge, and progressing upstream. The channel alignment will essentially follow the existing stream channel. The channel improvements will include slope stabilization work to ensure that the existing road adjacent to the stream is protected from erosion. A request for easement from the Navy will be made for the proposed improvements.

All applicable erosion control measures, including adherence to applicable laws and ordinances, will be taken to ensure that erosion-related environmental impacts during construction is minimized.

b. Navy's Red Hill Fresh Water Pump Station

All precautions will be taken to ensure that construction and use of these facilities will not impact water supplies.

c. Navy's Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility

Access via the existing Halawa Jail Road from Moanalua Freeway was to be closed by the State Department of Transportation and an alternate route provided as part of the H-3 Freeway project. However, since the alignment of the H-3 was moved to the North Halawa Valley, previously completed design for the Freeway's Halawa Section is no longer applicable. The State still proposes to close access to the Halawa Jail Road at Moanalua Freeway. However, details regarding a new alternate access route have not been developed. Detailed plans for a new access route will be developed in coordination with the redesign of the H-3 Freeway.

Your comments will be incorporated and more fully addressed in the preparation of the project's Environmental Impact Statement. We look forward to your continued interest in this project.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MM/hgh

cc: Mr. Gordon Akita — DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki — OSSH
Mr. Stan Yasumoto — Architects Hawaii

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
PACIFIC DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
MAKALAPA, HI
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII 96860

241:DY:ji
Ser
12148
29 DEC 1982

Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.
1150 South King Street, Suite 800
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

RECEIVED
JAN 03 1983
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Attention Mr. Gary Okamoto, Planner, and
Mr. Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letters of October 5 and 12, 1982, regarding planning studies being conducted by your firm for the State's proposed Halawa Medium Security Facility. The first letter requested information on the possibility of obtaining an easement over Navy land for the realignment of the Halawa Stream channel near the subject facility and for the construction of an inlet at another Navy owned site further upstream. These flood-control measures are intended to enable the State to more fully utilize their Halawa site. The second letter requested input on concerns this Command may have regarding this project.

During a telephone conversation on October 21, 1982, among Mr. Gary Okamoto of your office, Mr. L. R. McMillon (Staff Appraiser) and Ms. D. Young (Realty Specialist), both of this Command, Navy procedures and recommendations were discussed. It was stated that except where specified by law, fair market value must be paid to obtain real estate rights for use of Navy property. After a cursory inspection of the approximately three to four acres proposed as the stream realignment site, Mr. McMillon, estimated that the fair market value of an easement for the land would be about the same as acquiring the fee interest. The estimate of value is in the $500,000 range. Again, this is only an informal planning estimate of the value of the site shown in red on enclosure (1). Further, it does not include a second site which would also be needed to construct the upstream inlet.

Since this telephone conversation, there have been further developments and new information regarding your proposed facility. A meeting was held on December 22, 1982 among Messrs. N. Sahara, R. Ree, and S. Chin of the State Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS), and Mr. J. M. Kilian and Ms. D. Young, both of this Command, to discuss the various options for State acquisition of Navy land for the subject project.

The plans shown at this meeting indicated a much smaller portion of the parcel shown on enclosure (1) would be required to construct the proposed facility. It was then suggested by Mr. Kilian that an easement for the stream channelization be requested and that the severed Navy parcel be granted access over State property since it would be physically separated

from the remaining Navy property. This easement coverage would allow the State to more quickly obtain real estate coverage to improve the stream area affecting both Navy and State lands.

A request for an easement should include:

a. A metes and bounds description and map of the easement area desired;

b. A general description of any construction areas needed to be used under a construction right of entry in addition to the easement area;

c. A timetable relative to when easement approval would be needed by the State so that the channelization project would not be jeopardized; and

d. A statement describing the benefits to the Navy from such a channelization project; flood control, stabilization of hillside below Navy road, erosion prevention of Navy land, etc. It would also be helpful to know the estimated cost of the channelization improvements.

It was recently found that there is a bill before Congress which would allow the Federal government to give (or sell at reduced prices) other properties to states and localities for use as prisons. Although, it is not certain that this bill will be passed by Congress, the State nevertheless should later submit a request to have the severed parcel reported excess to the General Services Administration (GSA) in order that the State might acquire it for prison purposes. This acquisition might occur through either no cost conveyance (if the appropriate legislation is passed by Congress), land exchange, or fee purchase at fair market value. Acquisition of the severed parcel would provide the land needed to allow the construction of the proposed Halawa Medium Security Facility as shown by the current plans presented by the DAGS representatives.

Should the State decide to acquire easement rights to use Navy property for stream channelization, Navy approvals both at the local and Washington levels must be obtained before the grant of easement can occur. If the State then decides to acquire the severed Navy parcel, local and Washington level approvals would again have to be obtained before the disposal report could be submitted to the GSA for processing. Screening, fair market appraisals, and the actual conveyance would be handled by GSA. The Navy would be involved in the conveyancing process only if an exchange is proposed.

Any proposal to use the subject area must include measures which would maintain security for the Navy facilities in the surrounding area, resolve access problems involving use of the nearby Navy road for access purposes to the correction facility, and protect the road from future damage by erosion and/or flooding. If the State decides to construct only the upstream inlet, sufficient erosion and flood control measures will also be required to protect the downstream areas and roadway. Further, if any rechannelization or realignment of the stream is planned, an Army Corps of Engineers permit will be required prior to construction.

After receipt of a formal request from the State, Navy processing of the easement may take about two months and the processing of the disposal may take about three months. GSA would then continue with their processing actions which should be completed within a year. Please inform us of changes to the deadlines, time constraints, or any other critical issues involving this project. Realizing your needs will facilitate our efforts to meet your requests.

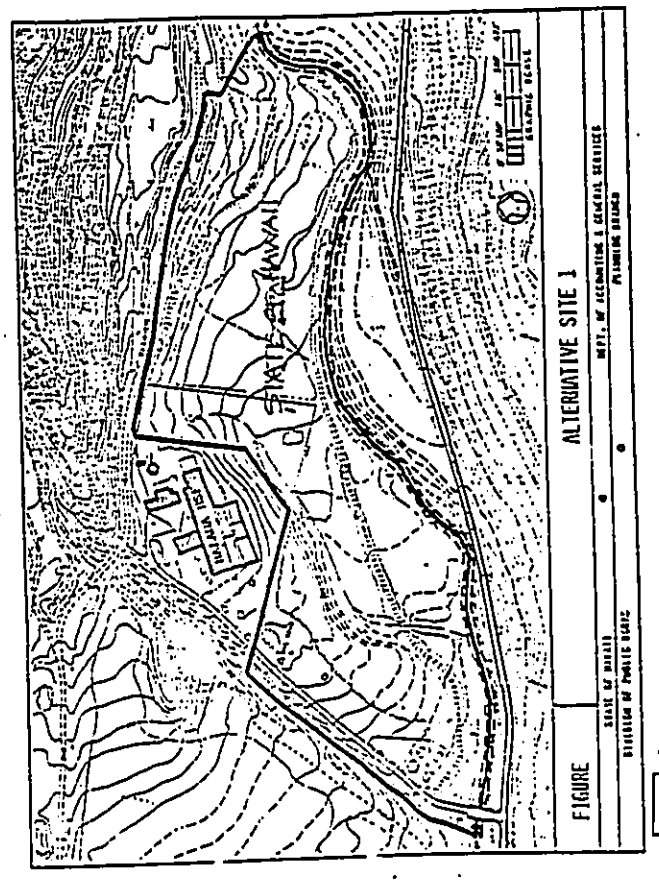
We hope the above information is sufficient for your planning purposes. Other comments regarding the various aspects of this proposal will be forwarded by separate correspondence from other Navy offices. If further information is needed regarding real estate issues, please contact Ms. D. Young at 471-3217.

Sincerely yours,

L. R. McMILLON
Acting Director
Real Estate Division

Encl:
(1) Drawing

Copy to:
State DAGS-Planning Branch



Encl (1)

FIGURE 1

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS

Mr. L. R. McMillon, Acting Director
Real Estate Division
Department of the Navy
Pacific Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility

Dear Mr. McMillon:

Thank you for your letter of December 29, 1982, (241:DY:jl Ser 12148) concerning the proposed Halawa Medium Security Facility. Since receiving your letter we have firmed up the design concept for the South Halawa Stream improvements. Essentially, improvements will consist of approximately 2,000 feet of concrete-lined channel starting at the Halawa Jail Bridge, and progressing upstream. The alignment of the improved section will follow the existing stream alignment, with minor deviations to optimize hydraulic efficiency. Improvements will also include necessary slope stabilization work to ensure the integrity of the Halawa Jail Road mauka of the bridge.

Given that the channel improvements will follow the existing stream alignment, acquisition of an easement for the channel will be pursued.

Necessary erosion control measure in keeping with applicable laws and ordinances will be implemented to ensure minimal downstream impacts during construction.

With respect to access to the corrections facilities, the State DOT, is proposing to close access to the Halawa Jail Road at Moanalua Freeway. Detailed plans for an alternate access route will be developed in coordination with the design of the realigned H-3 Freeway at Halawa.

We look forward to continued coordination with your office to ensure the successful completion of this project.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MY/hmn

cc: Mr. Gordon Akita DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki OSSH
Mr. Stan Yasumoto Architects Hawaii

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Mr. Ralph Kawamoto, Planner
Department of General Planning
City and County of Honolulu
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS

Dear Mr. Kawamoto:

Thank you for your comments of November 30, 1982 concerning the Halawa Medium Security Facility. The Environmental Impact Statement for the project will address those items suggested by your letter, including:

- Site development plans
- Description of public services and facilities
- Discussion of City and County policies and plans
- Discussion of the relationship to the proposed H-3 Freeway
- Description of improvements to the South Halawa Stream
- Discussion of social impacts

Your interest in this project is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MY/hgh

cc: Mr. Gordon Akita DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki OSSH
Mr. Stan Yasumoto Architects Hawaii

C2454-02
mm

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL PLANNING
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

EILEEN M. ANDERSON
MAYOR

WILLARD T. CHOW
CHIEF PLANNING OFFICER

RALPH KAWAMOTO
DEPUTY CHIEF PLANNING OFFICER

November 30, 1982

DGP11/82-3846

RECEIVED
DEC 02 1982
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Mr. Michael Munekiyo
Project Manager
Wilson Okamoto & Associates
1150 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

It might be helpful to provide the reviewer with the following information:

- The scale of the proposed development, the phasing and timing of the construction program, and other descriptions, such as the number of structures involved, their locations and heights. Provision of a site development plan would also be helpful in the review effort.
- Adequacy/inadequacy of existing and known future public services and facilities (surface drainage, potable water, sewage disposal, access road capacity, fire fighting equipment, police protection, etc.) to accommodate the project being proposed.
- Project and site compatibility with the City's General Plan, Development Plan, zone designations, etc.
- The project's location in relation to the proposed Interstate H-3 alignment in North Halawa Valley, e.g., whether the site is within the highway corridor. The completed section of the Halawa interchange leading into the valley seems to indicate a path in conflict with the new correctional facility. This could have noise impacts.
- Assurances that South Halawa Stream bordering the east boundary of the project site will not be adversely affected by construction activities.

- Social impact on surrounding residential communities, e.g., disruptions that might arise as a result of having a second detentional or correctional facility located in the area. Additionally, discussion of the project's effect on real estate property values in the future.

Sincerely,

Ralph Kawamoto

RALPH KAWAMOTO
Planner

APPROVED:

WILLARD T. CHOW

CITY COUNCIL
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 / TELEPHONE 523-4000

DANIEL CLEMENT, JR.

November 22, 1982

RECEIVED
NOV 1982
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Mr. Michael Munekiyo
Project Manager
Wilson Okamoto & Associates
1150 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

Thank you for your letter regarding your firm's involvement with the proposed 500 bed addition to the Halawa Correctional Facility. Your expressed intention to gather community input at the earliest possible time on the planning study phase of the project is greatly appreciated.

In response to your request, I would like to recommend that you contact most, if not all, of the listed elected neighborhood boards and volunteer community associations (see enclosures) in the general Halawa area.

My office keeps in close contact with the listed organizations; thereby, I will be able to follow the community response and input on the project.

Thank you again for contacting me and for the opportunity to assist you.

Sincerely,

DANIEL CLEMENT, Acting Chairman
City Council

Enclosures

cc: Councilman George Akasaka

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS
1150 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814
PHONE: (808) 521-4361
MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 3530
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96811

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Mr. Daniel Clement
c/o City Council
City and County of Honolulu
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS

Dear Mr. Clement:

Thank you for your letter of November 22, 1982 regarding Halawa Medium Security Facility. Various neighborhood boards and community associations, including some recommended by you, have been contacted to solicit comments and concerns relative to the proposed project.

We look forward to your continued interest in this project.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MM/hgh

cc: Mr. Gordon Akita DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki DSSH
Mr. Stan Yasuneto Architects Hawaii

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

COMMANDER (dpl)
Fourteenth Coast Guard District
Prince Kalanianaole Federal Bldg.
300 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
(808)546-2861

11000
Serial 563
30 November 1982

RECEIVED
DEC 1982
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Mr. Michael Munekiyo
Project Manager
Wilson Okamoto & Associates
P. O. Box 3530
Honolulu, Hawaii 96811

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

This is in response to your letter C2454-02 of 12 October 1982 regarding the proposed Halawa Medium Security Correctional Facility.

The Coast Guard is a concerned agency regarding this project since our Red Hill housing area, which accomodates 165 families, adjoins the proposed site. For this reason we are interested in following development plans for the correctional facility.

Of course, we trust that due consideration will be given in the facility design phase for avoiding noise and light pollution towards our community. Also, security concerns should be addressed in view of the close proximity of a family housing area.

An additional concern to us is the potential for increased use of Forward Avenue in the Red Hill housing complex by employees and visitors to Halawa. Forrest Avenue is continually used as a short cut from Halawa to the Moanalua freeway to go in the Diamond Head direction. Direct access to the freeway is available in the Ewa direction. We have tried to discourage use of this short cut, but unfortunately it is still used. Our fear is that additional traffic will be generated by the new Halawa facility. Perhaps you could address this particular problem in your study.

If you need any additional information please feel free to contact me at 546-2861.

Sincerely,

J. E. SCHWARTZ
Commander, U. S. Coast Guard
District Planning Officer
By direction of
Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS
1150 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814
PHONE: (808) 521-4361
MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 3530
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96811

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Commander J.E. Schwartz
District Planning Officer
Department of Transportation
United States Coast Guard
300 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, HI 96850

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS

Dear Commander Schwartz:

Thank you for your letter of November 30, 1982 regarding Halawa Medium Security Facility. In response to your comments, we offer the following information:

1. Construction work will temporarily affect ambient noise levels, due to operations of construction machinery. Design of the facility will consider noise and light factors to ensure that disturbances to adjacent areas are minimized.

2. The development of the Medium Security Facility is being conducted in close coordination with correction facilities specialists who have identified strict security requirements which shall be incorporated in the design. Security needs and criteria are being incorporated in the design with the objective of providing maximum security to the surrounding residents.

3. The State Department of Transportation proposes to close access to Halawa "H" Road at Moanalua Road. An access alternative will be incorporated in the design of the H-3 Freeway at Halawa.

Your comments and concerns will be incorporated and addressed more fully in the Environmental Impact Statement. We look forward to your continued interest in this project.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MM/hgh

cc: Mr. Gordon Akita DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki DSSH
Mr. Stan Yasuneto Architects Hawaii

C2454-
MM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

MILTON D. ANDERSON
MAYOR

MICHAEL J. CHUN, PH.D.
DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER

WILLIAM K. MORNEY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

201-14-0779

December 13, 1982

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1982
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Mr. Michael Munekiyo
Project Manager
Wilson Okamoto & Associates, Inc.
1150 S. King Street, Suite 800
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

Subject: Your Letter of October 12, 1982, regarding the Proposed Halawa Medium Security Correctional Facility, TMK: 9-9-10: Por. 10, 27 & Por. 30

We forward the following comments for your consideration in preparing the master plan and environmental assessment for this facility:

Drainage: The impact of this development on South Halawa Stream should be addressed together with proposals to mitigate this impact. A stream study is required to determine the floodway and to establish a building setback line and minimum floor elevations.

Refuse Collection: City refuse collection service will not be provided for this development.

Sanitary Sewers: Public sewers are available and adequate for the proposed development.

Ma ke aloha pumehana,

MICHAEL J. CHUN
Director and Chief Engineer

cc: Division of Wastewater Management
Pearl Division

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS
ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS
1150 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814
PHONE: (808) 521-4711
MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 3590
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96811

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Mr. Michael J. Chun
Director and Chief Engineer
Department of Public Works
City and County of Honolulu
650 S. King Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS

Dear Mr. Chun:

Thank you for your letter of December 13, 1982, (201-14-0779) providing comments on the proposed Halawa Medium Security Facility.

With respect to the South Halawa Stream's flooding impacts upon the project, we have performed backwater analysis for the 100-year design storm to identify flood limits. As flood limits for the existing unimproved stream was found to encroach into areas proposed to be occupied by buildings, measures will be taken to mitigate flood hazards. Specifically, approximately 2,000 linear feet of the South Halawa Stream will be improved to ensure that runoff from the design storm will be safely conveyed.

Refuse collection will be provided by a private collection company. Your comments will be made fully addressed in the project's Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MM/hgh

cc: Mr. Gordon Arita DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki DSSH
Mr. Stan Yasumoto Architects Hawaii

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

1455 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814 • AREA CODE 808-955-1111

EILEEN O. ANDERSON
MAYOR

FRANCIS KEALA
CHIEF

OUR REFERENCE CMS-DJA

November 29, 1982

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1982
WILSON & ASSOCIATES

Mr. Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager
Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.
1150 South King Street, Suite 800
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

PROPOSED HALAWA MEDIUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

In response to your inquiry of October 12, 1982, the Honolulu Police Department has the following concerns relative to the proposed facility regarding access, parking, security, provision for an Emergency Operations Command Post, and the impact of the proposed H-3.

We would like to see an access route to the facility through a roadway other than one which is directly connected to Moanalua Road. The addition of 500 inmates at the proposed facility would mean more vehicles entering and exiting Halawa Valley. The present roadway is narrow, not graded for safety nor equipped with pavement shoulders for emergency parking; thus, would probably not be able to accommodate the additional volume of traffic. The physical condition of the roadway, in addition to its connection to the already congested Moanalua Road, could only delay any response to an emergency situation at the proposed facility.

The interesection of Moanalua Road and Halawa Jail Road is the site of motor vehicle accidents and many near-misses. It is a location which we feel is dangerous by its very nature and which invites accidents involving vehicles entering or exiting Halawa Valley at this particular location. The additional number of vehicles using the intersection during and after construction of the proposed facility would greatly increase the incidence of such mishaps. An access road to the facility within Halawa Valley could preclude traffic congestion on Moanalua Road, allow for safer and better accessibility, and at the same time avoid an extremely dangerous traffic situation.

Mr. Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager -2- November 29, 1982

At this time, there is no provision for emergency parking in the vicinity of the present correctional facility at Halawa. During emergency situations to which Police, Fire and/or National Guard may respond, vehicles are being forced to be parked on the access road, which in itself would defeat having such a roadway. As a possible remedy, a set-back area next to an access road could be either covered with grass or maintained in such a way to allow for vehicles to be parked for both emergency and non-emergency reasons.

The Honolulu Police Department has the responsibility of providing perimeter security to correctional facilities. In order to better provide this security, we would like to propose the construction of a two-vehicle wide, paved roadway around the perimeter of the entire complex. We further propose that this roadway be constructed outside the present fence and that another fence be erected around its outer perimeter to maximize security.

It is this department's view that high and medium security do not mix or work well together; therefore, we would like to recommend that an Emergency Operations Command Post be provided for within the Halawa complex. This room should be directly accessible from outside the building and have an adjacent area where an emergency vehicle could be parked. It should have basic office furnishings and as a necessary feature, be equipped with a telephone which provides connection to the present direct line between the facility and the Pearl City Police Station, and a direct outside line. This post could be used by any agency or combination of representatives from various agencies in the event of escape, riot, shakedown, fire or natural disaster.

We would like to know of the kind of impact the proposed H-3 would have on the proposed correctional facility.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views and express our concerns regarding the subject proposed Halawa Medium Security Correctional Facility.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS KEALA
Chief of Police

By
EARL THOMPSON
Assistant Chief of Police
Administrative Bureau

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS
ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS
1150 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814
TELEPHONE (808) 521-2381

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Mr. Francis Keala, Chief of Police
Police Department
City and County of Honolulu
1455 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96814

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS

Dear Mr. Keala:

Thank you for your comments of November 29, 1982 regarding the Halawa Medium Security Facility. In response to your comments, we offer the following information:

1. Access via the existing Halawa Jail Road from Moanalua Freeway was to be closed by the State Department of Transportation and an alternate route provided as part of the H-3 Freeway project. However, since the alignment of the H-3 Freeway was changed to the North Halawa Valley, previous designs are no longer applicable. The State still proposes to close access to the Halawa Jail Road at Moanalua Freeway. However, details regarding a new alternate access route have not been developed. Detailed plans for a new access road will be developed in coordination with the redesign of the H-3 Freeway at Halawa.

2. As an interim measure, the State Department of Transportation recently completed improvements to the intersection of Moanalua Road and Halawa Jail Roads. Improvements included increasing the curve radius to better accomodate larger vehicles exiting the Halawa Jail Road. Additionally, an acceleration lane was added to provide safer conditions for vehicles merging onto the Stadium Off-Ramp.

3. The new Halawa Medium Security Facility will include new parking facilities which can accomodate emergency vehicles. Additionally, a new perimeter security road surrounding both the High Security Facility and Medium Security Facility, and new service roads will enable rapid deployment of emergency vehicles.

4. A 15' wide paved perimeter security road (with pull-out and turnaround areas) will be incorporated in the design of the facility. The perimeter road will be situated outside of two parallel perimeter security fences.

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

C2454-02
Letter to Mr. Keala
February 15, 1983
Page 2

5. A staff briefing room with access from the outside of the building will be provided at the proposed Medium Security Facility. This briefing room may be set up and used as an emergency operations command post in the event of escape, riot, shakedown, etc.

6. Design of the realigned H-3 will be coordinated to incorporate access improvements to the correctional facilities.

Your interest in this important project is very much appreciated. Comments and concerns expressed will be incorporated in the Environmental Impact Statement for the project and considered during project design.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MM/hgn

cc: Mr. Gordon Akita DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki OSSH
Mr. Stan Yasumoto Architects Hawaii

C2454-02
MMI

The Senate
The Eleventh Legislature
of the
State of Hawaii

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1982
HONOLULU, HAWAII

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

November 23, 1982

Mr. Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager
Wilson, Okamoto and Associates
1150 South King Street, Suite 800
Honolulu, HI 96814

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

This is in response to your letter of October 12 re: Proposed Halawa Medium Security Correctional Facility 500 bed design. A couple of quick thoughts as they come to mind:

1. Do not seek an award for "architechtural excellence" -- in short, keep it simple and functional!

2. Design for maximum surveillance by minimum staff for each particular operational area.

3. Design for maximum safety of staff in event of disturbance/riot, i.e., control or "safety" areas.

4. Design for maximum outdoor activities including shops and farming areas.

5. Design for energy efficiencies -- i.e., natural ventilation, solar hot water heating, extensive use of "skylighting" etc.

6. Design for electric controlled doors to fail-safe (power failure to lock, requiring manual opening).

7. Speak to the operators of OCCC for all the design problems affecting operations. Example: with centralized air system- if fire broke out in a module - all modules connected would have to be evacuated - creating a requirement for moving

State of Hawaii
Eleventh Legislature
The Senate

Mr. Michael Munekiyo
November 23, 1982
Page 2

many people to another location. This, intum, would create chaos and severe management and safety problems for both inmates and security personnel.

Enclosed correspondence show individuals who are knowledgeable in handling large numbers of prisoners on a daily basis -- and would be excellent resource persons.

Capt. Black is responsible for housing 6,000 inmates under one roof transports 800 inmates per day to various courts, and takes into custody approximately 4-500 new arrests daily.

I also suggest you contact Mr. Joe Evers, Clark County Corrections Administrator in Las Vegas. They're presently constructing a 14-story facility in downtown Las Vegas to house 850 inmates.

I suggest you consult with these professionals on both design and operations of prison facilities.

Be aware that nearly every state is impacted by State as well as Federal court rulings regarding facilities requirements as well as capacities.

If I can be of further assistance please call me. Telephone numbers 961-[illegible] (B) in Hilo or 548-[illegible] at the Capitol.

Yours truly,

Dante K. Carpenter
Senator, First District
Chairman, Judiciary Committee

mst

Enc.

cc: [illegible]

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS
ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS
1150 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814
TELEPHONE 531-1308
MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 1930
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96805

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Honorable Dante K. Carpenter
The Senate
The Twelfth Legislature of the State of Hawaii
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS

Dear Senator Carpenter:

Thank you for your letter of November 23, 1982, concerning the Halawa Medium Security Facility project. There is a shared concern for minimizing cost and creating an optimum design in terms of security and operations. In this regard, security and design consultants have been retained for the project. The resumes of the design team were recently sent to you by the Department of Accounting and General Services.

The design team is working very closely with the Department of Social Services and Housing's Correction Division to ensure that local user concerns are addressed in the design of the facility. Through this cooperative effort, we hope to achieve project objectives of:

- Ensuring protection of society by confirming and supervising persons detained or committed to the institution.
- Providing a safe, healthful, and humane environment for all inmates.
- Assisting in the restruction of inmates.

Again, thank you for providing your comments and concerns on the proposed facility. These will be addressed in the project's Environmental Impact Statement and considered in the design of the facility.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

mm/hgh

cc: Mr. Jordan [illegible] DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki DSSH
Mr. Stan Yasumoto Architects Hawaii

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DEC 8 1982

RECEIVED

Mr. Michael Munekiyo
Project Manager
Wilson Okamoto & Associates, Inc.
1150 So. King Street, Suite 800
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

Thank you for advising us that a plan and an environmental assessment are being prepared for a Medium Security Facility at Halawa.

Two small archaeological sites are known to exist in the project area: a stone platform, and some agricultural terraces. Depending on the final project design, we may want to recommend further study of these sites.

You may also wish to investigate what effects quarry operations may have on the new facility, in particular, blasting.

Sincerely,

SUSUMU ONO, Chairman
Board of Land and Natural Resources
and
State Historic Preservation Officer

WILSON
OKAMOTO
& ASSOCIATES

ENGINEERS
ARCHITECTS

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Mr. Susumu Ono
Chairman, Board of Land and Natural Resources
and
State Historic Preservation Officer
P. O. Box 621
Honolulu, HI 96809

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS

Dear Mr. Ono:

Thank you for your letter of December 2, 1982 regarding archaeological sites on the Halawa Medium Security Facility project area.

Information from archaeological studies conducted for the H-3 Freeway EIS indicated that none of the sites identified on the project area would be recommended for preservation and reconstruction or further excavation.

We have discussed with the High Security Facility officials, the effects of quarry operations on the existing facility. Blasting at the quarry can occassionally be felt at the High Security Facility. The frequency of such occurrence is 2-4 times per month and does not pose a significant problem.

Thank you again for your interest in this effort. Your comments and concerns will be incorporated in the EIS for the project.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MM/hgh

cc: Mr. Gordon Akita DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki OSSH
Mr. Stan Yasumoto Architects Hawaii

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
HONOLULU MUNICIPAL BUILDING
650 SOUTH KING STREET

December 3, 1982

RECEIVED

Mr. Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager
Wilson Okamoto & Associates, Inc.
1150 South King Street, Suite 800
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

Subject: Proposed Halawa Medium Security Correctional Facility

We recommend that your environmental assessment address the traffic impact of the project on the surrounding street system. A discussion on existing traffic volumes and projected increase in traffic should be included in the assessment.

Very truly yours,

Director

WILSON
OKAMOTO
& ASSOCIATES

ENGINEERS
ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Mr. William Bonnett, Director
Department of Transportation Services
City and County of Honolulu
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS

Dear Mr. Bonnett:

This is in response to Mr. Roy Parker's December 3, 1982 letter (CTE 11/82-5435) concerning the subject project.

Traffic impacts of the proposed study will be addressed in the EIS, as recommended.

Your interest in this important project is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MM/hgh

cc: Mr. Gordon Akita DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki OSSH
Mr. Stan Yasumoto Architects Hawaii

C2454-02

STATE OF HAWAII
HAWAII PAROLING AUTHORITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING
250 S. KING STREET, ROOM 400
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

November 12, 1982

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1982
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Mr. Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager
Wilson Okamoto & Associates, Inc.
1150 S. King Street, Suite 800
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

Thank you for the opportunity in allowing us to provide input with regard to the proposed Halawa Medium Security Correctional Facility.

The Hawaii Paroling Authority is mainly interested in the location of its hearing room. We would like to discuss its location as it relates to the "secured" area.

I have had the opportunity to look at the location options of the parole hearing room and feel that the Hawaii Paroling Authority should have minimum contact with any other staff or inmate areas. A separate entrance would be preferred.

I would be most appreciative to have the opportunity to discuss this more in detail.

Yours truly,

Thomas K. Hugo, Jr.
Chairman

TKH:kr

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS
1150 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814
PHONE: (808) 521-1631
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 2390, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Mr. Thomas K. Hugo, Jr.
State of Hawaii
Hawaii Paroling Authority
Department of Social Services and Housing
250 S. King Street, Room 400
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS

Dear Mr. Hugo:

Thank you for your letter of November 12, 1982 regarding the Halawa Medium Security Facility. Specifics, regarding the location of and access to the Authority's hearing room will be developed during the detailed design phase.

Should you wish to discuss details of the design, please contact Mr. Larry Kawasaki of the DSSH Corrections Division.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MM/hgh

cc: Mr. Gordon Akita DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki DSSH
Mr. Stan Yasumoto Architects Hawaii

C2454-02
mm

United States Department of the Interior
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Water Resources Division
P.O. Box 50166
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

November 18, 1982

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1982
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Mr. Michael Munekiyo
Project Manager
Wilson Okamoto & Associates
P.O. Box 3390
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Subject: Proposed Halawa Medium Security Correctional Facility

Dear Mr. Munekiyo:

Please consider the relation of the proposed project facility to the magnitude of storm flows of south Halawa Stream in the planning and design phase.

The U.S. Geological Survey has streamflow records on Halawa Stream below the confluence of north and south Halawa Stream and on north Halawa Stream. Storm flows of south Halawa Stream can be estimated from the available records.

Thank you for giving us an opportunity to comment on the proposed facility.

Sincerely yours,

for Benjamin L. Jones
District Chief

WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS
1150 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814
PHONE: (808) 521-1631
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 2390, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

C2454-02
February 15, 1983

Mr. Benjamin L. Jones, District Chief
United States Department of the Interior
Geological Survey
Water Resources Division
P. O. Box 50166
Honolulu, HI 96850

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of November 18, 1982 concerning the Halawa Medium Security Facility. Flows for the 100-year storm was computed using the Soil Conservation Service method. Backwater analysis for the design flow indicated that flood levels would encroach into the project area. In this regard, improvements to the South Halawa Stream are proposed, including the construction of approximately 2,000 linear feet of concrete-lined channel.

Your comments will be incorporated in the EIS for the project and considered in the design of the facility.

Sincerely,

Michael Munekiyo, Project Manager

MM/hgh

cc: Mr. Gordon Akita DAGS
Mr. Larry Kawasaki DSSH
Mr. Stan Yasumoto Architects Hawaii

The following agencies and organizations provided written correspondence for which substantive response was deemed not necessary.

1. Board of Water Supply, City and County of Honolulu
2. Department of Agriculture, State of Hawaii
3. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii
4. Department of Education, State of Hawaii
5. Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, State of Hawaii
6. Department of Health, State of Hawaii
7. Department of Housing and Community Development, City and County of Honolulu
8. Department of Land Utilization, City and County of Honolulu
9. Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu
10. Department of Transportation, State of Hawaii
11. Fire Department, City and County of Honolulu
12. Gasco, Inc.
13. Hawaiian Telephone Company, Engineering and Construction Staff
14. Senator Spark M. Matsunaga, United States Senate
15. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
16. State Intake Service Center, State of Hawaii
17. U.S. - Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Environmental Services
18. Water Resources Reseach Center, University of Hawaii

APPENDIX B

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TO DRAFT EIS

HEADQUARTERS
NAVAL BASE PEARL HARBOR
BOX 110
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII 96860

IN REPLY REFER TO:

002:241:DY:jam
Ser 821
25 APR 1983

RECEIVED
APR 27 1983
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Parnell:

Reference is made to your letter of April 6, 1983, forwarding for the Navy's review a copy of the Environmental Impact Statement, regarding the Halawa Medium Security Facility. At this time, we would like to restate our position concerning the need for a commitment from the State of Hawaii to close the Halawa Jail Road and to provide a new access road to the Security Facility.

Current use of the Jail Road for access to the Moanalua Road/H-1 Highway continues to be hazardous despite the interim installation of an acceleration lane at the entrance ramp. Any increase of traffic at this intersection would greatly elevate the potential for a serious accident. All previous State Highways Division plans indicate that use of this road for access to the jail facility would be on a temporary basis. The Navy has based its planning on this premise.

It is recognized that the State of Hawaii has committed itself to closing the Jail Road and providing an alternate access to the Halawa Medium Security Facility and the Navy area currently served by the Jail Road. However, this commitment is tied to the H-3 project. Due to the uncertain future of this project, it is requested that the desired commitment be made independent of the ultimate outcome of the freeway project. Such a commitment is required before the Navy can consider granting an easement to the State for rechannelization of Halawa Stream.

Additionally, to avoid a hazardous mix of construction traffic and Navy fuel trucks using the Jail Road, it is requested that the State acquire the necessary rights to use the Crusher Road for construction of the Halawa Medium Security Facility.

Upon receipt of satisfactory assurances on the above matters, the rechannelization of Halawa Stream onto Navy controlled lands and the grant of necessary real estate interests therefor will be further considered.

002:241:DY:jam
Ser 821

We appreciate your continued efforts to coordinate this project and to understand the various concerns and issues which must be equitably resolved.

Sincerely,

M. M. DALLAM
CAPTAIN, CEC, U. S. NAVY
FACILITIES ENGINEER
BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDER

Copy to:
Wilson Okamoto & Assoc.
State DAGS
State DLNR
State DOT
FHWA DOT

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

LETTER NO PM-0430.3

MAY 20 1983

Captain M. M. Dallam
Facilities Engineer
Headquarters
Naval Base Pearl Harbor
Box 110
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860

Dear Captain Dallam:

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments on the subject EIS by your letter of April 25, 1983 (correspondence 002:241:DY:jam Ser 821).

We share your concern for traffic safety at the Halawa Jail Road-Moanalua Road intersection. We are currently working closely with the State Department of Transportation (DOT) to ensure that the new access road be constructed at the earliest possible date. However, project site locale and orientation dictate that the Halawa Jail Road continue to be used as an interim access roadway.

The proposed new access road will be designed and constructed as part of the H-3 project, which calls for the completion of the new access road in late 1987.

Planning efforts for this new access road are proceeding as expeditiously as possible. The State is unable to make any commitment until funds necessary for its construction are appropriated.

To alleviate some of your concern, we propose to use the Halawa Crusher Road as our construction access. This should eliminate the hazardous mix of construction traffic and Navy fuel trucks along the Halawa Jail Road.

Please be assured that we will continue discussions

with your representatives in attempting to reconcile this issue. Your comment will be incorporated into the revised EIS.

Very truly yours,

AIDEO MURAKAMI
State Comptroller

cc: Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, OEQC
Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.
Dept. of Transportation, Highway Design

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PACIFIC OCEAN DIVISION CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FT SHAFTER HAWAII 96858

RECEIVED
[illegible] 1983
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Parnell:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Halawa Medium Security Facility, Halawa, Oahu, Hawaii. Based on our review we have the following comments:

a. For the proposed channel improvements to South Halawa Stream, a Department of the Army (DA) permit will be required.

b. According to the Flood Insurance Study for Oahu prepared by the Federal Insurance Administration, the proposed facility site is designated Zone D, or area of undetermined but possible flood hazards. The flood hazard map for the Halawa area is attached as enclosure 1.

Sincerely,

Kisuk Cheung
Chief, Engineering Division

Enclosure

Copy Furnished:
Wilson Okamoto and Associates
1150 South King Street, #801
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Hideo Murakami, Comptroller
Department of Accounting & General Services
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 412
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

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

LETTER NO PM-0429

Mr. Kisuk Cheung
Chief
Engineering Division
Corps of Engineers
Pacific Ocean Division
Department of Army
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858

Dear Mr. Cheung:

Subject: Halawa Modium Security Facility EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments on the subject EIS.

The Department of the Army permit is included on the list of necessary approvals on Page 58 of the EIS. The application for the permit will be submitted at the appropriate time.

The consultants for this project have conducted backwater analysis to determine the extent of the flood hazard. Improvements to the streams are included in this project to mitigate such hazard. These improvements are described in the EIS.

Your comments will be incorporated in the revised EIS.

Very truly yours,

HIDEO MURAKAMI
State Comptroller

cc: Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, OEQC
Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
Office of Environmental Services
P. O. Box 50167
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

ES
Room 6307
APR 27 1983

RECEIVED
APR 27 1983
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell
Director, Office of
Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: EIS--Halawa Medium
Security Facility
Halawa, Oahu

Dear Ms. Parnell:

Due to current manpower and budget restrictions, the Office of Environmental Services cannot devote the time necessary to conduct a thorough review of fish and wildlife concerns associated with the referenced action at this time. We strongly recommend that you consult directly with the State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources and consider their recommendations in your project planning.

Please be advised that this notification does not abrogate your responsibilities to comply with the requirements of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, nor does it represent Service approval of, or support for, the proposed activity. The Service may review future actions related to this proposal should administrative constraints be alleviated or if adverse impacts to significant fish and wildlife resources are identified. Please continue to keep this office apprised of the project's status.

Sincerely yours,

/s/
William S. Kramer
Project Leader
Office of Environmental Services

cc: Hawaii DLNR
Wilson Okamoto and Associates
Hawaii Dept. of Accounting
& General Services

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

LETTER NO PM-0435.3

MAY 20 1983

Mr. William S. Kramer
Project Leader
Office of Environmental Services
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
P. O. Box 50167
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Mr. Kramer:

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments on the EIS for this project by your letter dated April 27, 1983.

Our consultant has determined that the South Halawa Stream and the North Tributary (stream along the west side of the existing High Security Facility) are intermittent streams. On two (2) separate occasions, both streams have been observed by our consultant to be dry.

Moreover, in response to the EIS, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources has provided comments; however, no concern for any aquatic life has been expressed by the Division of Aquatic Resources.

In addition, please be assured that all applicable laws and regulations will be complied with.

Your comments will be incorporated into the revised EIS.

Very truly yours,

HIDEO MURAKAMI
State Comptroller

cc: Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, OEQC
Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

April 28, 1983

RECEIVED
MAY 02 1983
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Room 301
550 Halekauwila Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Parnell:

We appreciate the opportunity to review the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the proposed medium security prison at Halawa.

Previous archaeological studies for H-3 have shown that the area contains archaeological sites with research potential. These sites may be eligible for inclusion on both the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places. Their significance lies in the data they contain about Hawaii's culture history, and do not warrant in-place preservation. The following mitigation measures should be taken:

1. Accurate mapping of all structures to be destroyed by the proposed undertaking.

2. Salvage excavations to determine age and function of the archaeological sites to be destroyed by the project.

3. Preparation of a final report describing the results of the archaeological studies, to be sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer for review and evaluation.

4. Coordination of all archaeological fieldwork with the SHPO.

5. In the event that previously unknown sites or artifacts, including human bones, are discovered during construction, our historic sites office should be notified immediately at 548-7460.

6. If the undertaking has any federal involvement (e.g. funding, loan guarantee, permit or license), the applicant should verify with the federal agency that the provisions of 36 CFR 800 (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties) are being complied with.

The project site is located within the Pearl Harbor Ground Water Control Area as designated by the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), under Chapter 177, HRS, and administered through Administrative Rules, Chapter 166 of Title 13. As such, permits from DLNR are necessary if the project will require development of ground water within the Pearl Harbor Ground Water Control Area.

The project site is located within the 100-Year Flood Boundary. Drainage improvements are proposed and include lining a 2,000-foot section of South Halawa Stream with concrete, constructing a concrete channel and junction structure on the North Halawa Stream, and installing larger culverts at road crossings. Site grading to divert flows away from structures and installation of pipes and subdrains are also proposed.

There is presently a problem of silt accumulation in Halawa Stream between the Salt Lake Boulevard bridge and the Kamehameha Highway bridge. Efforts to dredge the material have been delayed because of inability to determine the responsible party or parties to share in the cost. Various methods have been suggested to allocate the dredging cost including but not limited to ownership of stream; ownership of lands within the drainage basin; causes of the silting; and degree and causes of increased flowage. The applicant should utilize appropriate erosion and sediment control measures to prevent or minimize degradation of Halawa Stream. In addition, the applicant may be requested to share in the cost of removing the accumulated silt.

In closing, we note that correspondence with the State's Department of Transportation was not included in Appendix A. Inasmuch as the project may lie wholly within the H-3 right of way, we believe close coordination of this project with the Department of Transportation is warranted. We hope this will be achieved before a Conservation District application or a Land Use Commission boundary amendment is filed for this project.

Very truly yours,

SUSUMU ONO, Chairman
Board of Land and Natural Resources and
State Historic Preservation Officer

xc: Wilson Okamoto & Assoc.
Hon. Hideo Murakami, DAGS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

LETTER NO. PM-0440.3

MAY 23 1983

Honorable Susumo Ono
Chairman
Department of Land
and Natural Resources
P. O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Ono:

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments concerning the EIS for this project by your letter dated April 28, 1983.

A field investigation of sites B1-22, B1-23 and B1-24 was conducted by a member of your staff, Bishop Museum and our consultant as a follow-up of your comments. It was found that the agricultural sites B1-22 and B1-24 were marginal and need not be studied further. However, the large stone platform site B1-23 was found to warrant further study.

In view of this, we will include provisions in the construction specifications to require the following:

1. The State Historic Preservation Office be notified prior to commencement of work in the vicinity of site B1-23.

2. An archaeologist be present during the excavation of site B1-23.

3. SHPO be notified should previously unknown sites or artifacts be discovered during construction.

This project will not involve the development of ground water.

We are aware of the present problem of silt accumulation in Halawa Stream between Salt Lake Boulevard and Kamehameha

Highway. Since the cost sharing for dredging of the stream remains unresolved at this time, it appears premature to speculate on the possible cost sharing implications for this project. We, however, feel that cost sharing should be limited to previous development activities and participants. Please be assured that the proposed drainage improvements and all construction activities will be conducted in accordance with all applicable State and City and County laws, ordinances and standards to ensure adequate erosion and sediment control measures.

The proposed alignment of the Interstate H-3 will be makai of the project site and will not conflict with this project. The design and implementation of the proposed project will be coordinated with the State Department of Transportation.

Your comments will be included in the revised EIS.

Very truly yours,

HIDEO MURAKAMI
State Comptroller

cc: Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, OEQC
Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

May 3, 1983

RECEIVED

Mr. Hideo Murakami, Comptroller
Department of Accounting and
General Services
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 412
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Murakami:

Subject: Draft EIS for the Halawa Medium Security Facility

A major concern regarding this facility is the assurance that the inmates are securely confined there. After reviewing some of the comments that we have received, it seems apparent that there is some confusion as to what is meant by "medium" security as opposed to "high" security. We would appreciate your clarification of this confusion.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Parnell
Director

cc: Wilson Okamoto & Associates

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
0119

MAY 23 1983

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell
Director
Office of Environmental
Quality Control
Room 301
550 Halekauwila Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Parnell:

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments on the EIS for this project by your letter dated May 3, 1983.

Criteria used to differentiate facilities, i.e., high, medium or minimum levels, are based on 1) the type of physical (architectural, environmental) constraints needed and 2) the degree and type of staff supervision needed.

Both the high and medium security facilities require similar physical constraints such as secure external perimeter, manned observation towers, external security patrol, detection devices and single cells.

The high security inmate requires maximum control and supervision. These individuals are those who by their behavior have identified themselves as assaultive, predacious, riotous or serious escape risks. They have demonstrated inability to relate with the general population without being dangerous to other inmates or are disruptive to the orderly operation of the institution. As such, the high security facility requires extensive hardware and inmate movement is highly restricted and controlled. These individuals are escorted during movements and may be restricted from certain work assignments as well as to parts of the institution.

The medium security inmate poses a lesser degree of risk to staff and other inmates; therefore, a less extensive

degree of hardware is permitted and various levels of restriction may exist in the facility. Inmate movements within the perimeter may be unescorted individually or in small groups still under staff view and supervision. These individuals are eligible for all activities within the perimeter.

COMPARISON SUMMARY

	High Security	Medium Security
Target Population	Assaultive, predacious, escape risks, maximum security risk.	Lesser security risks.
Physical Constraints:		
Perimeter	Secure	Secure
Towers	Manned, 24 hr.	Manned, 24 hr.
Detection Devices	Yes	Yes
Hardware	Extensive	Moderate
Program/Internal Movement	All in-building programs access restricted.	All in-perimeter programs are accessible.
	Escorted movement only.	Movement unescorted but observed by staff.
	Always observed and supervised by staff.	Frequent and direct observation by staff.
	Fed in cells or dayrooms.	May be fed in small groups in dining halls under staff supervision.

Source: Plan for the '80s Classification Manual

Your comments will be incorporated into the revised EIS.

Very truly yours,

HIDEO MURAKAMI
State Comptroller

cc: Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.
Dept. of Social Services and Housing

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Environmental Center
Crawford 317 • 2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-7361

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1983

May 9, 1983

RE:0379

Wilson Okamoto & Associates

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Parnell:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Halawa Medium Security Facility
Halawa, Oahu

This Environmental Center review has been prepared with the assistance of Ruth Gay and Charles Lamoureaux, Botanys Matthew Spriggs, Anthropology Paul Ekern, Agronomy and Soil Jacquelin Miller and Mark Ingoglia, Environmental Center. The following comments are offered for your consideration.

Drainage

There appear to be some serious discrepancies and possible errors in the discussions of drainage. The document reports (page 17) "computed 100-year 6-hour peak discharges" for North Halawa and South Halawa Streams at their confluence, 2,900 and 3,100 cfs, respectively. The terminology is misleading. For 100-year average recurrence intervals, the peak discharges may be considerably in excess of maximum 6-hour averages, and the flood hazard should be measured and flood-hazard abatement measures planned primarily on the basis of the peak discharges, not 6-hour maxima. We note that I-Pai Wu (Water Res. Res. Ctr. Tech. Rpt. 13, 1967) has estimated for the North Halawa Stream (at Station 2260) a 100-year peak discharge of 7,250 cfs.

The DEIS document describes (page 43) the 46 cfs additional discharge that is estimated to result from the proposed project as "0.3% of the peak discharge at a point 2000 feet upstream from Salt Lake Boulevard." We note that 46 cfs is 0.3% of 14,700 cfs (or 0.53% of 8300 cfs). What relation the point 2000 feet upstream of the Salt Lake Boulevard has to the North Halawa South Halawa confluence is not indicated in the document.

The document reports that this 46 cfs additional discharge will result in "an increase in the water surface of approximately 3/16 in." We assume that an increase in the water level is meant, but no rating curve is presented as a basis for the estimate.

The figures included in the document do not permit reviewers to locate proposed channel improvements.

These deficiencies should be rectified in the revised EIS.

Archaeology

The archaeological survey of the area was conducted by Bishop Museum in 1971, in the early days of "contract archaeology" in the State. In this early era recommendations of no further work being necessary seem questionable. In particular, the residential structure noted in the draft EIS is of clear significance and should be investigated archaeologically (i.e. by excavation) and historically. Test pits in the least disturbed parts of the agricultural terraces could provide evidence of the age and functions of the sites. The possibility of buried archaeological deposits in the area adjacent to the stream should not be overlooked. The description on page 33 of "discontinuous layers of medium stiff clay" suggests buried soil horizons of possible archaeological significance. A program of test pits in this area or auger transects should be undertaken to assess this possibility.

To summarize our archeological concerns: the residential structure is clearly significant and should be excavated, the agricultural features should be tested archaeologically, and the alluvial area adjacent to the South Halawa Stream should be tested because of the possibility of buried sites.

Botany

The assessment of botanical impacts posed by the proposed development is in general adequate. However, we note that the actual data source is 12 years old. Is there a more recent source of information describing the botanical aspects of the development site? It would be helpful in evaluating potential impacts to have a somewhat more detailed description of the vegetation. Was a floral report prepared? If so perhaps a summary analysis of its findings and a species list could be included in the appendix. Specific questions that could be addressed in the revised EIS include: what kinds of introduced ornamentals are present at the site and are they of value to the project in terms of landscaping or shade? Mention is made of opuna and monkeypod trees on the site but there is no indication of their numbers, size, or importance. Finally, which species of morning glory is present and is it on the state endangered species proposals? The scientific name should be provided in the revised EIS.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this EIS. We hope you will find our comments helpful in the preparation of the revised document.

Yours truly,

Dusk C. Cox

Dusk C. Cox
Director

Attachment

cc: Ruth Gay
Charles Lamoureux
Matthew Spriggs
Paul Ekern
Jacquelin Miller
Mark Ingoglia
Wilson Okamoto and Associates
Mr. Hideo Murakami

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

IN REPLY REFER TO: PM-0492.3

MAY 3

Mr. Doak C. Cox
Director
Environmental Center
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Crawford 317
2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Mr. Cox:

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments regarding the EIS for the subject project by your letter dated May 9, 1983. Subject-by-subject responses to your comments are as follows:

Drainage:

There seem to be a misunderstanding as to which streams are involved in the discussion on drainage. The streams involved are South Halawa Stream and its North Tributary. The North Tributary is the stream running along the west side of the existing High Security Facility and it does not include North Halawa Stream. Discharges computed for these drainage-ways were based on drainage areas above their points of convergence.

The peak discharge for the project was determined by the SCS Method (a commonly acceptable procedure). This method assumes time distributions for critical storms to be uniform. The length of storm used for small dams and other minor structures is of 6-hour duration or time of concentration, whichever is greater. (Introduction to Hydrology, Warren Viessman, Jr., John H. Knapp, Gary L. Lewis, Terence E. Harbaugh, Harper and Row, Publishers Inc. 1972).

Concern has been expressed by communities near the outlet of Halawa Stream that the project may significantly increase the extent of flooding in these downstream areas. Gaging station 2270 was located 2,000 feet upstream from Salt Lake Boulevard. This station has been discontinued, but its location provides a point near the affected communities where the discharge and cross-sectional area are known. Flood level impacts were based on a comparison of flood conditions at this gaging station site.

A determination of the increase in the water surface elevation was based on the normal depth with and without the project for a known cross-section. Analysis was conducted to adequately assure that there would not be a significant impact to the downstream communities.

A preliminary drainage plan will be included in the revised EIS to more clearly describe the proposed improvements.

Archaeology:

On April 28, 1983, a representative of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Bishop Museum and our consultant conducted a field investigation of the archaeological features. Sites B1-24 and B1-22 were determined to be marginal and do not warrant further investigation.

The residential structure site B1-23 was determined to have possible archaeological significance. In view of this, we have committed ourselves to have an archaeologist present during excavation of the site and to notify SHPO when construction in the vicinity of site B1-23 commences and if artifacts or unknown sites are discovered.

Botany:

The botanical study prepared by Charles H. Lamoureux in November, 1971, is the most recent source of information describing the botanical aspects of the development site available. We do not feel it necessary to provide a more detailed study nor a floral report since, to quote Mr. Lamoureux's report, "the area has been subjected to a great deal of past disturbance by man and by grazing animals such as cattle" and since most of the area is being utilized for industrial use such as junk yard, automotive repair and truck storage.

Practically the entire site will be graded; accordingly, all existing vegetation will be removed. The existing opiuma and monkeypod trees will not be used because of the visual surveillance requirements for security.

The species of morning glory present on the project site

These deficiencies should be rectified in the revised EIS.

Archaeology

The archaeological survey of the area was conducted by Bishop Museum in 1971, in the early days of "contract archaeology" in the State. In this case the recommendations of no further work being necessary seem questionable. In particular, the residential structure noted in the draft EIS is of clear significance and should be investigated archaeologically (i.e. by excavation) and historically. Test pits in the least disturbed parts of the agricultural terraces could provide evidence of the age and functions of the sites. The possibility of buried archaeological deposits in the area adjacent to the stream should not be overlooked. The description on page 33 of "discontinuous layers of medium stiff clay" suggests buried soil horizons of possible archaeological significance. A program of test pits in this area or auger transects should be undertaken to assess this possibility.

To summarize our archeological concerns: the residential structure is clearly significant and should be excavated, the agricultural features should be tested archaeologically, and the alluvial area adjacent to the South Halawa Stream should be tested because of the possibility of burial sites.

Botany

The assessment of botanical impacts posed by the proposed development is in general adequate. However, we note that the actual data source is 12 years old. Is there a more recent source of information describing the botanical aspects of the development site? It would be helpful in evaluating potential impacts to have a somewhat more detailed description of the vegetation. Was a floral report prepared? If so perhaps a summary analysis of its findings and a species list could be included in the appendix. Specific questions that could be addressed in the revised EIS include: what kinds of introduced ornamentals are present at the site and are they of value to the project in terms of landscaping or shade? Mention is made of opiuma and monkeypod trees on the site but there is no indication of their numbers, size, or importance. Finally, which species of morning glory is present and is it on the state endangered species proposals? The scientific name should be provided in the revised EIS.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this EIS. We hope you will find our comments helpful in the preparation of the revised document.

Yours truly,

Doak C. Cox
Director

Attachment

cc: Ruth Gay
Charles Lamoureux
Matthew Santos
Paul Conry
Jacqueline Mader
Mark Ingoglia
Wilson Okamoto and Associates
Mr. Hideo Murakami

DEPARTMENT OF LAND UTILIZATION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET

May 5, 1983

LU4/83-1497(SM)

RECEIVED
MAY 06 1983
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Parnell:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Proposed Halawa Medium Security Facility
Tax Map Keys: 9-9-10: 28, Portions 10 and 30

We have reviewed the above and have the following comments to offer:

1. Reference: Page 14.

   Comment: A finished topography map should be presented, specifying approximate amounts of required excavation and embankment.

2. Reference: Page 17 - 19.

   Comment: A preliminary drainage plan should be presented, showing proposed improvements and directions of flows.

3. Reference: Page 33.

   Comment: A soils map for the project site should be presented with this discussion.

4. Reference: Page 37-39.

   Comment: Does the State Historic Preservation Office concur that no historical/archaeological salvage, preservation, restoration, or other activities are necessary for the identified archaeological sites?

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Page 2

5. Reference: Page 42.

   Comment: A rendering or elevation of the proposed medium security facility in relationship to the project site and the existing high security facility would be useful in the discussion of the visual impacts.

6. General Comment: What will be the relationship between the existing high security facility and the proposed medium security facility? Will any of the new buildings or operations be shared by both facilities?

If there are any further questions, please contact Stephen Mal of our staff at 523-4077.

Very truly yours,

MICHAEL M. McELROY
Director of Land Utilization

MMM:sl

cc: Wilson Okamoto & Associates
D.A.G.S.

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

LETTER NO. PM-0436.3

MAY 20 1983

Mr. Michael McElroy
Director
Department of Land Utilization
City and County of Honolulu
650 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. McElroy:

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments on the subject EIS by your letter dated May 5, 1983 (LU4/83-1497 SM). Point-by-point responses to your comments are as follows:

1. Comment: A finished topography map should be presented, specifying approximate amounts of required excavation and embankment.

   Response: A preliminary grading plan with preliminary earthwork quantities will be incorporated into the EIS.

2. Comment: A preliminary drainage plan should be presented, showing proposed improvements and directions of flows.

   Response: A preliminary drainage plan will be incorporated into the EIS.

3. Comment: A soils map for the project site should be presented with this discussion.

   Response: A soils map will be incorporated into the EIS.

4. Comment: Does the State Historic Preservation Office concur that no historical/archaeological salvage, preservation, restoration or other activities are necessary for the identified archaeological sites?

Mr. Michael McElroy
Letter No. PM-0436.3
Page 2

   Response: The State Historic Preservation Office has responded to the EIS and we are coordinating with them to assure that their concerns are properly addressed.

5. Comment: A rendering or elevation of the proposed medium security facility in relationship to the project site and the existing high security facility would be useful in the discussion of the visual impacts.

   Response: A rendering will be incorporated into the EIS.

6. General Comment: What will be the relationship between the existing high security facility and the proposed medium security facility? Will any of the new buildings or operations be shared by both facilities?

   Response: Each facility will be operated independently. Functions shared by both facilities are described on Page 12 of the EIS.

Your comments will be incorporated into the EIS.

Very truly yours,

KAZUO MURAKAMI
State Comptroller

cc: Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, OEQC
Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL PLANNING
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

DONALD A. ANDERSON
DIRECTOR

WILLARD T. CHOW
CHIEF PLANNING OFFICER

RALPH PORTMORE
DEPUTY CHIEF PLANNING OFFICER

April 29, 1983

DGP4/83-5999

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1983
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Parnell:

Environmental Impact Statement
for the Halawa Medium Security Facility

Our comments are as follows:

The potential impact of the proposed Medium Security Facility on the existing High Security Facility (HSF) located on the same site is not discussed. Of concern is the HSF's proximity and location and prevailing wind patterns in the immediate area, and the potential effects on the inmate and other population due to higher noise levels, increased litter, loss of scenic views, and other disturbances generally associated with site clearance, construction of drainage, water, sewer system improvements, and construction of the facility. If watering down of the work area for dust control will be required during site clearance and construction, the adequacy of the present water supply must be determined.

Since the alignment of the State H-3 Freeway was changed to the North Halawa Valley, previous designs are no longer applicable. The redesign and relocation of the proposed freeway should be shown on maps contained in the

report rather than the completed section of the Halawa interchange leading into the valley. Potential conflicts with the proposed site should be indicated.

Sincerely,

Ralph Kawamoto

RALPH KAWAMOTO
Planner

APPROVED:

WILLARD T. CHOW

cc: Wilson Okamoto & Associates
Dept. of Accounting & General Services

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR

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

HIDEO MURAKAMI
STATE COMPTROLLER

DEPUTY STATE COMPTROLLER

LETTER NO. PM-0431.3

MAY 20 1983

Mr. Ralph Kawamoto
Planner
Department of General Planning
City and County of Honolulu
650 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Kawamoto:

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments concerning the EIS for this project by your letter dated April 29, 1983 (DGP4/83-5999).

The existing High Security Facility (HSF), which is adjacent to the proposed project site, may be affected by the construction-related activities of the proposed Medium Security Facility (MSF). The inmate facilities at the HSF are fully enclosed and air-conditioned, with the exception of the recreation yard. Inmates are normally scheduled to be in open recreation yards for periods of one to one and one-half hours per day. Therefore, the impact of such construction-related activities should be very minimal. To further minimize the impact to inmates using the recreational areas as well as to employees working outside, appropriate pollution and erosion control measures will be implemented.

Adequate water for dust control is available from the existing HSF water system. Increased ambient noise levels at exterior areas will be experienced during construction. All of these construction-related impacts will be temporary and only for the duration of the construction period.

The design of the Interstate H-3 through North Halawa Valley has not yet been initiated. However, the proposed alignment will be makai of the project site and will not conflict with this project. As requested, the EIS will be revised to show the proposed H-3 alignment.

Your comments will be incorporated into the revised EIS.

Very truly yours,

HIDEO MURAKAMI
State Comptroller

cc: Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, OEQC
Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.

CS-JS

RECEIVED
MAY 04 1983
WILSON OKAMOTO & ASSOCIATES

May 2, 1983

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Parnell:

We have reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Halawa Medium Security Facility and find that the intersection of Halawa Jail and Moanalua Roads remains of major concern. We feel that this intersection will have significant impact on the services provided by the Honolulu Police Department.

At this time, Ewa-bound traffic is crossing over from the steep decline of the Ala Kapuna to Moanalua on-ramp at a relatively high rate of speed. In addition, Ewa-bound traffic is crossing from Moanalua Road to the Stadium off-ramp along the same stretch of road. We feel that the "X" crossing pattern occurring just before the Halawa Jail Road intersection creates a dangerous traffic situation.

It is our understanding that the existing intersection of Moanalua and Halawa Jail Roads will be used to accommodate traffic to and from the proposed site until the completion of a new access road. As an interim measure, the State Department of Transportation has modified the intersection to alleviate a part of the hazard.

There is a three-year period between the start of construction of the proposed facility and the completion of construction of the new access road. These three years are of great concern to us because of the impact this traffic is bound to have on the services provided by the Police Department. We feel that the already hazardous "X" crossing situation will be compounded with the addition of construction vehicles and the vehicles of the administrators, staff and visitors using this intersection. Therefore, we strongly recommend that Halawa Jail Road at Moanalua Road be closed before construction of the proposed facility even begins.

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director -2- May 2, 1983

We feel that our other concerns have been adequately addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement. Thank you for this opportunity to express our view.

Sincerely,

HAROLD FALK
Acting Chief of Police

By [signature]
ROY KAAU
Acting Assistant Chief
Administrative Bureau

cc: Wilson Okamoto and Associates
Mr. Hideo Murakami

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

LETTER NO. PM-0426.3

13

Mr. Harold Falk
Acting Chief of Police
Police Department
City and County of Honolulu
1455 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Falk:

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments concerning the subject EIS by your letter of May 2, 1983.

We recognize the potential hazards and share your concern for the continued use of the Halawa Jail Road. At this time, we are coordinating with the State Department of Transportation (DOT) to ensure that a new access road be constructed at the earliest possible date. Project site locale and orientation, however, dictate that the Halawa Jail Road continue to be used as an interim access road.

To alleviate some of your concern, we propose to use the Halawa Crusher Road as our construction access. This should eliminate any additional traffic impact during the term of our construction.

Please be assured that we will continue coordinating with the DOT to explore all practical traffic management measures to improve traffic safety during the interim period.

Your comments will be incorporated into the revised EIS.

Very truly yours,

[signature]
HIDEO MURAKAMI
State Comptroller

cc: Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, OEQC
Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

EUGENE R. ANDERSON
MAYOR

MICHAEL J. CHUN, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER

ENV 83-90

April 21, 1983

RECEIVED
APR 25 1983
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
State of Hawaii
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Parnell:

Re: EIS for Halawa Medium Security Facility,
Halawa, Oahu

The subject EIS was reviewed and we have the following comments.

1. Erosion control and silt basins that will be utilized during grading and construction are not addressed.

2. Wastewater generated by the existing and proposed additional facilities will be treated at the Honouliuli wastewater treatment plant. Flows entering the Pearl City treatment plant were diverted to Honouliuli on January 25, 1983 (page 36).

Ma ke aloha pumehana,

MICHAEL J. CHUN
Director and Chief Engineer

cc: DAGS
Wilson Okamoto and Associates
Engineering
Wastewater Management

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR

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

IN REPLY REFER TO: DM-0429.3

MAY 20 1983

Dr. Michael Chun
Director and Chief Engineer
Department of Public Works
City and County of Honolulu
650 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Dr. Chun:

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Faciliti EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments on the subject EIS by your letter dated April 21, 1983 (ENV 83-90).

For your information, site grading and construction will be done in accordance with applicable State and City and County statutes and ordinances. Applications for building and grading permits together with construction plans will be submitted for approval prior to construction.

Please be advised that the EIS will be corrected to reflect the treatment of wastewater at the Honouliuli plant in lieu of the Pearl City plant.

Your comments will be incorporated into the revised EIS.

Very truly yours,

ISAMU MURAKAMI
State Comptroller

cc: Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, OEQC
Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.

OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS RESPONDING TO THE DRAFT EIS

The following letters required no substantive reply but provided useful information.

1. Board of Water Supply, City and County of Honolulu
2. Department of Transportation, State of Hawaii
3. Department of Social Services and Housing, State of Hawaii

The following agencies and organizations provided responses for which no substantive reply was required.

1. Department of Agriculture, State of Hawaii
2. Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu
3. Department of Planning and Economic Development, State of Hawaii
4. Department of Transportation Services, City and County of Honolulu
5. Fire Department, City and County of Honolulu
6. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7. U.S. Department of the Air Force
8. Water Resources Research Center, University of Hawaii
9. Department of Housing and Community Development, City and County of Honolulu
10. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
Governor

FRANKLIN Y. K. SUNN
Director

RICHARD K. PAGLINAWAN
Deputy Director

ALFRED K. SUGA
Deputy Director

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING
P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

May 3, 1983

RECEIVED
[illegible]

[illegible] & Associates

Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Parnell:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) relevant to the Halawa Medium Security Facility project. It is anticipated that the information contained in this report will enhance the application process required for governmental approvals.

We wish to retain the copy of the statement (EIS) you sent for review for planning and informational purposes. It will be held in our Corrections Division Program Planning Office and returned to you upon request or project completion.

Sincerely,

Franklin Y. K. Sunn
Director

cc: Wilson Okamoto and Associates
Hon. Hideo Murakami, Comptroller, DAGS

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
Governor

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
[illegible]

May 2, 1983

RECEIVED
[illegible]

[illegible] & Associates

DTP
0.9027

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control

FROM: Director of Transportation

SUBJECT: EIS FOR HALAWA MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject document.

The proposed facility is not anticipated to adversely affect our plans or programs in the area. Please be advised that, as stated in the EIS, it is our intent to replace the present access from Moanalua Road to the Navy and Jail facilities in South Halawa Valley with a new access. The details of this new access have been coordinated with the applicant's Public Works Division staff and will be incorporated into the design development for E-3.

Kyokichi Higashionna

JT:ym

cc: HWY-PS, -D
Wilson Okamoto & Associates
Mr. Hideo Murakami (DAGS)

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

COPY

May 4, 1983

RECEIVED
MAY 09 1983
[illegible] & ASSOCIATES

Ms. Jacqueline Farnell, Director
Office of Environmental
Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Farnell:

Subject: Environmental Impact Statement
for the Halawa Medium
Security Facility

We have no objections to the proposed project.

The developer will be assessed our water development charges.

The project as proposed is anticipated to have no adverse impacts to potable groundwater resources in the area.

If you have any questions, please contact Lawrence Whang at 527-6138.

Very truly yours,

For KAZU HAYASHIDA
Manager and Chief Engineer

cc: Mr. Hideo Murakami, DAGS
Wilson Okamoto & Associates

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR

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

HIDEO MURAKAMI
COMPTROLLER

MIKE N. TOKUNAGA
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

LETTER NO. PM-0492.3

JUN 3 [illegible]

Mr. Doak C. Cox
Director
Environmental Center
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Crawford 317
2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Mr. Cox:

Subject: Halawa Medium Security Facility EIS
D.A.G.S. Job No. 02-27-2688

Thank you for your comments regarding the EIS for the subject project by your letter dated May 9, 1983. Subject-by-subject responses to your comments are as follows:

Drainage:

There seem to be a misunderstanding as to which streams are involved in the discussion on drainage. The streams involved are South Halawa Stream and its North Tributary. The North Tributary is the stream running along the west side of the existing High Security Facility and it does not include North Halawa Stream. Discharges computed for these drainage-ways were based on drainage areas above their points of convergence.

The peak discharge for the project was determined by the SCS Method (a commonly acceptable procedure). This method assumes time distributions for critical storms to be uniform. The length of storm used for small dams and other minor structures is of 6-hour duration or time of concentration, whichever is greater. (Introduction to Hydrology, Warren Viessman, Jr., John H. Knapp, Gary L. Lewis, Terence E. Harbaugh, Harper and Row, Publishers Inc. 1972).

Concern has been expressed by communities near the outlet of Halawa Stream that the project may significantly increase the extent of flooding in these downstream areas. Gaging station 2270 was located 2,000 feet upstream from Salt Lake

Boulevard. This station has been discontinued, but its location provides a point near the affected communities where the discharge and cross-sectional area are known. Flood level impacts were based on a comparison of flood conditions at this gaging station site.

A determination of the increase in the water surface elevation was based on the normal depth with and without the project for a known cross-section. Analysis was conducted to adequately assure that there would not be a significant impact to the downstream communities.

A preliminary drainage plan will be included in the revised EIS to more clearly describe the proposed improvements.

Archaeology:

On April 28, 1983, a representative of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Bishop Museum and our consultant conducted a field investigation of the archaeological features. Sites B1-24 and B1-22 were determined to be marginal and do not warrant further investigation.

The residential structure site B1-23 was determined to have possible archaeological significance. In view of this, we have committed ourselves to have an archaeologist present during excavation of the site and to notify SHPO when construction in the vicinity of site B1-23 commences and if artifacts or unknown sites are discovered.

Botany:

The botanical study prepared by Charles H. Lamoureux in November, 1971, is the most recent source of information describing the botanical aspects of the development site available. We do not feel it necessary to provide a more detailed study nor a floral report since, to quote Mr. Lamoureux's report, "the area has been subjected to a great deal of past disturbance by man and by grazing animals such as cattle" and since most of the area is being utilized for industrial use such as junk yard, automotive repair and truck storage.

Practically the entire site will be graded; accordingly, all existing vegetation will be removed. The existing opiuma and monkeypod trees will not be used because of the visual surveillance requirements for security.

The species of morning glory present on the project site

are Ipomoea Carrica and Ipomoea Congesta. These species are not on the proposed state endangered species list.

Your letter and comments will be included in the revised EIS.

Very truly yours,

HIDEO MURAKAMI
State Comptroller

cc: Ms. Jacqueline Parnell, OEQC
Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc.